THE REPUBLICANS.

Their National Convention Maste at Minneapolis.

THOUSANDS ATTEND THE SESSIONS.

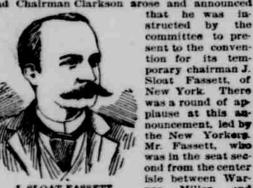
J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, Made Temporary Chairman Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, Chosen to Preside Permanently.

THE GAVEL FALLS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 8.-The national republican convention was called to order Tues-day at 12:31 p. m. by J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the national committee. The delegates were all in their seats, and the parts of the great hall devoted to spectators were crowded to suffocation. When the chairman's gavel fell Mr. Clarkson announced that the session would be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr Brush, chancelfor of the University of South Dakota at Mitchell. A moment after the whole convention stood as Dr. Brush, a venerable looking man with sparsely covered head and long white beard, ielivered the invocation.

There was a murmur of conversation, which was hushed quickly, as M. H. de Young, of California, stepped forward and read the call for the convention. At this time there were not a dozen of the delegate's seats unfilled.

At 12:39 the reading of the call was concluded, Chairman Clarkson arose and announced that he was in-structed by the committee to pre-



ner Miller and Henry Burleigh, looked uncertain. He ev. the platform by a committee, as he waseat Rochester in September last. Mr. Clarkson

form. He spoke briefly, praising the party for its achievements in the past and congratulating to on its prospects for the future.

Calls were made for Gov. McKinley and ex-Senator Ingalls, but the chairman proceeded with the temporary organization of the convention. A long list of temporary officers was announced and ratified by the convention.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, offered a resolution for the appointment of one member each of committees on permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials and resolu tions from each delegation. It was quickly adopted, and the secretary began immediately the call of the roll for the appointment of the

At 1:54 o'clock the convention adjourned un til 11 o'clock Wednesday morning MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—The commit-

tee on resolutions is as follows: Alabama, William Vaughan: Arkansas, A. S. Fowler: California, George A. Knight: Colora-de, H. M. Teller: Connecticut, James P. Platt: Delaware, Gen. J. H. Wilson: Florida, Edward R. Gunby; Georgia, R. B. Wright; Idaho, W. R. Hepburn; Illinois, James G. Calhoun; Indiana. C. E. Griffin: Iowa; J. H. Gear: Kansas, O. E. Learned; Kentucky, George Denny, Jr.; Louisiana, Robert F. Guichard; Maine, C. F. Libbey; Massachusetts, John Q. A. Brackett; Maryland, John Q. A. Brackett; Michigan, Charles Austin: Minnesota, George Thompson; Mississippi, (Passed); Missouri, D. I. Houts; Montana, Thomas Couch; Nebraska, C. H. Gere: Nevada, John F. Jones: New Hampshire, David R. Pierce; New Jersey, Gilbert Collins; New York, Edmund O'Connor; North Dakota, John A. A. Percivai; Ohio, J. B. Foraker; Ore-gon, George Drury, Jr.: Pennsylvania, W. H. Oliver; Rhode Island, Frank C. Harris; South Carolina, S. E. Smith: South Dakota, Edward Corn: Teanessee, Newton Packer; Texas, A. K. Rosenthal; Vermont, A. Brown; Virginia, Edmund Waddill: Washington, Edward Eldridge: West Virginia, John A. Hutchinson; Wisconsin, Lucius Fairckild; Wyoming, S. W. Downey; Arizona, George N. C. Murphy; District of Columbia, Perry Carson: New Mexico, J. A. Whitmore; Utah, F. J. Cannon: Okla-homa, A. J. Seay. Ex-Gov. Foraker, of Ohic, was made chairman.

SECOND DAY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—Three minutes before the hour of opening the second session of the republican national convention (11 a. m.) Gov. McKinley, the chairman-elect, walked down the main aisle to an accompaniment of cheers. He bore no roll of manuscript, and it dentiy did not know whether he was to take the initiative or whether he was to be escorted to It was 11:43 when Chairman Fassett rapped the convention to order. Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, episcopal bishop of Minnesota, who had been

was seated. Then Mr. Spooner preceded and Gen. Mahone followed him down the sinle to the platform. He shook hands with Mr. Fassett, while the convention rose and cheered again and again. Mr. Fassett, turning from him, thanked the convention for its con-sideration and kindness to him. Then he intro-duced the permanent chairman. There was another tumult of applause and an Ohio delegate sprang to his feet and proposed three cheers. They were given with a will. When the noise ceased, Gov. McKinley said, among other things:

"Gentlemen of the onvention, we are here to-day to make a platform and a ticket that will commend themselves to the consciences and the intelligence and the judgment of the



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

people, and we will do it. [Loud Whatever is done by this con-will meet the approval of the American people in November of this year. [Renewed cheers.] We have already heard some of the notes of victory, for this is a republican year. Rhode Island has

spoken. [Applause.] Only yesterday Oregon spoke, electing three republican representatives to the congress of the United States. [Cheers.] When we get through with this convention its conclusions will be the law of republican action, as they will be the assurance of republican victory. We are for a protective tariff and for reciprocity [Great applause.] We propose to take no backward step upon either of those great re-

publican principles. [Applause.]
"We stand for a protective tariff, because it represents the American home, the American

ddress with complimentary references to the convention whose duty it was, he said, "to formulate, for the inspection of the people, the beliefs and purposes of the party relative to the living political questions of national importance and to choose that man for leader under whose guidance we feel we shall be most sure of establishing those beliefs in the form of Continuing the speaker said:

"We are here not as warring factions, struggling to win currency under favorite leaders but as comembers of one great party, looking to select from the shining roll of our honored great men that type of states-man which shall be regarded as the indest and most complete embodiment of the cardinal doctrines of our party. There is not a republican in this convention whose heart does burn with ardor for triumph in the impending campaign. We are all eager for success; we are here to make the necessary prelim inary arrangements and we propose to make them in the right way and in the right spirit. The air is always sweeter and purer after a storm. It is our right now to oppose each other; it will be our duty unite to-morrow. Our differences should end at the convention doors and will end there. When it is determined whose name is more in-spiring than that of any other man, then the pathway of each delegate should be brief and

history of our party since 1856 is the history of our country. There is not a single page but shines brighter for some act or some word of some great republican. Count over our chosen ex-heroes whom we are teaching our child, en to love, emulate and revere, and you shall name republicans. L'ncoin, Seward, Grant Sherman, Garfield, Logan, Harrison and Blaine. There are a few of our jewels and we may proudly turn to our democratic friends with the deflant challenge: 'Match These men became great and great. I have not the time even to catalogue the long list of good works undertaken and performed. You are all familiar with the story The irrepressible conflict undertaken and concluded, slavery abolished, public credit re-established;

the constitution of the union re-stored and resconstructed; the old flag washed clean of every stain and new stars added to its glory: the .wide west thrown open to easy access and settlement; the policy of pro-tection to American labor and American industries established, developed and vindicated: the markets of the world opened by the persualogic of reciprocity to the products of American workshop and the American farm, uncil to-day the nations of the earth are paying tribute to the sagacity of our legislation and diplomacy is millions upon millions of in-creased purchases, and Lord Salisbury has been driven to the significant confession that even in England free trade has proven disappointment."

Mr. Fassett completed his speech at 1:09 o'clock p. m. and took the gavel in his left hand efore the convention realized that he was ough. Then he was applauded loudly, but lost immediately there went up cries "Reed!" "Reed!" and immediately the convention was on its feet shouting and wav-ang hats. Mr. Reed shook his head in response to the continued calling. But the convention would not be satisfied without him. The ap-plause continued until Mr. Reed, rising, his straw hat in his band, picked his way to the sis's and walked flown to the chairman's plat-

modded to him and Mr. Fassett, unescorted, left his seat and started for the platform. As he stepped forward he was greeted with a perfect storm of applause.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Fassett began his sitting to the left of the chair, with head protected by a little purple skull cap, removed that covering and opened the proceedings with prayer, the delegates and most of the audience standing the while.

fireside, the American family, the Americ

Mr. Webster, of Nebraska, asked permission that Mr. Walker, of Nebraska, be given the floor to present a gavel to the convention. The chairman announced that Mr. Walker would have the floor for that purpose. Mr. Walker would made a little speech in so low a tone that there were cries of "Louder!" from all parts of the hall. The gavel was presented in the names of the young republicans of Ne-braska in memory of the homestead act. Mr. Walker described the wood of which the gavel was made and said that there were two silver coins in the end of it. Mr. Fassett returned the

thanks of the convention. temporary chairman announced the order of business to be the presentation of the credentials committee report. Mr. Cogswell, chairman of that committee, took the floor and said that the committee was not ready to report. He asked permission for the committee to sit continuously until it had completed its



by reasonable success it cannot report before

granted.
Mr. Cogswell and Mr. Spooner having taker their seats, the chairman announced that the report of the committee on permanent organization was next in order. D. C. Lockwood, of Idaho, chairman of the committee, was recognized and took the platform. He presented the name of William McKinley, of Ohio, for permanent chairman It was received with tumultuous applause. Charles W. Johnson was named for secretary and the assistant secretaries of the temporary organization were recommended continued. The committee also recommended that each delega-tion appoint an honorary vice president and

Mr. Lockwood moved the adoption of the report and it was adopted, and the chairman appointed Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Gen. Mahone, of Virginia. a committee to escort Maj. McKiniey to the chair. They came up from the body of the hall and went up the narrow aisle beside the chairman's platform to the place where Gov. McKiniey

girl, and the American boy, and their highest possibilities of American citizenship. [Applause.] We propose to raise our money to pay public expenses by taxing the products of other nations, rather than by taxing the products of our own. [Applause.] The democratic party believes in direct taxa tion; that is, taxing ourselves. We don't believe in that principle, so long as we can find anybody else to tax. [Laughter and ap-plause.] The protective tariff not only does everything which a revenue tariff can do in raising all needed revenues, but a pro-tective tariff does more than that. A protective tariff encourages and stimulates American industries and gives the widest possibilities to American genius and American effort. [Applause.] Does anybody know what tariff reform means? [Cries of "No, no."] And yet that is to be the platform of our political opponents this year. What does it mean? You can study Mr. Cleveland's utterances, from the first one he made in New York, when he said he didn't know anything about the tariff, until his last one in Rhode Island, and you go away ignorant and uninformed as to what tariff re-

"Since the war there have been three grea tariff reform bills proposed by the democratic leaders, and none of them alike; no two of them with the same free list, no two of them the same tariff list, no two of with the same rates of duty, but all by the democratic party, upon the principle, to symbolize and represent same principle, to symbolize and represent tariff reform. You may go to Mr. Mills, you may go to Mr. Springer, and you will find that they differ totally. But you may go to the house of rep-resentatives at Washington which was elected distinctively upon what they call a tariff reform issue, with two-thirds majority in the house, and what do you find? That they have passed three bills. Let me name them: First, free tin and steel or iron plates on which tin is coated taxed, the finished product free and the raw material bearing duty. Second, free wool to the manu-facturer and tariff cloth to the consumer. Third, free cotton ties to the cotton tariff hoop iron to all the rest of the states. That is their symbol of tariff reform. Gentlemen of the convention, how do you like it?

"This contest that you enter upon is for the maintenance of protection and reciprocity. But I want to say here that there is not a line of that tariff bill that is not American; there is not a paragraph that is not patriotic; there is not a page that does not represent true Americanism and the highest possibilities of American citizenand the highest possibilities of American citizen-ship. [Applause.] We are to declare ourselves upon other questions here to-day. We are to declare ourselves upon the question of a free ballot and a fair count. [Applause.] No platform should ever be made by a republican convention that did not reiterate that great constitutional guaranty. No repub-lican speech should ever be made that did not insist—finally and resolutely insist—that that great constitutional guaranty shall be a living birthright, not the cold formality of con-

The speech was greeted with prolonged cheer ing. At its close there were repeated cries of "Douglass" and the venerable ex-slave came

"Deuglass" and the venerable ex-slave came forward and bowed his thanks.

Mr. Blugham, chairman of the equantities on rules, reported. The substance is this re-port provides for the substance is the platform before the nominations are taken up. The rules of the Fifty-first congress were recommended and the report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions was given fur-ther time in which to report. The roll of states for nominations for national committeemen was called, and the convention adjourned until H

called, and the convention adjourned until 11 clock this morning.

THIRD DAY.

Minneapolis, June 10.—The republican national convention was called to order at 11:28 o'clock, and after a session of a quarter of an hour adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m. Rev. Mr. Bush, D. D., chancellor of the University of South Dakota, delivered the opening prayer.

Chairman Cogswell, of the committee on credeutials, when called upon for his report arose and said: "The committee is still at work and has made diligent progress. It hopes to be able to report at 8 o'clock, and asks for further

Ex-Gov. Sewall at once moved that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock in order to give the committee the necessary time, but yielded for a resolution of Senator Cullom, of Illinois, indorsing the world's fair and recommending a na-tional appropriation therefor. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

The question now reverted upon ex-Gov. Sewall's motion for adjournment until 8 o'clock. After a careful count of heads, Chairman Mo-Kinley said: "The yeas are 407 and the nays 260, and the convention concludes to adjourn until 8 o'clock p. m."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.-The convention was called to order at 8:45 p. m. Mr. Depew, of New York, in a felicitious speech called attention to the fact that Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, had reached his 83d birthday, and moved that the convention congratulate him and invite him to the platform. Amid prolonged cheers the motion was unanimously car-

The announcement of the committee on cre lentials that a minority report would be submitted caused considerable excitement and there was painful suspense, while the two reports were being orally submitted, as to what

The majority report recommended that twelve Harrison delegates in Alabama, Missis sippi and Louisiana be seated in place of the same number of Blaine men given places on the temporary roll, and the minority recom-mended that the twelve Blaine men on the temporary roll be placed on the permanent roll. The report of the committee also covered contests in Texas, Kentucky, Maryland, South Carolina and North Carolina and District of Columbia, but there was no political significance in these contests and the report was unanimous on these cases.

The majority report sustained the national committee as to 23 votes and reversed the na-tional committee as to 17 votes. In Louisiana the national committee was sustained as to four delegates at large and four district dele gates, and not sustained as to four other dis-trict delegates—in Maryland not sustained in 2 votes. Mississippi sustained as to 2 district votes and were not sustained as to two dangates at large (each faction being given a half vote instead of the Hill faction a whole vote). North Carolina sustained 3 votet, District of Columbia sustained 2 votes, Utal, not sustained as to I vote (by splitting the salegation between the two factions), Alabarus sustained as to 8 and reversed as to 6 votes. Politically the result was a gain of 13 votes to Harrison and of 1 vote to Blaine, a net Barrison gain of 12 votes.

This gain included 6 votes in Alabama, 4 in Louisiana and 2 in Mississippi. The gain of the totes was made owing to the fact that the Harreson men had won over three members of the credentials committee and thereby secured a

jority report be adopted he was loudly cheered by the Harrison delegates, and when Chauncey 1. Filley, of Missouri, moved to substitute th minority report therefor, the applause which followed from the Blaine delegates told the galleries that the long-expected fight between the Blaine and Harrison forces was on.

The chief point in Mr. Filley's argument behalf of the minority report was that the reg-ular organization of the party in the Alabama case had been barred from their regular place of meeting by United States deputy marshals. Then followed a lengthy discussion

There was wild applause when Chauncey Depew arose to support the majority report, which

he did briefly. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York. spoke for the minority, and as his first point said that he had listened to many reports of the committee on credentials, but this was the first time he had ever heard a majority report which gave no reasons why it should be adopted except that it "was" the majority report. It had been said that the majority report was 44 to 5; that it was not so-it was 24 to 23. one majority to overweigh everything else?

Miller then closed by moving as a parlia-mentary motion that the Cogswell report be divided and the present vote taken on the Alabama part alone

Chairman Cogswell closed the febate by calling for the previous question and immediately the demand for the previous question was seconded by a majority of the delegates of Massachusetts, Delaware and West Virginia. A vote resulted favorably.

The roll was then called on the minority re-port in the Alabama case. The chair stated the question before the convention to be the substitution of the minority report in the Alabama case for the majority report. A call of states was demanded by Pennsylvania, seconded by New York, and the chair thereupon directed the secretary to call the roll of states and terri-

At its completion the chairman said: "On this vote for the substitute of the majority report in Alabama, the ayes are 4231/4 and the nays are

463, and the motion is lost."

Motion to adjourn failed to carry and the roll was called in the adoption of the majority re-port on delegates at large from Alabama, Penn-sylvania having demanded it and New York and colorado seconded the demand. The vote re-

sulted 476 yeas and 3651/2 nays. A mighty yell greeted the announcement of A mighty yell greeted the announcement of the Harrison victory. Canes, hats, handker-chiefs, anything that could be grabbed, were swung wildly in triumph while the dome seemed to tremble with the terrific roars of ap-

An attempt to adjourn the convention at this interesting juncture failed. The hour proposed was 10 o'clock in the morning, but \$\mathbf{y}\$ was decided by a substantial majority to proceed wit the business of the convention without delay.

Gov. Foraker asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the reading of the platform as prepared by the committee on resolutions. The platform was read and adopted, notwithstanding a plea from Hiscock to give the ad-vocates of irrigation of arid lands in the west a

During the call of the roll the electric lights in the vast hall began to wane for a few seconds. Had it not been for the faint glimmer of a few scattering gas lights encircling the room the convention would have been in total darkness. This caused an immediate cessation of the proceedings, and the band in the gallery played "We won't go home till morning," A messenger was hurriedly dispatched to the plant of the electric company to call for lights. After waiting several minutes for lights Mr. Miller, of New York, addressed the convention trying to secure an adje but without success. At this point the electric current was again turned on, and after the applause caused by the additional light had subsided the convention proceeded with busi-

birthright, not the cold formality of constitutional enactment, but a living thing, which the poorest and humblest may confidently enjoy and which the highest and most powerful dare not deny. [Great applause.] We can well leave to the committee on resolutions the duty of making a platform that shall represent the best thoughts and the best tideas and the best wisdom of the republican party. [Applause.] When we go out of this convention upon a true republican platform we go marching to victory, no matter what name we may carry on our banner." [Applause.]

Boston, Jane 10.—Mr. Blaine is still at Hotel Brunswick, and cannot say when he will leave men, but refused to be interviewed. A gentle-man who called upon Mr. Blaine is still at Hotel Brunswick, and cannot say when he will leave men, but refused to be interviewed. A gentle-man who called upon Mr. Blaine is still at Hotel Brunswick, and cannot say when he will leave to the designation of newspaper men, but refused to be interviewed. A gentle-man who called upon Mr. Blaine wednesday that Mr. Blaine resents the treatment he has had no personal quarrel with the president: that their differences are purely political and that their differences are purely political a Boston, June 10 .- Mr. Blaine is still at Hotel

NAMED A TICKET.

President Harrison Renominated at Minneapolis.

Only One Ballot Required to Reach the Result - Whitelaw Reid Chosen as the Candidate for Vice President.

FOURTH DAY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 11.-In the republican convention, when the routine business had been cleared up. Chairman McKinley impressively announced that the next order of business was the presentation of names of nomination for president. A mighty cheer went up from the convention. The chair ordered the roll called. When Colorado was reached Senator Wolcott arose and nominated James G. Blaine.

The dramatic presentation of the name of Blaine, so unexpected, so decisive, took the convention by surprise. There was dead sflence for a moment. Then the Blaine men broke loose and for three minutes the hall rang with their cheers renewed again and again. They stood up, waving hats and handkerchiefs and

Again the Blaine men were on their feet cheering and waving flags, handkerchiefs and even umbrellas. Some one in the galleries began the cry of "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," but the chairman rapped for order and the roll call

proceeded slowly.

Indiana called Col. Dick Thompson to take the platform to present Harrison. The cheering was deafening when Mr. Thompson said that he proposed to present a man who does not seek success by detraction of any other great republican. Said he: "I nominate for president Benjamin Harrison." The cheering for Harrison was more general and prolonged than that for Biaine.

The counter demonstration of the Harrison men came with enthusiasm. Fans and umbrellas were in the air, delegates stood on their seats and Fred Douglass, waving his white hat on top of his cane, led the cheering



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

that was sustained for two minutes or me The chairman sat down until the tumult s Then he ordered the roll call continu When Michigan was reached some one in galleries cried out: "What's the matter w Alger?" but there was only a slight laugh fr the convention. Then Minnesota was called: W. H. Eustis took the platform to second nomination of Blaine.

The convention did not greet Mr. Eustis marks with any enthusiasm when they were livered. But when they were concluded an cident occurred which sent the convention off to the greatest tumult that it had yet know The cheering and demonstration continued twenty-five minutes, ladies waving their pa sols, fans and hankerchiefs, and men cheeri wildly, tossing hats and waving banners.

forward and nominated Benjamin Harris The scene that ensued cannot be describ The tumultuous cheers, wild waving of ha kerchiefs, hats and banners, combined to p sent a sight which could not be witnessed el where than in a great American political of At the conclusion of the call of states ex-G-

Sewell, of New Jersey, moved that the conv tion proceed to ballot. Amid great applathe motion prevailed and a period of inter suspense followed, as the chairmen of the de gations of the various states proceeded to p their delegations preparatory to responding the roll-call which would follow.

It was ordered that the delegates from dian territory and Alaska, who had been seated be also entitled to vote upon the presiden-

Alabama was the first state called, and when it responded with 15 votes for Harrison and 7 for William McKinley, Jr., a deafening cheer greeted the entrance of the distinguished Ohio governor into the presidential contest.

When the state of Ohio was reached occurred

the most dramatic incident ever witnessed in a national convention, that of a presidential candidate challenging the liberality of the vote cast for him by his own state. "Ohio gives votes for Benjamin Harrison and 44 votes for William McKinley," said ex-Gov. Foraker, and the pandemonium of enthusiasm that greeted the announcement showed that



JACOB WHITELAW REID.

President Harrison had lost 27 votes in the state of Ohio. 'All enthusiasm must have an end, however, and when the shouting delegates were hoarse and tired. McKinley, who had been sitting silent and with a visage as immovable as the sphinx, arose and in a clear voice, which pene-trated to every corner of the vast hall, said: "I challenge the vote of the state of Ohio. I am a delegate from that state

There was a breathless pause, but the flery Foraker was a breathless pause, but the hery Foraker was on his feet, and, waving his hand deprecatingly at the chairman, said: "But you have been retired from this delegation, Mr. Chairman, by your election to the chairmanship

name was called and when the end of the was reached it gave 1 vote to Benjamin Har-rison and 45 votes for William Mc-Kinley, Jr., a loss of one to the president by reason of the polling of the delegation. One of the Harrison delegates had reconsidered and voted for McKinley, and the governor's alternate, it was discovered, had on the first ballot actually voted for Harrison in obedience to the previous request of McKinley, although the latter doubtless supposed he had disobeyed this injunction and voted for his chief.

When, as the balloting proceeded, it was apparent that the president would certainly be renominated, the scene of enthusiasm displayed by his followers was un-rivaled by any incident of the day. Cheer after cheer was given until men were fairly falling with exhaustion on every side, and when the voices were stilled the stamping of feet and the rapping of canes on the floor, the throwing of hats and umbrellas and handkerchiefs in the air and the waving of flags and banners only added to the panden

The roll-call continued, and of course from this time on showed steady and significant gains for Harrison. At the end it was obvious that he was nominated by a considerable majority, but it required the clerks a long time to foot up the

"The clerks will announce the result of the roll-call," said Chairman McKinley half an hour later, he having resumed the chair in the inter-

"The whole number of votes," said the clerk, "is 904%. The number necessary to a choice is 453. [Applause.] Benjamin Harrison receives 535 1-6 votes. [Prolonged applause.] James G. Blaine receives 181 5-6. [Applause.] William McKinley receives 182. [Cheers.] Robert Lincoln 1 vote and Thomas B. Reed 1 vote." [Applause.]

"Benjamin Harrison, having received a majority of all the votes cast," said Chairman Mc-Kinley, "is the nominee of this convention. Shall that nomination be made unanimous?" Great applause and cheers and cries of "Yes.

yes, let us make it unanimous."]
"All in favor of making it unanimous say ave." said the chairman. There was a storm of ayes. Chairman McKinley never put the negative. "It is unanimous," said he at 4:36 p. m., and once more the convention gave itself over to one of those scenes of enthusiasm which had become so familiar to the proceedings of the day. The result of the ballot is given in the fol-

STATES.		Harrison	McKinley	Blaine	*********
Alabama	22			2473	1
California	16			2000	14
Colorado	1 8		1	9	100
Connecticut			72.0		100
Delaware	6		1	1	100
Florida	8		200	1111	144
Georgia	26	1		- 655	1-
Idaho			W+50	. 0	100
Illinois	48		AXT	34	100
Iowa	26		20000	5	177
Kansas	20		1		100
Kentuchy	226	494	1 3	12	1
Louisiana	16		2225	8	100
Maine Maryland	12		4×43	12	100
Maryland	30		1.3	10000	100
Massachusetts. Michigan			11		150
Minnesota	18	8	13		17.
Mississippi			-	416	155
Missouri	34		1 2	4	
Montana	- 6			1	++
Nebraska	16		1	4	+=
Nevada	6			6	XX
N. Hampshire.	8 20		-974	3	1.
New York	72		10	166	
North Dakota.	- 6	2	300	4	7
North Carolina	2116	17%	1		
Ohlo	46	1	45	2775	4.16
Oregon	. 2	.1	7	*****	
Pennsylvania	64	19	40	3	40
Rhode Island South Carolina	18	13	1	5	
South Dakota.	18		2	3	
Tennessee	24	17	3	4	2.50
Texas	30			6	
Vermont	- 8	- 8			100
Virginia	24	. 9	**	13	***
Washington	8	1 1	1	6	
West Virginia Wisconsin	12 24	19	3	9	
Wyoming	6	4		2	
Territories.			4075		
Alaska	2	2	in it		
Arizone Territory	9	4		1	
Oklahema	計	4			-
Oklahoma New Mexico	6	6	****	****	20
Utah		2			
Dist. Columbia.	2		222	4000	
		FOR 4 0	100	101 - 0	
Total	2014-66	535 1-6	1205	181 5-6	

Harrison's plurality A delegate moved to adjourn until 8 o'clock p. m., and, although there was a disposition to finish up the work at once, the motion prevailed and the convention adjourned until that hour.

At the evening session, Senator O'Connor, of New York, presented the name of Jacob Whitelaw Reid as a candidate for the vice presidency, and was followed by Gen. Horace Porter, who eloquently seconded the nomination, as did Gov. Bulkely, of Conecticut. Mr. Settle, of Tennessee, placed in nomina-tion Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. Mr. C. M.

Louthan, of Virginia, took the platform and seconded the nomination of Thomas B. Reed. Upon the statement from the Maine delegation that Mr. Reed would not accept the nomination, his name was withdrawn. The yeas and nays being taken Whitelaw Reid was declared nominated by acclamation. The announcement of the nomination of Mr.

Reid was the occasion of demonstrations of enthusiasm on the part of both delegates and au-A long list of names were announced as members of the committees to notify the nominees for president and vice president of the

United States. The convention then adjourned

sine die. Benjamin Harrison was born in Hamilton county, O., August 20, 1833. He was graduated at the Oxford (O.) university and studied law for two years in Cincinnati. In law for two years in Cincinnati. In 1854 he went to Indianapolis, which city he has since made his home. Mr. Har-rison was elected reporter of the su-preme court of Indiana in 1860, six years after he had begun the practice of his profession. Soon after this, however, he joined the union Soon after this, however, he joined the union army, in which he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was one of the 75,000 volunteers who answered President Lincoln's cail. After a short service he organized Company A of the Seventieth Indiana volunteer infantry and appointed colonel. He was mustered out in June, 1855, with the rank of brigadier general. Returning to civil life he discharged the duties of court reporter for four years. In 1886 he was a candidate for governor on the republican side, but was defeated. He was appointed on the Mississippi river commission in 1879. Mr. Harrison was elected United States senator for Indiana in 1880 as the successor of Joseph E. McDonald and took his seat on March 4. 1881. His term of service expired March 3, 1887. In 1888 he was nominated by the republicans for the presidency and was elected over Grover Cleveland, who was renominated by the democrats.

There was a breathless pause, but the flery Foraker was on his feet, and, waving his hand deprecatingly at the chairman, said: "But you have been retired from this delegation, Mr. Chairman, by your election to the chairmanish of this convention, and your altermate has taken your place and we no longer know you as a member of the Ohio delegation."

This generous action of the ex-governor toward a man who but recently had been identified with an opposition faction in the state of Ohio evoked all the better impulses of the vast audience, and the Harrison as well as Blaine and McKinley delegates found themselves theering the generous of the chairman of the Ohio delegation.

"The chair overrules the point of order," said McKinley to Foraker, "and asks the secretary of the convention to call the roll."

Another ovation fell to the lot of the governor of Ohio, this time, however, from the Harrison delegates in admiration of his loyal support of the president.

There was a still noise throughout the hall as the secretary of the convention calmiy turned the leaves until the roll of the Ohio delegation was resched and called the first name on the list, that of William McKinley, Jr., "I vote for Benjamin Harrison," said the great American protectionist, and the cheers that resounded through the hall were quieted daily when the object of all this enthusiasm waved his gavel deprecatingly to restore order.

"Joseph B, Foraker," shouted the clerk, and there was a breathless pause.

"Joseph B, Foraker," shouted the clerk, and there was a breathless pause.

"William McKinley, Jr.," said the ex-governor, and this time it was the fiery Foraker who, for his loyalty to the governor of his state, deserved the plaudits of the multitude. Name after