

THE TICKET MADE.

The Proceedings of the Last Day of the Republican Convention.

HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. Levi P. Morton of New York Named as the First Ballot as the Running Mate of the Indiana Statesman—An Interesting Session, in Which There is a General Confession of Faith in the Ticket, with the Reasons Thereof—Blaine's Last Words Sent by Cable and Read in Convention—Boutelle Seeks the Insertion of a Temperance Plank in the Platform and a Lively Wrangle Ensues Ending in Adoption of the Resolution—Biographical of the Nominees.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The throng outside the Auditorium was not as dense as was the case at every session of the convention last week. This is explained by the fact that nearly all of the political clubs and legions, and the great mass of general visitors, disappointed by the protracted length of the convention, and despairing of having an opportunity soon to assist in the ratification jubilee of the successful nominee, had turned their faces homeward en masse after adjournment last Saturday afternoon. Still, what under other circumstances would be regarded as an imposing crowd besieged the doors of the building from an early hour, and from the time the gatekeepers began their duties at 9:30 there was a continuous in-pour to the upper parts of the house. An hour later a very few of the 9,000 seats allotted to the outside public were empty. Delegates too, on the whole, were remarkably early in arriving. Thirty of the New Yorkers, nearly all the Virginians and many of the southern, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio contingents were in their seats at 10:30 o'clock.



although the time for assembling was half an hour later. Very little enthusiasm was manifested, and the leading lights of the gathering strolled in one after another without being accorded a single demonstration. Inside, as well as outside, the atmosphere was close and sultry, and there were indications of a thunder storm, a fact which caused an enthusiastic Blaine man to suggest that the elements were preparing to give the successful candidate a baptism of thunder and lightning. Mr. Manley of Maine remarked to a United Press reporter this morning that Blaine would accept only an unanimous nomination, which at present seemed impossible, and that he hoped there would be no moving for Blaine unless he was formally put in nomination. Chairman Estee said as he passed the United Press stand, "Boys, we are going to make a president for you to-day, sure."

Congressman Bayne of Pittsburg wagered \$500 against \$1,000, and the money was said to be up, that John Sherman would be nominated before night fall.

Rev. Dr. Edmunds, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, who was to open the sixth day of the convention with prayer, made his appearance. Not a dozen delegates were absent when the chair at 11:05 brought down his gavel upon the desk, and announced the con-

vention would come to order. After prayer the band struck up, "Nearer my God, to Thee."

Mr. Hueston of Virginia offered a resolution that no vote should be counted which was cast for any one who hadn't been regularly placed in nomination. The resolution was declared to be out of order.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine then took the platform and proceeded to talk about Mr. Blaine's attitude toward the convention. He said that without attempting to give any construction to the language employed, he would read some dispatches from Mr. Blaine, as follows:

"EDINBURGH, June 25.
"To Boutelle and Manley:
"Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter."
[Signed.] "BLAINE."

"EDINBURGH, June 25.
"To Boutelle and Manley, Maine Delegation, Chicago.
"I think I have a right to ask my friends to respect my wishes to refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatch public promptly."
[Signed.] "J. G. BLAINE."

The convention then proceeded to call the roll of the states for the sixth ballot, which resulted as given below.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Alger	137	Foraker	1
Allison	73	Blaine	40
Gresham	91	Fred Grant	1
Harrison	231	McKinley	12
Sherman	244		

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Sherman	231	Blaine	15
Harrison	278	McKinley	16
Alger	120	Foraker	1
Allison	76	Lincoln	2
Gresham	91	Haywood	1

At the conclusion of the seventh ballot Mr. Henderson of Iowa arose and said:

"I rise to thank the friends in this convention who have shown their confidence in the character and fitness of Wm. B. Allison for the presidency, and here, with the authority, I withdraw his name from the further consideration of the convention." [Applause.]

The eighth and decisive ballot was then taken as follows:

EIGHTH BALLOT.

STATES.	No. of Del.	Alger.	Gresham.	Harrison.	Sherman.	Blaine.	McKinley.
Alabama	20	10	3	5	2	2	
Arkansas	14	14					
California	15		15		1		
Colorado	6		6				
Connecticut	12		12				
Delaware	6		6				
Florida	8	4	2	2			
Georgia	24	3	10	9			
Illinois	44		40	4			
Indiana	30		1	29			
Iowa	26	1	3	22			
Kansas	18	1	16			1	
Kentucky	26	1	2	15	7	1	
Louisiana	16	4	9	3			
Maine	12		1	5	3		
Maryland	16		11	4	1		
Massachusetts	28	1	25	2			
Michigan	25	26					
Minnesota	14	1	13				
Mississippi	18		3	4	11		
Missouri	32	15	8	7	2		
Nebraska	10	1	8	9			
Nevada	6	2	4				
New Hampshire	8		8				
New Jersey	18		18				
New York	72		72				
North Carolina	22	8	7	11			
Ohio	46		1	45			
Oregon	6		6				
Pennsylvania	60		59	1			
Rhode Island	8		8				
South Carolina	18	10	4	4			
Tennessee	23	3	20				
Texas	25		25				
Vermont	8		8				
Virginia	24		15	9			
West Virginia	12		12				
Wisconsin	22		22				
Arizona	2		2				
Dakota	10		10				
District of Columbia	2		2				
Idaho	2		2				
Montana	2		2				
New Mexico	2		2				
Utah	2		2				
Washington	6		6				
Wyoming	2		2				
Total	822	100	59	544	118	5	4

The roll call for verification demonstrated the accuracy of the vote as already given, and Governor Foraker moved that the convention make Harrison's nomination unanimous. He said that the delegation from Ohio, who were all Sherman men, would go away from this convention all Harrison men. They would do so, he said, with perfect consistency, because they all know that Harrison was born in Ohio. [Great applause.]

Mr. Horr of Michigan said that he came here hoping that one of Michigan's sons would be chosen as the standard bearer of the Republican party. But they had not succeeded in their desire, and now if it were asked how the Michigan delegation would stand by Harrison, he would reply by pointing out the way in which they had stood by Alger. He accepted the result, and he hoped that all the delegations would return to their homes believing that the nomination which had been made had been indicated by Providence from the start. They had come here, he said, to place a soldier at the head of the ticket, and in that they had succeeded.

Senator Farwell promised that Illinois would give her electoral vote to Harrison, and he also seconded the motion of Gov. Foraker to make Harrison's nomination unanimous.

Mr. Depew said that as the only presi-

dential candidate in the convention, he also seconded the motion. He knew when he came here that Indiana would carry off the prize, because that state always gained the day. The delegates would go away without heart-burnings, and full of enthusiasm.

Gen. Hastings said he had been instructed by the Pennsylvania delegation to congratulate the convention on the selection it had made. Pennsylvania had a hundred thousand majority for any Republican candidate, and Harrison would get it all.

Gen. Henderson of Iowa said he was full of sorrow, not because the man of his choice had been beaten, but because the convention had nominated a man against whom the Democratic party could not utter a truthful word. No candidate could have been found who could have claimed a warmer place in the hearts of the American people. No words of calumny could be uttered against Gen. Harrison's character, and what would the quill drivers of the Democratic party do? As Iowa had promptly withdrawn its candidate, so, with equal promptness, it responded to the call of the convention when the tide turned in the direction of the candidate who had been so enthusiastically named.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine said that his delegation had been placed in a delicate and embarrassing position. They came impressed with the feeling that there might be attributed to the vote of Maine a significance apart from its numerical strength, and they had endeavored to avoid this. How well they had done this the convention was the best judge. He pledged the hearty support of the East to the nominee—one that would call back the refrain when another Harrison was in the field: "Have you heard the news from Maine?" In the forefront of battle the white plume of Maine's Henry of Navarre would be found gleaming, as it always had been. [Great applause.]

Cred Haymond of California, who was called, said that his heart was overflowing with happiness. The convention had solved the question as to whether a soldier or a statesman should lead the party, and it had solved the problem by selecting one who combined both the soldier and statesman. There wouldn't be much use of talking in this campaign. The people had already started it, and they were loaded for bear.

The next speaker was Mr. Davis of Minnesota. He said that the Macedonian cry of the gentlemen from Indiana had been answered. Minnesota seconded the motion to make the nomination unanimous.

There were calls for Wise and Ingersoll. A dispatch was read from Gen. Alger thanking the convention for its support and pledging support in behalf of Michigan.

Mr. Wise said it would be strange if Virginia was silent when the name of Harrison was in the field. Two hundred and fifty years ago that rich and glorious blood was planted on Virginia soil, and it had spread out richness wherever it had gone. When they carried that name back to old Virginia, not all the narrowness, not all the bigotry of by-gone days, could keep them from electing Harrison.

Mr. Mahone was called for "This is a lovefeast," said the chair; "give all a show."

Mr. Mahone said that he need not assure any Republican within the limits of this country that he was always for the nominee, and while he came here like many others, preferring some particular candidate—Sherman above all others—yet with a heart full of friendship for the field, he had not seen fit to abandon his colors until the question was settled. Now that it was settled by a decisive majority vote, he joined heartily in seconding the motion to make the nomination unanimous. Whatever he could do to promote the Republican success in Virginia would be done. [A voice: "Shake hands with Wise"]. The General stepped down and shook hands with Foraker, Depew and others, but overlooked his Virginia rival.

Delegate Proctor of Vermont said that as the one eastern state that voted for Harrison from the start, he returned thanks to the states and territories which came finally and followed the lead of Vermont.

Mr. Lynch of Mississippi supported the motion to make the nomination unanimous. He said the south came here not so much to promote the success of any one man as to promote the success of the Republican party.

Judge Thurston of Nebraska said that the wisdom of the convention had found a Douglass for its Bruce. Harrison would be elected, because the American people knew that under his administration American interests and American labor would be upheld and maintained, and that every American citizen on land or on sea, both north and south, would be protected in his political rights by the fullest power of the administration. Out in the west the name of Harrison would send out a spark and develop a flame which would burn up the Democratic crops.

Mr. Harris of North Carolina said he

was one of those who came here thinking that the great services of Sherman to the Republican party for the past thirty years entitled him to the nomination. The party in North Carolina would, however, endeavor to break the solid South with Harrison's name. It was a tower of strength.

Mr. Williams of Arkansas said he came here to bury the self-constituted Caesar out of sight. They had started to do it by the nomination of the Christian soldier whom they had selected, and they would accomplish it next November. Woe to Cleveland that he had laid his hands violently upon the ark of the covenant of the people of America—protection to American industries and fidelity to the soldiers who saved the nation.

Mr. Bradley of Kentucky said he went down in defeat under the banner of that gallant soldier from Michigan, but he cordially seconded the nomination of Gen. Harrison, and said that he promised them that Kentucky would again go to the aid of Indiana. In the name of Lincoln and Clay, whose names Kentucky is proud to honor, he seconded the motion.

There were calls for McKinley, but he did not respond. The nomination was then made unanimous, and Harrison was formally declared the nominee of the convention.

The call of the roll of states was ordered for the presentation of the names of candidates for vice president. Hon. W. T. Thomson of Indiana moved a recess until 5 p. m., but it was not regularly seconded, and after a brief delay the roll call, with Mr. Hastings of Pennsylvania in the chair, proceeded.

Mr. Denny of Kentucky placed W. O. Bradley of that state in nomination. He thought it was time that a southern Republican should be selected for the second place on the national ticket, one who could break the "solid south." Such a selection would demonstrate that southern Republicans were not always to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

There was so much disorder that the chair stopped the speaker and insisted upon the aisles being cleared and the delegates seated before he resumed.

Mr. Denny said that Bradley had reduced the Democratic majority in Kentucky from 50,000 to 5,000, and added that now, in the present condition of affairs in Kentucky, with the Tate embezzlement fresh in the minds of the people, the state can be carried by the Republicans, whose votes at least are counted in that part of the south.

The speaker when interrupted by cries of "Time," retorted, "Give the south a chance, gentlemen," and went on to talk about protection and the "star-eyed goddess of reform." Mr. Denny concluded by saying that his candidate could carry North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia and make Virginia still more doubtful than it is already.

The nomination of Bradley was seconded by Kansas. Albert Griffin spoke for that delegation and said that but for suppression of the southern vote four years ago Blaine would be in the White House to-day, instead of in Scotland.

Warner of Alabama, Houk of Tennessee, Locke of Georgia and Atkins of Michigan also seconded Bradley's nomination.

Mr. Sewell of New Jersey presented the name of William Walter Phelps of New Jersey. He moved a recess until 5 p. m., but the motion was declared to be out of order.

Senator Hiscock said that just here the proceedings ought to be taken with deliberation, and urged a recess until 5 p. m. An amendment to make it 7 o'clock was lost. Another amendment to make it 6 o'clock, was carried.

Benjamin Harrison.
Benjamin Harrison, Republican candidate for president, was born on August 20, 1833, in Hamilton county, Ohio. He received his early education in the common schools, and graduated from the Oxford (Ohio) University. He studied law for two years in Cincinnati, and in 1854 he began the regular practice of his profession, locating in the city of Indianapolis, where he has always made his residence, save when his official duties required his presence in Washington. He at once took a prominent place in the Indiana bar, and his natural tendency toward politics soon drew him into public office. In 1860 he was elected a reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, but enlisted immediately after President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. He soon received a commission as second lieutenant, and then organized Company A, of the Seventeenth Indiana volunteer infantry. After the successful organization of the regiment he was commissioned colonel, and served five years in the army. In June, 1865, he was mustered out, with the rank of brigadier-general. Upon his return to Indianapolis he resumed his duties as supreme court reporter, and so continued until 1869, where he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law. In 1876 he was a candidate for governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. In 1879 he was a member of the celebrated Mississippi river commission. On March 4, 1881, he took his seat in the United States Senate, suc-