THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1888. NUMBER 2.

VICTORY BORN AGAIN.

The Republican Army Gathered in the Cradle of Success.

ARRAYED IN NATIONAL COLORS.

The Infant's Swaddling Clothes the Stars and Stripes of Freedom.

NEBRASKA THE BABE'S SPONSOR.

John M. Thurston Delivers an Eloquent Christening Speech.

BRINGS FREMONT TO THE FEAST.

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PRELIMINARY WORK STARTED.

The First Day's Proceedings Marred Only By a Tilt Between the Old Dominion Faction Leaders — The Speeches.

First Day of the Convention.

CHICAGO, June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The opening session of the great convention has closed. It was filled with interest and rich in happy auguries for republican success. The speech of John M. Thurston, in assuming the office of temporary chairman, is everywhere eulogized to-night as one which has set the keynote of the tune for the sessions of the convention. It was admirable in conception, eloquent in expression, forcible in delivery, and replete with tact. The volume of cheers which accompanied the speaker's periods marked the powerful effect which it produced. In its treatment of the candidacy which the unwise friends of Mr. Blaine are attempting to force upon the convention against his known wishes, he has done as much to dispel the danger of an early Blaine stampede as the strenuous efforts this morning of Senators Jones and Hale and Messrs. Phelps and Boutelle. Three New Jersey delegates who had announced their intention of breaking for Blaine at the first chance tell me to-night that Thurston's presentation has decided them that they would be doing their beloved leader

A SHAMEFUL POLITICAL WRONG

by such a move. Let credit be given where it is due. Thurston was in every way equal to the occasion. He covered himself with glory and deserved all the enthusiasm he awakened and all the applause he evoked.

The second feature of interest was the audience. Fears that the galleries would be packed in the interest of any single candidate were promptly dispelled. The crowd was orderly but impartially enthusiastic. It cheered loudly for Blaine, but it cheered loudest when the speaker impressively declared: "We dare not—we can not—commit the political crime of disobedience to his expressed will." It greeted John C. Fremont as warmly as it did Frederick Douglass, and the colored auditors as enthusiastically as it did the white. But it did not shriek at mere platitudes or yell at empty nothings. Composed of partisans of all the candidates it left the impression that like the party it represented it would be the ardent supporters of any nominee which the convention might select.

THERE WAS A CHEERFUL PROPHECY

in the earnest, confident tone which pervaded the platform and galleries, the absence of bravado in the speeches and the impartially distributed applause. All signs betoken that the republican convention of 1888 is to be a deliberative body and that its choice will be made only after a careful survey of the field and a close scrutiny of the objections to be met and the availabilities to be considered.

The convention will reassemble at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and before the day closes it is believed will be ready for the serious work of beginning the selection of a candidate, barring the ever-present possibility of a deadlock, which is not likely to occur if the Blaine shouters can be suppressed by the earnest work of Mr. Blaine's friends. As things went to-day the convention should be able to conclude its work before the end of the week. There is, of course, the usual talk of dying with candidates, but most of the delegates will prefer to live with the nominee. The following of no candidate shows the obstinate fixity which characterized the "306" in 1880, or the Blaine legion in 1884. On the issues upon which the republicans will stand for battle the convention believes that any one of a half dozen names are

"ENTWINED WITH VICTORY,"

and that its only duty is to select the ticket with which victory will be the easiest.

Amidst the turmoil and confusion of jostling delegations, the unending blare of bands, and the tramp of thousands through the headquarters of the candidates, two or three points appear as reasonable as they have at previous conventions. At least one soldier will be on the ticket. The east and west will be represented, and no candidate objectionable to a class will be chosen. Mr. Depew's candidacy has received no accessions outside of New York. He may be loaned votes as a compliment to his brains and popularity, but he has himself no serious thoughts of success. Sherman's very strength is his weakness, and Alger's barrel is his bane. Harrison and Allison occupy the strong vantage ground of a devoted following, and many delegates are pledged to them as second choice. The other names will be presented out of compliment to their owners.

PRESUMING A FAILURE TO AGREE

on any of the leading candidates, with Mr. Blaine still kept in the background, McKinley of Ohio runs as good a chance of being the dark horse as anyone. He has a fine record and an attractive presence. He is an orator and comes as near to being a statesman as any of his congressional associates. He is working loyally and royally for Senator Sherman, and none of the suspicions which attach to Foraker cling to his garment. Still, from present indications, one of the string of racers now at the starting point, impatient for the sound of the bell, will be first at the winning post. It is to be a good contest, a fair contest without jockeying, and everyone hopes that one of the favorites will be the winner.

NEBRASKA HAD HER INNINGS

this morning in the national convention, and has no reason to feel ashamed of the interest which she excited. Thurston's speech was the feature of the day and the presentation of General Fremont, as the guest of the state delegation, was an incident of history which was received with cheers, whose honesty could not be mistaken.

Many Nebraskans occupied seats in the convention. Among the most prominent were Senator Manderson, who arrived last night from Washington; Congressman Dorsey, ex-Congressman Valentine, Governor Carns, S. C. Smith of Beatrice, C. H. Dewey, W. F. Bechel and ex-Senator Saunders of Omaha.

All is quiet in the Nebraska headquarters except the echoes of Church Howe's swearing. He promises revenge because he was so unanimously thrown overboard. There is general satisfaction in the national committee over Howe's retirement.

Thurston's election by a scratch and Depew's candidacy continue to excite general comment. The Chicago Times this morning publishes a column dispatch from Washington regarding the Lincoln oil room lobby, with a synopsis of the testimony before the Union Pacific railroad commissioners. It bitterly denounces what it calls Nebraska's gall and holds up Thurston and Depew as a brace of sweet-scented names with which to bait the granger vote.

THE ALLISON PARADE TO-NIGHT

was a magnificent demonstration. It was one of which the clean handed, able, popular son of Iowa might well be proud. The procession formed at the Grand Pacific at 7 o'clock and paraded through the principal streets. The line was a long and a handsome one, with gay banners and transparencies with trenchant inscriptions. It was everywhere received with loud cheers.

Congressman Henderson to-night says: "We have lost nothing and gained a number of votes which will show when the time comes. Allison has awakened no antagonism and his friends are counted in delegations from every part of the union. We have every reasonable confidence of winning on the availability of our candidate and the cool udgment of an excellent convention."

THE CONVENTION ASSEMBLES.

The convention was late in assembling. At five minutes past the hour of opening, many seats of delegates were empty and the galleries were scarcely half filled. Inexperienced doorkeepers, insolent police and bewildered ushers made poor work with the crowds which persisted and growled at the entrance of the unfinished building, and a bungling committee got in their deadly work and the resulting confusion was not surprising. The Nebraska delegation occupied seats in the center of the middle aisle while John M. Thurston, armed with a large fan, stalked restlessly in the speaker's stand, behind its wall of flowers and silken standards. He faces a magnificent auditorium whose farthest portion is scarcely more distant from the desk than the end of the Omaha exposition building was from the stage before it was converted into an attempt at a theater and an apology for a hall. The decorations are profuse and in excellent taste. The flag is everywhere substituted for the bandana, while portraits of the founders of the republican party look down benignly upon the gathering crowd.

At 12:22 General John C. Fremont entered the hall and was escorted to the platform. Few recognized him, but there were cheers as his name was passed around. Five minutes later Fred Douglas made his way to the platform and got a round of applause.

CHAIRMAN JONES CALLS TO ORDER.

At 12:30 the convention was called to order by Chairman Jones. The opening prayer was so filled with political allusions that it was greeted with loud applause at its conclusion.

The reading of the call by Clerk Fessenden was punctuated with loud cheers. The demand for protection to American labor and a free ballot and a fair count, called out wild enthusiasm. Chairman Jones followed in an address read from manuscript which could scarcely be heard twenty feet away. At the conclusion of Chairman Jones' speech John M. Thurston was introduced amid loud cheering. Before he could begin his remarks the Kansas delegation entered a formal protest against his selection and suggested the name of Warner of Missouri. Without paying attention to the sensation which was created by the protest of Kansas,

THURSTON BEGAN HIS SPEECH

in a voice heard in every section of the hall. The first round of cheers was a tribute to his clear enunciation. As he proceeded he carried the audience with him and nearly every sentence of his allusion to the leaders of 1884 called for wild demonstrations. The peroration of Thurston's tribute to Blaine was a whirlwind of cheers, shouts and waving handkerchiefs. After the reading of the names of the honorary officers the band struck up a medley of patriotic airs, in many of which the audience joined. Kansas again entered a protest against the selection of Thurston and asked a vote of the convention. The chair decided that the question had been settled. If there was any criticism to be offered upon Thurston's speech it was its length. Otherwise it was brilliant, tasteful and inspiriting, but it would have been still more effective if it had been curtailed.

GENERAL FREMONT INTRODUCED.

A resolution was offered permitting the chairman of the Nebraska delegation to present General John C. Fremont. Charley Greene introduced General Fremont in a short speech. The audience were evidently impatient of further oratory and were restive even during Fremont's remarks, which could not be heard at the ends of the hall. The sensation had been discounted in advance and the enthusiasm did not reach the expected pitch. The loud cries which followed for Fred Douglass would not abate until the white haired negro orator stepped on the platform and and addressed the convention. Mr. Douglass was not at his best, but his plea for his race was conscientiously applauded.

The nearest approach to a breeze occurred when the everlasting factional struggle of the Mahone and Wise factions of Virginia was brought to the notice of the convention. After a short discussion the debate was squelched by a motion that the contesting delegation present their credentials without argument to the appropriate committee. The convention then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

W. E. A.

IN RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Chicago Just Before the Great Convention Opened.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The city is in a delirium of red, white and blue. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 yards of these goods have been used in decorations. The town was astir early and from the rising of the sun all through the forenoon bands and delegations were marching through the streets from the depots at which they had arrived to their respective hotels. The day is brilliantly clear and sweteringly hot. Hotel lobbies, streets and sidewalks are crowded with a mass of people estimated at 150,000 in addition to the regular population. No former convention has brought out nearly such large numbers. Parades in the interests of the various candidates have been about the street during the entire forenoon. A unique feature of the Gresham parade was a band of alleged workingmen carrying tin pails and wearing straw hats and bearing a banner with the motto: "The Father of the Tin Bucket Brigade." The most striking parade of the day, however, was that of the Cincinnati Blaine club, which appeared several hundred strong, wearing white hats and gloves and carrying parasols, marching in a column of fours in open order, the parasols of the successive ranks being red, white and blue. These they twirled rapidly, giving an exceedingly brilliant kaleidoscopic effect.

OPENING SCENES.

How the Hall Looked Before the Gavel Called Order.

CHICAGO, June 19.—When Chairman Jones, of the national republican committee, ascended the platform of the great Auditorium hall at noon to call the convention to order, he looked upon a scene unparallelled in the history of public gatherings in this country. Larger assemblages have been held in more spacious halls, but at none have the ocular properties been so effective or the brilliancy of illumination and picturesque colorings been so splendid. Every face can be seen without effort and an audience of less than ten thousand appears to be almost a countless multitude. The magnificent sweep of the great gallery alone, which seats nearly three thousand persons, is a picture which impresses even those familiar with great audiences, and the whole scene bathed in the flood of electric light shed by 2,500 incandescent lamps, thrills even the most sluggish heart. The Auditorium is 260 feet long and 120 feet wide, with two side balconies and a great gallery of seats which rise tier on tier at an angle of 40 degrees. The stage, which is but slightly raised above the floor of the hall, commands a view not only of the great audience in front, but of the large balcony in the rear and the tiers of boxes at either side. This stage stretches from side to side of the hall and accommodates, in addition to the president's platform, which is in the center, the several hundred newspaper representatives. There are just 8,100 seats in the hall and as the convention is called to order probably 9,000 people are within the glance of Chairman Jones' eye.

The decorations appear a trifle bewildering at first—the walls, ceiling and every post, pillar and panel being covered with flags and bunting. Streamers in varied artistic designs and colors, and portraits and paintings of historic scenes meet the eye everywhere. Red, white and blue is conspicuous, of course, everywhere, but a great sheet of terra cotta bunting hangs as a roof between the sunlight which pours through it from the great open space just above the great gallery, and relieves the otherwise monotony of so prodigal a display of national colors. But even the sunlight shines but dimly in the great hall, electric lights being depended upon because of the impossibility of protecting the audience in the present unfinished state of the building and letting in daylight at the same time. The arrangement of the electric lamps in great stars suspended from the roof and walls of the hall is one of the most effective and beautiful features of the scene which greets Chairman Jones. He is himself a striking figure—standing tall, erect, with the appearance and air of a patriarch, with suspended gavel to hush the great stir and bustle to secure attention to the clergyman who is asking the divine blessing on the deliberations of the convention.

Some of the details of the Auditorium decorations are worth special mention. At the apex in front of the chairman's desk is a gilded American eagle and beneath it a portrait of Washington. At the right of the chairman's desk is a plaster bust of the late General John A. Logan, in heroic size, draped in the American flag. Hanging from one of the boxes at the right is a large painting of Logan's charge at the battle of Atlanta. On the face of the north and south walls of the Auditorium, framed in a festoon of large American flags and surmounted by a circle of electric stars, are the portraits of Lincoln and Grant, the designs being mammoth in proportion and forming the two most striking details of the decorations. Flashing its parti-colored brilliancy full into the face of the audience and delegates is suspended an American shield, formed of different colored electric lamps. This shield, its horizon of stars, its stripes of union, is all pictured out and put in a bas relief of light by flashing jets through red, white and blue globes. At the points of exit and entrance to the hall, which dip like great wells into the auditorium, are the nation's standards planted at either side, and draped so as to hide the rough boards which form the staircases of these avenues to the convention, of which there are sufficient to empty the place in case of accident in three minutes. The Boston club has planted its magnificent banner, five feet long, just behind the stage, and it proudly floats letters of gold upon a field of blue, which appear to be uppermost in the minds of the delegates. The banner is inscribed: "Home Market Club of Boston; American wages for American workingmen; American markets for American people; protection for American homes." This banner is marked by the delegates as they come into the hall and as they gather in the galleries and balconies, it is cheered time after time.

As General Fremont entered the hall he was greeted with a round of applause and cheers, the first genuine demonstration of the morning. He was escorted to a seat on the platform, where he provoked a further outburst of applause by meeting Fred. Douglass as he came to a seat beside him and shook him by the hand.

Carson Lake, of the national committee, came upon the platform just before the convention was called to order, and brought with him two handsome oak gavels, one of them merely polished and intended for hard pounding. The other, a more pretentious affair, intended as a gift to the temporary chairman, is richly chased in gold and has engraved upon its several gold bands the names of Washington, Lafayette, Grant, Lincoln, Garfield and Logan.

The arrangement of delegates' seats, which has been made in alphabetical order, beginning with Alabama on the extreme right aisle, throws the two great states of New York and Pennsylvania together in front and almost directly facing the portrait of Washington on the panel of the chairman's platform. The Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Alabama, Arizona and Dakota delegations also have front seats. The Ohio delegation is directly back of the New York seats, while Missouri, Iowa and Illinois are on the main aisle near the center of the space reserved for delegates. The space reserved for the District of Columbia delegation is designated by a white banner marked in black letters. This is a conspicuous departure from the general plan of noting delegations, the situation of all others being designated by a blue silk banner, lettered in gold. A significant view is the open space of empty seats in the Virginia delegation. Four Mahone delegates-at-large have been admitted to the hall and are alone in their glory, with plenty of room, over in the extreme southwest. There was no indication in the hall of the great crush outside while the delegates and those who held seats were being admitted and directed to their seats. The doors were not opened until the interior arrangements were completed, and the crowd was kept waiting until two large bouquets of cut flowers and a floral shield were being nailed up on the chairman's desk, which bears in Greek letters this inscription: "James A. Garfield was nominated from this desk in 1880, and James G. Blaine was nominated from this desk in 1884." The air of the hall is delightfully cool, and although the large number of spectators as they come in have fans in their hands, they find no practical use for them. The first of the delegates to reach their seats were those from Ohio, led by Congressman McKinley and Ben Butterworth. McKinley, who is much talked of as a dark horse, was recognized by a few of the spectators in the gallery. The Michigan delegation followed the Ohio men, coming in as a body and filling up their block of seats on the front of the second aisle.

As the spectators generally were admitted more tardily than the delegations, there were few demonstrations as the convention began to gather. Most of those in the side galleries were ladies, who are deeply interested, but not demonstrative. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, chairman of the last national convention, walked down the aisle to the front, and followed by his fellow delegates took his place as chairman of the delegation without being recognized by the galleries. At a quarter to 12 o'clock the members of the national committee came in, in pairs and in groups. They met this morning at their headquarters and had just gotten through their business.

CHAIRMAN JONES' ADDRESS.

He Opens Proceedings With a Short and Pointed Speech.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Precisely at 12:31, the gavel of Chairman Jones, chairman of the national executive committee, sounded sharply upon the mahogany desk and the republican convention of 1888 was formally opened. The hum of conversation ceased throughout the vast auditorium and the buzz of expectation gave place to an impressive silence as the chairman introduced Rev. Frank W. Gonsaulus, of the Plymouth Congregational church of Chicago, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

The call for the convention was then read. Allusions in the call to the position of the party upon the tariff question, the determination of the party to have a fair election and an honest count, and the other salient points were warmly applauded by the convention.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the call Chairman Jones stepped to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

The republican party may well be congratulated through its representatives here assembled upon the auspicious prospect that lies before it. Wise and courageous action by this convention will surely lead to victory in the campaign upon which we are about to enter. There can be no doubt as to which side the great majority of votes will fall, if each party be tried by its record; if the grand achievements of the republican party be appreciated and the utter failure of the democratic party be understood. The two parties are diametrically opposed to each other. One favors progression, the other retrogression. One lifts up, the other casts down. Thanks to Cleveland and his southern allies, the democratic party has thrown off the disguise in which it has heretofore fought its battles in the northern states and has boldly declared for British free trade and against American protection. This avowal has caused much adulation in certain sections of this country and in all of England, which has from the beginning been hostile to the industrial progress of the United States; but it has fallen heavily upon the ears of the patriotic portion of the democratic party. However, we must not expect that there is an end of dishonest pretenses. Deceit, fallacies and sophistry will again be resorted to and practiced. Therefore we should have a platform based upon true republican principles, free from equivocation or ambiguity, and should nominate candidates who are the embodiment of these principles. The founders of this government saw that it was absolutely essential for self preservation that the original thirteen states should become united for the purpose of protection and defense against alien acts and influences as well as for economy and effective government. One of the first acts of the federal government was to provide for revenue and for the protection of the industrial interests of the country. All our early presidents, from Washington to Jackson inclusive, advocated a tariff for revenue and for protection. All of the great and patriotic statesmen of those days coincided in this policy. No man of note, who was a lover of his country, down to Jackson's first term entertained or expressed doubt as to the constitutionality of the policy of the protection of the industries of the United States against foreign competition. The tariff question was not considered as one embracing solely or chiefly manufacturers' interests, but one which broadly embraced the social condition of the laboring classes, the material interest of all home producers in the home market and of the country's real independence. The British who now shout for free trade protected themselves against all competition until they were masters of the commercial world and until they realized that the United States, with its great natural advantages and by the moderate use of the same means, was becoming a formidable rival. It was only when Great Britain perceived something of the future of her American rival that she attempted to regain that control over this country by artifice which she was unable to hold or reclaim by force of arms.

After relating the history of the alleged alliance of the south with English manufacturers under the administration of Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, Chairman Jones continued:

The republican party vanquished the democratic party, passed the homestead law, destroyed slavery, elevated the "mud sills," restored our credit, redeemed the country and started it on the lines contemplated by our fathers. To-day we occupy a much higher plane than any other people on the face of the globe. The republican party believes that it is not necessary or right that we should be reduced to a common level with other nations, but that we should have the full benefits of all our national advantages and the full enjoyment of our glorious heritage. The logical consequences of the theory of the democratic party would have left this country with but a fringe of population on the water ways. Many of the leading bourbon democrats of to-day look upon the magnificent developments and the grand improvements of the nation, which are simply our labor, genius and management crystalized, as a rank, unnatural and unwholesome growth, and believe that we ought to go back to the days of ignorance and sloth as quickly as possible.

THURSTON'S SPEECH.

Nebraska's Representative Delivers an Able Address.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Chairman Jones introduced J. M. Thurston of Nebraska as temporary chairman of the convention.

Delegate Osborne of Kansas objected to the assumption on the part of the national committee of the right to name a temporary chairman and asked if Thurston had been elected by the convention.

Chairman Jones replied in an emphatic affirmative for which he was vigorously applauded.

But Osborne was not to be subdued and in the name of the Kansas delegation declined to be responsible for the action of the national committee in the matter and regarded it as a great mistake [hisses]. He desired the roll of states to be called in order that the Kansas delegation might cast its vote for William Warner of Missouri.

No attention was paid to his demand, however.

Mr. Thurston, the temporary chairman, was then conducted to the platform and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I have no words in which to fittingly express my heartfelt appreciation of your confidence. I thank you, gentlemen, not for myself alone but for that great and glorious west, which never disappoints the expectations of the republican party. I come from a state whose vast domain has been largely appropriated by the surviving veterans of the army of the republic, under the beneficent provisions of the homestead and pre-emption laws enacted by a republican congress, and true to heroic recollections of the past the homesteaders of the west still march on under the banner of republicanism. In victory and defeat, in sunshine and in storm, in prosperity and adversity, this mighty west retains the courage of its convictions, and holds that devotion to principle, though it brings defeat, is better than success achieved by broken vows and political dishonor.

The republican party of the United States rests upon the wisdom of its assembled delegates for such action as will insure success. If we are prepared to honestly and fairly meet the supreme issues of the hour with a clear, fearless and ringing declaration of principles and to nominate a ticket which will commend itself to the loyalty and intelligence of the country, we can grandly win. When our candidates are chosen we will all join you with heart and soul in a grand chorus of rejoicing and the rainbow of our harmony shall give certain promise of the glory of a victorious morning in November. When the democratic party at the close of the last presidential election robbed us of victory honestly and fairly won, we patiently waited for the coming of the justice of years. We hoped and believed that 1888 would right the great national wrong of 1884.

The speaker eulogized the republican party leaders and the old soldiers who had died since the last national republican convention. He then said: The other, that gallant leader, the chevalier of American politics, the glory of republicanism and the nightmare of democracy, our Henry of Navarre, is seeking in foreign travel long needed relaxation and rest from the wearisome burdens of public life and service. With the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness he has denied us the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this convention. Desiring above all things party harmony and success he has stepped from the certain ladder of his own laudible ambition that some other man may climb to power. As his true friends we cannot, we dare not, commit the political crime of disobedience to his expressed will. We cannot place him at the head of the ticket, but we will make him commander-in-chief of the head of the forces in the field, where he will be invincible. And though James G. Blaine may not be our president, yet he remains our uncrowned king, wielding the baton of acknowledged leadership, supreme in the allegiance of his devoted followers, honored and respected by all honest and loyal men as the greatest living American and the worthy object of our undying love. But the republican party is not left without great men to place upon its ticket. We have that honest, able and experienced financier, statesman and senator from Ohio, and his no less distinguished colleague from Iowa. Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin present to us gallant soldiers, while New York, New Jersey, Kansas, Connecticut and other states offer worthy and favorite sons. From this splendid galaxy of political stars we cannot choose amiss. The republican party points with pride to the great achievements of its past, and offers as anearnest of its future faithfulness, an unbroken record of services performed for freedom, union and national prosperity. It is pre-eminently the party of protection. It was born of an irrepressible desire to protect the slave from the lash of his master and to save our civilization from the blighting curse of that crime against humanity. It performed its sacred mission of protecting the republic from secession and disunion, and in later times it succeeded in protecting the credit and currency of the nation from repudiation and inflation. Its platform, epitomized, stands for the protection of popular government on the American continent, stands for the protection of all governmental and international rights from restriction or invasion; stands for the protection of the life, liberty and property of the individual; stands for the protection of all immunities and privileges of American citizenship; stands for the protection of the ballot-box from the crimes of intimidation, robbery and substitution; stands for the protection of American commerce, American manufacture and American agriculture from destructive foreign competition; stands for the protection of home invention, home skill and home labor against the free trade heresies which would pauperize and degrade them all; stands for the protection of the people from unjust and oppressive exaction and combination of aggregated capital and corporate power; stands also for the protection of both capital and corporations from confiscation and mob violence, and above all, stands for the protection of the sanctity and happiness of the American home. It welcomes to our shore the down trodden and oppressed of every land, but it insists that the inestimable blessing of American citizenship, purchased with the priceless blood of our heroes and martyrs, shall be extended to those only who are in full sympathy and accord with the fundamental principles of our government, and who will loyally support the sacred provisions of the constitution of the United States. It holds that congress has the power to save American civilization and morality from leprosy, from Asiatic paganism, degradation and contagion. It maintains the nation should extend the benefits of free government to all true lovers of liberty, but it demands that the law of the land shall be a shield to those only who obey it, and that for anarchists, communists and criminals, American justice has nothing to offer but the sword.

Reconstructed democracy has now been in power nearly four years. Its administration has been most satisfactory to those who hold office under it. Its loyalty has received the approval of every enemy of the government. The courage of its foreign policy has amused the great powers and pleased every coward. Its civil service has been so thoroughly reformed as to delight Mr. Wiggins. Its justice to disabled soldiers has won golden opinions from those who gave them their wounds. Its financial movements have been safe because of its inability to destroy the resulting prosperity of republican legislation, and its unparalelled straddle of the tariff question has been a source of wonderment to "gods and men." It is strong in the imbecility of innocuous desuetude, and deserves to live as a reminiscence of promises forgotten and pledges unredeemed. There are those in this land who seem to believe that the mission of the republican party is at an end; that the emancipation proclamation, Appomatox and the constitutional amendments are at once the monuments of its glory and the gravestones of its demise. But the work of the republican party will never be done until every American citizen enters into his unquestioned inheritance of liberty, equal rights and justice; until representation in congress is based upon votes freely cast and fairly counted; until adequate provision has been made for the heiplessness and old age of disabled veterans and the widows and orphans of their dead comrades; until those policies of government which insure national and individual prosperity are firmly established and until patriotism and loyalty are the only qualifications, except fitness for official position in the service of the republic.

There are those in the land who insist that the republican party keeps alive the old time sectional feeling, and refer to—"Let the dead past bury its dead." The republican party longs and prays for the coming of the millenium of its hopes when in spirit and in truth Mason and Dixon's line will be blotted out forever; when fraternal ties and common interests unite us all; when the whole people are found rejoicing together that the inherited institution of human slavery was destroyed by the justice of God; glad together that the holy bonds of union could not be severed; hopeful together for a magnificent national destiny; loyal together to common country and its unconquered flag. But, when that glad time comes black and white must march side by side in the broad sunshine of safety and lie down to peaceful slumber in the untroubled shadows of unprotected homes. The republican party leans to the new south with wide open arms. It offers loyal assistance in the development of its agriculture, opening of its mines, and building up of its manufactories. It proposes, to break down the barriers of unpleasant memories with the hope of new prosperity. The great distinctive issue of the present campaign is the issue of tariff. To the support of the protective tariff there will rise up an overwhelming army of intelligent, thoughtful and practical men, and east, west, north and south will join hands together to forever exterminate in this republic the pernicious doctrine of free trade. The mighty past is with us here to-day. It fills us with that same spirit of freedom, patriotism and devotion which breathed into the common dust of humanity the sublime inspiration of heroic deeds. Let us read its lesson rightly and hold its precepts dear. Let this convention find a Douglas for our Bruce. He will take the soul of our great leader into the golden casket of his love, and with it lead us on to certain and splendid victory.

PRELIMINARY WORK.

The Convention Proceeds at Once to the Transaction of Business.

CHICAGO, June 19.—At the request of the national committee, the chairman laid before the convention an additional list of names of the officers of the temporary organization.

When the reading of the list was concluded, Congressman Horr of Michigan presented a gavel to the temporary chairman. He said: "I am requested by the delegates of my state to present this gavel for the chairman of this convention. It is made from the wood of the oak under which the republican party was organized in July, 1854, in the village of Jackson, Mich. This gavel has upon it copper, wool, iron, salt and wood—five industries that the party now in power would ruin and abolish."

In accepting the gavel, the chairman returned the thanks of the convention and remarked that he would proceed to pound the life out of the democratic party.

The chairman announced that in the absence of any objection the temporary organization was accepted by the convention.

Judge Moody of Dakota made a motion that Dakota be allowed to cast ten votes in the convention instead of two as now shown on the rolls, and made a long speech citing the privileges granted other territories in former conventions.

A Delegate From Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman, I move that the rules of the last republican convention be adopted until this organization is completed.

The Chairman—If the gentleman will wait I will put his motion. I am directed by the national committee to announce that it has recommended that the Dakota delegation be allowed ten votes during the preliminary deliberations of this convention and that Washington territory, by the grace of the democratic party, be given six.

The Chairman—It is moved and seconded that the rules of the last republican convention be adopted for our use until further action by the convention. So many as favor the motion say "aye;" contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

Colonel Hallowell of Kansas presented a resolution of sympathy with General Sheridan. I desire to offer a resolution of sympathy as follows:

The delegates to the republican national convention, representing the comrades of the distinguished soldier and general of the army, Philip H. Sheridan, and representing also the living principles for which he so gallantly fought and triumphed during the great era of the war, send him their sincere congratulations on the prospect of his recovery, and hope that his life may be preserved for many years.

The chair put the question to the convention by a rising vote. The delegates rose to a man and with tremendous cheers endorsed the resolution of sympathy to the heroic soldier.

At the request of a number of old union soldiers and veteran delegates Lewis of Kentucky offered for consideration a petition asking that the convention assign a certain number of tickets for the use of the bold defenders of the union.

Henderson of Iowa offered an amendment to the petition, adding the words "equally among the states and territories," and asking that the rules be suspended and the petition of these veterans be granted.

The Chairman—It is asked that unanimous consent of the convention be given to the reference of the petition, together with the amendment thereto, to the national committee, with the request that the prayer be granted. Hearing no objection the chair understands that unanimous consent is given and the resolution with the amendment is so referred.

Davis of Illinois—I move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the roll of states and territories be called and the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the following committees: Permanent organization, rules, order of business, credentials and resolutions.

The Chairman—Is there any objection to the resolution? No objection was presented.

The Chairman—I would suggest that under the rules there is but one committee on rules and regulations.

Mr. Davis—Then modify the resolution.

The Chairman—If there is no objection, and it is following the predecent of former conventions, the resolution will be considered as adopted. The secretary will call the roll and each state as called will announce from the floor the names of the members of each one of these committees.

Mr. Fesseaden of Connecticut moved that the roll call be dispensed with and that the chairman of each state delegation forward to the chair a list containing the names of such committees. It was so ordered.

FREMONT'S GREETING.

Charley Greene Cut Short in Introducing the Veteran Republican.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The chairman then said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: There is present in this room, as a guest of the Nebraska delegation, that eminent citizen, the first nominee of the republican party for the office of president, and I present to you the request of that delegation that its chairman be given an opportunity to present General Fremont to the convention. Is there any objection? [Cries of "no, no!"] If not, the chairman of the delegation [from Nebraska will come forward to the platform and perform that pleasant duty. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the Convention: I introduce to you Chairman Greene, of the Nebraska delegation.

Mr. Greene of Nebraska—Mr chairman and gentlemen of the convention: More than thirty years ago the pioneers of republicanism, assembled at Philadelphia, declared their political creed and named their presidential candidates. Thus the freedom of home became the first battle cry in that tremendous struggle in which the powers of darkness were marshalled against the hosts of freemen for the mastery of this republic. Out of the chaos and conflict of that supreme controversy a new civilization has arisen from the ashes of the past, filling all the land with light and hope. Hundreds of thousands of those who mustered at the first roll are asleep in unremembered graves. In war and in peace, wherever duty called them, they bore the banner of the free and asked no other meed of praise except an emancipated land. There were leaders, too, great men, gifted to be so, who from the humble walks of life by great and glorious deeds achieved immortal fame. The martyred Lincoln, from the richness of whose life we coin our highest aspirations; Grant, whose name is the most illustrious ever borne by living man; Logan, glorious in war, magnificent in peace—all sons of Illinois—are passed away.

The speaker was interrupted by cries of "Fremont," upon which Mr. Greene said:

He has been steadfast in the faith and I present here to you now, gentlemen of the convention—John C. Fremont.

The old veteran, who in 1856 first carried the republican flag towards the white house and heralded the triumph which came to Abraham Lincoln in 1860, stood up beside the chairman with a grand army button in the lapel of his coat, and as his face appeared above the desk the audience and convention alike greeted him with enthusiastic cheers.

When the cheering subsided Chairmen Thurston said:

Gentlemen of the convention, I introduce to you the old hero, patriot and statesman—General John C. Fremont. [Cheers.]

General Fremont was warmly greeted. He said he was unwilling to delay the business of the convention and would therefore consume only a few moments of time, but he would feel that he carried an insensible clod and not a warm sympathetic heart in his breast if he were not grateful for the welcome he received. He was happy and proud to receive here in this great national assembly the welcome given by his friends and companions of many years, by his party friends, by the men and the sons of the men with whom it had been his conspicuous honor to have been associated in the first opening campaign of 1856.

FRED DOUGLAS TALKS.

A Short Speech From the Eminent Colored Leader.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Fred Douglas was then recognized as he came upon the rear of the stage and was loudly called for. He was presented amid applause. He said he hoped the convention would make such a record in its proceedings as to put it entirely out of the power of the leaders of the democratic party and the leaders of the mugwump party to say there was no difference between the republican party and the democratic party in respect to the class which will be represented. The democratic party has always been faithful to its friends and its friends had been the slaveholders of the south. The republican party should be faithful to its friends, and the men with black faces had ever been its friends. Let the black men be remembered in the platform which the convention would adopt, and let it be remembered that this black man was now stripped of his constitutional right to vote. Let the platform speak out for equal rights for all. Let not the party be driven from duty by the cry of "bloody shirt." Let it wave as long as blood should be found on it. The government that could give liberty in its constitution ought to have power to pgotect that liberty in its administration.

At the conclusion of Douglass' speech loud calls were made for Ingersoll, Bradley and Foraker.

VIRGINIA CONTEST.

Mr. Wise Tells His Side of the Old Dominion Story.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The secretary then read the names of the committeemen as reported by the various states. When Virginia was reached the two contesting delegates reported and the chairman announced that he would submit the Virginia question when the reading was finished, so that the convention could act upon all at once.

After the list of committees was read Davis of Illinois offered a resolution which he desired read and adopted.

The Chair—The resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be read after we finish this matter of the list.

Gentlemen of the convention: There now remains the question as to what delegates from the state of Virginia shall be permitted to name the members of these several committees from that state. The chair will say the national committee has placed upon the roll of delegates, as entitled to seats, the delegates-at-large headed by William Mahone. There are also four district delegates from that state whose seats are uncontested. The national committee placed the other set of delegates-at-large upon the list as contestants, and they place all of the other district delegates upon the list with the recommendation that neither shall be allowed to vote until the contest is settled by the convention. Unless the convention shall otherwise determine, the chair will therefore hold that for puposes of participation in this temporary organization the four delegates-at-large headed by William Mahone, together with the four delegates whose seats are uncontested, are the delegates who alone have the right to name these committees and to vote.

Mr. Wise of Virginia, was recognized by the chair and took the platform amid loud applause. He said: I am here claiming to be the chairman of the Virginia delegation. We are permitted by this call to have twenty-four delegates from the state of Virginia, and of that twenty-four, twenty are contested and four uncontested.

The contested delegates are the four delegates-at-large, and the delegates from the second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth districts. By the decision of the national committee, with which we make no issue, the delegates-at-large from Virginia have been held to have a title to a place upon the roll with the representatives from the first and fourth districts. The result is that four of the delegates on the roll have contests and four have not. Thus eight, but one-third of Virginia's representation, now led by William Mahone, who is wrestling with the rights of the republicans of Virginia is the issue here, who each have associated themselves together with their comrades and placed William Mahone upon the committee on credentials to pass upon his own case. Gentlemen, that matter has been going on in Virginia for some years, and the decision is always in favor of the plaintiff. William Mahone's name is sent here by William Mahone to decide whether William Mahone is a delegate or not. Now, I assure you that I learned in the battles of Virginia that a free ballot and a fair count are the dearest boons of national republicanism. I have learned in the long struggles which we have waged there that no man ought to be permitted to be the judge and suitor both, and yet the proposition, gravely presented to this convention by these eight men, four of whom are considered and all of whom are led by him, is that, in this contest he shall go upon the committee and have a vote upon his rights and mine. Now, Mr. Chairman, I say it is not fair.

MAHONE'S REPLY.

The General Tells His Story in a Rambling Sort of Way.

CHICAGO, June 19.—There were cries from all over the hall for Mahone, and Mr. Mahone advanced through the throng towards the stage. Senator Hoar was on the floor, however, endeavoring to attract the attention of the chair. A great deal of confusion ensued and the chair was obliged to rap for order, after which the chair made the following announcement: The chair desires to state that in making its decision it expressly reserved to this convention the right to pass upon this case for itself, and the chair will entertain any motion made by any gentleman looking toward a solution of the question. I now recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts, Senator Hoar.

Senator Hoar addressed the convention as follows: I fully appreciate the desire of this convention to listen to the gentleman from Virginia, in a matter in which he is so much concerned, and I will interpose but two sentences before that desire can be fulfilled. They are