THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1888. NUMBER 3.

VERY HOT BUT HAPPY

Delegates and Visitors Sweltering In a Torrid Heat.

A PATIENT, PERSPIRING CROWD.

The Convention Effects Its Permanent Organization.

ESTEE ELECTED THE CHAIRMAN.

Rules and Credentials Committees Make Their Reports.

VIRGINIA'S CONTEST SETTLED.

It Required a Day and Night Session to Do It.

WISE GETS AWAY WITH MAHONE.

The General's Delegates-at-Large Seated, But His Young Antagonist Seats His District Delegates—Proceedings.

The Second Day's Proceedings.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—Two hundred thousands visitors who are scanning the heavens to-night see in the sickle in the constellation of Leo, the sign of political conditions. At this writing that glittering interrogation point is no more prominent than the utter inability of the best republican astrologers to predict the outcome of the balloting which will begin to-morrow. Its external silence is no more imprentrable than that of the men who are supposed to control the destinies of the present convention. Its distance seems no greater than the materializing into solid votes of several of the "booms" which fill the hotels with cheers and the streets with torches, transparencies and brass bands. A large proportion of the delegates have now been in Chicago five days, but there seems to be no greater crystallizing of sentiment on any one candidate than there was on Sunday night, when New York's delegation—seventy-two strong—filed into the Grand Pacific. The air has been filled with rumors of swaps and trades. The henchmen of Gresham and Alger, of Sherman and Allison, of Harrison and Blaine, have screamed themselves hoarse and shattered thousands of nerves with their cheering, but to-night

THE SITUATION REMAINS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED.

There will be an early break from Gresham. Where will the 200 odd votes go claimed by the judge's supporters? The Alger lumber boom has already jammed and will break into ftagments, but who will capture the floating logs? These are questions to which the friends of eight candidates give eight different answers. The honest reply is that no one knows, and the most experienced and best political prophets do not hesitate to say so.

The heat and hurry, the jostling crowds, the noise and confusion in the streets here are said to be without parallel. The five states of Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana have alone poured 150,000 visitors into Chicago, most of whom wander aimlessly around in the hotels, clog the passage ways and block the streets in the vicinity of the great hostelries and convention hall. The crowd shines by comparison with that at St. Louis, but it is too large to be good-natured and too warm to be perfectly patient. It fanned itself and perspired this morning in the great auditorium, where not a breath of air entered to stir the streamers or move the banner decorations. By 1 o'clock every seat was filled, and 10,000 faces encircled in an ever-moving mass of lifeand color were turned towards the desk from behind which Chairman Estee pounded his big gavel. Every delegate and spectator hopes for

A BUSINESS SESSION AND QUICK WORK.

The waves of heat roll and break, and the moving fans and handkerchiefs mopping heads become the most prominent features It is even too hot for general enthusiasm, and the cheering, while always spontaneous and hearty, is not protracted. Chairman Estee gets several rounds of applause, once when he refers to Blaine and again when, with excellent good sense, he closes a speech of less than two minutes in length. Ex-Governor Foster and Ben Butterworth of Ohio, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, Jim Husted, "The Bald Eagle of Westchester" and ex-senator of New Jersey, are also recognized with friendly but short cheers as they rise to address the chair, but the convention and spectators alike break in with laughter and applause when the name of the immortal Flannigan of Texas is announced. It was a popular tribute to the discoverer of the democratic sample of civil service reform. Flannigan knew what he was there for and joined in the laughter.

The gavel presentations did not awaken much responsive enthusiasm. They are inevitably convention chestnuts, and though the Chicago offering was the most elegant ever presented, it brought out no greater cheers than the homely wooden mallet made from the desk of Grant, the Galena tanner.

THE MORNING SESSION

wound up with a dull and quite unnecessary debate over the adoption of a single rule reported from the committee on rules. Senator Hoar's shrill voice demanded a better defining of the position of the alternates and a recommittal of rule 10 for that purpose. For three-quarters of an hour various delegates who yearned to get their names in print made motions and counter motions. The problem was solved by General Sewell's motion to adopt the entire report, when a unanimous vote showed the convention that that was exactly what should have been done, forty-five minutes previously.

Shortly after 9 the convention, on motion of Horr of Michigan, took a recess to await the report of the committee on credentials.

EVENING SESSION.

The great auditorium blazed with 5,000 electric lights this evening, which brought out in all their elaboration the brilliant decorations and made the faces of the 10,000 delegates and spectators visible in every part of the hall. The report of the throwing-out of the Mahone delegates by the committee on credentials gave promise of some exciting scenes and fervid oratory which doubtless increased the attendance despite the torrid heat. It was nearly twenty-five minutes past 8 when the band stopped its twenty-fifth rendition of

"MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA,"

and the convention came to order. Previous to the report of the committee on credentials, a resolution of condolence with Germany over the loss of her two emperors, and a resolution deploring the loss of Grant, Logan, Arthur and Conkling were passed. The reference to Conkling brought out loud applause.

There was a marked sensation when the call for the report of the committee on credentials was made. It was felt that the first picturesque feature of a hitherto comparatively uneventful convention had been reached. The vote on the report, which rumor said seated fourteen of the Wise delegation, would, it was believed,

SHOW THE SHERMAN STRENGTH.

But the sensation was spoiled by the announcement that the committee was not yet ready to report, and would not be for half an hour. There were loud calls for speeches to fill in the time. A motion for adjournment, which was withdrawn amid shouts of approval, and another motion to pass the order of business and report the list of the national committee was also lost. During the discussion Fred Grant and his wife were recognized passing to the platform and cheered roundly. The restlessness of the audience was finally appeased by a speech from W. A. Bradley of Kentucky. Judge Bradley is a florid southern stump speaker. Foraker's name, which was now taken up by the galleries, swelled into a whirlwind of shouts, which the Ohio governor could not ignore. His speech was filled with telling hits, but his characterization of what the republican candidate would be as opposed by inference to what Cleveland is not, caught the audience off its feet. "He will be a gentleman," shouted Foraker, with a quick jerk of his body and a sweep of his arm. "He will have some social standing and be received into good society." A yell of applause followed the hit.

When Foraker had concluded and the audience was calling for Ingersoll

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS APPEARED.

It was now long after 9 o'clock. Colonel Hepburn reported nineteen cases of contest, all but one from the south. But no one cared for any except the Virginia contested cases, and there was deep silence as the committee's agument recognizing the Wise district delegates as the only district delegates chosen in accordance with the call of the national committee. Both Mahone's and Wise's names were cheered, but the applause was loudest for Wise. It was apparent that the spectators at least were thoroughly disgusted with the Mahone methods, by which the young men of Virginia who would naturally affiliate with the republican organization were being driven from it. The minority report, read by Russell of North Carolina, was an argument for Mahon's delegation which made the issue for which the convention had been waiting.

Amid the motions for division of the report the hoarse voice of Senator Riddleberger was heard calling for recognition. As his name was called, half the audience rose to catch a glimpse of the man who has been given such notoriety by the press. Riddleberger was as usual far from sober, but he sailed in on an attack upon Mahone until shut off by a point of order made by Wall of Nebraska,

AND THEN THE WRANGLE BEGAN.

Virginia, Ohio and Iowa sprang into the arena through their speakers and the sparks flew from the swords of excited oratory. The contest was over the ninth district of Virginia, but all felt that the point at issue was the victory or defeat of Mahone and with him a large number of Sherman delegates. Colonel Hepburn of Iowa made a strong plea for the majority report and was seconded in a clear and eloquent speech by Weber of New York. But the music began with the speech of Judge Russell in behalf of the Mahone delegates, who wound up an excited harangue by a still more excited colloquy with Chauncey A. Filley, in which each shook their fingers at the other while the chairman pounded deep dents in his gavel.

The audience was now becoming excited with the debate. Bingham of Pennsylvania, and Houck of Texas, shot their arrows of oratory. It became evident that the decision of the convention, whatever it might be, would not be on the line of preference for any presidential candidate, but would be an answer to the question whether the convention to be regular must conform to party usages or not. Hoarse from his month's fight,

JOHN S. WISE MOUNTED THE STAND,

and urged conciliation and representation in some way for the Ninth district, which the majority report proposed to disenfranchise. He closed amid cries of "Good" and applause, followed by loud calls of "Question." The audience began to show impatience over the long protracted wrangles. So did the convention itself. Calls arose for the previous question from the Missouri delegation, which were seconded by numerous states, led by Massachusetts. Mr. Wise's earnest speech had its effect. The convention hesitated to leave the banner district of Virginia unrepresented. The Mahone delegation was, declared elected by an overwhelming majority upon a rising vote.

Amid great confusion motions were made to reconsider and to lay the motion on the table. The convention was in a tangle. A dozen delegates were on their feet at once, shouting for recognition and questioning the rulings of the chair. It began to look like an all-night session and no result. Finally the motion to reconsider was laid on the table and the wrangle began afresh over the Second district. The chairman was thoroughly rattled, the convention excited and the galleries cheering impartially both sides.

Warner Miller of New York, straightened out the tangle by stating the question to be the substitution of the minority report for the majority. Put and declared lost.

THURSTON DEMANDED ON BEHALF OF NEBRASKA

a roll call of states on the question, and was seconded by North Carolina. Excitement heightened as it was seen that the Sherman men proposed to make the vote a test of their strength. Nebraska cast six votes "aye," and four "nay." It was the Sherman strength. As the call proceeded the Sherman followers showed their disappointment. The announcement of a divided delegation in Ohio was greeted with cheers and laughter.

The result, as announced, showed 250 for seating the Mahone and Sherman delegates and 512 for the Wise delegation. Adding the nineteen votes of Ohio, Sherman's strength counted up 269. After adopting the majority report on all the other districts, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

AN ALLISON COMBINE.

An important conference was held this evening at which representatives of fourteen state delegations were present in the interest of William B. Allison. A plan of campaign was agreed upon in the convention by which upon the fourth or fifth ballot the votes of the states should be thrown to Allison. The Allison men claim privately to-night with the greatest confidence that their man cannot be defeated, and that the ticket will be Allison and Phelps.

W. E. A.

THE DAY SESSION.

The First Work to Perfect the Permanent Organization.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The convention was called to order at 12:50 by Chairman Thurston. Rev. Stephen A. Northrop, of Fort Wayne, Ind., offered prayer. After the prayer Chairman Thurston said there had been forwarded to him resolutions referring to the formation of the platform, which the chair said would be referred to the committee on resolutions.

A motion was made and seconded that the committee on permanent organization be called upon to make a report, but a protest came from Harris, of North Carolina, that the committee on permanent organization should not report until the committee on credentials should be heard from.

The chair stated that he was informed that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until 8 o'clock this evening.

Henderson of Iowa said that as the convention could do nothing under the circumstances except to organize, unless it should be proposed to go on with the nominating speeches, he would move to take a recess until 8 o'clock to-night.

Bayne of Pennsylvania opposed this, and Henderson withdrew his motion and moved to proceed to permanent organization, which was agreed to.

Governor Foraker, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, then read the unanimous report of the committee. When he stated that M. M. Estee of California was appointed for permanent chairman of the convention, cheering broke forth. Governor Foraker proceeded to read the list of vice presidents as selected by the various state delegations.

The report was adopted without dissent and the chair appointed Governor Foraker of Ohio, Foley of Nevada and George B. Sloan of New York a committee to escort Mr. Estee to the platform. When Mr. Estee appeared and was introduced by the chairman of the convention, he was applauded enthusiastically.

ESTEE'S SPEECH.

The Californian Confines Himself to a Ten-Minute Talk.

CHICAGO, June 20.—When the applause had subsided Chairman Estee spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: This convention is assembled from bodies of the American people to nominate candidates for president and vice president from the long list of illustrious names which will be presented to you for your support. You can hardly make a mistake in your selection. The adoption of a platform voicing the principles of the republicans of the nation is still easier of solution, for the leading features of that platform, if I may be permitted to suggest, have all been discussed and adopted by the people. The democrats are for free trade; the republicans are for protection of a portion of American labor and American products against the competition of foreign labor and foreign products. This will form a conspicuous place in your platform. When, by reason of free trade, you stop the production of any article at home and thus have to look to foreign markets, competition ceases and the price will be increased. The result has been, under the democratic administration, that the combined exports and imports of the country have been less than for any like period in ten years immediately preceding, while the exports of coin over imports have increased. The republicans of the country cannot but note an almost universal practice in the democratic states of the solid south to disregard the sacredness of the electoral franchise. The very helplessness of the people who are thus disfranchised appeals in the strongest terms for protection—for when the ballot box is once made to tell a lie or when it is left empty and voiceless our liberties are in danger. There should not be, there shall not be one foot of American soil where the humblest man cannot go in safety and cast his ballot for whom he pleases and have that ballot honestly counted. President Cleveland was elected as the country's great reformer, and yet he has rewarded more public officers for political reasons than any one of his predecessors. As a constitutional lawyer, Cleveland tells the people he is a stricter constructionist, but yet he has boldly disregarded the soul and spirit of the constitution which separates the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government. He has done this by vetoing more bills than all other presidents from Washington down. He has thus taken from the people the power to make their own laws and placed in his own hands the duties of the legislative and the responsibilities of the executive officer. The cowardly and un-American foreign policy of the democratic administration receives the universal contempt of foreign people and humiliates our own. The claim made by the president that to get rid of the surplus in the treasury wool and other farm products must go upon the free list has been answered by the people of Oregon. True, we are told by the president that there is a surplus in the treasury, but there would not be a surplus if our debts were paid; there would not be a surplus if our ports were protected with fortifications well gunned; there would not be a surplus if our navy was reconstructed, if our rivers and harbors were improved; there would not be a surplus if needed public buildings were constructed and there would not be a surplus if the pension bills vetoed by the president had become laws. In conclusion, the issues presented to the people this year are not of men but of principles. The whole nation is looking on with breathless interest to see what we do. May we so act that in all things we will have the approval of our own consciences, the approval of the American people and, above all, the approval of Him who controls both men and nations.

A RECESS TAKEN.

Awaiting the Credentials Report the Convention Adjourns.

CHICAGO, June 20.—At the conclusion of Estee's speech, which was well received, Mayor Roche of Chicago, advanced to the platform and presented a beautiful silver gavel, which has already been described, which he said he had been instructed to present to the convention on behalf of the citizens of Chicago.

Charles A. Works of Illinois, also presented to the convention a gavel which he said was a plain tool and made neither of siver or gold; but it is connected with a great name in American history. It is made from a piece of wood from a desk in the tannery at Galena, which was left by U. S. Grant when he took the field to fight for his country.

The mention of General Grant's name was greeted with great outbursts of cheers, which lasted several moments, and was the warmest demonstration of the day.

The chair accepted the tokens in a neat speech.

Chairman Bayne, of the committee on rules, presented the committees' report, which adopts the rules of the house of representatives with some slight modifications, and makes the following order of business:

1.—Report of the committee on credentials.
2.—Report of the committe on resolutions.
3.—Naming the national committee.
4.—Naming the candidates for president.
5.—Balloting.
6.—Presentation of candidates for vice president.
7.—Balloting.

The report also gives Dakota ten votes and Wathington Territory six votes, and the other territories and the District of Columbia two. Each of the rules recommended are substantially similar to those adopted by the last national convention. The most essential change is that it is recommended that an executive committee, consisting of nine members, may be chosen by the national committee to conduct the affairs of the party.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts moved that the report of the committee on rules be adopted, except the rule referring to the election of alternates, and that that portion be recommitted.

Butterworth of Ohio moved to amend the report of the committee by placing a limitation of time on the nominating speeches.

Butterworth's motion, after some debating, was defeated by a heavy vote.

A discussion then ensued and was participated in by Hoar, Bayne, Boutelle and Filley, as to the manner in which alternates should be entitled to vote in the absence of principals.

Senator Hoar finally presented a substitute for the rule reported by the committee relating to the election of alternates, which he moved to adopt, and Chairman Bayne of the committee on rules said that he hoped the substitute would be adopted, and seconded Senator Hoar's motion.

The substitute was as follows:

Alternate delegates for each delegation at large and alternate delegates for each district delegation, to consist of the same number as their principals, to act in the absence of delegates, shall be elected.

Haymond of California objected to this proposition and desired to have the question referred to the chairmon of the committee on rules, but the chair ruled this out of order.

Johnson of Kentucky moved that rule 10 (the rule under discussion) should be referred back to the committee.

Bayne said this was all much fuss and feathers about nothing. Senator Hoar's proposition should be accepted.

Husted of New York supported Senator Hoar's substitute, and said that it was what everybody wanted. He thought that it would be difficult for the committee on rules to be gotten together, and this would avoid all difficulty in the case.

The discussion then dragged along for some time and the members of the convention were getting more and more confused as to what the language of the "alternate" really meant, when General Sewell of New Jersey cut the gordian knot with a motion to adopt the report of the committee as a whole, which motion was unanimously agreed to.

The chair called for the report of the committee on credentials as the next order of business.

Horr of Michigan moved that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock to night, which was agreed to, and at 2:10 o'clock the convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Resolutions of Sympathy the First Business Transacted.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The uppermost thought in the mind of the convention as it began to to re-assemble this evening, was the supreme importance of the action taken this afternoon in accepting the report of the committee on rules, which includes a rule that no change of votes can be made after the vote of a state has been properly cast until after the ballot has been arranged. This virtually stops any stampede, and favors very decidedly the deliberative character of the convention's proceedings. It is regarded as a very decided victory for the influences which are opposed to the programme of those managers who claim to be the friends of Mr. Blaine and are yet seeking to nominate him in the face of his two letters of declination.

Colonel Thomas Bayne of Pennsylvania, who was chairman of the committee on rules, and who has always been a sincere Blaine man, said after the convention adjourned today, that the action of the committee in allowing this provision to be incorporated in the rules was one of the wisest and most important actions taken so far. It renders a possibly hasty Blaine movement out of the question and adds strength to the friends of Blaine, who do not desire his nomination unless the convention cannot, after an honest and sincere and long continued effort, decide between the other candidates.

Some expectation was indulged in by many of those who came to the hall this evening that a ballot might be taken before adjournment. No one who understands the situation had any idea that the proceedings would go so far under the rules adopted this afternoon; that the credentials committee must report and its work be disposed of and the platform adopted before any further business—even the nomination of candidates—could be proceeded with.

Among the gentlemen on the platform this evening was Harry Smith, late journal clerk of the house of representatives, who has been requested by Chairman Estee to assist him in construing the rather complicated mode of rules which govern the lower branch of the national legislature.

At 8:42 the convention was called to order. The auditorium was uncomfortably crowded and the atmosphere in the hall was stifling. The fluttering of thousands of fans did not have the effect of causing a breath of air to stir.

The secretary then read a telegram received from the republican state central committee of California, sending greeting to the convention and returning grateful thanks for the honor bestowed on the Pacific coast by the selection of M. M. Estee as permanent chairman.

Chairman Estee announced that as the limit of time for speaking was five minutes and that all speakers would be called to order on time, except in the presentation of candidates for the presidency, and so would the convention hereafter be called to order on time.

Mr. Wellington of Maryland, offered a resolution tendering, on behalf of the republican party of the United States, to the German nation its sympathy in this hour of her bereavement and sorrow caused by the death of her ruler, Emperor Frederick of Germany.

Mr. Wellington said in support of his resolution that the German nation is a great nation. The Germans have advanced to the first in civilization and culture, and during the late war was the steadfast friend of the union. It has furnished America with some of its best citizens and statesmen.

Mr. Harris of North Carolina, suggested that the following resolution be substituted, which had been agreed upon by the committee on resolutions as an expression to be passed, not as a part of, but along with the platform to be adopted to-morrow:

We tender to the German people our heartfelt sympathy in the double loss they have recently sustained in the decease of the man under whose reign Germany has become an united nation, and that of the other great man, his liberal-minded, peace-loving and noble son.

The substitute was accepted and was adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Dixon (colored) of Maryland offered a resolution of respect to the memory of Grant, Logan, ex-President Arthur and the late Senator Conkling, which was also adopted by a rising vote.

KILLING TIME.

Speeches Listened to Waiting For the Credentials Report.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The chair asked for the report of the committee on credentials, being the regular order of business.

General Henderson of Iowa announced that Chairman Hepburn, of that committee, was not present and the secretary of the convention proceeded to kill time by announcing telegrams received for delegares, after which the band in the gallery proceeded to kill time until the credentials committee would be ready to report.

While the band was playing Colonel Fred Grant and his wife, accompanied by Mrs. Potter Palmer, entered the convention, and walking through one of the delegation aisles, stepped upon the platform and took a seat in the rear of the stand assigned to them. The convention at once recognized Colonel Grant and cheered the distinguished visitors.

The chairman again called upon the committee on credentials and again received no response. He then called upon the committee on resolutions, but Mr. Harris of North Carolina, stated that the committee was not ready to report and would not be before to-morrow.

Mr. Bayne then suggested that the roll of states should be called for the purpose of selecting members of the national committee, but his motion to this effect was defeated.

Then the convention, having nothing else to do, commenced to call upon "Bradley," and in response to the call the chairman presented W. O. Bradley of Kentucky. After thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him by the request that he should address the convention, he said the republicans were here, to accept the challenge from St. Louis. They were not here to make any cowardly sacrifices of their principles, but for the purpose of accepting every responsibility, and proving themselves equal to every emergency in the country's history. That fact has been written in letters of gold all over this country. This is a nation and not the subject of the petty states it has purchased with its own bounty. The republicans were here to say that the course of ignorance should be swept from the land. [Applause.] They were here to say that every man, black or white, should be secure in his rights and to protest against the cowardice of the south which trampled upon the vote. They wanted to put the democratic party out of power. It was a delusion and a snare, a sham and a deception. Its only history was obstinate resistance to the grand measures inaugurated by the republican party. [Applause.] Kentucky in November would clasp hands with Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. [Applause.] The democratic party has never been able to originate a system to collect revenue, and now they are not able to inaugurate a scheme to get rid of the surplus which is increasing in the treasury. Who shall be our leader? [Cries of "Blaine, Blaine," mingled with hisses]. It matters not whether it be the plumed knight of Maine or the other distinguished gentlemen. [Applause]. The republican party will win this fight.

FORAKER'S SPEECH.

Ohio's Governor Wakes the Echoes With a Magnificent Address.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Mr. Hallowell, of Kansas, amid the most enthusiastic outburst of enthusiasm that has yet been seen in the convention, moved that Governor Foraker of Ohio be asked to address the convention.

The motion was agreed to and Governor Foraker was introduced and was received with a volley of cheers. He said he would not be insensible to the compliment which had been paid if he could, and he would not if he could, and while he thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, he said that he would greatly have preferred if he had not been called upon. The question had been asked: "What are we here for?" [Laughter.] The republicans were here to formulate republican principles; they were here to nominate the next president of the United States. [Applause.] The first was easy to do. Every schoolboy knew what the declarations of the convention would be. Every democrat as well as republican knew what the attitude of the republican party was with respect to the questions which concerned the American people. Republicanism is sincerity, and sincerity never equivocates. We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we will not hesitate to say so in all the thunder we can put in the platform. We believe in a protective tariff, and that the present democratic administration is a fraud and a pretense. We want a change and we are determined to have one. We believe that Cleveland's free trade message is fraught with danger. We want to take care of American labor, American homes and American industries, and we will say so. Then we will nominate our candidate. I don't know who he will be.

[A voice in the gallery, "Gresham," and cheers.]

Governor Foraker continued: I don't know what his name is. [A voice, "Foraker;" cheers.] But I can say he will be a gentleman [continued cheers]. That was saying a great deal in view of recent experience.

Here broke in Henderson of Iowa with the declaration that the nominee would not go fishing on Decoration Day.

Continuing Foraker said that the nominee would be a man of good moral character and would have a social standing in the community. He would not only be a man to cherish patriotic recollections, but would have a record as a republican that would be without spot or blemish. He would take the republican standard in his hand and carry it to victory in the name of republicanism without explanation or apology to anybody, and when once elected it would be his highest business to give the country a republican administration. [Applause.] He would not do it by false pretenses. He would go straight at the mark.

In conclusion he said: "We can catch up the glorious refrain that comes from Oregon and carry it sweeping over the whole country with a magnificent triumph, which will knock Grover Cleveland and Old Canada into "innocuous desuetude." [Loud and continued applause and cheers.]

CREDENTIALS REPORT.

The Contest Over Virginia and Then Adjournment.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Mr. Fuller of North Carolina moved that Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll be asked to make an address, but the committee on credentials being ready to report, the regular order was proceeded with.

The chairman of the credentials committee then advanced to the platform and made his report. The report, among other recommendations, favored the admission of the Wise district delegates from Virgiana and the four Mahone delegates-at-large.

Mr. Russell of North Carolina, from the credentials committee, presented a minority report, which dissents from the majority report in favor of the admission of the Wise delegates from the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth districts, who, it is claimed, were elected by pretended conventions never called by the state committee. The report also favors the admission of the Mahone delegates from the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth districts.

The majority report was adopted, except so much thereof as relates ts the Virginia contests.

Senator Riddleberger of Virginia then took the stand to present, as he said, the truth of the question. He came here, he said, without a vote being cast against him by a republican in the Seventh congressional district. His seat had never been contested there, yet he was asked to sit down quietly and listen to a gentleman from North Carolina make a minority report. He was entitled to a seat on the floor. If he was not entitled to a seat, who was? [Laughter.]

At this point Mr. Wall of Nebraska broke in with a point of order, that Riddleberger was out of order. The question now pending related to the delegates-at-large.

The chair sustained the point of order and Mr. Riddleberger left the platform with the inquiry as to whether there would be a time when he could protest against the partisanship which allowed men to walk people in here to vote for their special candidate.

That part of the credentials committee's report upon the admission of the Virginia delegates-at-large was adopted.

The question then being upon the adoption of that portion of the report of the credentials committee relating to the admission of district delegates from Virginia, Mr. Wood of Virginia, spoke in favor of the minority report, with special reference to the Ninth district delegates. He said that he and his colleague were properly and legally elected by a convention which was regularly called by the state committee, and the contestants were elected by three men who held a pretended convention in a private office of one of the delegates who was there chosen. He (Woods) had been elected by a convention composed of delegates from every legislative district in the congressional district, and it was unjust to throw him and his colleagues out of the national convention.

General Gibson of Ohio expressed himself as one of those who insisted that the magnificent republican Ninth district of Virginia should be represented in the convention. He then moved that both sets of delegates be admitted, each delegate to have half a vote.

Mr. Wise of Virginia seconded the motion.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa protested against the motion as being dangerous in its effect. It would put it in the power of a few men to play the miserable farce of holding a so-called convention called by no one in authority, representing no one and composed of three men, and by that kind of fraud, under the pretense of a compromise, these men could heel their way into the convention prepared to offer that kind of premium for this sort of trickery. [Applause and cries of "No no."]

Mr. Stevenson of Minnesota moved that the minority report, so far as it referred to the admission of Mr. Wood and his colleague, be adopted.

The chair explained that the minority report did not ask for the admission of any delegates from the Ninth district, but merely dissented from the majority report.

Mr. Stevenson then said that he would move Mr. Wood and his colleague be admitted to the convention as the properly elected delegates from the Ninth district.

Mr. Webber of New York objected. He said that if this resolution was adopted, to be consistent, the convention must admit all who are declared by the majority report not entitled to seats.

Mr. Russell of North Carolina opposed General Gibson's motion and called attention to the fact that the majority report did not recommend the seating of the anti-Mahone delegates for the Ninth district, as it has been done in the case of the other district delegates. This was because the two anti-Mahone delegates from that district represented a constituency of three men—one besides themselves—assembled in some highly respectable grog shops in Virginia. Was the convention going to allow a parcel of revolutionists, as they called themselves, to ride rough shod over the regular organization of the party in a great state.

He was proceeding to argue against the seating of men elected in a convention not assembled at the call of any constituted authority, when he was interrupted by Mr. Filley of Missouri with the question whether there was a congressional committee in the Ninth district?

Mr. Russell replied that if there was it was under the party organization and constitution. No congressional district convention could be held, except by order of the state convention.

Mr. Filley—Was that the usual plan?

Mr. Russell—Usual and universal. [Laughter.]

Mr. Filley—Was there any other congressional call in the state?

Mr. Russell—In most of the districts there never was until the convention had assembled at Petersburg under the regular state call.

Mr. Filley—How are congressional district conventions held?

Mr. Russell—By district conventions assembled where they please.

Mr. Filley—Called by whom?

Mr. Russell—By the state committee.

Mr. Filley—Always?

Mr. Russell—Generally. [Laughter.]

General Bingham of Pennsylvania addressed the convention upon the Ninth district case. He declared that if the majority of the committee on credentials conceded the election of Mr. Wood and his colleagues, it gave up all its claim that the other Mahone district delegates were not properly elected and their opponents entitled to seats. He claimed that the election of the contestants of Mr. Wood and his colleagues was so palpable a fraud that the minority of the committee did not dare to recommend that they should be seated even under the claim of the technical regularity of the Wood convention, and if the convention voted to seat Mr. Wood it will vote down the majority report.

Mr. Rector of Texas, spoke in favor of the majority report, and Mr. Spaulding of Michigan, favored the admission of the Wood delegates.

Mr. Stevenson of Minnesota, thought that there had been only one convention of the Ninth district, and that was the one held at Petersburg, outside of the Ninth district. The convention of three was a fraud.

Fessenden moved to reconsider the vote by which the Wood delegates were seated.

Butterworth moved to lay the resolution on the table. On the mere technical plea that the district convention was not held within the bounds of the district it was neither just nor right.

John S. Wise then took the floor and was greeted with applause. He said that when the gentleman from North Carolina (Russell) spoke of the gentleman who made the contest as one who probably went to a grog shop, he did not confine himself to the facts of the case. Pendleton, who made the rival contest, was the peer of the gentleman from North Carolina, or any other gentleman here, and his meeting was not held in a grog shop, but in a reputable place where every convention had been held for years. He did not come here to be called a trickster and the habitue a grog shop. He (Wise) had seconded the motion to admit both delegates, because as a true republican from Virginia, recognizing the Ninth district as the banner district of Virginia republicanism, loving its people, whether they came here under the banner of Mahone or Wise, it grieved him to see her unrepresented in the convention. [Applause].

Mr. Hess of Missouri arose to move the previous question, but the chair declined to recognize him and Mr. Moore of West Virginia addressed the convention upon the Ninth district dispute. He thought that the convention was in danger if it admitted any of the Ninth district delegates. It would be setting a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Allen of Virginia followed in favor of the minority committee's report. He declared that if the majority report was adopted his place as a delegate-at-large from Virginia would be valueless to him, because it would declare that there was a taint of irregularity about his own convention. He went into the details of the entire Virginia contest and said that there could be no possible doubt of the regularity of all of the Mahone delegates.

Mr. Hess' call for the previous question was then recognized and under a call the convention adopted the motion to seat the Wood delegates by an overwhelming vote.

The question being upon the adoption of the remainder of the majority report of the credentials committee, Mr. Reader of Pennsylvania demanded a division of the question, and that each seperate case in dispute should be voted upon by itself.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Fessenden of Connecticut, moved to reconsider the vote by which the convention had admitted the Wood delegation from the Ninth district.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, moved to lay the motion upon the table, and after a parliamentary wrangle, the question was put and Butterworth's motion prevailed—242 to 174.

The question then recurred upon the admission of the delegates from the Second district of Virginia.

The majority report on the Second Virginia district was adopted.

The majority report seats the Wise delegates and the minority report, which seats the Mahone delegates, was offered as a substitute, and a call of states was had upon the adoption of the substitute.

A laugh went through the assembly when on Ohio being called Governor Foraker arose and stated there were only thirty eight delegates present and that nineteen of them voted "yea" and nineteen "nay."

The minorty report was rejected—yeas 250, nays 215

The announcement of the vote was received with applause.

The majority report was then adopted as a whole and applicable to all the Virginia districts, and then the convention at 11:25 ajourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

Everybody Anxious to See How It Will Result—Harrison's Strength.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Everybody is waiting for the first ballot. Before a ballot has been taken there will be no material changes of position. Depew's friends are not doing much by him. He will be voted for probably not more than two or three ballots. The climax is to come when New York breaks up, and on New York's choice after Depew the nomination may depend. It will be impossible to unite New York on another candidate. About half the delegation is likely to go to Harrison. Hiscock favors Harrison and Platt is about to give up Alger and join Hiscock. Phelps of New Jersey, and Elkins are in the Harrison combination. Warner Miller is still inclined to Sherman. While no absolute pledges have been made, New Jersey, Indiana and parts of New England are for Harrison and he will show up strongly after the complimentary ballots are finished. A large number of organized laboringmen from Indiana are here favoring Gresham. Some of the strongest influences in the country are at work for Harrison, and it is conceded that he has the best corps of political workers in the field. The Harrison campaigners made their first mistake this morning when they called the Indiana delegation together and attempted to pass a resolution to the effect that Indiana should vote solidly for Harrison until the majority indicated a wish to change. The resolution was received with much disfavor. Some of the Gresham men present declared they would not be bound by the resolution if passed. The resolution was withdrawn. This action has made it apparent that Indiana is not solid for Harrison and the moral victory is with the opposition. A compromise has now been arranged by which California will not put Blaine in nomination, but some of her delegates, led by Haymond and De Young, will vote for him from the start.

THE VIRGINIA CONTEST.

Wise Defeats Mahone in the Fight for the Seats.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The credential committee met in session at 9 o'clock and resumed consideration of the Virginia contest. After hearing briefly and without decision the claims of the delegates-at-large, the committee took up numerically eight contested election districts. The First and Fourth districts at noon presented their respective claims no vote being taken.

Ex-Congressman Brady and J. S. Wise presented the case for the latter, arguing that the Wise district delegates were elected in separate district conventions in conformity with the rules of the party; that Mahone in his call for the state convention to be held at Petersburg intentionally violated the law of the republican party as to such election.

W. E. Craig and W. C. Elam claimed for Mahone that there was doubt as to the call of the national committee, and therefore the state committee had authority to indicate the place where state conventions should be held, and that in this instance it was a mere technical violation of the call of the national committee.

At 1 o'clock the committee went into executive session. The doors were closed to the contestants and Wise and Mahone retired. By a vote of 28 to 13 the first contest (Second district) was disposed of in favor of Wise. The third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth were disposed of to the same effect. The committee voted to seat the Mahone delegates at large, and upon reconsideration of the Ninth district ruled it out entirely, leaving the delegation—Wise 14 Mahone 8.

Wise declined to express an opinion as to the probability of a minority report. Brady, however stated that he expected the Mahone men to make a fight. He said: "We suppose Mahone will be backed by the Sherman men, for whom he would have thrown our entire delegation on the unit rule."

After a brief recess the committee reassembled and took up the case of the district of Columbia. While this contest hinges upon charges and countercharges of irregularity at the district convention, it became plain that the seating of these two delegates will involve a hard fight in the convention, and probably the first trial of strength between the Blaine and Sherman forces. It is probable that whatever the committee's decision, a minority report may be presented in this case. Without reaching a vote at 6 p. m., in order to be able to report to the convention this evening, the contests in Louisiana, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota and Massachusetts were referred to a sub-committee with instructions to report without delay.

BLAINE HEARD FROM.

Nothing Can Be Relied on Unless Signed By Himself.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Tribune of this morning has the following:

LONDON, June 20.—Blaine asks me to say that all rumors in the United States pretending to give letters or dispatches from him or any of his party touching political topics of any kind may be promptly discredited unless signed by Mr. Blaine himself. He has sent nothing whatever on the presidential question except his Florence and Paris letters, and has had no correspondence of any kind with any gentleman named in connection with the republican nomination. Blaine is on the borders of Scotland, pursuing his coaching tour.

LONDON, June 20.—James G. Blaine, in an interview at Newcastle to-day declined to state whether or not he would accept the nomination for the presidency.

BLAINE ENTHUSIASTS.

California Divided on the Proper Course to Pursue.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The California delegates have received a good many despatches from the country urging them to stand by their colors. The effect is to intensify the excitement in that delegation, which is divided as to policy. The chairman and the younger members are anxious to put Blaine in nomination, but the majority, in compliance with a request from the friends of Blaine, advise waiting until the announced candidates have had a chance, and this afternoon the Kentucky delegation sent to the California headquarters a large steel portrait of Henry Clay, addressed to Creed Haymond, chairman.

HE LIKES DEPEW.

A New York Merchant Gives Chauncey a Send Off.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The following telegram has been received from Charles S. Smith, president of the New York chamber of commerce:

NEW YORK, June 20.—To A. R. Whitney, Esq., Delegate National Republican Convention: Depew as president of the United States would be in an absolutely impartial position and the best man in the country to assist in adjusting the various relations of the railroads to the public. The knowledge acquired in his present position would be of great advantage and the people would have their rights protected. No railroad attorney could make black look white to Depew. The grangers ought to advocate him because of his experience. CHARLES S. SMITH.

THE LAST VOTE.

It Showed Sherman's Strength to Be 269 Votes.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The first night session of the republican national convention, ended shortly before midnight to-night, brought out the first appro