THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1888. NUMBER 8.

BEN HARRISON WINS.

The Result Brought About on the Eighth Ballot.

PACIFIC DELEGATES WON OVER.

A General Stampede Follows to the Indiana Man.

TWO CABLEGRAMS FROM BLAINE.

He Appeals to His Friends to Respect His Wishes.

THE MAINE MAN'S MAGNANIMITY.

It Evokes Rounds of Applause From the Convention.

JOHN SHERMAN DIES HARD.

Morton, of New York, Named for Second Place—Friends of All the Candidates Warmly Endorse the Nominees.

The Struggle Ended.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The great covention at Chicago is over and the shore of Lake Michigan is strewn with the wrecks of the political booms which for ten days past have ridden confidently on its waters. High and dry stranded lies the Alger boom. It held together until the Blaine braves were withdrawn when it struck suddenly and went to pieces. Further down, with none so poor to do it reverence, lies the hulk of Judge Gresham's hopes shattered early in the day by the ear splitting yells of a Chicago populace and torn to pieces by the thunders of Bob Ingersoll's eloquence. By its side lies the great raft which bore votes for John Sherman which struck on the rock of Pacific coast prejudice and foundered just as the harbor was in sight. Aided by the Blaine tug and with assistance from the Iowa bark the Harrison boom weathered the storm this afternoon and rides proudly on the waves, freighted with the hopes of the republicans and greeted with ear-splitting applause from thousands who have hitherto been cheering its rivals.

IT WAS AN UNEXPECTED RESULT.

My 2 o'clock dispatch this morning assured the existence of Blaine's telegram and the all-night session of the Pacific coast subcommittee of five to figure out a plan of campaign. It was early in the morning when Creed Haymond announced that the Sherman combine against Blaine and Harrison must be broken even if the coast had to swallow Harrison. New York was in conference at 9 and decided to cast two more votes for Harrison before trying Sherman. They urged co-operation on the part of the Blaine men, and their overtures were met more than half way. Depew was told that the moment Blaine was, by his unequivocal word, out of the race California would vote for Harrison and that Blaine's votes would come. Boutelle's speech and Blaine's dispatches, joined to Allison's withdrawal,

WON THE DAY.

A convention of surprises ended a in surprise astounding none more than Harrison's dispirited friends, who last night were swearing loudly at Blaine's duplicity. The galleries, which were packed with the friends of Blaine and Gresham, were literally knocked off their feet by the result. This was the cause of the flagging of enthusiasm which the best efforts failed to rouse into a respectable demonstration.

General Harrison of Indiana was nominated on the third ballot to-day as the republican candidate for president of the United States. The result was a surprise to most persons and a disappointment to the Sherman forces. The combination made by the Sherman men against Blaine was also a combination against Harrison, who was the preferred candidate of the Blaine men. It was a desperate effort; a forlorn hope for Sherman. Every possible chance of nominating Sherman was staked on the venture and while it presented reasonable grounds for success last night, it was plain that that defeat of the movement was certain at the close of the first ballot this morning, and it was almost equally certain that the Hoosier candidate would win the victory. Last night the Sherman men were confident of success, and they had good grounds for their confidence. The men who did not want Blaine had assured the Ohio men that they would go to their candidate to beat the Plumed Knight, and the assurance of the Illinois delegation that they would transfer to Sherman when it should become apparent that Gresham had no chance was so positive, that it was telegraphed to Sherman last night. At that time, however, it was believed that the Blaine men were simply

COQUETTING WITH HARRISON

to prolong the contest for the purpose of bringing about a condition that would make Blaine's nomination inevitable, and Harrison was not believed to be seriously considered by them for the first place. The telegrams received last night and this morning from Blaine which Boutelle read to the convention before the balloting began to-day changed the situation, drew the Blaine lines against Sherman and decided the contest in favor of Harrison. Gresham and Allison men recognized the hopelessness of the struggle for Sherman and lost no time in directing their footsteps to the Hoosier camp.

The first ballot was the decisive struggle. Alger men stood bravely together. In the fight of the two combinations they had a hope that Alger might come in and snatch the victory, and before the convention assembled this morning the Alger managers were quite confident of success. Thus encouraged they held together and the result of the first ballot showed their loss to be only 5 votes. Allison lost 16 and

WAS PRACTICALLY KNOCKED OUT.

Gresham gained 4, enough to revive the hopes of his adherents and induce them to hold together for another ballot. Gresham gained 20 votes and Harrison 19. Notwithstanding the telegrams from Mr. Blaine and the speech of Boutelle in presenting them and positively withdrawing Blaine from the race, California adered to its favorite and gave him 16 votes, the entire strength of the delegation. Stragglers from other delegations made Blaine's aggregate 49. McKinley was given 12 votes of which New Jersey, Texas and Virginia contributed 3 each. When Ohio was called Foraker announced 46 for Sherman. The correctness of the vote was challenged by a member of the delegation. He was asked to stand up and and give his name. Not responding the president directed the roll call to proceed, but before the clerk could call the next state the Ohio seceder from Sherman arose and cried out "Luckey of Ohio." It wrs an unlucky omen for Sherman. The delegation was polled and Mr. Luckey voted for Harrison thus

BREAKING THE OHIO DELEGATION

for the first time. Cheers from the Harrison men were given for the Luckey vote. New York gave Harrison a solid vote. Pennsylvania added one to the Sherman score of Saturday.

The second ballot was begun amid absorbing interest and excitement on the floor and in the galleries. The call of Alabama quieted the prevailing hum of conversation that arose from the floor and the delegates and s pecta tors settled down in their seats to follo w the responses to the clerk. Everyone no w regarded the fight as between Sherman and Harrison and watched with a nervous interest for the changes that would decide the conflict. Alabama repeated its last vote, giving Sherman 12 and Harrison 6. Arkansas stood solidly by Alger. California was called and Colonel Haymond declared that his state gave 16 votes for "the son of the grand old hero of Tippecanoe," a declaration that called

CHEERS FROM THE HARRISON FORCES.

One of the Californians, however, disputed the vote and on a poll of the delegation Alger received 1 and Harrison 15 votes. This was the signal for the Blaine men, and as the roll call proceeded Harrison showed steady gains. Had the Gresham and Allison men gone to Sherman on this ballot, as was expected by the Ohioans, he would have been maintained in the fight, but both factions adhered to their candidates although it was plainly apparent that every chance for the election of either had passed. New York again placed 72 votes in the Harrison column. Connecticut added 4 and New Jersey 10. On the preceding ballot New Jersey gave Harrison 14 and Connecticut did not give him any. The 14 votes from these two doubtful states were not without

INFLUENCE ON OTHER STATES.

Pennsylvania was polled on the demand of Chester county, resulting in a gain of 5 votes for Harrison. This was regarded as an indication that Quay could not hold his delegation for Sherman on another ballot and the Harrison men exhibited their appreciation of this fact with a prolonged cheer. When the roll call was completed Harrison was found to be in the lead for the first time, his vote standing at 278, a gain of 46 over the preceding ballot, while Sherman dropped from 244 to 231, not a large loss, but large enough to indicate approaching defeat. Allison gained 3; Gresham stood still; Alger lost 17; McKinley gained 4 and Blaine dropped to 15. When the result was announced General Henderson

WITHDREW THE NAME OF ALLISON.

There was considerable confusion on the floor at this stage. Delegates were actively canvassing and a number of outsiders were also actively circulating among the delegates. Alabama was called, but was not prepared to vote. The chairman of the delegation asked the president to direct the sergeant-at-arms to keep outsiders away from his delegation until he could have an opportunity to poll it. His request was complied with and Alabama opened the

THIRD AND LAST BALLOT

with 3 votes for Harrison, 5 for Sherman, 10 for Alger and 2 for Blaine—a gain of 2 for Harrison and a loss of 7 for Sherman. Arkansas stood steadfastly and solidly for Alger, but after that state, with the exception of Michigan and Ohio, who remained loyal to their favorite sons, and Illinois who stood by Gresham. The tide swept to the Hoosiers. The Pennsylvania delegation recognized the defeat of their candidate and jumped on the victorious car of Indiana with a single exception. Young of Tioga, remained loyal and

WENT DOWN WITH SHERMAN.

Before the roll call was completed, and when it became known that Harrison had a majority, the Indiana men set up a shout that was responded to by the thousands who filled the hall, and for seven minutes there was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. Order being restored the roll call was completed when the uproar again broke out and continued for about ten minutes. The demonstration was similar in character to those that have occurred several times during the session of the convention. It was as general as that which followed the speech of Governor Foraker in seconding the nomination of John Sherman, but not so intense in feeling, nor did it impress one as being so genuine and so enthusiastic. I was noisy enough, however, and satisfactory to those who participated. When it was quieted down the president had the

VOTE READ IN DETAIL.

to verify the result, which was: Harrison, 544; Sherman, 118; Alger, 100; Gresham, 59; Blaine, 5; McKinley, 4.

Governor Foraker came forward amid great cheering, and, in moving to make the nomination unanimous, delivered a neat speech. The motion was supported in short addresses by representatives of the defeated candidates.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

Stampede to the Hoosier Candidate on the Eighth Ballot.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 25.—At three minutes past 11 o'clock the convention was called to order by Chairman Estee, who was again in good voice, and proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Arthur Edwards, of Chicago.

Houston, of Virginia, arose and said that he desired to introduce a resolution regulating the order of balloting in the convention, which would prohibit the casting of any vote for any candidate who had not been regularly placed in nomination before the convention. The chair ruled that this could not be done, as nothing was in order except balloting.

Boutelle of Maine arose to a question of privilege. Haymond of California made a point of order that nothing was in order except to ballot. If there were any speeches to be made he wanted to "make one for Blaine." [Applause.] The chair said he understood the gentleman from Maine desired to make a privileged announcement and he was given the floor. He mounted the platform and said:

"I find myself somewhat embarrassed in being thrown even into a semblance of antagonism to the representatives of that delegation from the great Pacific slope, who have come here manifesting such devotion to a chieftain whose banner I have followed with pride and affection, lo, these many years. [Applause.] I would like, were the occasion appropriate, and did I feel it proper, in view of the courtesy to which I am indebted for appearance here at all, to preface the announcement which I am about to make by some explanatory remarks. I shall not attempt to do so. No one in this convention, no one in this magnificent auditorium, has any doubt as to where the affection, devotion and allegiance of the republicans have been and always will be. [Applause.] No delegate here will doubt the regret with which I discharge the duty imposed upon me, but, Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I am under a constraint which I do not feel at liberty to ignore, and without attempting to give instructions or interpretations in my own language of one greater than myself by far, I discharge my simple duty as a representative of the Maine delegation by reading to you without preface or comment dispatches which I have received.

Boutelle read two cablegrams. The first was dated Edinburg, June 24 to Boutelle and Manley at Chicago, earnestly requesting all friends to respect his Paris letter and signed James G. Blaine.

The second was dated to-day and said: "I think I have the right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatch public. JAMES G. BLAINE."

At this point the galleries broke out into an uproar, which was, however, promptly checked by the chairman, who warned the audience that unless it preserved better order means to enforce it would be resorted to.

After the applause and confusion which followed Boutelle's announcement had died away the convention proceeded to the sixth ballot.

There were murmurs of applause when California again cast her solid vote for Blaine, until Ohio was called and Governor Foraker announced forty-six votes for Sherman. Then a delegate rose and challenged the correctness of the announcement. The chair demanded the name of the delegate and stated that unless the name was given the announcement would stand. J. B. Luckey arose and announced his name and insisted upon a poll. The result was forty-five votes for Sherman and one vote for Harrison, which was cast by Luckey himself.

The sixth ballot resulted as follows:

Alger	138
Allison	73
Gresham	91
Harrison	231
Sherman	244
Blaine	40
McKinley	12
Fred Grant	1
Foraker	1

The result of the sixth ballot being announced, the call of the roll was then proceeded with for another ballot. When California was reached Creed Haymond announced, amid applause, sixteen votes for Harrison. Gage demanded a call of the roll, and the result showed fifteen votes for Harrison and one vote for Alger, that of Gage himself.

THE SEVENTH BALLOT.

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

After the result of the seventh was announced the convention proceeded to the eighth ballot. Henderson of Iowa created a sensation by rising in his seat and withdrawing the name of Senator Allison. Henderson spoke briefly and to the point. He said that he thanked the friends of Senator Allison for their support, and with his authority withdrew his name. Assurances which were received soon after the withdrawal of Allison, that his vote would go to Harrison, took the last hope from the friends of Sherman, and Senator Quay, finding that the game was up, told his friends to fall in line and as soon as it became known New York would not, now that his nomination was in sight, desert Harrison, there was no longer any doubt of the result, and the calling of the roll became a mere formality.

Harrison was nominated after the Tennessee vote had been cast giving him 431 votes. Only a single vote stood by Sherman in Pennsylvania and after that state's vote the Harrison movement became a landslide.

THE EIGHTH BALLOT.

Harrison	544
Alger	100
Sherman	118
Blaine	5
McKinley	4
Gresham	59

The result of the eighth ballot was received with a burst of applause and the great audience arose to its feet and shouted until it had tired itself out. One of the officers of the convention climbed on the chairman's desk and waved a banner bearing the portrait of Harrison.

Ladies in the galleries waved handkerchiefs and parasols. Hats were thrown up and a scene of enthusiasm followed. Cries of "he's all right" were heard in the din. Finally, with three cheers for Harrison from the convention, it became quiet enough to hear the official announcement of the result.

MAKING IT UNANIMOUS.

The Speech of Fiery Foraker—Alger Submits Gracefully.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 25.—When Harrison's nomination was officially announced Governor Foraker then took the platform amid enthusiastic cheers and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The delegation of Ohio came here all Sherman men; they are now all Harrison men. [Applause.] It is easier for us to be so, when we remember that General Harrison had the good sense to be born in Ohio. [Applause.] I am directed by the unanimous vote of the Ohio delegation to move the convention on behalf of the state of Ohio that the nomination of General Benjamin J. Harrison be made unanimous. [Applause.]

Horr of Michigan seconded Governor Foraker's motion.

Senator Farwell of Illinois, and Chauncey M. Depew also seconded Foraker's motions. Depew said that this convention would adjourn in a different temper from any other convention in a quarter of a century. No candidate before the convention expected to succeed and no one was disappointed. The candidates would go away without heart burnings, but as full of enthuasiasm as they were when they came here. New York was the cosmopolitan state of the union. Men of other states, whenever they got too big for their own commonwealth, went to New York, and when New York found a man too large for his own commonwealth, and he would not move, she adopted him. New York had adopted Benjamin Harrison and voted for him solidly. [Appiause.] In conclusion Depew predicted an old time victory for republicanism, for republican principles and for the salvation of the industrial interests of the country. [Applause.]

General Hastings of Pennsylvania said that he was also authorized to second the motion to make the nomination unanimous.

Davis of Minnesota, in a few flowery remarks on behalf of Minnesota, also seconded the motion to make the nomination unanimous.

The chairman then read a dispatch he had received from Russell A. Alger, requesting him to convey his sincere thanks to the delegates who had so loyally supported him, and declaring that no state of the union would give the gallant gentleman who had won the day heartier support than Michigan and himself.

Colonel Henderson of Iowa was recognized and spoke as follows:

"Gentlement of the Convention: I am full of sorrow, not because the man of my first choice has not been nominated in this convention, but because the assembled wisdom here has nominated a man against whom the democracy can not say one single word. [Loud applause.] My heart is full of pity for the quill drivers in the democratic sanctums. No nomination could have been made by these patriots which would find a warmer applause in the hearts of the American people. He stands before you a citizen of incorruptible life and of gigantic intellect, a man against whose character no words of calumny dare be uttered, and my first thought was, 'What can democracy say against him?' A soldier, a statesman, simple minded as a child, tender-hearted as a mother—that is the kind of standard bearer to reach the voters on the mountain tops and in the valley, in New York and in the cabin of the black man of the south [loud applause], Iowa sends me to say that as we withdrew our candidate so do we promptly respond to the wise choice of this convention, and Iowa this fall, I need not tell you, will stand where she has always stood, holding the republican banner in the vanguard of freedom and of truth. [Loud applause.]

After the convention had been addressed by Wise and Mahone, of Virginia, Proctor, of Vermont, Lynch, of Mississippi, Thurston, of Nebraska, Harris, of North Carolina, Williams, of Arkansas, and Bradley, of Kentucky, all in the same strain, the chairman put the motion of Gov. Foraker, which was adopted with a shout, and the chairman declared Senator Harrison the unanimous nominee of the convention and of the party for president.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

William E. Bradley of Kentucky Nominated—Taking a Rest.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 25.—A motion for a recess until 5 o'clock this evening was not seconded, and the chairman desired the secretary to call the roll of states for the presentation of names of nominees for the vice presidency. The clerk proceeded to call the roll among much confusion occasioned by the frantic efforts of the chairman of various delegations to persuade the chairman of the convention that they had seconded the motion for a recess. Bouk of Tennessee finally succeeded in getting recognition from the chair and renewed the motion that a recess be taken until 5 o'clock. The motion was seconded by several states, but the convention by an overwhelming vote declined to adjourn and went on with the regular order of naming candidates for the vice presidential nomination.

When Kentucky was called Denny of Kentucky, ascended the platform and declared that the nomination of a southern republican for the vice presidency would send a thrill of confidence and hope through the republicans of that section, who had so long been "hewers of wood and drawers of water." He placed in nomination William E. Bradley of Kentucky. The nomination was seconded by Griffin of Kansas, Warner of Alabama and Bouk of Tennessee. Bouk charged that the south was solid because of the neglect of the republican party to look after republicans in the south.

While nominating speeches were being made Chairman Estee resigned the gavel to General Hastings of Pennsylvania.

Watt of Georgia, joined in seconding Bradley's nomination. Atkinson of Michigan, on behalf of a large part of the Michigan delegation, seconded the nomination of Bradley.

When New Jersey was called Senator Sewell stated that it was the intention of the New Jersey delegation to present the name of William Walter Phelps for the vice presidential nomination. As there might be some brief seconding speeches, and members of the convention were tired, he would move a recess until 6 o'clock. The motion was agreed to, and the convention adjourned.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Levi P. Morton, of New York, Nominated for Vice President.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 25.—That interest in the convention had almost entirely died away with the presidential nomination to-day was manifested this evening by an array of empty seats in the galleries, which previously had presented an attractive picture of handsome toilets and many colors. Members of various delegations were early in their places, evidently anxious to complete their business and return to their respective homes.

The convention re-assembled at ten minutes past 6 and proceeded to the presentation of names for the vice presidential nomination. Mr. Griggs, of New Jersey, presented the name of William Walter Phelps.

He claimed that New Jersey was as much a necessary state as Indiana. By the action of the convention this afternoon the fifteen electorial votes of Indiana had been added to the votes of surely republican states, and if to these were added the votes of New Jersey, the election of the republican ticket is certain. William Walter Phelps was not in favor of a policy which would take the roof of the laboring man, but in favor of that system which proposed to put a roof over the laboring man of the United States and make him the owner of his own home. With the nomination of Phelps the republican party will secure the electoral vote of New Jersey and probably those of New York and Connecticut. The ticket for New Jersey was Harrison and Phelps: Harrison against Cleveland, the fetish of the democracy, while against Thurman, the reminiscence of dead political heroes, would be placed Phelps, the live, aggressive man of to-day; and against the old bandana would be placed the starry flag of America. [Applause].

Gibson of Ohio, in seconding the nomination of Phelps, said that he was the survivor of eleven political campaigns and was wild for the twelfth. Mr. Egan, of Nebraska earnestly seconded the nomination of Phelps. Dolliver of Iowa congratulated the convention on having secured one strategic point by the nomination of Harrison, and he argued that it would be a wise move to capture a second strategic point by the nomination of Phelps for second place on the ticket. Mr. Rosenthal of Texas, on behalf of the German Americans of the United States, paid a high tribute to Phelps, whose nomination he seconded. Fuller of North Carolina seconded the nomination in the name of the young and progressive republicans of North Carolina. Boutelle of Maine paid a high tribute to Phelps for his ability, his patriotism and his tried and proved republicanism.

There being no further seconds of Phelps the call of states was continued, and when New York was called Senator Warner Miller responded. He referred to the candidacy of Mr. Depew for the presidential nomination, and he said that gentleman's name had been withdrawn in sorrow but not in anger. He assured the convention that, though the republican party in the state of New York dad often been divided, all factions had been in harmony in their action at Chicago. The candidate which New York proposed to present for the vice presidency was a man with whom he had crossed swords. If the convention would accede to the wish of New York and give her this man as its candidate for vice president their swords would only be drawn in the common cause, and he could give the convention the same pledge for every section and faction of the party in the state. By its action to-day the convention had made it possible for the republicans to carry Indiana. By its further action it could make it possible to carry New York. This great battle was to be fought out in New York. If the convention would help the republicans of New York the latter would carry the fight to a successful conclusion. If the New York delegates were refused the boon they would go home and do all that mortal men could, but they would go home sick at heart and discouraged. He appealed to the convention to hear the voice of New York. If the convention would name to-night the man of their choice they would go home and inscribe upon their banners, "American wages for American workingmen, American markets for American people, and protection for American homes," and in this sign they could not be defeated. In behalf of the united delegation from the state of New York, aye, in behalf of the united republican party of the state of New York, he named Hon. Levi P. Morton.

Senator Miller's speech was delivered with great earnestness and force. He was frequently interrupted by applause. His statements as to the special reasons why New York should have the vice presidential nomination were cordially cheered lustily. When he had concluded there was a wild outburst of applause, continuing for several minutes, and it almost eclipsed the demonstration which occurred when Harrison was nominated.

Gage of California, seconded Senator Miller's nomination of Morton. He said that the convention had been gathered not in the interest of any one man, but in the interest of the party, and it was now a question of what is best to be done for success next fall. He believed that the nomination of Harrison had made Indiana certainly republican. Now there was a chance to name a candidate for vice president who could with Harrison make New York certain. Levi P. Morton could poll more votes on the Pacific coast than any other living American except that great commoner, J. G. Blaine. He heartily seconded the nomination of Morton.

Governor Foster of Ohio also seconded the nomination of Morton. He said that the hopes of his state had been shattered but Ohio would heartily support the ticket. Dolliver of Iowa also seconded Morton's nomination. Hallowell of Kansas briefly but earnestly seconded the nomination.

General Hastings of Pennsylvania forcibly seconded Morton in a short, ringing speech. Pennsylvania, he said, had instructed him to say that it believed that the battlefield would be in New York, and that the second state in the union should reach out her hands to the great Empire state of the union and give her help.

Mr. Marsh of Illinois, rose to second the nomination of Morton, saying Illinois proposed to do for the doubtful state of New York what she had already done for the doubtful state of Indiana. [Applause.]

General Chalmers of Mississippi, gave his political history and explained how it was that he had left the democratic party with its hide bound traditions to join the party of progress, the republican party. He was not in favor of selecting a southern republican for the second place on the ticket. It would be like the charge at Balaklava. It might be grand, but it would not be politics, wisdom, policy and the best interests of the suffering people of the south demanded that a man from New York stand with the man from Indiana. A cursory remark which Chalmers made to the effect that one-half of the Mississippi delegation was composed of ex-confederate soldiers was wildly applauded.

The roll of the states was then called, and the first and only ballot resulted as follows:

Morton	591
Phelps	119
Bradley	103
B. K. Bruce	11
Walter F. Thomas	1

Mr. Speers of North Carolina, created the sensation of the evening by a humorous speech, which was highly appreciated by the audience and for which he was warmly applauded. Standing upon a chair, he declared this to be the proudest hour of his life, a confession which called fourth bursts of laughter. After this it was with difficulty that the speaker proceeded, for he was incessantly interrupted with laughter and cries of "What's the matter with Speer!" and "He's all right." He was finally able to make the convention understand that he favored the selection of the gentlemen of "magnanimous magnanimity," Levi P. Morton [Laughter].

Mr. Denny of Kansas moved that Mr. Morton's nomination be made unanimous. Senator Sewell of New Jersey seconded the motion and promised the full and hearty support of Mr. Phelps to the ticket.

The motion was agreed to and the chair declared that Morton was the nominee of the convention for vice president.

CHAOS COME AGAIN.

All Over a Temperance Resolution That Goes Through Flying.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 25.—After Morton's nomination had been officially announced, on motion of General Hughes of New York, the national committee was directed to provide in its call four years hence that the territory of Alaska shall have two delegates to the convention.

Boutelle of Maine then arose and said that in behalf of a large number of delegates he desired to move to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution to be added to the republican platform.

Oliver of Pennsylvania arose to the point of order that it was not in order to offer a resolution at this time.

The chairman stated that Mr. Boutelle's motion was one to suspend the rules, which would require to be seconded by two states and could only be agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

Then Boutelle proceeded to talk in regard to the firesides of the nation, when an objection was made that he wasn't in order.

The chair sustained this point, but stated that it was in order for the gentleman from Maine to read his resolution for information. But to that there was a chorus of objections, and Oliver, of Pennsylvania, standing on his chair and gesticulating wildly declared that all resolutions should be referred to the committee on resolutions. "Stand by your platform," he yelled, amid a storm of cheers and hisses. Shouts of "Put him out!" "Sit down!" "Shut up!" came in a chorus from the galleries, and hard blood was being engendered amid the wildest confusion.

The chair became angry and demanded the gentleman to take his seat, stating that if he did not do so instantly the sergeant-at-arms would be directed to take him into custody. "There's going to be order here," declared the chair emphatically, but the round of cheers which greeted the declaration rather weakened its strength.

The gavel of the chairman sounded an incessant rapping. When the gentleman stood upon his chair and shouted the galleries yelled and cheered and hissed, while the numerous sergeants-at-arms were utterly helpless to check the confusion. In the confusion Johnston of New York, sought to get the floor, and Husted raised the point of order that nothing could be done except to vote upon the motion to suspend the rules, and that Boutelle had no right to proceed either with a speech or to read his resolution.

The chair ruled that the point of order was not well taken.

Then, amid further confusion, Oliver of Pennsylvania, wildly appealed to the chair and created a scene of great confusion; he gesticulated and would not take his seat at the chair's request. He did not desire to have the resolution read. The chair sent down the sergeant at arms to Oliver, who succeeded in getting that gentleman to take his seat. A delegate appealed from the chair's decision, but his appeal was not recorded.

Senator Hiscock said that it was absolutely necessary that the resolution be read for information. The republican party was not afraid to meet any question. Order was finally restored and Boutelle read the resolution as follows:

"The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance."

As soon as this was read there was a rush from various states to second the motion and after some time the question was put and the resolution adopted by a rising vote. Only one delegate from Maryland was brave enough to record himself in the negative.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman and other officers of the convention, and on motion of Hiscock the convention at 8:52 adjourned without day.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Life of the Republican Nominee Reviewed By One Who Knows.

OMAHA, June 25.—Editor of THE BEE: The nomination of Benjamin Harrison of Indiana by the Chicago convention furnishes opportunity for an ardent admirer to say a word concerning his life and his record. The writer was a member of Benjamin Harrison's Sunday school class in the First Presbyterian church at Indianapolis thirty years ago, was attached to his staff during the war and it is certain that he comes as near knowing the republican nominee as any person in the world. Benjamin Harrison is a conscientious christian, and is as thoroughly honest as humanity can be. While he is faithful to his church and observes its tenets and precepts he is as far removed from bigotry as it is possible to conceive. He is a man of decided convictions and will earnestly stand up for his views, and yet he accords to others the fullest rights of freedom of thought and of speech. Is he cold and distant? Those who have known him at home, in public, and on the weary march will unanimously answer "No."

It is not of his career in the national legislature that I desire particularly to speak, but of the minor traits and incidents that go to fill and make and round up the full stature of American manhood. That Benjamin Harrison, "The Little Giant of Indian," is a grand specimen of the highest type of the true American I dare assert without any fear of the statement being disproved. Benjamin Harrison is a son of John Scott Harrison. He was born in a farm house near North Bend, on the 20th of August, 1853. The house where he was born is still standing. He earned the money himself to pay for his tuition and spent it in getting an education at Miami university. After graduating at Miami he went to Cincinnati and studied law, in the office of Judge Bellamy Storer, I think. Before he had been admitted to the bar he married a Miss Scott, who is still alive and one of the kindest and most queenly gentlewomen of the land, and who through all his early struggles and later triumphs has ever been his true and faithful adviser and helpmeet.

In 1854 he moved to Indianapolis and took a modest cottage at the northeast corner of Alabama and North streets. He rented an office and hung out his law sign. Clients who went to him were sometimes rather disposed to doubt his wisdom when they saw his youthful face, upon which no signs of beard had yet appeared. But a little consultation soon convinced them that the big head that they saw on those young shoulders was full of brains, and the result was that he soon began to get business and those who once employed him never forsook him for other lawyers. The records of the courts of last resort in Indiana will show that he has been engaged in more important cases than almost any other man in the state. In 1860 the republican party elected him reporter of the supreme court. This was an office within the line of his profession, and one that he was glad to get for the money there was in it, for as yet he was struggling for a name and a place in the legal ranks.

He had hardly been installed into office when the late war broke out. His loyalty to the government made him resolved to leave his profession and his home and respond to his country's call. Meeting Governor Morton on the street he signified his intention and was requested to organize a company. He recruited company A of the Seventieth Indiana. After the organization of the regiment he was commissioned its colonel. With his regiment he went to Bowling Green, Ky., and was soon, as ranking colonel, made commander of the brigade. When Buell and Bragg made their famous march through Kentucky his command was left, like an island, in the midst of the hostile forces. For many months his troops guarded the Louisville & Nashville railroad and afterwards the Nashville & Chattanooga. He was a strict disiplinarian and in the early days of the war there was muttering on the part of officers and men on account of what they called his everlasting drill. But it was remarked that he worked as hard as any soldier in the ranks. Before the close of the war, however, his men learned to love him and to see that the early days of drill made later days of safety possible. Many a time, on the long and tiresome march, have I seen Colonel Harrison dismount his sorrel horse and invite some foot-sore private soldier to ride.

Statistics show that the battle of Chickamauga was, for the time of the battle and number of men engaged, the bloodiest of the war. Harrison's brigade was in the thickest of the fight. Down Peach Tree creek the blood literally ran in streams. He stood like a hero infusing courage and confidence into his struggling men. With not a bit of brag and bluster but with a quiet dignity he was always at his post of duty in any time of need. He went with Sherman in his march to the sea.

After the war was over he returned to Indianapolis and to his cottage home on Alabama street and, forming a partnership with Albert G. Porter and W. P. Fishback resumed the practice of law. No stronger firm than that of Porter, Harrison and Fishback has ever been known in Indiana. The biographers say that he was the republican candidate for governor in 1876 and was defeated. This is partly true and partly a mistake. In that year Godlive S. Orth was nominated for governor and after the canvass had been begun such serious charges were made against the nominee that it was apparent that his defeat was certain. In this dilemma the state central committee took his name off the ticket and inserted the name of Harrison. If Harrison had been the original nominee there is little doubt but he would have been elected.

In 1880 he was elected United States senator, which office he held for six years. In the minds of men who are familiar with Indiana politics, there is but little doubt that he might have successfully contested the seat of his successor, Senator Turpie, on account of the frauds practiced in the election of the Indiana legislature in 1886. But he declined to contest.

People who know nothing of the man have sometimes accused him of being cold and formal. He is anything but that. He is a dignified gentleman and does not walk up to an acquaintance on the street and slap him on the back and salute him with "Hello Jack," but he attends to every duty in life with honest effort and purpose. He is far from being a rich man, but he has a comfortable fortune, every dollar of which he has earned. People who go to him for legal services that are able to do so are required to pay liberal fees. No poor person with a meritorious case was ever turned away from Benjamin Harrison's office on account of inability to give him a retainer. No worthy object of charity ever went away from his door unassisted. During the war, or since its close, an appeal from a soldier never failed to get a generous response.

Can he carry Indiana? With a whoop and a hurrah. The soldiers of Indiana know true merit when they see it and in "Little Ben" they recognize one that they know is the true blue.

He is rather under statute, but he is a giant from the shoulders up, and it is literally true that his head is so big that he is compelled to get his hats made to order.

In 1876 a party of ex-residents of Indiana met in Topeka, Kas., and to them the writer predicted that within twenty years Benjamin Harrison would be president of the United States. The first step in the prophecy has been fulfilled, and I am certain that the coming election will witness its complete verification, for I do not believe that the voters of this enlightened county will ignor the claims of a man with a big head full of brains and re-elect a man who can take his shirt off without unbuttoning the collar.

If you think that I espouse his cause too warmly and am too confident of his ability to carry Indiana, then I only ask you to wait until after the election, when I am certain you will see that most of the boys who wore the blue feel as kindly towards Benjamin Harrison as he who signs himself,

A HOOSIER SOLNIER.

Levi P. Morton.

Levi P. Morton was appointed minister to France by Garfield when James G. Blaine was secretary of state. After the death of Garfield, the Conkling faction of New York politics demanded his recall as minister to France, and went to Washington to the state department and demanded his removal. The other faction of New York intervened and requested that he be retained. The whole contest was referred to President Arthur, who, in answer to the request and demand that he be removed, said: "Levi P. Morton is an excellent exponent of New York politics and he represents all the contending elements. He was sent to France as minister before the contest arose and as an individual he knew nothing of that squabble." Arthur said that he would not remove him. All the leaders of New York politics were satisfied that he should remain where he was, and he remained there until the expiration of Arthur's term. As an entertainer of Americans abroad no man representing the United States ever reflected more credit on his country than did Levi P. Morton while he was minister to France. His entertainments and his suavity not only attracted Americans abroad but all the attendants on the court of St. Cloud.

He was a member of two congresses, commencing in 1876 and ending in 1880, and he ranked among the leading members of the committee on ways and means and was much relied upon on all the principal matters of finance and revenue that came before those two congresses. As an individual in his business transactions and in his mingling among men he has reflected credit upon himself and honor upon his friends. From comparative poverty in his early years, by tenacity to business he has exalted himself to the highest position among men. A man of the highest order of independence and self reliance, he depends upon the record he has made in life, scorning to do anything that is wrong and delighting to do what is right.

Among the Omaha men who know him intimately is Pat O. Hawes, who speaks in the highest praise of the next vice president of the United States.

THURSTON AND EAGAN.

Their Speeches for Harrison and Phelps Respectively.

CHICAGO, June 25.—John M. Thurston of Nebraska, in seconding the motion to make Harrison's nomination unanimous, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Your wisdom has found the Douglas for our Bruce. Knightlier than he of old, he won his spurs upon the battle fields of the republic for country and humanity. He will be elected [applause] because the American people believe and know that under his administration our affairs will be so managed that American industry and American prosperity will be upheld and sustained [loud applause]. He will be elected because the republican party knows, and the country knows that under his administration every American citizen on land, at sea, at home and abroad, in the north and in the south, will be protected in the exercise of his every political right by the full power of the national administration. [Cries of "Good! Good!" and applause.] He will be elected because the American people are tired of avoirdupois [laughter] and want loyalty and statesmanship. He will blazon upon his unspotted shield the great white cross of hope, and following it under the stars and stripes, will make the new crusade to the Jerusalem of victory, while the old bandana never has and never will. [Applause.] Out in the west the name of Harrison will light republican enthusiasm like a prairie fire in one of those great flames beneath whose glory and heat there will be burned up not only the present democratic crop but the whole seed.

In seconding the nomination of William Walter Phelps, Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, came upon the platform and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: At our convention to-day we nominated for the head of the national ticket a man of whose brave deeds as a soldier, of whose high character as a patriot and statesman all America feels proud. Let us complete the good work so auspiciously begun by nominating for the high office of vice president a man whose ability and patriotism will add, if possible, additional lustre to the ticket. Let us endorse the nomination of New Jersey, and with Harrison and Phelps in the van the success of the republican party next November will be sure. I heartily second the nomination of William Walter Phelps. [Cheers.]

DOLLIVER OF IOWA.

The Text of His Speech Seconding Phelps' Nomination.

CHICAGO, June 25.—When seconding the nomination of Phelps for vice-president, J. P. Dolliver of Iowa stood upon the platform and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Coming from a state that will give every republican vote in it for any man that is nominated for the office of vice-president, I find a special pleasure, on the part of the members of the delegation from Iowa, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Phelps. As I have looked for days upon the noise and storm of these proceedings, upon the warfare of opinion and prejudice and ambition, I have more than once recalled the favorite maxim that considered with how little wisdom mankind get themselves governed; but as I have seen the development of your proceedings and the magnificent triumph of common sense, I find here an evidence that the providence of God is with the republican party, guiding us to a sure and certain triumph in November. [Cheers.]

We have already guarded one strategic point in this campaign. I hope the convention will find the wisdom to guard another strategic point in our politics by the nomination of Mr. Phelps of New Jersey. With that combination we are in excellent shape to make away with our ancient enemy. They are in a worse condition to-day than four years ago. They have issued more than one thousand promissory notes