

Republican National Convention of 1896.

THE Convention assembled in St. Louis, Tuesday, June 16th. The first day opened with unclouded skies, and with the prospect of extremely hot weather. Although the Convention was not to be called until noon, the streets in the vicinity of the hall were thronged for two hours before that time with strangers.

The doors, however, were closed to all persons, including delegates and alternates, until the time should arrive for their official opening. The only exceptions to this rule were newspaper men, furnished with badges and tickets of admission; officials of the Convention, and several hundred special and general aids to the sergeant-at-arms.

At 12.20 o'clock Senator Carter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the Convention to order, all the seats of the delegates, and nearly half of the gallery space being filled. Rabbi Sale, the chaplain, opened the proceedings with a prayer, the whole assemblage standing as the chaplain invoked the divine benediction.

At the close of the chaplain's prayer Chairman Carter said: "This Convention is assembled in compliance with the terms of a call issued by the National Committee December 14, 1895, which call the secretary will now proceed to read."

The secretary did so, and Chairman Carter then said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, by direction of the National Committee I present for your approval for your temporary chairman, Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana." Mr. Sutherland, on behalf of the New York delegation, moved that the selection of the Committee be approved, and this was carried without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Fairbanks, a tall, slender man, with a dark, close-cropped beard and mustache, came forward, and in a clear and distinct voice, with occasional references to his notes, began his address, which was frequently applauded. He concluded as follows:

"There are many and important questions requiring the enlightened and patriotic judgment of the Republican party. A pan-American commercial alliance was conceived by James G. Blaine, and the highest motives of self-interest require us to accomplish what he had so well begun. The Monroe Doctrine must be firmly upheld, and the Powers of the earth made to respect this great but unwritten law. There can be no further territorial aggrandizement by foreign Governments on the Western Continent. Our devotion to the pensioners of the Nation was never more emphatic nor more necessary than now. The Republican party believes in the development of our Navy and merchant marine until we establish our undisputed supremacy upon the high seas.

"The struggle for Cuban liberty enlists the ardent sympathy of the Republican party—a party which has given to liberty its fullest meaning on

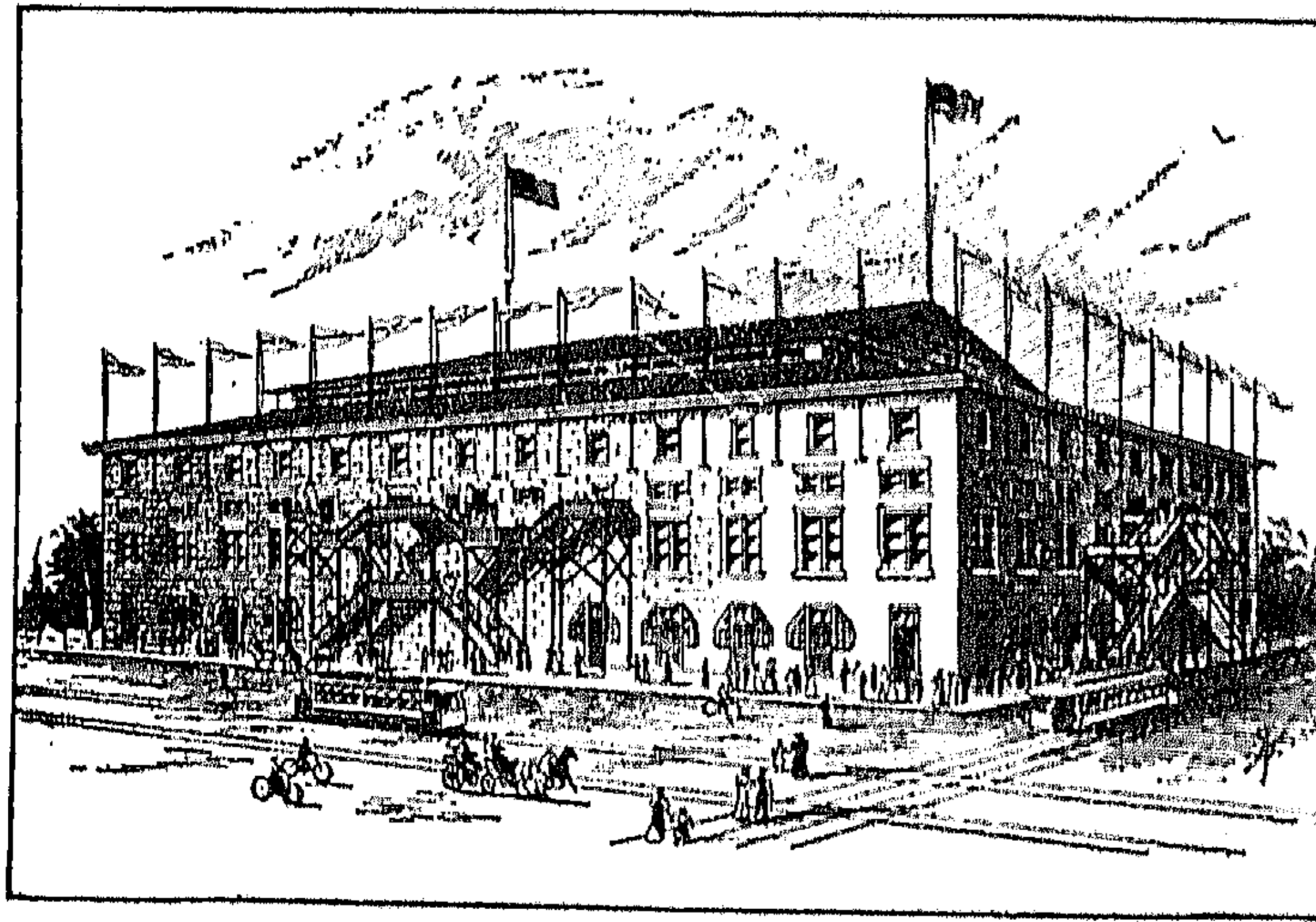
this continent. We wish to see a new republic, born on Cuban soil, greet the new century whose dawn is already purpling the east.

"My friends, the campaign of 1896 is upon us. The great questions for debate in the august forum of the United States are free trade and free silver against protective tariff and sound money. As we regard our homes and our honor, our happiness and prosperity, and the future power and majesty of the republic, let us dedicate ourselves to the restoration of a protective tariff which shall be genuinely American, and to maintenance of highest standard of value with which to measure the exchanges of the people. A distinguished Republican has said that the supreme desire of the American people is for an 'honest currency, and a chance to earn it by honest toil.'"

Long before he had finished his address Mr. Fairbanks's voice, in the effort to accomplish the impossible task of reaching every part of the immense auditorium, became painfully distressed; but most of his points were taken up by those nearest to him, and those at a distance waved their fans in unison with the applause of those in front. His reference to the impossibility of causing fifty-cent silver dollars to circulate in unlimited numbers on a parity with gold was greeted with a loud burst of applause, while Senator Teller smiled grimly, and one of the Western delegates in the rear emitted a dismal owl-call.

His reference to Blaine produced a genuine

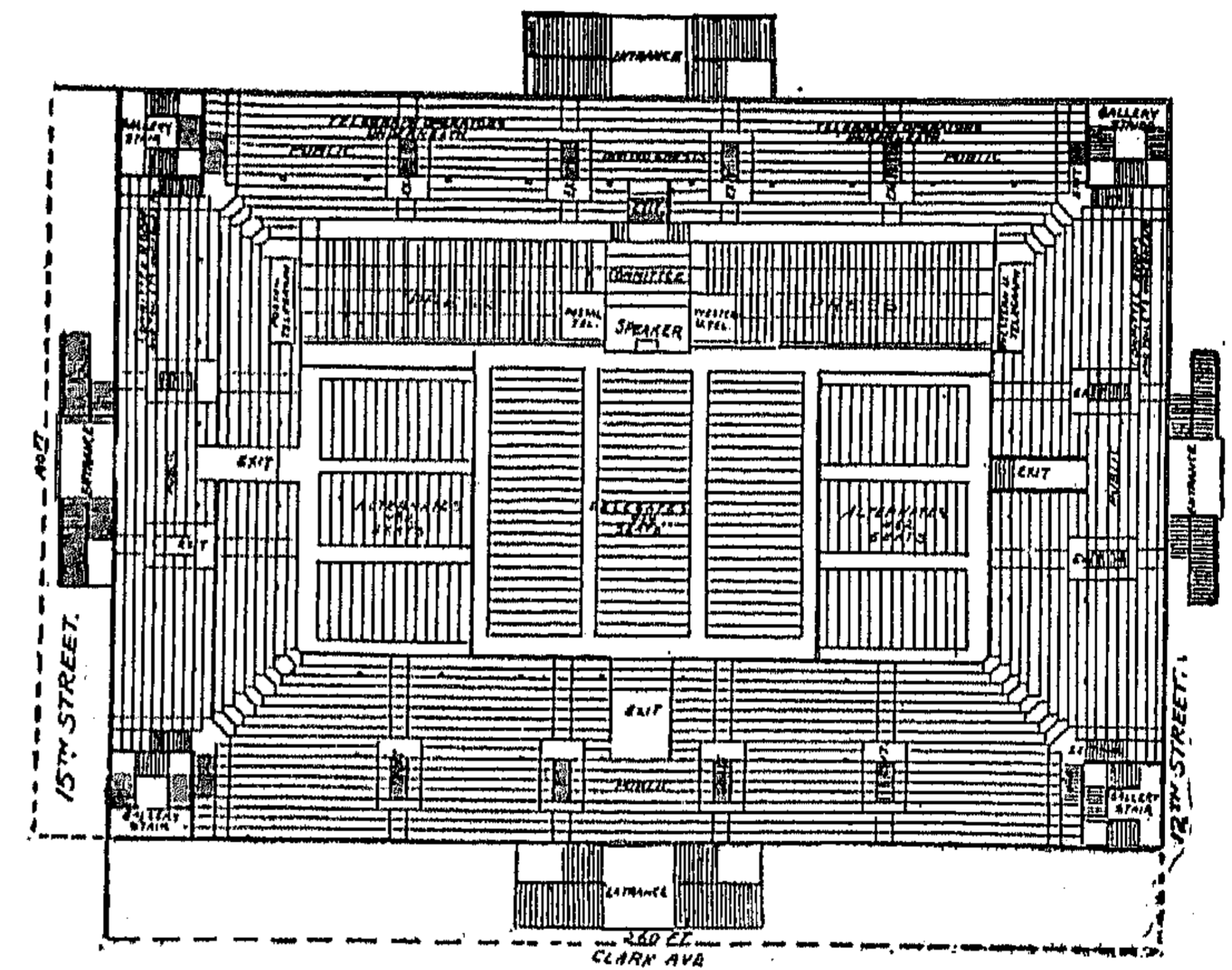
demonstration, the Convention rising and cheering repeatedly. When Cuba was referred to flags were waved, and there was considerable hand-clapping, redoubled when his closing sentences declared that the fight of 1896 was between free trade and free silver against honest money and protection.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF REPUBLICAN CONVENTION HALL, 1896.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fairbanks's speech Mr. Carter proposed the appointment of the secretary, assistant secretaries, sergeant-at-arms, official stenographers and other officials, and the persons so named were declared duly appointed. W. Lamb, delegate from Virginia, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that, until a permanent organization was effected, the Convention should be governed

by the rules of the last Republican Convention, and a resolution that the roll of States and Territories be called, and that the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the several committees, and



FLOOR PLAN OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION HALL, 1896.

that all resolutions in respect to the platform should be referred to the committee without debate. The States were then called for their selection of delegates as members of the several committees.

The various committees having been appointed, the Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Convention progressed only so far on the second day as to effect a permanent organization and dispose of the reports of the Committee on Credentials. It adopted the majority report, seating the Higgins delegation from Delaware. The convention took a test vote on a motion for the previous question, which resulted in 568 1-2 ayes and 339 1-2 nays. The latter represented the whole strength of the McKinley opposition, including the votes of the Pennsylvania delegation controlled by Senator Quay.

The situation regarding the Vice-Presidency showed that there was no probability of the nomination of Governor Morton for second place. A canvass made late at night divided the prospective vote as follows: Hobart, of New Jersey, 350; Morton, of New York, 320; Evans, of Tennessee, 225, and the remainder scattering. The McKinley people, headed by Mark Hanna, manager of McKinley's campaign for the nomination, were for Hobart, and expected to nominate him on the second ballot by gains from the Evans vote.

Senators Teller, of Colorado, and Cannon, of Utah, in the Committee on Resolutions, gave notice that they would have to leave the convention if the gold standard was put in the platform, but the matter was talked over during the night with a view to changing their purpose.

On Thursday, June 18th, the Convention com-

pleted its work by nominating William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President.



MARCUS A. HANNA,
 Leader of the McKinley Hosts.

But one ballot was required to make either nomination. Governor Morton's name was not presented for second place.

Scenes of the wildest enthusiasm attended the nomination of the Presidential candidate.

The platform was adopted in the form presented below. The free silver men attempted to amend it by moving the substitution of a free silver plank. It was laid upon the table by a vote of 818½ to 105½, and the platform was finally adopted by a vote of 812½ to 110½.

The free silver men then entered protests, and twenty-one delegates, representing the purely silver States, left the Convention, announcing the severance of their relations with the Republican party.

These were led by Senator Teller, of Colorado, who made an impressive speech, announcing his withdrawal from the Republican party after having been an active member of it for forty years. His eyes filled with tears and his voice trembled with emotion as he bade farewell to his political colleagues and friends. A most respectful hearing was accorded him, and although the majority of the Convention was not in sympathy with his principles, they were clearly in sympathy with the man, believing him to be actuated by honest convictions and a high sense of duty.

The only entire delegations that withdrew were those of Colorado and Idaho. The leave-taking was accompanied by cheers and patriotic singing and was not materially dramatic.

The Platform of Republican principles was then adopted as presented by the Committee on Resolu-

tions, through its chairman, Senator Foraker, of Ohio.

The Platform in Full.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:—

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule.

In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that

the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity; and in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and the success of the Administration of President Harrison.

The Tariff Plank.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the

necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands.

We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

Reciprocity Indorsed.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established.

Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests, which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

We condemn the present administration for not

keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

To all our products—to those of the mine and the field, as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woollens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American ship yards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

For Gold Standard.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to

promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard—the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

The Pension Question.

The veterans of the Union Army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Wherever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Our Foreign Policy.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them. The Nicaraguan Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers, and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

The Monroe Doctrine.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Sympathy for Cuba.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggle of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out

for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actually use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

The peace and security of the Republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and sea-coast defenses.

Educational Test of Immigrants.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice well known as lynching or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime without process of law.

National Arbitration Board.

We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party; and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Rights of Women.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay

for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and we welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

Nominations for the Presidency.

The Platform having been adopted by the vote already stated, the next business in order was the nomination of candidates.

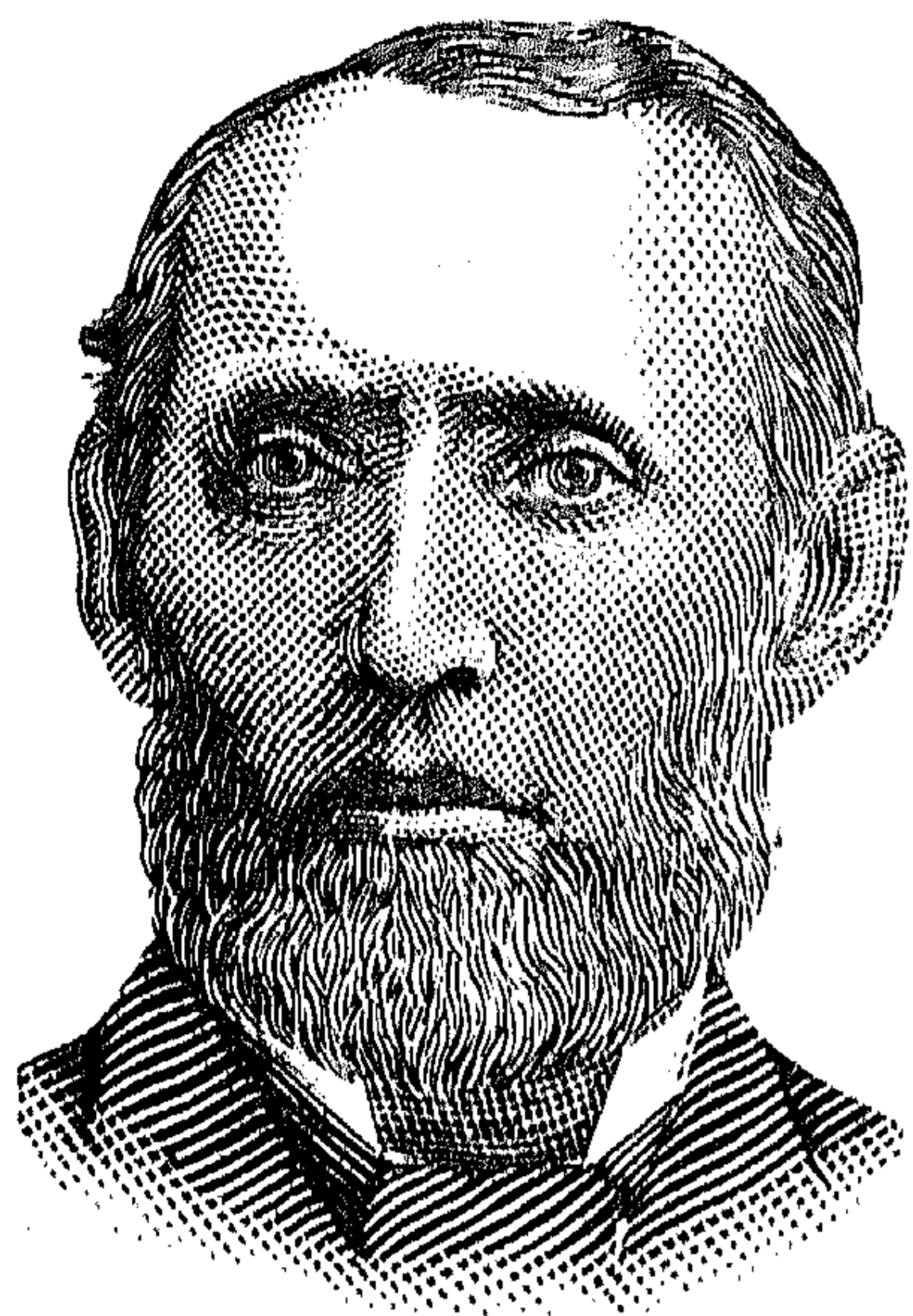
The Chairman—The regular order of business is the roll-call of States for the presentation of candidates for nomination. (Great Applause.)

The secretary proceeded to call the roll of States. There was no response until the State of Iowa was reached, when Mr. Henderson said: "Mr. Chairman, Mr. John N. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, will speak for Iowa."

Mr. Baldwin was greeted with applause as he proceeded to nominate Senator Allison.

Senator Cullom instructed the delegation from Illinois not to present his name.

Kansas, Kentucky and Louisiana were called, and no one responded. Upon the call of Maine,



SEELBY M. CULLOM.

Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, took the speaker's stand to nominate Thomas B. Reed. In the course of his speech he said:

"We want a President who will meet this situation as Lincoln met that of 1861, with the chiefs of the Republicans about him, and with party and people at his back. (Applause.) We want a President, who, on the 5th

day of next March, will summon Congress in extra session, and, refusing to make appointments, or to deal with patronage, will say that all else must wait until Congress sends to him a tariff which shall put money in the Treasury and wages in the pockets of the American workingman.

"We want a President who will protect at all hazards the gold reserve of the Treasury (prolonged applause); who will see to it that no obligation of the Government is presented which is not in whatever coin the creditor chooses to demand, and who will never forget that the

nation which pays with honor borrows with ease.

"We want a man who will guard the safety and dignity of the nation at home and abroad, and who will always and constantly be firm and strong in dealing with foreign nations instead of suddenly varying a long course of weakness and indifference with a convulsive spasm of vigor and patriotism.

"Also, we want a man who will lead his party and act with it, and who will not, by senseless quarrels at the White House and the Capitol, reduce legislation and execution alike to imbecility and failure.

"Such is the man we want for our great office in these bitter times, when the forces of disorder are loosed, and the wreckers with their false lights gather at the shore and lure the Ship of State upon the rocks." (Applause.)

The mention of Mr. Reed's name was received with loud applause and cheering, led by the Maine delegation. To add to the enthusiasm, some admirer of the Maine statesman suspended a large picture of Mr. Reed from the gallery, which evoked many demonstrations of approval.



HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, seconded the nomination of Reed.

The clerk proceeded with the call of the roll until the State of New York was reached, when William A. Sutherland, of that delegation, arose. His appearance was greeted with applause. He said: "The claims of the State of New York and her favorite son will be presented by her other favorite son—that citizen of all the States of the Union—Chauncey M. Depew."



THOMAS B. REED.

More enthusiasm was manifested by the convention on this mention, during which Mr. Depew proceeded to the platform, and was introduced by the Chairman of the convention.

Among other things Mr. Depew said:

"The youth who came to manhood after the Civil War, and knew little of its agonies or its animosities, found a glorious example of American

possibility and achievement in the canal driver, the brilliant and magnetic Garfield. In defeat and in victory, for the policies which stood for the development of American industries, for America for Americans, whether native or naturalized, and for the reciprocity which bound the North American and South American continents together, we had the Plumed Knight of our enthusiasm and our love, James G. Blaine. (Cheers.)

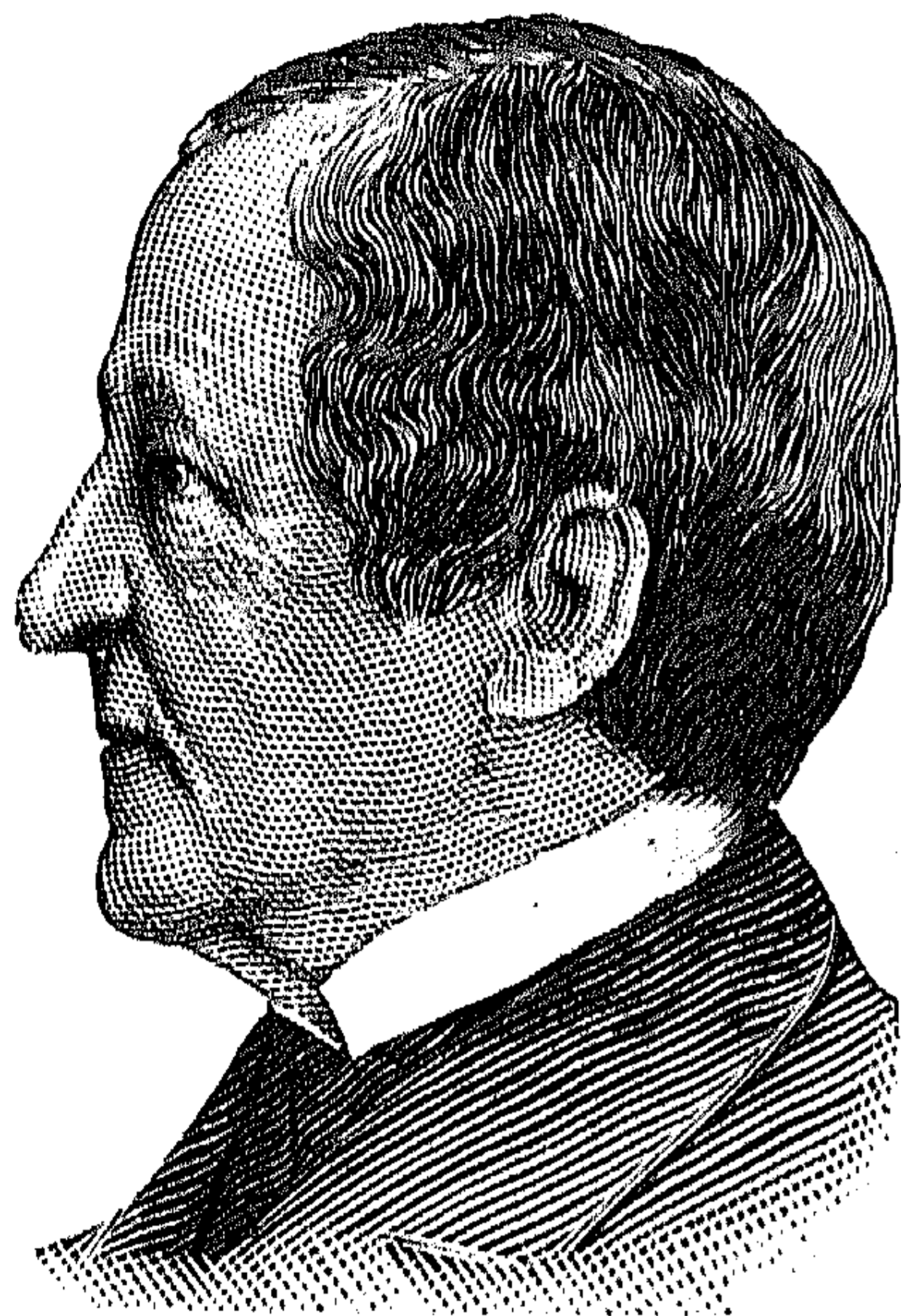
"As a new generation came to the majority, the difficult task of development and prosperity, and the future theory without experience, the Republican party again happily practiced that policy of protection of American industries, and that practice of sound finance, which gave to the Republic its era of greatest prosperity, the fullest employment for labor, and the highest wages for work in the history of our nation in the closing year of the administration of that able statesman, Benjamin Harrison. (Cheers.)



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"With Levi P. Morton there would be no deficiency to be met by the issue of bonds, there

would be no blight on our credit which would call



LEVI P. MORTON.

for the services of a syndicate, there would be no trifling with the delicate intricacies of finance and commerce which would paralyze the operations of trade and manufacture.

"Whoever may be nominated by this convention will receive the cordial support, the enthusiastic advocacy of the Republicans of New York, but in the shifting conditions of our Com-

monwealth Governor Morton can secure more than the party strength, and without question in the coming canvass, no matter what issues may arise between now and November, place the Empire State solidly in the Republican column." (Cheers.)

On the conclusion of Mr. Depew's speech, the convention applauded his remarks liberally. The secretary then proceeded with the calling of the roll. There was no response from North Carolina and North Dakota, but he said "Ohio," and it seemed as though the whole convention was wait-

ing. More than half the delegates climbed on their chairs, waving hats, and there was terrific cheering.

Governor Bushnell mounted a chair and was recognized, but the enthusiasm was so great that he could not be heard for a minute. Finally he was heard to say: "Mr. Chairman, Senator Foraker will speak for Ohio and Ohio's candidate."

In the course of his address Mr. Foraker said:

"If we make no mistake, the Democratic party will go out of power on the 4th of March, to remain out until God in His wisdom and mercy and goodness shall see fit once more to chastise His people. (Applause.) So far we have not made any mistake. We have adopted a platform which, notwithstanding the scenes witnessed in this hall this morning, meets the demands and expectations of the American people. It remains for us now as the last crowning of our work here to complete our work by nominating a good candidate.

"The people want a good Republican; they want something more than a wise, patriotic statesman; they want a man who embodies in himself not only all of those essential qualifications, but who, in addition, in the highest possible degree, typifies in a monetary character, in record, in ambition and in purpose, the exact opposite of all that is signified and represented by the free-trade, deficit-making, bond-issuing, labor-saving Democratic Administration. (Cheers.)

"I stand here to present to this convention such a man. His name is William McKinley."

Senator Foraker got no farther than the name of

the Ohio statesman. Even before the last syllable had passed his lips, with one great swell the delegates and the occupants of the galleries sprang to their feet and let out a yell that would have driven out of the pastures the far-famed bull of Bashan.

The precise time when this violent eruption occurred was 3.18 P. M., as indicated by the clock confronting the Speaker's desk. Senator Foraker modestly stepped back, and with his hand raised, seemed to deprecate the simultaneous movement of voices and action on the part of the people, and Chairman Thurston hit the desk four or five thumps with his gavel, but the howling crowd paid no more attention to him and his gavel than if he were located in some outlying member of the solar system.

Then the crowd had it all to themselves, and they howled. As if shot into the air from some concealed battery, a thousand variegated plumes flashed into the air, almost concealing the thousands of American flags, handkerchiefs and umbrellas that were being wildly flourished by the enthusiastic crowd. State standards were uprooted and carried up and down the aisles by shrieking delegates.

A gigantic portrait of McKinley was hoisted to a position in front of the gallery opposite the chairman's desk, and as the picture caught the eyes of the assemblage there was an immense swell in the volume of sound which filled the spacious hall.

In an effort to bring about a state of quietness

the band behind the chairman struck up "Marching Through Georgia." Instead of listening quietly to the instrumental music, the crowd simply drowned it out by singing in all sorts of voices and in all kinds of time the rollicking words of the song.

After the instrumental music ceased the crowd took up the song and marched through Georgia with an accompaniment of many thousand feet pounding the floor in an attempt to correspond with the rhythm of the tune. After awhile there was an ebb in the volume of noise, and again the instruments started in, this time with "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

Again the audience helped out the musicians, and the "Battle Cry of Freedom" was shouted out in a manner which reminded the old-timers of the war-time when no collection of loyal Americans, not even prayer meetings, was considered complete without an outburst of the stirring song.

At length, at 3.46 P. M., Mr. Foraker resumed as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Convention: You seem to have heard of the name of my candidate before. (Laughter.) And so you have. He is known the world over. His testimonials are of private life without reproach. Four years of heroic service as a boy soldier on the battlefields of the Republic, under such a gallant General as Philip H. Sheridan. (Applause.) Twelve years of conspicuous service in the halls of Congress, associated with

great leaders of Republicanism. (Applause.) Four years of executive service as Governor of Ohio, but, greatest of all, measured by present requirements, leader of the House of Representatives and author of the 'McKinley law.' (Prolonged applause.)

In eloquent terms Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania nominated Senator Quay.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, the vote standing as follows:

STATES.	McKinley.	Reed.	Quay.	Morton.	Allison.	STATES.	McKinley.	Reed.	Quay.	Morton.	Allison.
Alabama.....	19	2	...	1	...	New York.....	17	...	...	55	...
Arkansas.....	16	...	...	...	...	North Carolina.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
California.....	18	...	...	...	...	North Dakota...	6	...	...	...	...
Colorado*.....	...	...	...	...	...	Ohio.....	46	...	...	...	...
Connecticut.....	7	5	...	...	...	Oregon.....	8	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	6	...	...	...	...	Pennsylvania....	6	...	58	...	...
Florida.....	6	...	...	2	...	Rhode Island...	...	8	...	...	...
Georgia.....	22	2	2	...	...	South Carolina..	13	...	...	...	...
Indiana.....	30	...	...	...	...	South Dakota...	8	...	...	...	...
Iowa.....	...	...	...	26	...	Tennessee.....	24	...	...	...	...
Illinois.....	46	2	...	...	...	Texas.....	21	5	...	...	3
Kansas.....	20	...	...	...	...	Utah.....	3	...	...	...	3
Kentucky.....	26	...	...	...	...	Vermont.....	8	...	...	...	...
Louisiana.....	11	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	Virginia.....	23	1	...	...	...
Maine.....	...	12	...	...	...	Washington.....	8	...	...	...	...
Maryland.....	15	1	...	...	...	West Virginia...	12	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts...	1	29	...	...	...	Wisconsin.....	24	...	...	...	...
Michigan.....	28	...	...	...	...	Wyoming.....	6	...	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	18	...	...	...	...	Arizona.....	6	...	...	...	...
Mississippi.....	17	1	...	...	...	New Mexico.....	5	...	...	...	1
Missouri.....	34	...	...	...	...	Oklahoma.....	4	1	...	...	1
Montana.....	1	...	...	...	...	Indian Territory	6	...	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	16	...	...	...	...	District of Col...	...	1	...	...	1
Nevada.....	3	...	...	...	...	Alaska.....	4	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire...	...	8	...	...	...			
New Jersey.....	19	1	...	...	...	Total.....	661 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	35 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Cast no vote. Idaho did not vote. Montana cast 1 vote for J Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Absent or not voting, 22.

The Convention had now been in session nearly eight hours, but there was a general disposition to finish business before adjournment. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, made the motion that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a Vice-President, and that the speeches be limited to five minutes.

Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, was recognized to nominate Governor Bulkeley.

At the end of the five minutes, the crowd called "time" enthusiastically, and the roll-call proceeded until New Jersey was reached, when delegates began to cry "Hobart." This gentleman was put in nomination by Judge J. Franklin Fort.

W. K. Allen, of Rhode Island, nominated Governor Charles W. Lippitt.

William M. Randolph presented the claims of the Southern States in his speech nominating Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee. Evans was seconded by a colored delegate, S. E. Smith, of Kentucky, whose effort was loudly cheered.

Virginia presented the name of General James A. Walker.

No other nominations were made and the ballot was taken.

The detailed vote for Vice-President was as follows:

STATES.	Hobart.	Evans.	Bulkeley.	Scattering.	STATES.	Hobart.	Evans.	Bulkeley.	Scattering.
Alabama.....	10	11	1	...	New York.....	72	...	...	...
Arkansas.....	10	5	1	...	North Carolina.....	14	204	...	...
California.....	14	3	1	...	North Dakota.....	3	3	...	...
Colorado *.....	...	...	...	...	Ohio.....	25	15	...	...
Connecticut.....	...	12	...	...	Oregon.....	8	...	...	...
Delaware.....	6	...	...	...	Pennsylvania.....	64	...	...	...
Florida.....	5	3	...	...	Rhode Island.....	...	...	...	8
Georgia.....	5	21	...	...	South Carolina.....	3	15	...	...
Indiana.....	12	16	...	2	South Dakota.....	8	...	...	...
Illinois.....	44	4	...	...	Tennessee.....	...	23	...	...
Iowa.....	8	5	10	3	Texas‡.....	11	12	...	...
Kansas.....	20	...	...	...	Utah.....	5	1	...	...
Kentucky.....	8	17	...	1	Vermont.....	8	...	...	...
Louisiana.....	8	8	...	...	Virginia.....	...	...	...	24
Maine.....	...	5	2	5	Washington.....	8	...	...	...
Maryland.....	14	1	1	...	West Virginia.....	12	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	14	12	4	...	Wisconsin.....	3	20	...	...
Michigan.....	21	7	...	...	Wyoming.....	6	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	6	12	...	...	Arizona.....	4	1	1	...
Mississippi.....	13	5	...	...	New Mexico.....	...	6	...	...
Missouri.....	10	23	...	1	Oklahoma.....	4	2	...	...
Montana†.....	1	...	...	...	Indian Territory....	6	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	16	...	...	...	District of Columbia	2	...	...	...
Nevada‡.....	3	...	...	...	Alaska.....	4	...	...	...
New Hampshire....	8	...	...	...	Totals.....	533	277	30	45
New Jersey.....	20	...	...	...		

* Cast no vote. † Not voting, 5. ‡ Not voting, 3. § Not voting, 7.
The scattering votes were cast as follows:—Walker, 24; Lippitt, 8;
Reed, 3; Fred. Grant, 2; Depew, 3; Morton, 1; Thurston, 2; Brown,
2. The absentees numbered 29.

After several other items of business had been disposed of, the Convention voted a final adjournment.

Following the Convention, the advocates of silver, led by Senator Teller, of Col. and Senator Cannon, of Utah, issued an address to the people of the United States, setting forth their views in strong language, and naming Mr. Teller

as candidate for the Presidency on a platform of Free Silver coinage.

During the last day's session of the Convention the people of Canton, Ohio, Mr. McKinley's place of residence, were in a state of great excitement.

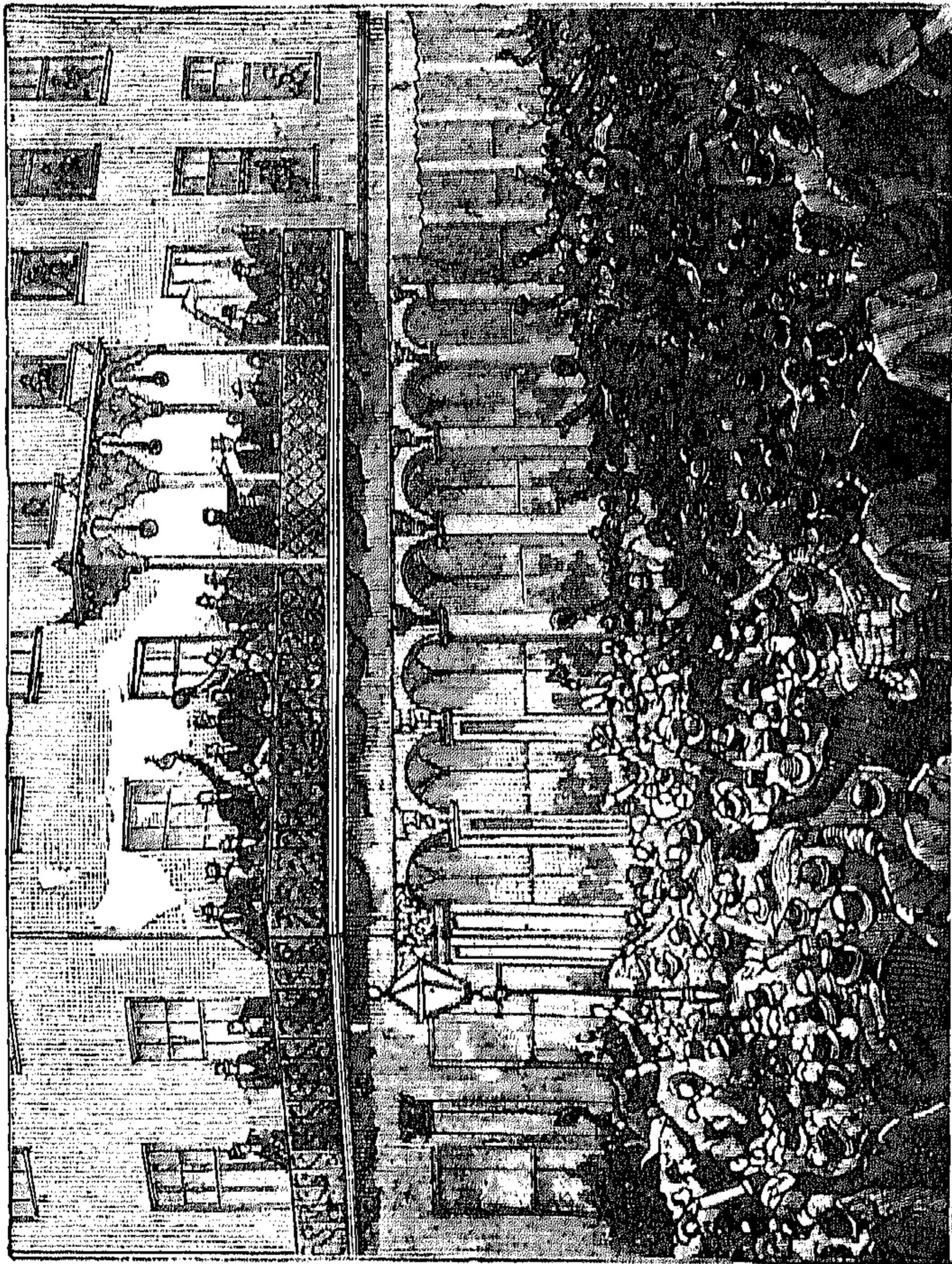
When the telegraph at 4.14 P. M. clicked off the



SENATOR CANNON.

deciding vote in the ballot at St. Louis the town went into a state of wild, hilarious enthusiasm that could no more be checked or held in control than the demonstration in the convention itself. The same moment that the last spark twinkled its message the huge city fire-alarm gong sounded out 918 four consecutive times. Simultaneously a huge

parade of some 15,000 of Major McKinley's fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens formed by prearrange-



DEMONSTRATION AT CANTON ON RECEIVING NEWS OF M'KINLEY'S NOMINATION.

ment in front of the court house, escorted by three companies of militia under the command of Captain

Harry Frease, with several bands and drum corps, paraded up North Market Street to Governor McKinley's home on the hill. The identical click that notified Governor McKinley of his nomination set the fire-alarm gong going.



MRS. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

At length the formal exercises of the demonstration began. First Governor McKinley mounted a chair and bowed to the throng of cheering people. Then Chairman Case mounted another chair and spoke as follows:—

“Major McKinley—Your neighbors and towns-

men wish to be first to congratulate you upon your nomination to the highest office within the gift of the people. None know better than these neighbors here assembled how well this honor is merited.

"They come to congratulate you as neighbors, without distinction of party, bearing in mind that, while you have acted in a broader field, you have not lost sight of the duties and obligations of the citizen, and that, amid your many cares and responsibilities, you have always found time and opportunity to lend your valued assistance to all that makes for good in your community. We all unite in extending to you our hearty congratulations and good wishes."

There was a sea of faces for blocks about, and after a whirlwind of applause had greeted ex-Governor McKinley he responded as follows:

"My friends and fellow-citizens:—I am greatly honored by this demonstration. Its non-partisan character forbids political discussion, and I appear only to make grateful acknowledgment to your address and congratulations.

"I am not indifferent to the pleasure which you exhibit at the news just received from the Republican National Convention. For days your interest has been centred upon St. Louis, and your presence here in such vast numbers testifies to your personal good will as well as your gratification with the work there done. Your cordial assurances are all the more appreciated by me because they come from my fellow-citizens, men of all parties, my neighbors, my former constituents, and my old army comrades, with whom I have lived almost a

life-time, and who have honored me over and over again with important public trusts.

"Your warm words are reciprocated and will be long remembered. Many of these around me have not always agreed with me, nor I with them, touching political questions. But it is pleasant, as I look into your faces, to recall that in all the years of the past there has never been a moment of time when you have withheld from me your friendship, your encouragement and your confidence.

"You have always been most generously loyal, and my heart is full of gratitude to you all.

"There is nothing more gratifying or honorable to any man than to have the regard and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and in this I have been peculiarly blessed. Never were neighbors more devoted or more unfaltering in their support than you have been to me. You have always made my cause your cause, and my home among you has been one of increasing pleasure.

"This county and city are very dear to me. Here I have spent all of my young manhood, and I have been identified with this magnificent county for nearly a third of a century. I have followed its growth with unconcealed pride, and have noted with satisfaction that it has kept pace with the most advanced and prosperous communities, and has fallen behind none.

"I am glad to greet you here. You have never failed to greet me with your best wishes and congratulations upon every occasion of my nomination to a public office, commencing twenty years ago, when I was first named by my party for Congress.

“I cannot undertake to estimate the value of these many friendly demonstrations, so helpful, so stimulating, more so than you could have anticipated or believed at the time. Your call to-day is warmly appreciated, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have said, so expressive of the feelings of those for whom you speak. This latest evidence of your esteem makes me more than ever indebted to you, and the happy memory of your kindness and confidence will abide with me forever.”

Mr. McKinley's speech was received with every demonstration of approval, and the crowd manifested its delight by uproarious applause.