

HARRISON AND REID

Republicans at Minneapolis Finally Choose Their Ticket.

IDENTS OF THE LAST SESSION.

President Received 535 Votes on the First Ballot.

AND NAMED BY ACCLAMATION.

Received 182 Votes. McKinley 182, and Lincoln 1.—The Nominating Committee—Great Enthusiasm for the Maine Statesman When His Name Was Presented—Some of the Nominating Speeches—The Vote in Detail—How Harrison and Reid Received the News—Sketches of the Lives of the Candidates.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11.—The nomination of President Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid for second place on the ticket, has created a variety of opinion and opinion from prominent citizens of both parties. The general opinion is that the ticket is a strong one. A few ardent Blaine sympathizers, who were not yet recovered from their disappointment, take exception to the report, but the Harrison men say they will swing in line when election day comes around.

The train last evening began to carry the visitors and delegates to the convention. Most of the crowd will go Monday. The special train of the New York delegation left at 7:15 a. m. The day is remarkably quiet.

THE FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The fourth day of the Convention opened with a miniature of a Dakota lizard. It lacked some of the most important features. It was not cold and it was not accompanied by snow or rain.

The Chair announcing it was very necessary to have the list of members of the National Committee filed in the Clerk to call over the roll of States. Those which had not yet made selections were Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Utah. In the interim Warner Miller, of New York, sent up to the desk and had read a woman's suffrage memorial.

Mr. Miller asked that the officers of the Women's Republican Association named in the communication be presented to the convention, and this was done.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was escorted to the platform, and read an address in a shrill but audible voice, with many rhetorical gestures.

The lady orator, as she warmed up with her subject, laid aside her notes and addressed the convention with a fluency and force which elicited frequent applause.

One of the Alabama delegation, admitting that there was a fight in the delegation, asked for a poll on the question of the election of a National Committeeman, but the Chairman choked him off by saying, amid laughter, that the Convention accorded the Alabama delegation "further time to correct their arithmetic."

A resolution was offered with the request that it be read. There was objection. Then the Chairman impressively announced that the next order of business was the presentation of names for the nomination for President.

A mighty cheer went up from the Convention. The Chairman announced that it had been the custom in past years to call the roll for the presentation of candidates. He asked whether the convention wished this. They were mingled cries of "yes" and "no" and the Chairman decided that the Convention desired to follow precedent and ordered the roll called.

BLAINE'S NAME PRESENTED.
When Colorado was reached Senator Wolcott rose and said: Mr. Chairman—(There were loud cries of platform but the Senator ascended the stage.)

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—The Republicans of the West sometimes differ with the Republicans of the East as to what is wanted, but on this occasion there is remarkable unanimity between genuine Republicans of the West and genuine Republicans of the East.

Fast as to whom we need and his name is Blaine. The dramatic presentation of the name of Blaine, so unexpected, so decisive, took the Convention by surprise. There was dead silence for a moment. Then the Blaine men broke loose, and for three minutes the hall rang with their cheers, renewed again and again.

They stood up waving hats, handkerchiefs and fans, and at the close of Mr. Wolcott's speech started up a cry of "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," in an attempt to stampede the Convention. Blaine demonstration continued seven minutes and there were no signs of subsiding.

The band started up patriotic music. The ladies continued to lead the applause. Fifteen thousand throats were yelling at their loudest Blaine's name and cheering. No such sight was ever seen in a political convention heretofore.

John C. New said: "All right; let them enjoy the selves." The demonstration had then continued 17 minutes. McKinley rapped for order, but little attention was paid to him. The demonstration had then been raging for 21 minutes.

Several men and women fainted from excitement. The shouters finally exhausted themselves. They could not continue for sheer lack of physical strength. Demonstration lasted 25 minutes.

their places. All of them showed signs of weariness and even the hopeful administration men showed theirs in a quiet way.
At 11:37 the Convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis.
Senator Warner Miller was early in his seat.

Mr. Hilscock was too fatigued to rise during the prayer. He was the only delegate who remained seated.
David Martin was announced as National Committeeman for Pennsylvania; R. G. Evans from Kentucky; D. J. Layton from Delaware.

Consideration of the Committee on Credentials being resumed the Chair made the gratifying announcement to the Convention that Senator Quay had authorized him to say that no further opposition would be made to the adoption of the majority report in the Alabama case.

The question was then put and the majority was unanimously adopted amid cheers.
This example was followed by those who had intended to antagonize the Utah report on the Mormon issue. Mr. Cullion, after consultation with other friends, agreed not to delay nominations by raising a discussion on this question.

The Chairman asked Mr. Cannon of Utah if he desired a vote on his minority report. He said that he did. The minority report was beaten by a decided majority and the majority report was adopted.

An Oregon delegate moved that the delegations from Indian Territory and Alaska be admitted with two votes each.
A motion to refer this matter to the committee was made, but Chairman Coggswell of the committee got the platform, and said his committee was all ready to report. Then on motion two delegates each from Indian Territory and Alaska were admitted.

Mr. DuBois, of Michigan, asked that the Michigan delegation be allowed to retire for consultation.
The Chairman heard no objection to this request, the Michigan delegation retired, and the Convention proceeded to the transaction of some routine business.

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When Indiana was reached there was applause which was renewed ten-fold when the venerable R. W. Thompson stepped to the side and took the platform. Clapping with a fan clutched in

hand Col. Thompson said:
GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I do not intend to make a speech. I propose to make a nomination for the Presidency which shall strike a chord of sympathy in every true Republican heart. I propose to nominate for the Presidency a man who does not seek elevation by the destruction of any other Republican. I do not propose, however, to defend his history or his life before this Convention, because that will be done in words of burning and prophetic eloquence which cannot be surpassed in any other country in the world.

Therefore, with these simple words, I nominate to this Convention for the Presidency of the United States the warrior statesman Benjamin Harrison.

The counter demonstration of the Harrison men came with enthusiasm. Fans and umbrellas were in the air, delegates stood on their seats, and the Hon. Fred Douglass, waving his white hat, led the cheering that was sustained for two minutes or more.

The Chairman sat down until the tumult subsided. Then he ordered the roll called.
When New York was reached Chauncey M. Depew took the platform to second the nomination of President Harrison. He said in part:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—It is a peculiarity of Republican National Conventions that each one of them has a distinct and interesting history. We are here to meet conditions and solve problems which make this gathering not only an exception to the rule, but substantially a new departure.

There should be strong convictions and their earnest expression as to preferences and policies is characteristic of the right of the State and the fundamental principle of Republicanism. We cannot venture on uncertain ground or encounter obstacles placed in the pathway of success by ourselves.

The Democratic party is now divided, but the hope of possession of power once more will make it in the final battle more aggressive, determined and unscrupulous than ever.

The Republican party must appeal to the conscience and the judgment of the individual voter in every State in the Union. This is in accordance with the principles upon which it was founded and the objects for which it contends. It has accepted this issue before and fought it with an extraordinary continuance of success.

The conditions of Republican victory from 1840 to 1850 were created by Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. They were, that the saved Republic should be run by its servants. It needed no other than a recital of the glorious story of its heroes, and a statement of the achievements of the Republican party to retain the confidence of the people. But from the desire for change which is characteristic of free governments there came a reversal, there came a check to the progress of the Republican party.

The Republican party has been in power for four years. These four years largely delegated to the realms of history past issues, and brought us face to face with what Democracy, its professions and its practices, mean to-day.

The unequalled and unexampled story of Republicanism in its promises and its achievements stands unique in the record of the world. We live in practical times, facing practical issues which affect the business, the wages, the labor and the prosperity of to-day. The campaign will be won or lost, not upon the bad record of James Polk, or of Franklin Pierce, or of James Buchanan—not upon the good record of Lincoln, or of Grant, or of Arthur, or of Hayes, or of Garfield. It will be won or lost upon the policy, foreign and domestic, the industrial measures and the administrative acts of the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

Whoever receives the nomination of this convention will run upon the judgment of the people as to whether they have been more prosperous and happy, whether the country has been in a better condition at home, and stood more honorably abroad, under these last four years of Harrison and Republican administration, than during the preceding four years of Mr. Cleveland and Democratic Government.

Not since Thomas Jefferson has any administration been called upon to face an equal or so many such difficult problems as those which have been exacted in our conditions. No administration since the organization of the government has met difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people.

Unexampled prosperity has crowned wise laws and their wise administration. The man question which divides us is to whom does the credit of all this belong? Orators may stand upon this platform more able and more eloquent than I, who will paint in more earnest thought the affection and admiration of Republicans for our distinguished Secretary of State. I yield to no Republican, no matter what respect for John Sherman, for Governor McKinley, for Thomas B. Reed, for Iowa's great son, for the favorites of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. But when I am told that the credit for the brilliant diplomacy of this administration belongs exclusively to the Secretary of State, for the administration of its finances to the Secretary of the Treasury; for the construction of the Panama Canal to the Secretary of the Navy; for the introduction of American pork in Europe to the Secretary of Agriculture; for the settlement, so far as it is settled, of the currency question to Senator John Sherman; for the formulation of the tariff laws to Gov. McKinley; for the removal of the restrictions placed by foreign nations on the production of American pork to our Ministers at Paris and Berlin, I am tempted to inquire who, during the last four years, has been President of the United States, anyhow.

It is an undisputed fact that during the few months when both the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury were ill, the President personally assumed the duties of the State and the Treasury Departments, and both with equal success.

Ancestry helps in the world and handicaps in the new. With an ancestor a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and another who saved the Northwest from savagery, and gave it to civilization and empire, and who was also President of the United States, a poor and an unknown lawyer of Indiana has risen by his unaided efforts to the position of a lawyer, an orator, soldier, statesman and President that he reflects more credit upon his ancestors than they have doled out upon him, and presents in American history the parallel of the younger Pitt.

By the grand record of a wise and popular administration by the strength gained in frequent contact with the people, in wonderfully versatile and felicitous speeches, by the claim of a pure life in public and in the simplicity of a typical American home, I nominate Benjamin Harrison.

Great cheering followed all over the hall. Mattison, of Mississippi, then took the platform to second Blaine's nomination. Cheering for Blaine renewed.

Michigan presented no candidate. When that State was called a stentorian voice shouted: "What's the matter with Alger?" Then a quick response came that "He's no good."

When Ohio was reached there were cries for Foraker, but he failed to take the floor. J. A. Boyd, a colored dele-

gate from Tennessee, spoke for Blaine. Ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin seconded Harrison's nomination. He was followed by Bruno Fink of Milwaukee, who spoke for Blaine. When Wyoming was called, K. W. Downing took the platform, and created great laughter by his speech in favor of Blaine.

The roll call was concluded at two minutes before 3. Gen. Sewell got the floor and moved that the convention proceed to ballot. The motion was put and carried by a rousing chorus of "yes." There were some scattering "noes," and the convention cheered the announcement that the roll would be called. There was a pause during which the chairman polled the votes of the delegation.

Alabama, the first State, made the first break to the dark horse, McKinley. It cast 15 votes for Harrison and 7 for McKinley amid great cheers. When California was reached the announcement of the Chairman was challenged and the list of delegates was called. M. H. De Young voted "Blaine," and there were cries of "good." The call proceeded. Georgia's solid 26 for Harrison were greeted with cheers. The vote of Illinois was challenged by a delegate who desired to put the delegates on record, and the roll of the delegation was called.

When New York was reached there were cries of "Hush." Silence followed while Chairman Miller announced the vote. There was no applause. North Carolina's vote was challenged, and the delegation was called. When Ohio was reached the chairman asked to have the State passed, but Gov. Foraker jumped into the aisle and announced that the delegation had been polled, and he demanded the announcement of the vote.

The chairman stepped into the aisle and amid almost perfect silence announced the vote—Harrison, 1; McKinley, 45.

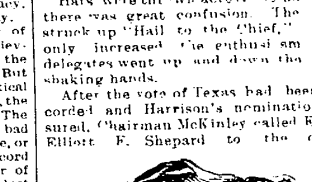
When Pennsylvania was called, Senator Quay, the Chairman, announced that there was a disagreement in the delegation, and asked that the roll be called by the Secretary. This was done.

Chris Magee voted for Harrison and Senator Quay for McKinley. The announcement of the Pennsylvania vote showed a gain for Harrison of 10 over last night's vote. The vote of South Carolina was challenged.

When Tennessee's vote was announced there was a round of cheering. When Texas announced 22 votes for Harrison, giving him the necessary votes for the nomination, there was no chance for the Chairman of the delegation to announce the balance of the vote of the delegation.

The delegates had been sitting with roll calls in their hands, keeping tally on the vote. They knew what the vote of Texas meant, and as the "Harrison 22" came out, every Harrison man sprang to his feet yelling like mad and hats were thrown across the hall and there was great confusion. The hall struck up "Hail to the Chief," which only increased the enthusiasm. The delegates went up and down the aisle shaking hands.

After the vote of Texas had been recorded and Harrison's nomination ascertained, Chairman McKinley called Editor Elliott F. Shepard to the chair.



WHITELAW REID.

Taking the floor himself he made a motion that Harrison's nomination be declared by acclamation.

Objection was raised, and the vote by States proceeded.

At 4:32 the chairman struck the table with his gavel and asked for quiet while, by unanimous consent, he announced a change in the vote of Washington. The change was from 8 Blaine votes to the following: Blaine, 6; Harrison, 1; McKinley, 1.

How the States Voted.

HARRISON	BLAINE	McKINLEY
Alabama.....	15	7
Arizona.....	1	1
Arkansas.....	15	1
California.....	8	9
Colorado.....	8	8
Connecticut.....	4	1
Delaware.....	4	1
District of Columbia.....	4	1
Florida.....	8	1
Georgia.....	26	1
Idaho.....	14	1
Illinois.....	34	1
Indiana.....	39	1
Iowa.....	20	3
Indian Territory.....	11	1
Kansas.....	11	1
Kentucky.....	22	1
Louisiana.....	8	1
Maine.....	14	1
Massachusetts.....	18	11
Michigan.....	18	1
Minnesota.....	28	4
Mississippi.....	13	1
Missouri.....	13	1
Montana.....	3	1
Nebraska.....	15	1
Nevada.....	2	1
New Hampshire.....	4	1
New Jersey.....	18	1
New Mexico.....	6	1
New York.....	27	35
North Carolina.....	17	1
North Dakota.....	2	1
Ohio.....	2	1
Oklahoma.....	2	1
Oregon.....	9	1
Pennsylvania.....	19	1
Rhode Island.....	1	1
South Carolina.....	13	1
South Dakota.....	8	1
Tennessee.....	17	1
Texas.....	22	1
Vermont.....	8	1
Virginia.....	11	1
Washington.....	13	1
West Virginia.....	13	1
Wisconsin.....	19	1
Wyoming.....	4	1
Total.....	535	182

Reed received 4 votes; one from New Hampshire, one from Rhode Island, and two from Texas.
Lincoln received one vote from New Hampshire.

At 4:30 the chairman rapped for order and said that Senator Ingalls had sent to the desk a resolution. It was read by unanimous consent, and adopted. It provided that the secretary of the convention shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the National Conventions of 1850, 1860, 1884 and of the present convention and cause them to be sold at the cost of printing. Carried.

There were cries of "vote" and comparative quiet followed. Mr. Depew got the floor and moved that when the convention adjourn it be to 8 o'clock p. m.

No attention was paid to the motion, and two minutes later the Chairman announced that the official vote was ready. There was silence as the Secretary said: "Whole number of votes cast 904 1/3; necessary to choose 453. Benjamin Harrison received 535 1/3, James G. Blaine received 182 1/3, William McKinley 182, Robert T. Lincoln 1, Thomas B. Reed 4."

The Chairman said: "President Harrison having received a majority of the votes cast has received the nomination of this convention. Shall it be unanimous?" (loud cries of "yes.")
The nomination was made unanimous. A motion to take a recess to 8 p. m. was immediately offered and agreed to and the heated and excited assemblage dispersed.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the convention was little more than a ratification meeting. The nominee for the Vice-Presidency was selected in a meeting of the New York delegation held an hour before the convention was called to order. By tacit consent the naming of the Vice-Presidential candidate was left to the New York delegation.

The delegation at its meeting was not long in arriving at the conclusion to present the name of ex-Minister Whitelaw Reid. The only other name discussed was that of Vice-President Morton, and in the end the agreement upon Mr. Reid was unanimous.

At 8:53, a majority of the delegates being in their seats, Chairman McKinley called the convention to order. The galleries were about two-thirds full. So soon as the convention was in order the Chairman announced that the next order of business was the presentation of names for nomination to the Vice-Presidency.

State Senator O'Connor of New York presented the name of Whitelaw Reid (Gen. Horace Porter seconded the nomination).

Gen. Porter paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Reid's services abroad. He said that when Reid returned to America all the honors in the land were heaped on him. He had always believed loyalty to the party was next to country. He had always believed in party. It was said that Mr. Reid had difficulties with the typographical unions. This had been settled. The President of that organization was here and had certified it in writing. In conclusion Gen. Porter said that with Whitelaw Reid the Republicans would march to victory.

Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut then took the platform and seconded the nomination.

At the conclusion of the speech of Governor Bulkeley J. C. Settle of Tennessee got the floor. A delegate from West Virginia tried to move the unanimous selection of Mr. Reid, but Settle insisted in taking the platform, and on behalf of Tennessee nominated "one of the grandest characters in American politics, Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine."

Mr. Reed's name was greeted with loud cheering, especially from the Southern delegates.

C. M. Lowthian of Virginia seconded the nomination. Mr. Littlefield of Maine then arose and asked the Convention not to vote for Mr. Reed, as he would decline the nomination. The name was then withdrawn.

Mr. Carney of Iowa then moved to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Mr. Reid unanimous. The rules were suspended by viva voce vote and the nomination was made unanimous. Senator Cullom having taken the chair, Elliott F. Shepard offered a resolution of cordial thanks to Chairman McKinley and wishing him "increasing usefulness in the service of the country."

This resolution and resolutions thanking the minor officers of the convention and the citizens of Minneapolis were passed with enthusiasm.

Mr. Clarkson offered a resolution of thanks to the people of Minneapolis for the complete and superior accommodations provided and the generous and adequate provisions for entertaining visitors; also thanking the Executive committee. This was adopted.

A telegram from Oregon was read: "Oregon Republican by 8,000; will give President Harrison 10,000 in November. Legislature is Republican in both branches." (Cheers.)

A resolution from the press, thanking the local press committee, was offered by Mr. De Young, of California, and adopted.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, offered the usual resolution to make Chairman McKinley the chairman of the committee to notify the candidates.

Thanks were also voted to retiring National Committeemen for their services in the campaign of 1888. The roll of States was then called for the appointment of members of the committees to notify the nominees.

At the close of the roll call, with band playing, the convention at 10 p. m. adjourned sine die.

60 OUT OF 90 DROWNED.
The Steamer Albion Burned and Sunk on the Unsha River.

LONDON, June 7.—Advises have been received here that the steamer Albion has been burned and sunk near Markajon, on the Unsha river, in Central Russia.

There were 90 persons aboard the steamer at the time of the disaster, 60 of whom were drowned. The remainder succeeded in reaching the shore in safety.