

# THE REPUBLICAN

## SUPPLEMENT

### CHICAGO.

### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

### Benjamin Harrison OF INDIANA.

FOR PRESIDENT.

### LEVI P. MORTON OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

### The Platform Adopted.

### A Detailed Report of the Convention's Work.

#### FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—With its myriads of electric jets in arches, in stars, in diamonds, in spheres, in almost every conceivable design of art, with its oases, banners, bunting streamers of a thousand hues, the immense interior of the Convention hall presented a charming spectacle when the National Republican Convention was called to order to-day.

#### THE DECORATIONS.

The Chairman's platform was a floral bower. Nothing could be seen of the front of the desk upon which eight years ago descended the gavel that announced the nomination of James A. Garfield, and four years later the success of James B. Blaine. It was one huge bank of roses, Jacquemonts, Marechal Neil, hyacinths, violets and lilies, and it shed its delicate perfume far and wide.

To thright and left the American flag was attened in floral shields, while on the top of either end two huge and artistic arranged bouquets were attached to arches of smilax, which in turn collected with the American flags which twined the pillars and combined to make the stand an arcadian bower. Directly beneath the chair were pictures of General Logan and Grant, and in the background, while from the Republican portraits of all the Presidents, from Washington to Arthur, looked down upon the delegates.

#### CALL TO ORDER.

At 10:38 Chairman Jones, of the National Committee, called the assembled delegates to order, and then the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of the Plymouth Congregational Church, made a short prayer.

Then the call for the Convention was read in a ringing tone by Secretary Fessenden, and the references to the tariff, to the protection of American labor, to accumulation of the surplus, the demand for a free, honest ballot and a fair count, and the question of the admission of the Territories were all loudly cheered, especially that relating to the tariff.

The reading concluded, Chairman Jones read an address. He prophesied success for the Republican party, and said that, thanks to President Cleveland and his Southern allies, they had thrown off their disguise and declared themselves as the advocates of free trade. Mr. Jones concluded by presenting John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who had been chosen by the National Committee to act as Temporary Chairman. A delegate from Kansas objected to Mr. Thurston, but was compelled to take his seat amid hisses. Mr. Thurston was greeted with applause, and made a long address, in the course of which he made the following allusion to Blaine, which was greeted with the wildest kind of cheering:

That gallant leader, the chevalier of American politics, the cavalier of the night and the nightmare of Democrats, our Henry of Navarre, in seeking in foreign travel the long-needed relaxation and rest from the wearisome burdens of public life and service. With the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness, he has denied us the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this convention. Desiring above all things party harmony and success, he has stepped from the certain ladder of his own laudable ambition that some other man may climb to power. As his true friends, we cannot, dare not, commit the political crime of disobedience to his expressed will. We cannot place him at the head of the "knot," but we make him commander-in-chief of the forces in the field, whose will be invincible.

I though James G. Blaine may not be silent, yet he remains our uncrowned king the baton of acknowledged

leadership, supreme in the allegiance of his devoted followers. Honored and respected by all honest and loyal men, the greatest living American and the worthy object of our undying love.

Mr. Thurston also paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late General Logan. He also spoke flatteringly of the various candidates for the Presidential nomination, and thought that from this splendid galaxy of political stars the Convention could not choose amiss. The key note of this campaign, the speaker said, would be protection.

#### AN HISTORICAL GAVEL.

At 1:22 Mr. Thurston finished amid tremendous applause. The officers of temporary organization were read, and as they became seated in their official positions the band struck up "Marching Through Georgia," and the audience joined in the refrain. At 1:33 P. M., Senator Hoar, of Michigan, took the floor and presented a gavel made of the oak from the tree under which the Republican party was organized July 6th, 1854.

Chairman Thurston stated that the National Committee had recommended that Dakota be allowed ten votes during the preliminary proceedings of the Convention, and that Washington Territory be allowed six.

Kansas delegates offered resolutions of sympathy for General Sheridan. They were read and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

A petition from ex-Union soldiers requesting an admission to the Convention was read and referred to the National Committee.

General Fremont was presented to the Convention at 1:35 P. M., and he was greeted with great and prolonged applause. He was introduced as an old hero, patriot and statesman, and the Republican party's first candidate for President. General Fremont made a short speech, and was followed in an address by Frederick Douglass, the colored orator.

#### A CONTESTED DELEGATION.

After a list of the committees of the various States and Territories had been read, the question of the contested Virginia delegation came up. The Chairman of the National Committee decided to temporarily seat the delegates-at-large headed by William Mahone, and recommend that neither set of district delegates be allowed to vote during the temporary organization. Hon. John S. Wise opposed the selection of the Mahone delegates, and ex-Senator Mahone spoke in favor of his delegation. After an exciting debate between the two men, the chair decided further discussion out of order, and at 3:30 P. M. the Convention adjourned till noon of Wednesday.

#### SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Temporary Chairman Thurston called the Convention to order for the second day's session at 12:32. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Stephen A. Northrup, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fort Wayne, Ind.

When Governor Foster, of Ohio, stepped upon the platform to present the report of the Committee on Organization he was heartily cheered. He named the following officers:

#### THE PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Chairman—M. M. Este, of California.  
Secretaries—Charles W. Clisbe, Michigan; Michael Griffin, Wisconsin; William Russell, Tennessee; Mr. J. J. Zuch, Pennsylvania.  
Assistant Secretaries—Thomas J. Hogan, Tennessee; James Bisley, Minnesota; H. M. Cooper, Arkansas; William Nelson, New Jersey; A. W. Moore, Maryland; J. E. Jolly, Texas; C. M. Shinn, West Virginia; John E. Minier, Louisiana.  
Reading Clerks—Henry Ballard, Vermont; Colonel Clarkson Lake, New York; Captain David Lenning, Ohio; James H. Stone, Michigan; George M. Brinkerhoff, Illinois.  
Official Stenographer—Gustavus F. English.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Fitzsimmons, Chicago.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, George B. Sloan, New York, and M. D. Foley, of Nevada, were appointed a committee to conduct the permanent chairman to his seat.

A few words of thanks from Temporary Chairman Thurston, for the convention, extended to him, a word of introduction for his successor, and the permanent chairman stepped forward to make his address. Mr. Este said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you in the name of the States and Territories of the Pacific coast, as well as from my own heart, for the distinguished honor that you have seen fit to confer upon me. I appreciate to the fullest extent the grave responsibilities which devolve on me, and being a Republican, I shall ask in all things its charitable judgment and its candid and earnest support.

Gentlemen of the Convention, following so illustrious a gentleman as your temporary chairman, I shall not attempt to detain you by any lengthened speech. I only want to say to you that we live so far from the center of the Republic—over on the Pacific shore—that I cannot even guess who your nominee is going to be (laughter). Of course you all know. I say further to you, gentlemen of the Convention, that I am able to say exactly what your platform will be, but the people of the country have echoed its sentiment and the battle of the skin line was heard only two weeks ago from Oregon.

Here the speaker was interrupted by a round of applause, and, at the suggestion of some enthusiastic individual in the gallery, three hearty cheers were given for Oregon.

"God willing, next November you will hear from Cleveland's Apomattox all over this great Republic. (Applause.) Friends and gentlemen of the Convention, again thanking you for the high honor you have conferred upon me, and impressing you, I hope and pray, with the belief that our duties are the gravest and most solemn in character, and trusting, from the depth of my soul, that every act may be done to promote the best interest of our common country and advance the great Republican party, I shall call for the next order of business." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Este's speech two gavels, one of gold and silver, and the other made from a oak



REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.

in Grant's Galena (Ill.) tannery, were presented to the Chairman.

A protracted debate occurred over the report of the Committee on Rules. The report was finally adopted, and at 2:10 the Convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

#### THE EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was again called to order at 8:20. First in order was the reading of a telegram from the Republican State Committee of California, thanking the Convention for the honor it had conferred upon the Pacific Coast in selecting one of its natives as permanent chairman.

A resolution of sympathy for the German people in their affliction in losing Emperor Frederick was next adopted by a rising vote, as were resolutions deploring the deaths of General Grant, Senator Logan and ex-President Arthur.

While waiting for the Committee on Credentials to report General W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, and Governor Foraker, of Ohio, addressed the Convention on the political questions of the day.

Then Chairman Hepburn, of the Committee on Credentials, reported, saying there had been ten contests, all unimportant except Virginia. The majority report gave Wise fourteen of the Virginia delegates and Mahone eight. A minority report favored the admission of more Mahone delegates. After a long and somewhat anomalous debate the majority report was adopted, and at 11:30 the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock the next morning.

#### THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 21.—At 10:05 Chairman Este called the Convention to order. The Rev. Thomas Green, pastor of the Episcopal Church, invoked the divine blessing, after which the roll was called for members of the National Committee.

Major William McKinley, Jr., of the Committee on Resolutions, was greeted with a hurricane of cheering and flag and handkerchief waving, as, with the manuscript of the party platform in his hand, he stepped to the front of the little bunting-walled box in which the Chairman sits, and read the long document. The full text of the platform is as follows:

#### THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States assembled by their delegates in National Convention pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln—and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall, with our greetings to the silent but the grave responsibilities which devolve on me, and being a Republican, I shall ask in all things its charitable judgment and its candid and earnest support.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that loyalty to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unwavering devotion to the national Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our Republican Government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the foundations of all public authority. We charge that the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress, owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest

against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe, we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the Treasurer and the Sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue, by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the protection of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, or the joint best of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our soil and our Constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to Congress and the State Legislatures in their respective jurisdictions, to enact laws which will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between the States.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1852 against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great West to its main into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the Administration of President Arthur should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of the Republicans and Democrats about 50,000,000 acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic Administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to the public lands, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicting the law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, the right to form for themselves constitutions and State Governments, and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for Statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the Constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we earnestly endorse the action of the Republican Senate in refusing to pass bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men.

The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota, and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State Governments, should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions, a danger no longer to be suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demoralize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the severest and school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore the State or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the resuscitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a Free-ship bill, as calculated to do injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic Gulf, and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be the best policy for our country, than the Democratic policy of loaning the Government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present Administration has been distinguished by its efficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professed adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of European sign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction, or encourage any American organization for conducting the Nicaragua Canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic Administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the Treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time citizenship is and must be the privilege of the citizen, and him who wears it and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights, it should and must afford him protection at home and follow him, protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1854 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest Government, of sound finance, of freedom or purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1854, to wit: The reform of the civil service has been begun under the Republican Administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, because their candidate has broken his. 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