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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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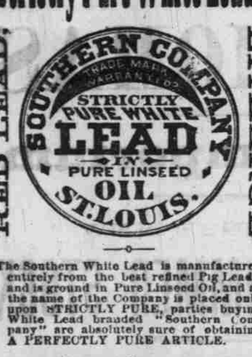

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Chairman Jones Says the Republicans Saved and Redeemed the Country.

General Fremont and Fred. Douglass are Introduced and Make Speeches.

The Day's Labors Conclude with a Consideration of Virginia's Credentials.

California will have the Honor to Supply the Permanent Chairman.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

AT CHICAGO

Details of the First Day's Work of the Convention.

CHICAGO, June 19.—At the conclusion of the prayer, Chairman Jones announced that the secretary, Mr. Fessenden, of the national committee, would read the call of the convention issued by the national committee. Allusions in the call to the position of the party on the tariff question, to the determination of the party to have a fair election and an honest count and other salient points were warmly applauded by the convention.

JONES' SPEECH.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the call Chairman Jones stepped to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

"The republican party may well be congratulated through its representatives here assembled upon the auspicious prospects that lie before it. The will and courage of this convention will surely lead it to victory in the campaign which we are about to begin. There can be no doubt as to the side on which the great majority of the votes will fall. Each party will be judged by its record. If the grand achievements of the republican party shall be appreciated and the utter failure of the democratic party be understood, the two parties are diametrically opposed to each other. One favors progression, the other retrogression; one lifts up, the other pulls down. Thanks to Cleveland and his southern allies, the democratic party has thrown off the disguise in which it heretofore fought its battle in the northern states and has boldly declared for free trade as against American protection. This avowal has caused much adulation in certain sections of this country and in all England which from the beginning has been hostile to the industrial progress of the United States. But it has fallen heavily upon the patriotic portion of the democratic party. However, we must not expect there is an end of dishonest pretenses. Deceit, fallacies and sophistry will again be resorted to and practiced. Therefore we should have a platform based on true republican principles, free from equivocation or ambiguity and should nominate candidates who are the embodiment of these principles. The founders of this government said it was absolutely essential for self-preservation that the original thirteen states should become united for

THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTION

and defense against alien acts and influences as well as for an economical and effective government. One of the first acts of the general government was to provide for revenue and for the protection of the industrial interests of the country. All our presidents from Washington to Jackson inclusive, advocated tariff for revenue and for protection. All the great and patriotic statesmen of those days coincided in this plan. No man of note who was a lover of his country down to Jackson's first term entertained or expressed doubts as to the constitutionality or policy of protecting the industries of the United States against foreign competition. The tariff question was not considered as one embracing chiefly the manufacturer's interests but one which broadly embraced the condition of the laboring classes, the mutual interest of all producers in the home market and of the country's real independence.

The British who now shout free trade protected themselves against all competition until they were masters of the commercial world and until they realized that the United States with its great advantages and by a moderate use of the same means became a formidable rival. It was only when Great Britain perceived the future of her American rival that she attempted to regain that control over this country by artifice which she was unable to hold or claim by force of arms."

After relating the history of the alliance of the South with the English manufacturers during the administrations of Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, Chairman Jones continued:

"The republican party vanquished the democratic party, passed the homestead law, destroyed slavery, elevated "mudsills," restored the credit of and redeemed the country and started it anew on the lines contemplated by the fathers. Today we occupy a much higher place than any other people on the face of the earth. The republican party believes it is not necessary or right that we should be reduced to a common level with the other nations but that we should have all the benefits of all our national advantages and the full enjoyment of our glorious heritage. The logical consequences of the theories of the democratic party would have left this country with but a fringe of population on its waterways. Many of the leading

BOURBON DEMOCRATS

of today look upon the magnificent development and grand achievements of the nation which are crystallized as a natural and wholesome growth, and believe we ought to go back to the days of ignorance, sloth and small things as quickly as possible. Through the criminal folly of certain protessed republicans and by fraud and duplicity on the part of the democratic party our honored and gallant standard bearers in 1884 were defeated. Fortunately for the country we still have wise laws passed by the republican party and still have a majority in the Senate of the United States which majority has prevented unwise legislation. We are again confronted with the same democratic party, mother of all evil, from which this country has suffered asking for power to control and direct its future course, and we find the same element which first led it astray by malignant influence and dominated it down to the grievous days of the Rebellion, again in full control of its affairs. If the majority of American voters favor the giving away of the home market, incomparably the best in the world, and the forcing of our people, now the most prosperous and happy on the face of the earth, into competition with and down to the level with the cheapest, poorest and most miserable of our foreign rivals, democratic revolutionary doctrines will prevail. If the republican party will resume its authority and successfully lead this great country with its beneficent institutions toward the sublime goal which all patriots believe is its heaven-ordained destiny, I have no doubt of the result." Chairman Jones then introduced J. S. Thurston of Nebraska as temporary chairman of the convention.

Delegate

OSBORNE OF KANSAS OBJECTED

to the assumption on the part of the national committee of the right to name the temporary chairman and asked if Thurston had been elected by the committee.

Chairman Jones replied in emphatic affirmatives, for which he was vigorously applauded, but Osborne was not to be subdued and in the name of the Kansas delegation declined to be responsible for the action of the national committee in this matter and regarded it as a great mistake. [Hisses.] He desired the roll of states called in order that Kansas might cast its vote for Hon. Wm. Warren.

No attention was paid to his demand, however, and Thurston immediately began his address.

Thurston's speech was delivered with a resonant voice and could be heard all over the hall and was continually interrupted by applause. His reference to Blaine's refusal to allow himself to be nominated for the Presidency was received with cries of "No!" "No!" from all over the hall; but his declaration that the convention dare not commit the offense of going against Blaine's express will was wildly applauded. His references to Blaine were cheered, as were also references to other candidates, but much less enthusiastically.

Root of Arkansas, moved that the convention elect all the officers named by the national committee.

The chair said he understood Chairman Jones having recognized no objection to the nominations of the national committee, they had been accepted by the convention and are now temporary officers of the body.

Osborne of Kansas, said he was glad that this gave him an opportunity to again protest against the acceptance of the recommendation of the National Committee without a vote. He asked that the vote of Kansas be recorded for William Warner of Missouri.

Root said his motion did not include the temporary chairman who had, be fully understood, been duly elected. As the other officers, he now found, were included in the general acceptance of the committee's report, he withdrew his motion.

DAKOTA'S DEMAND.

Judge Moody of Dakota, moved that Dakota be allowed ten votes instead of two, in the proceedings of the convention as she was entitled to this vote by her population and by all the precedents in the history of the party. He proceeded to give a record of past conventions to show that the territory increased its population in such proportion as to justify its vote in the convention being increased.

Chairman Thurston stated that the National Committee recommended that Dakota be allowed ten votes, during the preliminary proceeding and that Washington Territory (by the grace of the democratic party) be allowed six.

The subject was dropped at this point.

On motion of Bingham of Pennsylvania the rules of the last convention were adopted for the government of the present convention until further action.

Hall of Kansas offered the following:

The delegates to the republican convention, representing the surviving comrades of the distinguished soldier and General of the Army, Phillip H. Sheridan, and representing also the living principles for which he gallantly fought and triumphed during the great era of the war, send him the sincere congratulations on the prospect of his recovery and hope his life may be preserved many years.

The resolution was greeted with cheers and adopted by a rising vote, the immense audience joining with the delegates in doing honor to the sick soldier.

Lewis of Kentucky presented a petition from the committee of G. A. R. asking if tickets of admission could be accorded them.

Taft of South Carolina made an eloquent speech in which he criticised the action of the democratic party in Congress for re using to consider pension legislation, extolled the republican party as

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER

and asked that the rules be suspended and the request of the G. A. R. be complied with.

At the suggestion of Butterworth (Ohio), however, the petition was referred to the national committee with instructions to comply with the request.

George R. Davis of Illinois moved that the roll of states and territories be called and that each state and territory present its members of the committee on rules and regulations, permanent organization, credentials and order of business.

This was agreed to, and the call was proceeded with. When Dakota was reached it was agreed to suspend the call, and the names of the committee were handed in, in writing.

The chairman then said:

Gentlemen of the convention: I wish to make a suggestion. There is present in this room as the guest of the Nebraska delegation, that eminent citizen and first nominee of the republican party for the office of President [applause] and I ask you at the request of that delegation that its chairman be given an opportunity to present General Fremont to the convention. [Loud applause.] Do I hear any objection? [Cries of "No, No."] If not, the chairman of the delegation from Nebraska will come forward to the platform and perform that pleasant duty. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the convention, I introduce to you Chairman Green of the Nebraska delegation. [Loud applause.]

Green said more than 30 years ago the pioneers of the republican party met in Philadelphia and nominated its first candidates and "freedom and freemen" became the battle cry of the party. Hundreds of thousands of those who first responded to this call now sleep in unremembered graves while some of the leaders have achieved monumental fame. Lincoln, Grant, Logan and others of those, have gone to their grave with fame entwined around their memories. One of the leaders first to grasp the standard of the cause and rush to the front of battle still lives, and he is here with us, and I present to you Jno. C. Fremont, of Nebraska.

GENERAL FREMONT

Was warmly greeted as he was presented.

He was unwilling, he said, to delay the business of the convention and therefore would consume only a few moments of the time. He was sensibly grateful for the welcome he had received. He was happy and proud to see here in this great national assembly the welcome given by his friends and companions of many years, by his party friends, by the men and the sons of men with whom it has been his conspicuous honor to be associated since the first opening of the campaign of 1856, [Applause.]

FRED DOUGLASS

was here recognized as he came on the stage back of the speaker, and was loudly called for. On advancing to the speakers desk he was introduced by the chairman as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention: I have the honor to present to you a man who needs no introduction—our old friend, Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Douglas said he had only this to say, that he hoped the convention would make such a record in the proceedings as to put it entirely out of the power of the leaders of the democratic party and the leaders of the mugwump party [laughter] to say they see no difference between the republican party in respect to the class I represent and the democratic party. [Applause.] I have a great respect for a certain quality that I have seen distinguished in the democratic party—its fidelity to its friends [laughter] and its faithfulness to those whom it has acknowledged as its master for the past forty years. [Laughter and applause.] They were faithful, I mean the democrats were faithful, before the war. They were faithful during the war. They gave them all the encouragement they possibly could without drawing their own necks into the halter. (Laughter and applause). They were faithful during the period of reconstruction. They have been faithful ever since. They are favorable today to a solid south. I believe the republican party will prove itself equally faithful to its friends (cries of "Good! Good!"), and those friends during the war were men with black faces. They were eyes to your blind, they were shelter to your shelterless sons when they escaped from the lines of the rebels, they are faithful today, and when this great republic was at its extremest, indeed when its fate seemed to tremble in the balance and the crowned heads and enemies of the republic were saying in Europe, "Aha! Aha! this great republican bubble is about to burst!" when your armies were melting before the fire and pestilence of rebellion, you called upon your friends the blacks. When your star spangled banner, now glorious, was trailing in the dust, heavy with patriotic blood, you called upon the negroes. Yes, Abraham Lincoln called upon the negro to reach forth his iron arm and catch with his steel fingers your faltering banner, and they came 200,000 strong. [Loud cheers.] Let us remember those black men in the platform that you are about to promulgate. Let us remember those black men are stripped of their constitutional right to vote for the [cheers] great standard-bearer whom you will present to the country. Leave these men no longer to wade to the ballot box through blood, but extend over them the arm of this republic and make their pathway to the ballot box as straight and smooth and as safe as that of any other citizen's. [Cheers.] Be not deterred from duty by the cry of "Bloody Shirt." [Cheers.] Let that shirt be waved so long as blood shall be found upon it. [Cheers.] The government that can give liberty in its constitution ought to have the power to protect liberty in its administration. [Cheers.] I will not take up your time. You have my thoughts before you. I speak in behalf of millions who are disfranchised today." [Cheers]

GOVERNOR FORAKER.

When Douglass concluded, Mr. Foraker arose in his seat and was cheered. He asked for the committee on rules, resolutions, permanent organization and order of business as constituted by the different states.

The secretary proceeded to read the names of the committee on permanent organization. When the Virginia members' names were presented, it was stated that two sets of names would be sent up by the contesting delegations from that state.

The chair said he would submit

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION

to the convention when the full list of committees had been read. The national committee, he said, placed upon the rolls of delegates as *prima facie* entitled to seats, the delegation at large headed by Mahone. [Applause.] There were also four district delegates from Virginia, whose seats were not contested. Unless the convention should otherwise determine, the chairman would hold that, for the purpose of participating in the temporary organization, the four delegates-at-large, one of which was William Mahone, together with the four whose seats were uncontested, would have the right to name those committees and to vote.

WISE MAHONE CONTEST.

Jno. S. Wise of Virginia, rose and in response to cries from the floor and galleries took the stand on the platform.

He was here, he said, claiming to be the chairman of the lawful Virginia delegation. The state was entitled under the call to have 24 delegates and out of those 24 twenty were contested. The delegates-at-large headed by Mahone had been held to have *prima facie* title and had been placed on the roll together with the four district delegates whose seats were not contested. These eight were but one-third of the Virginia representation led by Wm. Mahone, whose trifling with the rights of republicanism in Virginia was the issue here. These eight had associated themselves together and placed Wm. Mahone on the committee on credentials to pass upon his own case. That matter had been going on in Virginia for some years. The decision was always in favor of plaintiff. Wm. Mahone's name was sent up by Wm. Mahone to Wm. Mahone to decide whether Wm. Mahone was a delegate or not. [Laughter.] I am willing to test the fairness and honesty of the republican party in the other states of the Union outside of Virginia, but I do not want William Mahone to remain on the committee on credentials and vote on his own case and prejudice mine, and, therefore, I appeal from the decision of the chair to this convention.

The chair said he did not desire to be understood in his decision to prevent any gentleman making any motion looking to the settlement of this dispute, and the chair would gladly entertain any motion to that end.

SENATOR HOAR

of Massachusetts said the convention evidently desires Mahone of Virginia, but he desired to interpose a suggestion before the matter proceeded further. First—That the credential committee must make up the roll of the convention, and the discussion should be had there first; and second, that by all parliamentary law and all justice, no man can vote in committee upon his own case, and therefore the objection of Wise appeared to be without reason.

When Senator Hoar concluded, Mahone mounted the platform and was received with a storm of applause.

GENERAL MAHONE

said he confessed it was with sincere regret that he found it necessary for the convention to be asked to consider the troubles of the party in Virginia.

He wanted to say in respect to what had been said to prejudice his attitude before the convention that the regular organization of the party in Virginia, which he represented, had made that state doubtful and increased the republican vote 80 per cent. He represented not only the regular organization, but 90 per cent of the republican masses in Virginia. Those who are opposing him here have done nothing for the party except engage in strife and contention. He would be prepared to show that the men who were opposing him had no standing in the party. The contesting delegates-at-large where chosen by bolting the convention consisting of eighty-one members of the regular convention. The contests of the district delegates were upon equally ridiculous grounds. In one case the convention which selected was called by three men who constituted the convention. One of them took the chair, another was made secretary, and the third the floor.

Wise, who was on the platform, here caused a laugh by exclaiming 'Yes, and you took the result."

General Mahone proceeded to give a sketch of the troubles of the party in Virginia, and was proceeding with his appeal that the convention should stand by the regular party men in his state. At this point Wise broke in energetically with a declaration "I charge you with the frauds by which I was cheated out of my contest."

"Then," retorted Mohone, "your charge is false as you are foul."

"I will put the proper stamp upon that at the proper time," fired back Wise.

Both gentlemen were

BECOMING EXCITED,

when Spaulding of Michigan took them both from the chair by rising to a question of order. He believed the decision of the chair admitting Mahone as a member of the committee on credentials correct and he called attention to the fact that no appeal has been taken from the decision by a regularly constituted delegate. The whole discussion was, therefore, out of order.

Chairman—The chair will state that there is no question before the house. This discussion has been permitted by general consent.

At this point the chairman was interrupted by delegates from every quarter of the hall shouting themselves hoarse in a wild attempt to gain the recognition of the chair.

The chairman then proceeded as follows: "If any delegate makes objection the chair will rule the discussion out of order."

The chairman was again interrupted by delegates from all over the hall attempting to be recognized.

After order was restored, Clark read

A RESOLUTION

as follows:

Resolved, That the roll of States and Territories be called for the presentation of credentials and for notice of contests, and that all such papers be referred without statement or debate to the committee on credentials.

Chairman—Do I hear a second to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois?

There were many cries responding in the affirmative.

Chairman — Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution to the effect that the roll of states be called for the purpose of permitting the presentation of credentials and papers in contested cases. So many as favor the resolution will say "aye," contrary "no." After a vote, the chairman declared the "ayes" had it, and it was so ordered.

Chairman—The secretary will now call the roll.

The secretary called the roll of states, to which no response was made.

Chairman—I am requested to announce that the several committees will meet for organization in the rooms provided in this building as soon as possible after the adjournment of the convention.

Duffield (Michigan)—Mr. Chairman, I move that when the convention adjourns, it do adjourn until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The chair recognized the gentleman from Ohio, Governor Foraker.

Governor Foraker—I move as an amendment to the motion just made that the convention now adjourn until 12 m. tomorrow.

The amendment was accepted by Duffield and at 3:30 p m. the convention voted to adjourn until 12 m tomorrow.

While the delegates were making their way out of the hall the band entertained them them with patriotic airs, beginning with "Marching through Georgia" and ending with "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

CONVENTION COMMITTEES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

On meeting in the evening the committee at once got down to business by a roll call of states for contested representation. When Virginia was reached, the contest was announced. It was decided by unanimous vote to investigate the rights of the two sets of delegates-at-large to a seat in the convention. An hour was given to each side in which to present their respective claims. At 9:30 p.m. ex-Congressman Bradley, anti-Mahone, rose to speak. After Col. Badley took his seat, short speeches in behalf of the Mahone delegation were made by John A. Watt, S. A. Allen and A. C. Harris, all of Virginia, and at 10:45, at the close of General Mahone's speech, ex-Congressman Wise took the floor. The speeches of Colonel Bradley, General Mahone and ex-Congressman Wise were bitter and personal in the highest degree, and it looked as if the principals in the Virginia case would come to blows. Finally, at 12:30, without taking a ballot, the committee adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The platform committee was called to order at the Union League Club at 8 o'clock, McKinley of Ohio presided.

The first two hours of the meeting were taken up by a delegation from the National Woman's Suffrage Association, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker and Miss Caroline A. Hunting, editor of *Justice*, the Illinois suffrage journal. The ladies were courteously received and were given seats near the chairman.

Mrs. Hooker was the first speaker. She made a brief argument in favor of a plank recognizing woman's right to express her opinion at the ballot box, and pledged an army of trained speakers to work for the republican party if it would give them the desired recognition. If they did so the women would work for them as long as they desired it. In closing, Mrs. Hooker presented a resolution read by her at the session of the Cook County Suffrage Society this afternoon, which is as follows:

Since it is plain in the national constitution that the words people and citizens are interchangeable and the citizen's right to vote is guaranteed to every citizen subject to qualification only by the several states, we affirm that the women citizens of the United States are entitled to vote on the same terms with the men citizens; and as sex is not a qualification, since it can be neither acquired nor surrendered by the citizen, no state has a right to make it a qualification for voting; but any state can make an educational qualification, which shall greatly limit the women that shall vote. Therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as a party in this closing century of constitutional government to the advocacy and maintenance of equal political rights, as the only basis of a truly democratic and republican form of government.

MISS ANTHONY

followed in her terse, vigorous style reviewing the action of the party in previous years, recalling the victory in 1872 when Woman's Rights had a place in the platform, and how its majorities had dwindled since as the women had given their allegiance to other parties which had sought their aid until at the last election, owing largely to woman's influence in the prohibition states, the republican party was defeated. The republicans, she said, have taken a stand upon the liquor question which has alienated the German vote, yet has not conciliated the temperance people. They are threatened with defections on either side. If they take the proper action on equal suffrage, the women would help them to win new victories.

Miss Hunting presented a memorial from the Cook County Woman's Society, asking their favorable consideration of the resolutions presented by Mrs. Hooker. The ladies then withdrew.

The committee rose as they passed to the rear of the room. Several gentlemen then spoke in behalf of the measure, after which Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa made an appeal for a stronger utterance upon the liquor traffic. Mrs. Foster was frequently interrupted by noises from the street, where parades with bands, horns and shouting were constantly coming, making it impossible to hear her. As soon as it became quiet she resumed, and was given attention to the end. Mrs. Foster deplored the action of the third party, the prohibitionists, and said a large number of temperance men could be won by a strong plank upon this vital question.

At 10:30 o'clock the committee stopped receiving delegations and began the work of framing the platform.

The rest of the evening session was taken up in hearing the views of the various members of the committee on the tariff, the silver question, the Chinese question and others. The expression of opinion on the tariff was unanimous in favor of a high protective tariff, and there is but little question but that such a plank will be adopted.

At midnight the committee adjourned until tomorrow without completing their work.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

On the list of the national committee, as far as appointed this evening, are John R. McBride, of Utah, Geo. L. Shoup of Idaho, and J. M. Carey of Wyoming.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

"A CUP of GOOD COFFEE."
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Put up in one pound packages and hermetically
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