

we live in practical times, facing practical issues which affect business, wages of labor and the prosperity of today. The campaign will be won or lost, not upon the bad record of James K. Polk or of Franklin Pierce, or James Buchanan; not upon the good record of Lincoln or Grant or Arthur or Hayes or Garfield. It will be won or lost upon the policy, foreign and domestic, industrial measures and 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 the Republican administration, than during the preceding four years of Cleveland and the Democratic government.

Not since Thomas Jefferson has any administration been called upon to face, and solve as many, or such difficult problems as those which have been exigent in our conditions. No administration since the organization of the government has ever met the difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people. Chile has been taught that no community can with safety insult the flag or murder the American sailors. Germany and England have learned in Samoa that the United States has become one of the powers of the world, and no matter how mighty the adversary, at every sacrifice the American honor will be maintained.

The Bering sea question, which was an insurmountable obstacle in the diplomacy of Cleveland and Bayard, has been settled upon a basis which sustained the American position, until arbitration shall have determined our right. The dollar of the country has been placed and kept on the standard of commercial nations, and a convention has been agreed upon with the foreign government, which by making bimetalism the policy of all nations may successfully solve all our financial problems.

The tariff, tinkered with and and trifled with to the serious disturbance of trade and disaster to business since the days of Washington, has been courageously embodied into a code which has preserved the principle of the production of American industries. To it has been added a beneficent policy, supplemented by beneficent treaties and the wise diplomacy which has opened to our farmers and manufacturers markets of other countries.

The navy has been builded upon lines which will protect the American citizens and American interests and American flag all over the world. The public debt has been reduced, maturing bonds have been paid off, the public credit has been maintained. The burdens of taxation have been lightened. Two hundred millions of currency has been added to the people's money without disturbance of the exchanges. Unexampled prosperity has crowned the wise laws and wise administration. The main 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 us more brilliant colors, but they cannot put in more earnest thought, the affection and admiration of the Republicans for our distinguished Secretary of State. I yield to no Republican, no matter from what State he hails, in admiration and respect for John Sherman, for Governor McKinley, for Thomas B. Reed, for he was a 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 treasury, for the construction of its ships 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 currency upon Senator John Sherman; for the formulation of tariff laws to Governor McKinley; for the removal of the restrictions placed by foreign nations upon the introduction of American pork, to our ministers at Paris and Berlin, I am tempted to seriously inquire who, during the last four years has been President of the United States, anyhow.

The Czar, when he wrote those commentaries, which were the history of the conquests of Europe under his leadership, modestly took the position of Aeneas when he said: "They are the narrative of events, the whole of which I saw, add a part of which I was." General Thomas, as rock of Chickamauga, occupies a place in our history, with Leonidas among the Greeks except that he succeeded where Leonidas failed. The fight of Joe Hooker above the clouds was the poetry of the battle. The resistless rush of Sheridan and his steed down the valley of Shenandoah is the epic of our civil war. The march of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea is the supreme triumph of gallantry and tactics. It detracts nothing from the splendor of the fame or merits of the deeds of his lieutenants to say that having detected them with marvelous sagacity and discretion, Grant remained supreme commander of the national army. All proposed acts of the new administration before they are formulated are passed upon in cabinet council, and the measures and industries of the ablest secretaries would have failed with a lesser president, but for the great good of the country and the benefit of the republican party they succeeded because of the suggestive mind, indomitable courage, intelligent appreciation of situations, and grand magnanimity of Benjamin Harrison. It is an undisputed fact that during the few months when both the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury were ill, the President personally assumed the duties of the State Department and of the Treasury with equal success.

Then alluding to the secretary of state and his relations to the President, the eloquent speaker continued:

Garfield fell before the bullet of the assassin, and Blaine retired to private life. General Harrison invited him to take up that unfinished diplomatic career where its threads had been so tragically broken. He entered the cabinet. He resumed his work and has won a higher place in our history.

The prophecy he made for Garfield has been superbly fulfilled by Harrison. In the language of Blaine, the President has compelled re-election by the logic of events and the imperative necessities of the situation. The man who is nominated here today, to win, must carry a certain well known number of doubtful States. Patrick Henry, in the convention which started the rolling ball of independence of the colonies from Great Britain, said: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past." New York was carried in 1880 by Garfield, and in every important election since that time we have done our best. We have put forward the ablest, the most popular, the most brilliant leaders for governor and State officers to suffer constant defeat, only the light which illumines with the sun of hope the dark record of those twelve years, is the fact that in 1888 the State of New York was triumphantly carried by President Harrison. He carried it then as a gallant soldier, a wise senator and statesman, who inspired confidence, by his public utterances in his daily speech, from the commencement of the canvass to the close. He still has all these claims, and in addition an administration beyond criticism, and rich with elements of popularity, with which to carry New York again. Ancestry helps in the old word and handicaps in the new. There is but one distinguished example of a son first overcoming the limitations imposed by the preeminent fame of his father, and then rising above it, and that was when the younger Pitt became greater than Chatham. With an ancestor, a signer of the declaration of independence, and another who saved the Northwest from savagery, and gave to it civilization, an empire, and who is also President of the United States, a poor and unknown lawyer of Indiana has risen by his unaided efforts to such distinction as lawyer, orator, soldier, statesman and President that he reflects more credit upon his ancestors than they have devolved upon him, and presents in the American history a parallel of the younger Pitt by the grand record of a wise and popular administration, by the strength gained in frequent contact with people, in wonderfully versatile, and felicitous speeches, by the claim of a pure life in public and in the simplicity of the typical American home. I nominate Benjamin Harrison.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]—The committee on credentials reported last night in favor of seating all the contending delegates from Utah, and this morning the convention adopted that report.

Cannon interposed a minority report and made an eloquent speech in favor of it. The "Liberals" were overjoyed at the recognition of their faction as if half a loaf were better than no bread. The Straights feel that the question is not decided on its merits, it being sunk in the stormy sea of politics.

The following is the full text of

#### CANNON'S SPEECH:

There are three parties in Utah, the Republican party, the Democratic party, and the "Liberal" party. The sitting delegates, O. J. Salisbury and