

ble date, having due regard to the interest of the people of the territories and the United States. All Federal officers appointed for territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor the cession, subject to the homestead law, of arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking, and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure discharging of the expense and obligation incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

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

PENSIONS.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the Republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in future.

At 11:35 Chairman McKinley rapped sharply with his gavel for order. When something like order was established, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis, offered prayer. At its conclusion Senator Quay announced that Hon. David Martin, of Philadelphia, was elected the Pennsylvania member of the national committee. Then the chairman announced that Quay, of Pennsylvania, reports, on the part of those opposed to the majority report of the committee on credentials, that they will make no opposition to its adoption. Prolonged cheers followed the announcement and the report was adopted by acclamation.

A separate vote was demanded by the Mormon contesting delegation of Utah on their case, but the majority report was adopted.

At the request of Chairman Duffield, the Alger manager, the Michigan delegation was allowed to retire for consultation.

A communication from the Woman's Republican Association of the United States was presented by ex-Senator Miller, New York, and read amid applause, and the association was recognized as an auxiliary to the Republican party. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Iowa, president of this association, was invited to the stand and the unusual spectacle of a woman addressing the Republican National convention was witnessed.

Alabama reported disagreement

over the selection of national committeeman and they were given time to settle the differences. The chairman then announced the next thing in order was the presentation of names of candidates for the Presidency.

The roll of States for presentation of candidates began. When Colorado was reached, Senator Wolcott took the platform to nominate Blaine. Wolcott predicted victory in November for the great unrewarded leader of the Republican party, James G. Blaine. (Great cheering.) Wolcott said Blaine had never been President, "but," he added, "he will be." (Great cheering.) Wolcott declared that he was proud to cast his vote for a man who always sought sympathy for his country, nothing for himself.

At the conclusion of Wolcott's speech the call of States was resumed and when Indiana was reached the venerable Richard W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy rose to re-nominate Harrison. In response to the demand he took the platform. When he skillfully alluded to Wolcott's speech by saying, "the candidate whom he would name did not seek the elevation, but the detraction of any other great Republican," sentiment elicited cheers of approval. I nominate for President of the United States, he concluded, "the Warrior and Statesman" Benjamin Harrison.

A counter demonstration that so far as the delegates were concerned surpassed the Blaine greeting, followed Thompson's speech. Nearly two minutes before Harrison's cheers subsided, the call of States was resumed. When Michigan was reached, there was a breathless pause, but no response from the Michigan delegation. "What is the matter with Alger?" shouted a Southern delegate. "Not in it," a voice replied.

Eustis (Minn.) seconded the nomination of Blaine. "The Republican party honored its great leader," he said, "but above all stood one man, every issue on which we must win, personified in his name."

At the close of Eustis' speech the chief Blaine demonstration of the day took place. It seemed to have no limit. The crowd waived their umbrellas and threw their hats in the air, danced, cheered, and when it seemed that human power must overcome itself the old cry, "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine!" spread through the audience.

The manifestation was a most sensational one. In prolonged endurance, intensity, it probably equalled anything ever seen in a convention. At twenty-three minutes the band began to play, but a roar came again and the stamping was renewed. McKinley began rapping with his gavel and finally the storm spent itself at the end of thirty-one minutes.

W. E. Matteson, colored, from Mississippi, seconded the nomination of the greatest citizen of the world, a man "so great that no one was jealous of him, the greatest of Americans, the greatest living Republican, James G. Blaine."

New York was then called, and Depew arose in the midst of mighty cheers.

DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—The peculiarity of the Republican National conventions is

that each one of them had a distinct and interesting history. We are here to meet conditions and solve problems which make this gathering not only no exception to the rule, but substantially a new departure. That there should be strong convictions and their earnest expressions as to preferences and policies is a characteristic of the individual judgment which is a fundamental principle of Republicanism. There have been occasions when the result was so sure that the delegates could freely indulge in the charming privilege of favoritism and friendship. Today they are called upon to meet an opposition more aggressive, determined unscrupulous than ever. It starts with fifteen States secure without effort, by processes which are a travesty upon popular government, and, if continued long enough, will paralyze institutions founded upon popular suffrage. It has to win four more States in a fair fight; States which in the vocabulary of politics are denominated "doubtful." The Republican party must appeal to the conscience and 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 out with extraordinary continuance of success.

The conditions of Republican victory from 1860 to 1880 were created by Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. They were that said Republic should be run by its saviors, emancipation of slaves and reconstruction of the States, the reception of those, who had fought to destroy the Republic, back into its fold, without penalties or punishments and to an equal share with those who had fought and saved the nation, in the solemn obligations and inestimable privileges of American citizenship. These were the embodiment into the constitution of principles for which two millions of men fought and half a million had died.

They were the restoration of public credit, the resumption of specie payment and prosperous condition of solvent business. For twenty-five years there were names with which to conjure, and events fresh in the public mind, which were eloquent with popular enthusiasm. It needed little else than a recital of the glorious story, its heroes, and statement of the achievements of the Republican party to retain the confidence of the people. But from a desire for a change which is characteristic of free governments, there came a reversal, there came a check to the progress of the Republican party, and for four years a Democratic administration. Those four years largely relegated to the realm of history the past issues, and brought us face to face with what Democracy, its professions and its practices mean today. Great names which have adorned the roll of Republican statesmen and soldiers are still potent and popular. The great measures of the Republican party are still the best part of history of the century. Unequalled and unexampled, the story of Republicanism in its progress and achievements stands unique in the record of parties in governments which are free. But