

clared that they would be workful days. Where would other such useful and workful days be found?

People would flock to the Pacific States by thousands. Every town in the broad land would be a center of interest and animation. Every pleasure felt and every sight seen would be a memento of the Republican party. Could anything better be done in any other six days? The travel would be the means of exciting, arousing and instructing the country. It would be a splendid opportunity, because he sincerely believed that the political party which broke away from the dry-as-dust conservatism of doing a thing because it always had been done, and placed the national political convention for the first time in the West, amid the emotional, enthusiastic, impressionable people, would achieve a decided triumph.

A Western friend of his told him recently that he often came East to get the conceit taken out of him. He (McKenna) would not suggest that Eastern men go West for such a purpose, because everybody knew that Eastern men had no conceit. [Laughter.] But he would send West those who had public functions to perform, so that they could

GET THAT BREADTH OF THOUGHT

and sentiment which came from such contact. It had taken one of the great men of antiquity fifteen years to compose a panegyric on the City of Athens, and what could he (McKenna) do in fifteen minutes for the great city beyond the Rocky mountains.

He went on to speak of the hotel facilities of San Francisco and quoted in relation the verse:

We can live without love, which is mere hoping and pining,
But where is the man who can live without dining.

It was not to be expected that such a man could be found in the national Republican convention. [Laughter.] The city of San Francisco had entertained the Knights Templars and Grand Army of the Republic with such spontaneous politeness and such unwearied courtesy and care that every member thought that he was the special guest of the city and that the whole business had been gotten up for his entertainment.

Mr. De Young also spoke for San Francisco.

ON BEHALF OF DETROIT.

The ex-Senator Palmer, on behalf of Detroit, offered a hall to hold ten thousand in the Centre City, a floating raft in the river. He said that the annexation spirit in Canada would be promoted.

Hon. Mark Brewer said if the convention were held in Detroit, Michigan would be redeemed from the Democracy.

Congressman Allen said a convention in Detroit would give the Republicans nine out of twelve of Michigan's presidential electors.

Senator Stockbridge said the State would give 5000 Republican majority if the convention is held there.

Recess.

FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

After recess Senator Washburn spoke for Minneapolis, promising a hall with capacity for fourteen thousand and plenty of hotels. The Northwest, he said, was beginning to feel a

grievance against the party in power. The coming fight would be won or lost in the Northwest and the convention should go there as a stimulant.

Clerk Johnson of the United States Senate said that

OHIO WAS SAFE,

but the enemy had made inroads in the Northwest and the convention should go beyond Wall Street and the wheat pits of Chicago.

Governor Meriam said the Republicans had lost Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. The Dakotas were tinctured with alliance doctrines, but a convention in Minneapolis would go far to redeem the region.

Senator Casey and M. N. Johnson, of North Dakota, favored Minneapolis.

OMAHA.

Judge C. R. Scott, of Omaha, spoke for that city. He ridiculed the other competitors. New York had had her Burchard after the West had elected Blaine, and San Francisco had nothing beyond except China. Chicago was rapacious to get the World's Fair. She promised the West to help get the Republican convention in 1892. The West has been green enough to believe this and voted for Chicago. If Chicago now took the convention it would be a case of dignified larceny, and she should not go unwipped.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, and Senator Carey of Wyoming, also spoke for Omaha. Carey said it was the gateway of the new empire of the West and North. There were six new States voting next time for President, and they should be stimulated by the convention to become Republican surely. John M. Thurston also pleaded for Omaha. After 1900, said he, the Republicans of the West would no longer ask for the conventions, but would be masters of the situation politically.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Chauncey L. Filley of St. Louis spoke for that city, saying she had had two national conventions whose candidates were, however, defeated, and while he asked for justice for St. Louis for what she had done since 1876, he did not ask the convention to go to the city of defeat. [Great laughter.]

When Nevada was called, F. S. Newlands was permitted to speak for San Francisco, which he did energetically.

NEW YORK'S CLAIMS.

The claims of New York were next presented, Elliott F. Shepard being the first speaker. He dwelt on the accommodations New York could furnish, and he said he had no candidate to push up; all would have an equal chance. San Francisco was his second choice. New York City usually furnished the Republican party two-thirds of its sinews of war. The spirit of the Democratic tiger must be met, defeated and caged else the tiger will eat up the country. It had taken New York and now was after the balance of the United States. A convention in New York would make the Democratic power falter. Senator Hiscock spoke warmly for New York. There is no vacation for New York Republicans, they must fight to save the State from the enemy, and a convention meant much for them. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, also spoke for New York and Mr. Fassett closed

for that city. He said there was not an atom of force they could afford to despise. New York State never but twice failed to give its vote for the Republican ticket and on one of those occasions the grandest Republican of them all had been defeated. [Great cheering for Blaine.] A convention in New York would draw out 15,000 Republican votes which otherwise would not be cast. The nomination or platform would not be affected but the vote of the State would be brought nearly within reach. At this point a recess was taken for dinner.

Governor Foraker was the first speaker

FOR CINCINNATI,

and his allusions to "Grand Old John Sherman" and President Harrison, called forth tremendous applause. Major McKinley also spoke eloquently for Cincinnati.

THE BALLOT.

The first informal ballot resulted: New York, 9; Chicago, 0; Omaha, 5; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 4; San Francisco, 8; Detroit, 1; Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 1; Chattanooga, 4.

The first formal ballot: New York, 10; Chicago, 0; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 14; Cincinnati, 8; San Francisco, 5; Detroit, 1; Pittsburg, 4; Chattanooga, 4.

Second formal ballot: New York, 11; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis 13; Cincinnati, 12; San Francisco, 3.

Third ballot: Minneapolis, 13; New York, 10; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 4; San Francisco, 2.

Fourth ballot: Minneapolis, 13; New York, 7; Cincinnati, 15; Omaha, 4; San Francisco, 8.

Fifth ballot: Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 7; San Francisco, 5.

Sixth ballot: Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 5; San Francisco, 3.

Seventh and last: Minneapolis, 29; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3.

The convention will be held June 7.

A STORM IN THE EAST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A terrible wind and rain storm is advancing along the coast. Telegraphic communication with points south of Washington were interrupted all the morning, and at 1 o'clock a dispatch was received from Washington that the worst storm ever experienced there was raging and that the wires in all directions were going down. The next heard from the capital was a dispatch from Baltimore telling of a waterspout and loss of life. The storm is evidently advancing north, as all communication with Baltimore is cut off.

THE WHITE HOUSE DAMAGED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A heavy wind and rain storm, amounting almost to a hurricane, passed over this city about noon today, doing great damage to property. The walls of the new Ketzertott music hall, in course of construction, were blown down, and several persons killed and many injured. George White, a tailor, and one of his sewing women were taken out dead from an adjoining building, and two others were badly hurt. One of the reservoirs of the Washington Gas company was struck by lightning and burned. A section of the stone balus-