

# THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

James G. Blaine and John A. Logan  
for President and Vice-President.

The Former Nominated on the Fourth Ballot and the Latter by Acclamation.

Concluding Proceedings of the Republican National Convention.

## The Convention.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.  
CHICAGO, June 6.—The convention was called to order at 10:50 a. m. Thursday. Prayer was offered by Bishop Fallows. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the sitting members of the convention, including the entire Mahone delegation from Virginia. The report was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was presented. After amendments to the proposed rule relating to the method of choosing the National Committee and the rule concerning the mode of procedure to be adopted in the election of delegates to the next convention, the report was adopted.

A majority and a minority report were presented from the Committee on Rules concerning the basis of the next convention. The majority report provides that each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large, with two additional delegates for each member of Congress in that State; that each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates, and that each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates. Mr. Bishop, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority of the committee, reported a rule that each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and one additional delegate for each Representative-at-large (if any); that each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates; each Congressional District shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for every 10,000 majority votes or fraction thereof for the Republican National Electoral ticket at the last preceding Presidential election, and that the Republican National Committee shall, within a year after each Presidential election, certify the representation to which each State is entitled.

A lengthy debate followed the introduction of the minority report, which was introduced by Messrs. Carter, of Indiana; Brady, of Kentucky; Lynch, of Mississippi; Townsend, of New York; West, of Ohio; Wiley, of Missouri; Clayton, of Arkansas; and Loring, of Massachusetts. It being evident that the sentiment of the convention was decidedly against the adoption of the minority report, Mr. Bishop, of Massachusetts, by whom it was presented, withdrew it, amid great applause. The majority report was then adopted without opposition.

During the discussion of the above question, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, was called to preside. Chairman Henderson's voice having failed him, the effect of a severe cold.

The Committee on Resolutions being ready to report, Cassius A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair to present Mr. McKinley, Chairman of the committee, to read the report, which was as follows:

**THE PLATFORM.**  
Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, from the Committee on Resolutions, then presented the following report:

The Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republic has prospered, and the Union, done so much to advance the interests of equal and beneficent, the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest patriotism of our citizens.

The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and equality of all under the law, for the securing of the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, for an honest currency, for purity in legislation and in the administration of the Government, and it accepts the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the brief period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war and peace had endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the Administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good Government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people, and the chief duty of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not "for revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent industry, which it may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the National prosperity.

Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would transfer our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party failed completely in its policy of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The Republican party places itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to induce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we, therefore, respect the demands of the representatives of its important interests for Federal interest, for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the adoption of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the general Government, and the Republican party pledges its support to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce. The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation and that secure to the people and the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the law.

We favor the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor, the enforcement of the Eight-hour law, a wise and judicious system of general education, by adequate appropriation from the National revenues wherever the same is needed. We believe that a judicious protection to a citizen's American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of National differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor, and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our working-men in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this respect we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

It is the duty of the Government, and especially under Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and in the selection of the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repeated, to the end that the dangers to free institutions, which a judicious exercise of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

are public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-residents, aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which may have been made in non-compliance with acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the condition of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to provide suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the Areas act of 1870, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike and their dependents begin with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of the application.

When New York was called came the opportunity of the friends of Arthur, and well was it improved. Such a burst of enthusiastic applause upon the part of the general audience, such an uprising and cheering of a great body of the delegates, and waving of flags, snowed their numbers and earnestness. Flags were again swung upon the platform and along the sides of and in the hall. After fifteen minutes of enthusiastic cheering, the Chairman rapped twice to stop the cheers, but they were not to be stopped. He rapped three and the crowd sang "Marching Through Georgia." Again he rapped and they gave three cheers and a hurrah for Arthur, after which the business proceeded.

Mr. Arthur's name was presented by Martin I. Townsend, of New York, and seconded by Messrs. Lynch, of Mississippi, and Winston, of Georgia.

When the State of Vermont was reached in the roll of States, George P. Long, of Massachusetts, proposed the name of George P. Edmunds. Mr. Long's speech brought out loud and prolonged applause from the vast multitude. George William Curtis, of New York, seconded Mr. Edmunds' nomination.

Judge J. B. Foraker spoke in advocacy of Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and secured his nomination on account of his valuable services to his country in both Houses of Congress and as Secretary of the Treasury. He was loudly applauded.

After the roll of the States and Territories had been called Judge Foraker, of Ohio, jumped to his feet and moved that the nomination be proceeded with, and a dozen seconded the motion. Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, moved that five ballots be taken but no second was given. Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, moved that the convention adjourn until ten o'clock this morning. The roll-call was demanded and resulted as follows: Ayes, 40; nays, 281.

## FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Notwithstanding the disappointments of Thursday night, the delegates and spectators, hearing in mind that tickets were no help in penetrating a crowd of 10,000 people outside, appeared bright and early at the scene of conflict. By 10 o'clock a large number of people were waiting in front of every entrance, patiently awaiting ten o'clock when the doors were opened. By that time thousands of applicants for seats in the house for delegates and spectators had one or more persons in it.

The convention was called to order at 11:30 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Scudder, of Chicago; the roll was called for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the National Committee, and then a candidate for President of the United States.

Following is the result of the first ballot:

STATES.	Arthur.	Blaine.	Edmunds.	Sherman.	Hawley.
Alabama	17	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	4	8	1	1	1
California	10	16	1	1	1
Colorado	6	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	1	5	1	1	1
Florida	7	1	1	1	1
Georgia	4	3	40	1	1
Illinois	9	18	1	1	1
Indiana	9	18	1	1	1
Iowa	4	20	1	1	1
Kansas	16	54	23	1	1
Kentucky	10	2	3	1	1
Louisiana	6	12	1	1	1
Maine	2	12	1	1	1
Maryland	2	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	2	1	20	1	1
Michigan	2	16	7	2	1
Minnesota	17	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	10	5	10	6	1
Nebraska	2	8	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	4	6	1	1	1
New Jersey	9	9	1	1	1
New York	31	28	1	1	1
North Carolina	12	2	1	1	1
Ohio	19	7	1	1	1
Oregon	11	13	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	11	4	1	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	17	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	21	2	1	1	1
West Virginia	6	12	1	1	1
Wisconsin	3	6	1	1	1
Arizona	2	2	1	1	1
Dakota	2	2	1	1	1
Idaho	2	2	1	1	1
Montana	2	2	1	1	1
New Mexico	2	2	1	1	1
Washington Terr.	2	2	1	1	1
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1
Utah	1	1	1	1	1
Total	278	324	61	93	30

The following scattering votes were given: Kansas received 21 votes from the State of Kansas, 2 from New Jersey, and General W. T. Sherman received 2 from Michigan.

## SECOND BALLOT.

On the whole ballot Blaine gained 144 and Sherman 24. Edmunds lost 2, Hawley stood the same, as also did Lincoln and General Sherman. Blaine's friends cheered for several minutes at the announcement of the result.

At the beginning of the second ballot Blaine gained one vote in Alabama, three in Arkansas, setting one from Arthur and two from Edmunds. Illinois voted forty for Logan, three for Blaine and one for Arthur. Colonel Arthur Taylor disputed the announcement and the delegates were polled. Taylor voted for Arthur; J. L. Woodard, Congressman Davis and J. R. Wheeler voted for Blaine, the rest voted for Logan. The vote of Indiana was next challenged. Ex-Secretary Thompson voted for John Sherman. The rest were split pretty much as they were on the first ballot.

Arthur lost two votes in Kansas on the second ballot and Blaine gained one. Arthur gained one in Kentucky. Arthur lost one in Louisiana and Blaine gained two, setting one from Arthur and one from Logan. In Maryland Blaine gained two at the expense of Arthur. In Massachusetts Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Michigan Blaine gained one at the expense of Arthur. In Minnesota Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Missouri Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Nebraska Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Nevada Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In New Hampshire Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In New Jersey Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In New York Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In North Carolina Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Ohio Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Oregon Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Pennsylvania Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Rhode Island Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In South Carolina Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Tennessee Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Texas Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Vermont Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Virginia Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In West Virginia Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Wisconsin Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Arizona Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Dakota Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Idaho Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Montana Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In New Mexico Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Washington Terr. Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In District of Columbia Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine. In Utah Arthur gained one at the expense of Blaine.

On the third ballot Blaine gained one from Edmunds in Indiana; Blaine two from Arthur in Kansas; Blaine gained one from Arthur in Kentucky; Michigan gave Blaine a gain of three over from General Sherman and two from Edmunds; Arthur gained one and Blaine five in Missouri; Blaine gained two in Nebraska; Arthur gained one in New Jersey; Blaine gained five in New York; Blaine gained two in North Carolina. When Ohio was reached Blaine quite a delay in announcing the vote of the State, and there was considerable speculation, which was quieted by the announcement that Blaine was the victor.

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The nomination of Mr. Blaine was seconded by ex-Governor Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; William C. Goodloe, of Kentucky; Thomas H. Platt, of New York; and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania.

When New York was called came the opportunity of the friends of Arthur, and well was it improved. Such a burst of enthusiastic applause upon the part of the general audience, such an uprising and cheering of a great body of the delegates, and waving of flags, snowed their numbers and earnestness. Flags were again swung upon the platform and along the sides of and in the hall. After fifteen minutes of enthusiastic cheering, the Chairman rapped twice to stop the cheers, but they were not to be stopped. He rapped three and the crowd sang "Marching Through Georgia." Again he rapped and they gave three cheers and a hurrah for Arthur, after which the business proceeded.

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