THE TICKET MADE UP

M'KINLEY FOR PRESIDENT, ROOSEVELT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Speeches of the Day Were by Foraker, Depew and the Empire State Governor.

(Continued from First Page.)

tional anthem. The whole audience rose to its feet and stood until it was concluded.

The Canton band is one of the most popular organizations of its kind in the United States. It came here on the day of the nomination of McKinley at the President's own request. He regards the band as his "mascot." Heretofore in his Congressional and Gubernatorial contests, and in 1896 in his contest, the band played him to victory. When it was suggested that the band could not be present, the President insisted that it should be, and at his request the noted organization was engaged.

Through the pit a squad of men were busy distributing great strands of red, white and blue pampas plumes, which later on were to cut a big figure in the demonstration.

Picturesquely dignified and with a rather incongruous setting, there stood upon the platform during the preliminaries Archbishop Ryan of the Roman Catholic see of Philadelphia. His ascetic face above the purple and black robes of his clerical office stood out cameo-like from the group of politicians of all classes and color, and in all manner of dress. He chatted pleasantly with those about him, and rose promptly from his seat when the first notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner" sounded.

Convention Called to Order.

Chairman Lodge, with three raps of his historic gavel, stilled the tumult on the floor, while the band ushered in the session with the National anthem. Senator Hanna being the first one to rise, and the entire audience following as the inspiring strains reverberated through the building. As the anthem closed, the chairman announced the opening invocation by Archbishop Ryan. The prayer follows:

"O thou divine Son of God, the figure of his substancy and the splendor of his glory, the Light of lights, who illumines every man who cometh into this world, we lift up our hearts and voices to thee, thou, as we speak, sittest at the right hand of the Father, to Jesus Christ, and pray thee to bless this great assembly, this Nation and its ruler.

"Oh, send down wisdom that sittest by thy throne which shall illumine the intellects and purify the hearts of thy servants and suggest such principles and wisdom as may best conduce to the permanent welfare of thy people.

"May our rulers rise above consideration of personal or party interests and realize the awful importance of their position as ministers of thy power. O, King of kings, unify all these elements, that they may hear, and, hearing, obey the one voice of authority, which is but the representative of the one divine voice; and, O Spirit of Love, let this be a union, not only of obedience, but of affection. And if in the past any injustice has been done to any class, let reparation be made. Let the children of those whose fathers were once enslaved be never made to feel the inferiority, and let the children of the forest, whose ancestors owned the glorious mountains and rivers and rich plains and valleys and the fair land—let them be loved by the great heart of the Nation; and we ask of thee, O Spirit of Love and Unity, to banish far from this land all religious bigotry. Bless, O God, thy glorious young country. Make us truly loyal to thee, truly grateful to thee, truly obedient to thee, that, walking in the light of intelligence and in the vigor of chastity, we may work our destiny on earth and fortunately join in the chorus of all nations.

"Glory be to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The distinguished prelate wore the superb purple robe of his high station, falling to his feet, and open in front, showing the heavy chain and cross emblematic of his sect. He paused until the assemblage had risen and bowed their heads, and then his strong, rich voice rolled out a prayer filled with a sentiment of the deep responsibility resting upon the party here assembled. When the striking figure of the archbishop at the finish of the prayer disappeared from the stage, the vast assemblage sank back to its seats and the gavel fell to make quiet for the more practical work of the convention.

Senator Lodge called attention to Louisiana having been omitted from the roll-call for National Committeemen, and that was corrected. Alabama also named its selections, having failed to do so yesterday.

Quay Amendment Withdrawn.

The chair then laid the amendment to the rules offered yesterday by Mr. Quay as the unfinished business before the convention.

As the cheers died away at the mention of Quay's name, the short and sturdy figure of the Pennsylvanian arose in the middle aisle. In a thin voice, barely heard at the platform, Mr. Quay announced the withdrawal of the amendment proposing a change in rules 1 and 12, referring to representation in National conventions. This was accepted by the Southern delegates as a concession to them, and they rose en masse, cheering wildly.

Now, Mr. Lodge advanced to the front of the platform, and a thrill went through the vast audience as he announced:

"Under the rules, nominations for the office of President of the United States are now in order."

There was a momentary shout, which the chairman punctured, "The State of Alabama is recognized."

A tall and swarthy Alabamian stood his chair and by prearrangement answered: "Alabama yields to Ohio."

This was the signal for the recognition of Senator Foraker, who was to make the speech nominating Mr. McKinley as the Republican candidate for President. Then the cheers began and a wild scene ensued.

Amidst a tumult of applause Senator Foraker went to the platform, and when quiet was restored began to speak, first thanking Alabama for their courtesy in yielding, but attributing that fact to the overwhelming popularity of the candidate.

Foraker Nominates McKinley.

As Mr. Foraker continued he was repeatedly interrupted with cheers. His announcement that the nomination of McKinley was equal to election in November brought vociferous cheers.

Briefly Senator Foraker adverted to the record of the President in peace and war as one of the most remarkable in American history.

"In war and in peace," said he, while the delegates and spectators echoed the refrain of the sentiment expressed, "he has been found equal to all extraordinary requirements. In all American history there has been no chapter more brilliant than that written by the United States with him as chief."

During the reference to the great leader of the party, the successes already achieved by him and the grave responsibilities now being carried forward by him, the applause was frequent and long continued. His speech was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Convention: Alabama yields to Ohio, and I thank Alabama for that accommodation. Alabama has so yielded, however, by reason of a fact that would seem, in an important sense, to make the duty that has been assigned to me a superfluous duty, for Alabama has yielded because of the fact that our candidate for the Presidency has in fact been already nominated. (Applause.)

"He was nominated by the distinguished Senator from Colorado when he assumed the duties of temporary chairman. He was nominated again yesterday by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts when he took the office of permanent chairman; and he was nominated for a third time when the Senator from Indiana yesterday read the platform. (Applause.) And not only has he been thus nominated by this convention, but he has also been nominated by the whole American people. (Applause.)

"From one end of this land to the other in every mind only one and the same man is thought of for the honor which we are now about to confer, and that man is the choice of every man who wishes success in the country. (Applause.) Upon this account it is indeed not necessary for me or any one else to speak for him here or elsewhere; he has already spoken for himself. (Applause.) And to all the world he has a record replete with brilliant achievements (applause); a record that bespeaks at once both his perfections and his highest eulogies. It comprehends both peace and war and constitutes the most striking illustrations of the inspiring fidelity and success in the discharge of public duty.

"Four years ago the American people confided to him their highest and most sacred trust. With what results? He found the industries of the country paralyzed and prostrated; he quickened them with a new life that has brought to the American people a prosperity unprecedented in all their history. He found the labor of the country everywhere idle; he has given it everywhere employment. He found it everywhere in despair; he has made it everywhere prosperous and buoyant with hope. He found the mills and shops and factories and mines everywhere closed. They are now everywhere open (applause), and while we here deliberate they are sending their surplus production to the very ends of the earth.

"Under his wise guidance, our financial standard has been firmly planted high above and beyond assault and the wild cry of 16 to 1 so full of terror and long hair in 1896, has been put to everlasting sleep alongside of the lost cause and other cherished Democratic heresies in the catacombs in American politics. (Applause.) With a diplomacy never excelled and rarely equaled, he has overcome what at the time seemed to be insurmountable difficulties and has not only opened to us the door of China, but he has advanced our interests in every land.

"Mr. Chairman, we are not surprised by this, for we anticipated it all. When we nominated him at St. Louis four years ago, we knew he was to win; we knew he was brave; we knew he was patient; we knew he would be faithful and we knew that the greatest possible triumphs of peace would be his; but we then little knew that he would be called upon also to encounter the trials of war. The unusual emergency came unexpectedly, as it generally comes. It came in spite of all he could honorably do to avert it. It came to find the country unprepared for it, but found him equal to all emergencies (applause), and it is no exaggeration to say that in all American history there is no chapter more brilliant than that which closes with him as our Commander-in-Chief, our hero on land and sea. (Applause.)

"In 100 days we drove Spain from the Western hemisphere, girded the earth with our acquisitions and filled the world with the splendor of our power (applause). The American name commands greater significance now. Our flag has new glory. It not only symbolizes human liberty and political equality at home, but it means freedom and independence for the long-suffering patriots of Cuba, and complete protection, education, enlightenment, uplifting and ultimate self-government and enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty to the millions of Porto Rico and the Philippines. What has been so gloriously done for ourselves, we propose most generously to do for them. (Applause.)

"There could be no more fitting place for this party to make such a declaration than here in this magnificent City of Philadelphia, where the evidences abound of the rich blessings the Republican party has brought to the American people. Here at the birthplace of the Nation, where our own Declaration of Independence was adopted and our Constitution was framed; where Washington and Jefferson and Hancock and Adams and their illustrious associates wrote their immortal work; here where center so many historic memories that stir the blood and flush the cheek and excite the sentiments of human liberty and patriotism, is indeed a fitting place for the party of Lincoln, and Grant, and Garfield, and Blaine (applause), the party of liberty to all men, to formally dedicate themselves to this great duty; we are now in the midst of its discharge.

"We could not turn back if we would, and we would not if we could. (Applause.) We are on trial before the world and we must triumphantly meet our responsibilities or ignominiously fail in the presence of mankind. These responsibilities speak to this convention here and now and command us that we choose to be our candidate and the next President—which is one and the same thing—the best-fitted man for the discharge of this great duty in all the Republic. (Applause.) On that point there is no difference of opinion. No man in all the Nation is so well qualified for this trust as the great leader under whom the work has been so far conducted. He has the head, he has the heart, he has the special knowledge and the special experience that qualify him beyond all others.

"And Mr. Chairman, he has also the stainless reputation and character and has led the blameless life that endear him to his countrymen and give to him their confidence, the respect, the admiration, the love and the affection of the whole American people. (Applause.) He is an ideal man, representing the highest type of American citizenship, an ideal candidate and an ideal President. With our banner in his hands it will be carried to triumphant victory in November next. (Applause.)

"In the name of all these considerations and not alone on behalf of his beloved State of Ohio, but on behalf of every other state and territory here represented and in the name of all Republicans everywhere throughout our jurisdiction, I nominate to be our next candidate for the Presidency, William McKinley."

It remained for his closing sentence, for the first time mentioning William McKinley by name as the nominee, to electrify the great multitude. Pandemonium broke loose. Former tempests of enthusiasm paled before this cyclone of sound and movement. Every one stood and waved and yelled. State standards were wrenched from their places and borne aloft with umbrellas, great plumes of red, white and blue, a perfect tempestuous sea of color.

Senator Hanna sprang to the front of the stage, a flag in one hand and a plume in the other, and led in the tremendous demonstration. Now it had lasted five minutes. Not content with their frenzied hurrah on the floor the delegates now marched in solid ranks upon the platform with standards, plumes, banners and flags. After the demonstration had continued seven minutes, the Ohio delegation, where centered the waves of sound, moved up the aisle while all the other state delegations, bearing aloft their standards, formed in a grand procession about the hall. The demonstration lasted just 10 minutes.

Indiana started the rush to the platform, Governor Mount carrying the state standard and leading the delegation down the aisle. The plume demonstration was followed by a grand doxology in the singing of "John Brown's Body," the galleries joining in the chorus, while the delegations led the singing.

Roosevelt Was Busy Thinking.

During the speech of Senator Foraker, Governor Roosevelt paid attention so strictly that there was an almost anxious look upon his face. Once or twice, however, he got away from his intensity and applauded. When Foraker finished Roosevelt rose with the rest, but undoubtedly with the prospect of his own nomination on his mind only, stood silent not joining in the cheers, and with his hands in his pockets. But when Senator Foraker came down the aisle he grasped him by the hand and slapped him on the shoulder, smiling and laughing aloud. Then one delegate threw off his coat and unfastened his collar as he reached the platform, and holding a plume in one hand waved his coat with the other.

Ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, stood on a chair in his delegation and waved his hand as the procession of plumes returned from the platform.

Chairman Lodge, as the hurrah began to subside, made an effort to restore order, but this was only a signal for the crowd again to break loose.

It was exactly 15 minutes when order was restored and Mr. Lodge announced: "The chair recognizes Governor Roosevelt, of New York."

Again the magic of a name set the audience into convulsions of enthusiasm. All eyes were turned toward Roosevelt. He stepped out into the aisle and strode up to the platform, looking neither to right nor left, and then turning surveyed the sea of waving, cheering humanity. There he stood, his face grimly set, without a smile. He had made no acknowledgments, no salutations to the plaudits, but like a hero receiving his due, calmly awaited the subsidence of the tumult.

At last he raised his hand and at his bidding the demonstration came to an end. He wore a black cutaway coat, dark striped trousers, turn-down collar and blue necktie. The delegates' badge on the red, white and blue ribbon was the only bit of color he wore.

As the Governor faced about on the platform a man with a camera planted the instrument directly in front of him. As Roosevelt saw it he said sharply:

"Take that away; take it away," and a Sergeant-at-Arms rushed the man and his apparatus out of the aisle.

Then Governor Roosevelt began his speech, speaking in a clear, full voice. He said:

Seconded by Roosevelt.

"Mr. Chairman: I rise to second the nomination of William McKinley, the President who has had to meet and solve problems more numerous and more important than any other President since the days of the mighty Abraham Lincoln; the President under whose administration this country has attained a higher pitch of prosperity at home and abroad than ever in its history.

"Four years ago the Republican party nominated William McKinley as its standard-bearer in a political conflict of graver moment to the Nation than any that had taken place since the close of the Civil War saw us once more a reunited country. The Republican party nominated him, but, before the campaign was many days old, he had become the candidate not only of all Republicans, but of all Americans who were both far-sighted enough to see where the true interests of the country lay and clear-minded enough to be keenly sensitive to the taint of dishonor. President McKinley was triumphantly elected on certain distinct pledges, and those pledges have been made more than good.

"We were then in a condition of industrial paralysis. The capitalist was plunged in ruin and disaster, the wage-worker was on the edge of actual want, the success of our opponents would have meant not only immense aggravation of the actual physical distress, but also a stain on the Nation's honor so deep that more than one generation would have to pass before it would be effectually wiped out. We promised that if President McKinley were elected not only should the National honor be kept unstained at home and abroad, but that the mine and the workshop would be kept open, the farmer have a market for his goods, the merchant for his wares, and that the wageworker should prosper as never before.

"We did not promise the impossible; we did not say that by good legislation and good administration there would come prosperity to all men, but we did say that each man should have a better chance to win prosperity than he had ever yet had. In the long run, the thrift, industry, energy and capacity of the individual must always remain the chief factors in his success. By unwise or dishonest legislation or administration on the part of the National authorities, all these qualities in the individual can be nullified, but wise legislation and upright administration will give them free scope. And it was this free scope that we promised should be given.

"Well, we kept our word. The opportunity has been given, and it has been seized by American energy, thrift and business enterprise. As a result, we have prospered as never before, and we are now prospering to a degree that would have seemed incredible four years ago, when the cloud of menace to our industrial well-being hung black above the land.

"So it has been in foreign affairs. Four years ago the Nation was uneasy because right at its doors an American island lay writhing in agony with the curse of worse than medieval tyranny and misrule. We had our Armenia at our very doors, for the situation in Cuba had grown intolerable, and such that this Nation could no longer refrain from interference and retain its own self-respect. President McKinley turned to this duty as he had turned to others. He sought by every effort possible to provide for Spain's withdrawal from the island which she was impotent longer to do aught than oppress. Then, when pacific means had failed, and there remained the only alternative, we waged the most righteous and brilliantly successful foreign war that any country has waged during the lifetime of the present generation.

"It was not a great war simply because it was won quickly, but it was momentous, indeed, in its effects. It left us—as all great feats must leave those who perform them—an inheritance both of honor and of responsibility, and under the lead of President McKinley the Nation has taken up the task of securing orderly liberty and the reign of justice and law in the island from which we drove the tyranny of Spain, with the same serious realization of duty and sincere purpose to perform it, that has marked the Nation's attitude in dealing with the economic and financial difficulties that face us at home.

"This is what the Nation has seen during the three years that have elapsed since we made McKinley President; and all this is what he typifies and stands for. We here nominate him again, and, in November next, we shall elect him again, because it has been given to him to personify the cause of honor abroad and prosperity at home, of wise legislation and straightforward administration.

"We have done so well our opponents use this very fact as an excuse for turning us out. We have put the tariff on a foundation so secure; we have passed such wise laws of finance, that they actually appeal to the patriotic, honest men who deserted them at the last election to help them now, because, forsooth, we have done so well that nobody need fear their capacity to undo our work. I am not exaggerating. This is literally the argument that is now addressed to the Gold Democrats as a reason why they need no longer stand by the Republican party. To all such who may be inclined to listen to these specious arguments I would address an emphatic word of warning.

"Remember that, admirable though our legislation has been during the past three years, it has been rendered possible and effective only because there was good administration to back it. Wise laws are invaluable, but after all they are not as necessary as wise and honest administration of the laws. The best law ever made, if administered by those who are hostile to it, and who mean to break it down, cannot be wholly effective, and may be wholly ineffective. We have at last put our financial legislation on a sound basis, but no possible financial legislation can save us from fearful and disastrous panic if we trust our finances to the management of any man who would be acceptable to the leaders and guides of the Democracy in its present spirit. No Secretary of the Treasury who would be acceptable to, or who could, without loss of self-respect, serve under the Populistic-Democracy, could avoid plunging this country back into financial chaos.

"Until our opponents have explicitly and absolutely repudiated the principles which in 1896 they professed, and the leaders who embody the principles, their success means the undoing of the country. Nor have they any longer even the excuse of being honest in their folly. They have raved; they have foamed at the mouth in denunciation of trusts; and, now in my own state, their foremost party leaders, including the man before whom the others bow with bared head and trembling knee, have been discovered in a trust which really is of infamous and, perhaps, of criminal character; a trust in which these apostles of Democracy, these prophets of the new dispensation, have sought to wring fortunes from the dire need of their poorer brethren.

"I rise to second the nomination of William McKinley because with him as leader this country has trod the path of National greatness and prosperity with the strides of a giant, and because under him we can and will once more and finally overthrow those whose success would mean for the Nation material disaster and moral disgrace. Exactly as we have received evils which in the past we undertook to remedy, so now, when we say that a wrong shall be righted, it most assuredly will be righted.

"We have nearly succeeded in bringing peace and order to the Philippines. We have sent thither, as to other islands toward whose inhabitants we now stand as trustees in the cause of good government, men like Wood, Taft and Allen, whose very names are synonyms of integrity and guarantees of efficiency. Appointees like these, with subordinates chosen on grounds of merit and ability alone, are evidences of the spirit and method by which this Nation must approach its new and serious duties. Contrast this with what would be the fate of the islands under the spoils system, so brazenly advocated by our opponents in their last National platform.

"The war still goes on, because the allies in this country of the bloody insurrectionary oligarchy have taught their foolish dupes abroad to believe that if the rebellion is kept alive until next November Democratic success at the polls here will be followed by the abandonment of the islands—that means the abandonment to savages, who would scramble for what we desert, until some powerful civilized nation stepped in to do what we would have shown ourselves unfit to perform. Our success is November means peace in the islands. The success of our opponents, an indefinite prolongation of misery and bloodshed.

"We, of this convention, now renominate the man whose name is a guaranty against such disaster. When we place William McKinley as our candidate before the people, we replace the Republican party on record as standing for the performance which squares with promises, as standing for the redemption in administration and legislation of the pledges made in the platform and on the stump, as standing to the upbuilding of the National honor and interest abroad, and the continuance at home of the prosperity which has already been brought to the farm and the workshops.

"We stand on the threshold of a new century, a century big with the fate of the great nations of the earth. It rests with us now to decide whether in the opening years of that century we shall march forward to fresh triumphs, or whether, at the outset, we shall deliberately cripple ourselves for the contest. Is America a weakling to shrink from the world work that must be done by the world powers? No! No! The young giant of the West stands on a continent and clasps the crest of an ocean in either hand. Our Nation, glorious in youth and strength, looks into the future with fearless and eager eyes and rejoices as a strong man to run a race.

"We do not stand in craven mood, asking to be spared the task, cringing as we gaze on the contest. No. We challenge the proud privilege of doing this work that Providence allows us, and we face the coming years high of heart and resolute of faith that to our people is given the right to win such honor and renown as has never yet been granted to the peoples of mankind."

His sentences were delivered in a manner that denoted a careful study of each word. His argumentative style kept the audience en rapport with him, for he was given the closest attention by the vast audience, in fact, very much more attention than had any other speaker. "It was not a great war. It did not have to be," he said, speaking of the war with Spain, and then waited for the ripple of laughter which followed the declaration.

"We have done so well that our opponents use it as an argument for turning us out," he said smiling and showing his teeth and his audience responded with cheers and laughter.

His allusions to the ice trust called the heartiest applause, and cries from the galleries of "Hit 'em again," and "That's right, Teddy." The audience howled with laughter and shook the floor with applause.

In conclusion, Governor Roosevelt declared the Republican party and American people challenged the future, and they were eager for the labor laid out for them as if by Providence.

The closing words of the Governor brought another demonstration, and for a minute it seemed the convention would go mad and then and there made two nominations instead of one. Plumes went up and standards again left their sockets to be waved on high. As the Governor left the platform, he waved a salutation to the moving throngs, and one in particular toward the radiant face of his wife, sitting just outside the arena of delegates.

Thurston's Seconding Speech.

Gradually the convention came back to quiet, and the chairman recognized Senator Thurston for a speech, seconding the nomination of the President.

The Senator's deep, organ-like baritone reverberated through the structure, easily distinguishable in the remotest corner. He pictured the President as a soldier on many hard-fought fields, as a statesman in the halls of Congress, and as President, directing the destinies of a nation. "Our President now, our President to be again," Mr. Thurston said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: There are voices today more powerful and eloquent than those of men seconding the nomination of William McKinley. They come from the forest and the farm, the mountain and the valley, the North, the South, the East and the West. They are the voices of happy homes, of gladdened hearts, of bustling, toiling, striving, earnest, prosperous millions, of re-established business, re-employed labor, reopened factories, renewed National credit and faith.

"In all the whole broad land every furnace fire that roars, every spindle that rings, every whistle that blows, every mountain torrent set to toil, every anvil that rings, every locomotive that screams, every steamship that plows the main, every mighty wheel that turns, are all joining in the glad, great voice of prosperity, progressive, patriotic America, seconding the nomination of our great President, William McKinley.

"And who is William McKinley? Born of the common people, struggling up through the environments of humble boyhood and toil, he stands today before the world the foremost representative of all that is most glorious and grand in our uplifted civilization. Who is William McKinley? A soldier-citizen of the Republic; a boy knighted by his country's commission for daring deeds in the forefront of desperate battle. His alma mater was the tented field, his diploma of valor bore the same signature as did the emancipation proclamation.

"When Sheridan, summoned by the mighty roar of doubtful battle, rode down from Winchester and drew nigh to the shattered and retreating columns of his army, the first man he met to know was a young Lieutenant, engaged in the desperate work of rallying and reforming the Union lines, ready for the coming of the master whose presence and genius alone could wrest victory from defeat.

"That young Lieutenant of the Shenandoah has been rallying and forming the Union lines from that day to this. He rallied and formed them for protection of American labor; he rallied and formed them to maintain the credit of our country, and the monetary standard of the civilized world. He rallied them in the great struggle of humanity, and sent the power of the Republic to the islands of the sea, that a suffering people might be lifted from the depths of tyranny and oppression.

"He rallied and formed them that our Navy might astonish the world and make our flag respected in all the earth. He rallied and formed them that law and order might prevail and property and life and liberty be secure where the banner of the Republic waves in sovereignty over our new possessions.

"His name is on every tongue, his love in every heart; his fame is secure in all time to come, and his re-election by the people whose welfare and honor he has so jealously guarded and maintained is as certain as the rising of the morning sun.

"I cannot, dare not, stand longer between this convention and its will. You are the delegates of the people. You represent their wish as it is soon to be unanimously recorded. Of the outcome of the contest that is to follow we have no lingering doubt, for we trust the intelligence of the American people, and we believe in the justice of Almighty God. Other candidates of other parties will seek the public confidence and the popular vote. Hawks and buzzards sometimes soar aloft until they cheat the human vision to believe them eagles; but the eagle calmly circles high above them all, the one sole, peerless monarch of the snow-capped peaks and empyrean blue. So, in the realm of statesmanship of the United States, William McKinley stands above all, the worthy successor of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield. Our President now, our President to be, William McKinley, of Ohio."

Kentucky's Indorsement.

Senator Lodge then recognized John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, who arose also to second the nomination on behalf of the South. He asserted that no convention had ever been so unanimous for a man as was this for McKinley. His state had, for the first time in many years, a Republican majority for McKinley in 1896, and it was going to stay in the Republican column, he said, and the audience cheered him.

Mr. Yerkes is a straight and tall Kentuckian, with a strong voice, and his speech was heard all over the hall. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Delegates: The supreme thought in my mind at this moment is what remains to be said that ought to be said, and that in time of danger one's thought naturally turns to his home. I recall that in the historic Philadelphia convention of 1856, liberty-loving men from my state sat as delegates in that body. In contrast with this immense audience, this huge hall with its splendor of decorations and its superb equipment, that gathering would seem to be of small importance, but in devotion to freedom, intensity and in force of utterances in results, that assemblage had no peer in the history of conventions.

"Forty years after that body adjourned Kentucky for the first time gave her electoral vote to a Republican Presidential candidate, Major William McKinley. (Applause.) Recognized as a citadel of Democracy, she had capitulated to the Republicans in the noted state campaign of 1895. She was Republican in 1896, is Republican today (applause), and as such seconds this nomination.

"It would be, gentlemen, but a fitting tribute to our President and to the industrial, diplomatic and martial victories of his administration if every state placed the stamp of its approval upon his course of conduct; and if opportunity were given there would join this majestic chorus of National indorsement, voices coming across the waters from our new to our old shores; voices coming from our insular possessions to this venerable city where a Nation was born consecrated to liberty, to freedom and to independence. There is no more fitting place for this universal chorus to sound forth than in this old Kentucky.

"Now, gentlemen, these voices that would come from abroad would ring at every home from which for the first time the flag of freedom floats, and that by the orders of our President. Furthermore, today they are linked to our progress, and to our destiny, and there, in stable government, domestic tranquillity and Christian civilization, are assured to them; and just as Lincoln's name sounds to the emancipated slave and his children, so the name of President McKinley will be to these liberated millions of political serfs. (Applause.)

"We believe that with the same leadership, the same policies that gave us victory in 1896, that same winning will be repeated in 1900. Then it was a campaign of instruction, of argument, of promise of better days, of trying to teach the people to trust and rely on our plans and purposes. Now it will be a campaign in which we will show what has been accomplished, prophecies fulfilled and pledges redeemed.

"A Kentuckian, a lover of my native state, believing in the integrity and honesty of her citizens, I have the fullest confidence in them, and believe they will make final response to every argument, and that the response will be made at our polls in November in electing electors to vote for President William McKinley's re-election. (Applause.)"

When Mr. Yerkes had concluded, he was given a salvo of applause that echoed and re-echoed through the great hall. As he turned to resume his seat on the platform, Senator Hanna cordially grasped his hand. Almost instantly from all parts of the hall came the cry, "Vote, vote, vote." Delegates and spectators were becoming uneasy. They wanted action, not oratory.

Disregarding a call for a vote, Mr. Lodge recognized George Knight, head of the California delegation. As he appeared upon the platform and addressed the convention, his first sentence, ringing through the great building like a trumpet call, caught the fancy of the assemblage and he was cheered enthusiastically. His humorous and pungent arraignment of the Democratic party for its attitude upon National questions provoked frequent laughter.

"We all know the Democratic party," said he; "we all have known it in the past, and we all know what it will be until the crack of doom. It never changes for the better or for progress."

He paid a brilliant tribute to his own State of California, in discussing the position of the Golden State and her sister states on the beautiful Pacific as to the pre-eminent question of expansion, and declared that they all were in harmonious accord with the administration of William McKinley.

"Vote, vote" came from the galleries as Mr. Knight concluded, but the chairman stilled the outcry and recognized Governor Mount, of Indiana, who, on behalf of the Hoosier State, seconded the nomination of McKinley. It was a glowing eulogium to the statesman-soldier President. It was apparent that the convention was eager for definite results and a growing hum spread through the hall as Governor Mount spoke.

The Vote.

The restive listeners broke in with many demonstrations and calls of "vote," and Chairman Lodge was kept busy with his gavel trying to maintain sufficient order for the speaker to be heard. As he closed, the convention again demanded a vote and the chairman announced that roll of states would be called for the vote on nomination for President. At 12:37 the vote began.

During the call of states for vote on the Presidential candidate, the galleries were noticeably attentive, and there was no unusual demonstration among the delegates until New York's vote was announced by Chairman Odell. This brought out a round of applause. When Pennsylvania's vote was announced by Senator Quay, many of the delegations rose and cheered.

Some of the states were not content with casting their votes for McKinley, but the chairman announced the vote which the candidate would receive in November. When Hawaii was called the delegates stood up and cheered the announcement of its vote of 2 for McKinley.

The secretary hurriedly made the summary and handed it to the chairman. Senator Lodge took the paper, and advancing to the front of the stage, said:

"The total vote cast is 930. William McKinley has received 930 votes. It is a unanimous vote, and the chairman announces William McKinley as our candidate for President for the term beginning March 4, 1901."

Again pandemonium broke loose in one swelling cheer of enthusiasm for the candidate. Up went the plumes and standards. Up stood the great audience again and women mingled their shouts and their frantic demonstrations. The bands played "Rally 'Round the Flag" and the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, marched down the aisle, preceded by New York and followed by Pennsylvania.

The huge counterfeit of an elephant, emblem of Republican strength, was brought into the hall. Around its neck were entwined garlands of flowers. Laughter and applause were mingled as the great emblem was borne about. The demonstration in honor of the President's nomination lasted five minutes, and then the chairman called for order for the further event in store.

Mr. Lodge warned the noisy and demonstrative throngs that there was still vital business to be done and announced that the call of states would proceed for Vice-President. As the name of Alabama was called on the roll of states for nominations for Vice-President the announcement was made by the chairman that Alabama would yield to Iowa to present a candidate.

Young Nominated Roosevelt.

Chairman Lodge then recognized Colonel Lafe Young, of Iowa, delegate-at-large and editor of the Des Moines (Iowa) Capital.

Colonel Young swung down the main aisle to the platform to do what not a single orator before in a Republican National Convention has done—withdraw one strong and magnetic man as a candidate and present the name of another for the second office in the gift of the American people. He withdrew the name of Dolliver and offered that of Roosevelt.

Colonel Young was in Cuba at the time Roosevelt led his gallant Rough Riders up San Juan Hill, and his reference to the Governor's campaign was eloquent and touching.

The demonstration which followed the announcement by Colonel Young of Governor Roosevelt as the candidate of the young men of the country, who represented their desires and ambitions and embodied their patriotism and Americanism, was not second to that accorded to the President's name. The vast assemblage sprang to its feet and state emblems, plumes, handkerchiefs and hats fairly filled the air. The band in the main gallery began to play "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and to the inspiring strains, the delegates began marching around the hall, filing past Governor Roosevelt, as he sat in the New York delegation, and extending to him their congratulations.

In the procession of standard-bearers who filed past Governor Roosevelt was one woman from the Utah delegation who presented him with a big bunch of roses, for which Governor Roosevelt returned a profound bow.

Several of the Kansas delegates removed their beautiful silk sunflower badges and threw them upon Governor Roosevelt during the march of the delegates. It was an inspiring demonstration. Mrs. Roosevelt looked down upon it from her position of vantage in the side gallery. She was pale as paper, but smiling and happy. The demonstration continued for 6 minutes and 40 seconds, during which time Governor Roosevelt received the congratulations of his friends, looking the while like a bronze statue, so imperturbable was he.

The delegates still choked the aisles, grasping the Governor's hands, and with difficulty the chairman restored quiet, and recognized Butler Murray, of Massachusetts, for a speech seconding the nomination of Roosevelt. He spoke in behalf of "old New England," and his vigorous sentences elicited another demonstration for the Rough-Rider candidate.

Ashton's Seconding Speech.

After the speech of Mr. Murray, of Massachusetts, General James M. Ashton, of Washington, was recognized and also seconded the nomination of Roosevelt. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: We come here from the great, growing and mighty Northwest. We come to greet my worthy predecessor, the great States of New England, in the mighty Northeast; we come from the gateway of the treasure-land of Alaska, the land that will make the free coinage of silver sink into insignificance. The name of Theodore Roosevelt is known at every fireside throughout the great, the magnificent mountains and across the broad plains of the Northwest. Everywhere it is the symbol of heroism and American manhood. When we came here we had in our minds for this exalted position an eminent jurist, an eminent diplomat, the Hon. Bartlett Tripp, of the great Northwest. (Applause.) We have said from the commencement, if it were possible to secure the nomination and the acceptance of Governor Roosevelt, together with the grand character of American history, the eminent, illustrious and patriotic statesman and soldier, William McKinley (applause) it would be the greatest ticket, the grandest ticket, and the strongest which can be placed before the American people. Now, gentlemen of the convention, with the names of McKinley and Roosevelt, the West will unite with the mighty East and go before the shrine of the people. We have no fears. You will find that when the ballot is cast next November, the West has, with the entire country, woven about the girdle of Columbia the guerdon of political power and political freedom; you will find that when you count the ballots from the states of the setting sun they will read for McKinley and for Roosevelt, and we will clasp that girdle in Republican victory."

Senator Depew's Speech.

"Depew, Depew," demanded the delegates in tumultuous chorus, and as they called the well-known face and figure of the New York Senator emerged from his delegation, Governor Roosevelt himself taking him by the arm and urging him forward to the platform. The benign face of the post-prandial orator looked down, and, with his musical voice, began a magnificent and impromptu tribute to the hero of the hour. He was in good humor as well as good voice, and his touch of jocosity in referring to "Teddy" and the "get there" qualities of Young America brought out a storm of mingled laughter and applause. Senator Depew said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: Permit me to state to you at the outset that I am not on the programme, but I will gladly perform the pleasant duty of announcing that New York came here, as did every other delegation, for Colonel Roosevelt for Vice-President of the United States. (Applause.) When Colonel Roosevelt expressed to us his wish that he should not be considered, we respected it, and we proposed to place in nomination by our unanimous vote our Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Timothy Woodruff. (Applause.) Now that the Coolnel has responded to the call of the convention and the demand of the people, New York withdraws Mr. Woodruff and puts Roosevelt in nomination. I had the pleasure of nominating him for Governor two years ago, when all the signs pointed to the loss of New York in the election, but he charged up and down the old state, from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls, as he went up San Juan Hill. (Applause.) And the Democrats melted before him as the Spaniards did in Cuba. (Applause.)

"It is a peculiarity of American life that our men are not born to anything, but they get there afterwards. McKinley, a young soldier, and coming out a Major; McKinley, a Congressman, and making a tariff; McKinley, a President, elected because he represented the American industries, and McKinley, after four years of development in peace, in war, in prosperity and in adversity, the greatest President, save one or two, that this country ever had, and the greatest ruler in Chris-

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

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