FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT NATIONAL CONVENTIONS, ELECTIONS AND OUR PRESIDENTS

GEORGE WASHINGTON

GROVER CLEVELAND

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

PRES. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

COLISEUM CHICAGO

U.S. GRANT

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

In the following article is presented carefully compiled statistics concerning National conventions and elections. There are answered hundreds of questions which voters will be asking each other and will be discussing from now until next November. It should be preserved for future reference.

THE people of the United States will choose their twenty-second elected President on Tuesday, November 3, 1908. Since the formation of the Union 25 citizens have occupied the White House. Five of these succeeded from the Vice-Presidency to the Presidency by the demise of the Chief magistrate—Tyler in 1841, Fillmore in 1850, Johnson in 1865, Arthur in 1881 and Roosevelt in 1901. Nine Presidents served so satisfactorily that the electors entrusted the reins of government to them a second time. These were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, McKinley, and, properly speaking, Roosevelt. Mr. Cleveland was the only President who, having gotten down and out, got up and in again. Mr. Roosevelt was the first and only President who, serving an unexpired term, was continued in office for the succeeding four years by election thereto.

The subjoined figures and data embrace a general historical and statistical survey of the nominating conventions and elections that will be interesting for comparison in connection with the Republican convention at Chicago June 16, and the Democratic convention at Denver, July 7, and at the time of the election itself in November.

List of the Presidents.

	Name.	Qualified.
1	George Washington	April 30, 1789
	George Washington	March 4, 1793
2	John Adams	March 4, 1797
3	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1801
	Thomas Jeeffrson	March 4, 1805
4	James Madison	March 4, 1809
	James Madison	March 4, 1813
5	James Monroe	March 4, 1817
	James Monroe	March 4, 1821
6	John Q. Adams	March 4, 1825
7	Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1829
	Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1833
8	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1837
9	Wm. Henry Harrison	March 4, 1841
10	John Tyler	April 6, 1841
11	James K. Polk	March 4, 1845
12	Zachary Taylor	March 5, 1849
13	Millard Fillmore	July 10, 1850
14	Franklin Pierce	March 4, 1853
15	James Buchanan	March 4, 1857
16	Abraham Lincoln	March 4, 1861
	Abraham Lincoln	March 4, 1865
17	Andrew Johnson	April 15, 1865
18	Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1869
	Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1873
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	March 5, 1877
20	James A. Garfield	March 4, 1881
21	Chester A. Arthur	October 20, 1881
22	Grover Cleveland	March 4,1885
23	Benajmin Harrison	March 4,1889
	Grover Cleveland	March 4, 1893
24	William McKinley	March 4, 1897
	William McKinley	March 4, 1901
25	Theodore Roosevelt	March 4, 1901
	Theodore Roosevelt	March 4, 1905

List of the Vice-Presidents.

John Adams	1789-93
John Adams	1793-97
Thomas Jefferson	1797-1801
Aaron Burr	1801-05
George Clinton	1805-09
George Clinton	1809-12
Elbridge Gerry	1813-17
Daniel D. Tompkins	1817-21
Daniel D. Tompkins	1821-25
John C. Calhoun	1825-29
John C. Calhoun	1829-33
Martin Van Buren	1833-37
Richard M. Johnson	1837-41
John Tyler	1841-
George M. Dallas	1845-49
Millard Fillmore	1849-
William R. King	1853-57
John C. Breckenridge	1857-61
Hannibal Hamlin	1861-65
Andrew Johnson	1865-
Schuyler Colfax	1869-73
Henry Wilson	1873-77
William A. Wheeler	1877-81
Chester A. Arthur	1881-
Thomas A Hendricks	1885-89
Levi P. Morton	1889-93
Adlai E. Stevenson	1893-97
Garret A. Hobart	1897-99
Theodore Roosevelt	1901-

Popular and Electoral Votes—1884-1904.

	Electoral.	Popular.	Plurality.
1884.			
Cleveland	219	4,911,017	62,683
Blaine	182	4,848,334	
1888.			
Harrison	233	5,440,216	
Cleveland	168	5,538,233	98,017
1892.			
Cleveland	277	5,556,918	380,810
Harrison	145	5,176,108	
1896.			
McKinley	271	7,106,779	606,854
Bryan	176	6,502,925	
1900.			
McKinley	292	7,207,923	849,790
Bryan	155	6,358,133	
1904.			
Roosevelt	356	7,622,486	2,545,515
Parker	140	5,077,971	

The Electoral Vote for Nov., 1908.

Following is the allotment of the electoral vote in accordance with the apportionment under the census of 1900: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 9; California, 10; Colorado, 5; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 27; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 9; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 16; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 11; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 12; New York, 39; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 4; Ohio, 23; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 4; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 18; Utah, 3; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; Washington, 5; West Virginia, 7; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3.

In 1884 Cleveland carried 20 states, Blaine 18.

In 1888 Harrison carried 20 states, Cleveland 18.

In 1892 Cleveland carried 26 states, Harrison 18.

In 1896 McKinley carried 23 states, Bryan 22.

In 1900 McKinley carried 28 states, Bryan 17.

In 1904 Roosevelt carried 32 states, Parker 12.

The Roosevelt Parker Vote, 1904.

	Roosevelt.	Parker.	Plurality.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	57,385 D.
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	17,574 D.
California	205,236	93,404	115,832 R.
Colorado	134,687	100,105	34,582 R.
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	38,180 R.
Delaware	23,714	19,360	4,354 R.
Florida	8,314	27,046	18,732 D.
Georgia	24,003	83,472	59,469 D.
Idaho	47,783	18,480	29,303 R.
Illinois	632,645	327,606	305,039 R.
Indiana	368,289	274,345	93,944 R.
Iowa	307,907	149,141	158,766 R.
Kansas	210,893	84,809	126,083 R.
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	11,893 D.
Louisiana	5,205	47,747	42,542 D.
Maine	64,432	27,641	36,791 R.
Maryland	109,497	109,446	51 R.
Massachusetts	257,822	165,746	92,076 R.
Michigan	361,866	134,151	227,715 R.
Minnesota	216,651	55,187	161,464 R.
Mississippi	3,187	53,336	50,149 D.
Missouri	321,449	296,312	25,137 R.
Montana	24,932	21,773	13,159 R.
Nebraska	138,558	51,876	86 682 R.
Nevada	6,887	3,962	2,855 R.
N. Hampshire	54,177	33,992	20,185 R.
New Jersey	245,164	164,566	80,598 R.
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....
New York	859,533	683,981	175,552 R.
N. Carolina	82,442	124,121	41,679 D.
N. Dakota	52,595	14,273	38,322 R.
Ohio	600,095	344,674	255,421 R.
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	60,435	17,521	42,934 R.
Pennsylvania	840,949	335,490	505,519 R.
Rhode Island	41,656	24,839	16,786 R.
S. Carolina	2,554	52,963	50,000 D.
S. Dakota	72,083	21,969	50,114 R.
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	26,284 D.
Texas	51,242	167,300	115,958 D.
Utah	62,446	33,413	29,033 R.
Vermont	40,459	9,777	30,682 R.
Virginia	47,850	80,648	32,768 D.
Washington	101,540	28,098	73,442 R.
W. Virginia	132,620	100,855	31,765 R.
Wisconsin	280,164	124,107	156,057 R.
Wyoming	20,482	8,920	11,559 R.
Alaska	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....
D. C.	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....
Philippine	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....

Figures of the Election of 1904.

Total popular vote, including scattering	13,520,831
Total popular vote for all candidates	13,510,708
Roosevelt (Rep.)	7,623,486
Parker (Dem.)	5,077,971
Debs (Socialist	402,283
Swallow (Prohib.)	258,536
Corrigon (Soc.-Labor)	31,249

The Electoral Vote by States—1884-1904.

STATES.	1884. Rep.	1884. Dem.	1888. Rep.	1888. Dem.	1892. Dem.	1892. Rep.	1896. Dem.	1896. Rep.	1900. Dem.	1900. Rep.	1904. Dem.	1904. Rep.
Alabama		10		10	11			11		11		11
Arkansas		7		7	8			8		8		9
California	8		8		8	1	8	1	9		10	
Colorado	3		3			4		4	4		5	
Connecticut		6		6	7		6		6		7	
Delaware		3		3	3		3		3		3	
Florida		4		4	4			4		4		5
Georgia		12		12	13			13		13		13
Idaho								3		3		
Illinois	22		22		24		24		24		27	
Indiana	15		15		15		15		15		15	
Iowa		13	13			13	13		13		13	
Kansas								10	10		10	
Kentucky	13			13	13		12	1		13		13
Louisiana		8		8	8			8		8		9
Maine	6		6			6	6		6		6	
Maryland	8			8	8		8		8		7	7
Mass.		14	14			15	15		15		16	
Michigan		13	13		6	9	14		14		14	
Minnesota	7		7			9		9		9		10
Mississippi		9		9	9			9		9		10
Missouri		16		16	17			17		17	18	
Montana						3		3		3	3	
Nebraska		5	5			8		8	8		8	
Nevada		3	3						3		3	
N. Hampshire		4	4			4	4		4		4	
New Jersey	9			9	10		10		10		12	
New York	36		36		36		36		36		39	
N. Carolina	11			11	11			11		11		12
N. Dakota					1	1	3		3		4	
Ohio		23	23		1	22	23		23		23	
Oklahoma												
Oregon		3	3			3	4		4		4	
Pennsylvania		30	30			32	32		32		34	
Rhode Island		4	4			4	4		4		4	
S. Carolina		9		9	9			9		9		9
S. Dakota						4		4		4		4
Tennessee		12		12	12			12		12		12
Texas		13		12	15			15		15		18
Utah								3		3		
Vermont		4	4			4	4		4		4	
Virginia		12		12	12			12		12		12
Washington						4		4		4		5
W. Virginia		6		6	6			6		6		7
Wisconsin		11	11			12		12		12		13
Wyoming					4		3		3		3	

Watson (Pop.) 117,183
Roosevelt over Parker 2,545,515
Roosevelt over all 1,736,264
Electoral vote—Roosevelt, 336; Parker, 140. Roosevelt over Parker, 196.

Ages of Candidates and Presidents.

Following is the present age of the leading candidates arranged alphabetically:

William Jennings Bryan	48
Joseph G. Cannon	72
George B. Cortelyou	45
Albert B. Cummins	58
Charles W. Fairbanks	56
Joseph B. Foraker	61
George Gray	68
Judson Harmon	62
Charles E. Hughes	46
John A. Johnson	47
Philander C. Knox	65
Robert M. LaFollette	53
Leslie M. Shaw	53
William H. Taft	50

In the above alphabetical list of candidates, it will be noticed that Bryan's name comes first and Taft's last.

Following is the age of the former Presidents at the time of their election and of those who succeeded to the office by the death of the Chief Magistrate at the time of their taking office:

John Adams	61
John Quincy Adams	57
Chester A. Arthur	50
James Buchanan	65
Grover Cleveland	47
Millard Fillmore	50
James A. Garfield	49
Ulysses S. Grant	46
Benjamin Harrison	55
William Henry Harrison	68
Rutherford B. Hayes	54
Andrew Jackson	61
Thomas Jefferson	57
Andrew Johnson	56
Abraham Lincoln	52
James Madison	57
William McKinley	54
James Monroe	58
Franklin Pierce	57
James K. Polk	49
Theodore Roosevelt	42
Zachary Taylor	64
John Tyler	51
Martin Van Buren	54
George Washington	57

The average age of the Presidents has been 54 years 10 months and 6 days.

Brief Biographies of the Candidates.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT—Born in Cincinnati, O., September 15, 1857; attended public schools of that city, graduated in 1874 from Woodward High School, from Yale in 1878; from the Cincinnati Law College in 1880; was successively assistant Prosecuting Attorney of his native county, Collector of Internal Revenue under President Arthur, assistant County Solicitor and law practitioner; 1887 was appointed by Governor Foraker Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati; 1890, appointed by President Harrison Solicitor-General of the United States; was appointed United States Circuit Judge; in 1896 was dean of the law department of the University of Cincinnati; in 1900 was appointed by President McKinley head of the Philippine Commission, and in 1901 the first Governor; was appointed Secretary of War by President Roosevelt February 1, 1904. Is married and has two sons and one daughter.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS—Born in Union County, O., May 11, 1852; educated in the common schools and graduated from Wesleyan M. E. University, Delaware, O., in 1872; admitted to the Ohio bar, 1874; removed to Indianapolis, where he practiced law till he was elected United States Senator, January 20, 1897; re-elected, 1903; was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1896, 1900 and 1904; was elected Vice-President, November, 1904. Is married and has a grown family of sons and daughters.

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX—Born in Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853; graduated at Mt. Union College, Alliance, O., 1872; admitted to the Pittsburg bar 1875, and was assistant United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, 1876; was Attorney-General in President McKinley's Cabinet, 1901, but resigned June 30, 1904, to accept the appointment of United States Senator by Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania; was elected Senator in January, 1905. Married and is a grandfather.

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER—Born July 5, 1846, on a farm near Hillsboro, O.; ran away from school to the War as a private, serving in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry till the close, coming out as brevet Captain; graduated from Cornell, 1869; began practicing law at Cincinnati October 14, 1869; elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, 1879; resigned 1882; defeated for Governor, 1883; elected 1885 and re-elected in 1887, and again defeated in 1889; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican conventions from 1884 to 1904; presented Sherman for the Presidential nomination in two conventions and McKinley both times; was elected United States Senator in 1898 and in 1902. Is married and has a large family of grown children.

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU—Born in New York City July 26, 1862; educated at public and private schools; graduated at Georgetown and Columbia (D. C.) law schools; was a general law reporter in New York and principal of preparatory schools 1885-1889; was a stenographer in the postoffice at Washington, stenographer to President Cleveland, assistant private secretary to President McKinley, then secretary, and secretary to President Roosevelt; made Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903; made Postmaster-General in 1907, and later Secretary of the Treasury.

JOSEPH G. CANNON—Born at Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836; struggled for an education, became a lawyer in Illinois; was elected State's Attorney 1861, and served till 1868; has represented the Danville district in Congress from the 43d Congress to the 60th, inclusive, with the exception of the 52d; was elected Speaker in the 58th, 59th and 60th Congresses.

JUDSON HARMON—Born near Cincinnati, Hamilton County, O., February 3, 1846; educated in the public schools and graduated at Denison (O.) University, 1866; at the Cincinnati Law College, 1869; became Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County, 1876, and served as Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati from 1878 to 1887, resigning to become a corporation lawyer; was Attorney-General from June, 1895, to March, 1897, in Cleveland's Cabinet.

GEORGE GRAY—Born at New Castle, Del., May 4, 1840; graduated at Princeton University, 1859; studied law at Harvard, and was admitted to the bar of New Castle and Wilmington 1863; became Attorney-General of Delaware 1879, and served till 1885; was a United States Senator from 1885 to 1899; was a member of the Peace Commission at Paris in 1898; was the chairman of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission in 1902; a member of the International Court of Arbitration of The Hague, and has been a United States Circuit Court Judge since 1899.

JOHN A. JOHNSON—Born at St. Peter, Minn., July 28, 1861; educated in the public schools. The care of the family falling on him at 12 years of age, he went to work in a drug store; later became interested in the St. Peter Herald, and was made its editor; was for seven years in the Minnesota National Guard and became a captain; was elected to the State Senate, and in 1904 was elected Governor, and was re-elected in 1906. He has a family and is a Presbyterian.

LESLIE M. SHAW—Born in Morristown, Vt., November 2, 1848; educated at Cornell and at the Iowa College of Law; went into the practice of the law at Dennison, Iowa, 1876; was president of the Bank of Dennison and the Bank of Manila, Iowa; gained prominence in the West in 1896 as a McKinley advocate; was Governor of his state twice; elected 1898 and 1902; was Secretary of the United States Treasury from 1902 till he resigned from the Roosevelt Cabinet.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN—Born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860; educated at the Illinois College and the Union College of Law, Chicago; from 1883 to 1887 he practiced his profession at Jacksonville, Ill., then went to Lincoln, Neb., whence he was sent to Congress in 1891 and again in 1893; was editor of the Omaha World-Herald 1894-1896; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1896, and was nominated for the Presidency, and defeated; was again nominated in 1900 and defeated; raised the Third Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers for the Spanish-American War and was made its colonel; is at present owner and publisher of the Commoner. He is a young grandfather.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES—Born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1863; attended Colgate University, 1876-1878; admitted to the New York Bar 1884 and practiced in New York, 1884-1891 and 1893-1896; was professor of law and special lecturer, 1903-1905, at Cornell, and special lecturer in the New York Law School in 1893-1900; was counsel for the Stevens Gas Commission of the New York Legislature and of the Armstrong Insurance Commission; special assistant of the United States Attorney-General in the coal investigation of 1906; nominated for the Mayoralty of New York in 1905, but declined the nomination; became Governor of New York in January, 1907.

ROBERT MARION LAFOLLETTE—Born at Primrose, Wis., June 14, 1855; graduated at the University of Wisconsin, 1879; admitted to the bar 1880; District Attorney of Dane County, 1880-1884; member of Congress from the Third Wisconsin district from 1885 to 1891, and helped to frame the McKinley Tariff bill; elected Governor for the terms of 1901, 1903 and 1905; elected to the United States Senate January 25, 1906, and resigned the Governorship; led the movement to nominate by direct primaries; advocated the equal taxation of railroads, and championed the present railroad rate regulation of his state.

ALBERT BAIR CUMMINS—Born at Carmichaels, Pa., February 15, 1850; received an academic education and studied surveying; became chief engineer of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad; studied law in Chicago and was admitted to the Illinois Bar; practiced four years in Chicago; then went to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1878; elected a member of the Legislature, 1888; was a candidate for United States Senator, 1894; a member of the Republican National Committee of 1896 and 1900, and elected Governor of Iowa, 1902.

Sure States and Doubtful, 1884-1904.

Republican—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Democratic—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

Changeable—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In the six Presidential elections 1884-1904, California split its electoral vote in 1892 and 1904, and went Republican the other four times. Colorado went Republican in 1884, 1888 and 1904, Populist in 1892 and Democratic in 1896 and 1900. Connecticut went Democratic in 1884, 1888, 1892, and Republican in 1896, 1900 and 1904. Delaware went Democratic in 1884, 1888 and 1892, and Republican in 1896, 1900 and 1904. Idaho went Populist in 1892, Democratic in 1896 and 1900, and Republican in 1904. Illinois went Republican, except when it went Democratic in 1892. Indiana went Republican in 1888, 1896, 1900 and 1904, and Democratic in 1884 and 1892. Kansas went Republican in 1884, 1888, 1900 and 1904, Populist in 1892, and Democratic in 1896.

Kentucky went Democratic, except in 1896, when it split its vote, giving the Republicans 12 and the Democrats 1 elector. Maryland went Democratic in 1884 and 1892, Republican in 1896 and 1900, and split in 1904, giving the Democrats 7 and the Republicans 1 elector. Michigan went Republican except in 1892, when it gave the Republicans 9 and the Democrats 7. Nevada went Republican in 1884, 1888 and 1904, Democratic in 1896 and 1900, and Populist in 1892. Montana went Republican in 1892 and 1904, and Democratic in 1896 and 1900. Nebraska went Republican in 1884, 1888, 1892, 1900 and 1904, and Democratic in 1896. New Jersey went Democratic in 1884, 1888 and 1892, and Republican in 1896, 1900 and 1904. New York went Democratic in 1884 and 1892, and Republican in 1888, 1896, 1900 and 1904. North Dakota went Republican in 1896, 1900 and 1904, and split in 1892, giving the Republicans 1 and the Democrats 1 elector. Ohio went Republican, except in 1892, when it gave the Republicans 22 and the Democrats 1 elector. Oregon went Republican, except in 1892, when it gave the Republicans 3 and the People's Party 1 elector. South Dakota went Republican in 1892, 1900 and 1904, and Democratic in 1896. Utah went Democratic in 1896, and Republican in 1900 and 1904, and Democratic in 1896. Wisconsin went Republican, except in 1892, when it went Democratic. Wyoming went Republican in 1892, 1900 and 1904, and Democratic in 1896.

Possibilities in the Colored Vote.

The colored voter easily holds the balance of power in a large number of the states. Where the vote between the two great parties is generally close the negro, if unrestricted in the exercise of his right of franchise, could swing many a state from the Republican column to the Democratic, or vice-versa. For instance, Cleveland in 1892 carried Indiana by 7125 over Harrison (his own state), and in 1896 McKinley carried it by 18,001 over Bryan. Indiana's colored population of voting age by the census of 1900 is 18,445, and its white voting strength is 701,761. Of the total voting strength of the state of 720,306, the vote cast is 664,094. Only 25 to 40 per cent of the Republican Southern vote is cast. In the doubtful states of the North the percentage reaches 90 to 95. This always embraces the full quota of negroes. Following is the colored population of voting age in some of the states where the November battle promises to be lively: California, 3711; Colorado, 3125; Delaware, 8374; Illinois, 25,762; Indiana, 18,186; Kentucky, 74,728; Nebraska, 2238; New Jersey, 21,474; New York, 31,425; Ohio, 31,235; Rhode Island, 2765; West Virginia, 14,786.

Convention Oratory.

Not many convention speeches will be preserved in the memories of the American people. But some of the words of Ingersoll on Blaine, of Conkling on Grant, of Garfield on Sherman, of Doherty on Hancock, and of Bryan on wealth and the masses will long be remembered.

Robert G. Ingersoll, in eulogizing Blaine in the convention of 1876 at Cincinnati, in the course of a lengthy address, said: "Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of the past and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius; asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart conscience and brain beneath her flag. Such a man is James G. Blaine. This is a grand year—a year filled with the recollections of the Revolution; filled with proud and tender memories of the past, with the sacred legends of liberty; a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountains of enthusiasm; a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in Congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which they call for a man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander; for a man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of rebellion; for the man who, like an intellectual athlete, has stood in the arena of debate and challenged all comers, and who is a total stranger to defeat. Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country and the maligners of his honor. Gentlemen of the convention, Illinois nominates for the next President of this country that prince of parliamentarians, that leader of leaders, James G. Blaine."

Roscoe Conkling, in advocating General Grant's renomination in the convention of 1880 at Chicago, used these words:

"Obeying instructions, I should never dare to disregard and expressing also my own firm conviction, I rise in behalf of the State of New York to propose a nomination with which the country and the Republican party can grandly win. The election before us will be the Austerlitz of American politics. It will decide whether for years to come the country will be Republican or Cossack. New York is for Ulysses S. Grant. Never defeated in war or in peace, his name is the most illustrious borne by any living man; his services attest his greatness, and the country knows them by heart. His fame was born not alone of things written and said, but of the arduous greatness of things done, and dangers and emergencies will search in vain in the future, as they have searched in vain in the past, for any other on whom the Nation leans with such confidence and trust. Standing on the highest eminence of human distinction, and having filled all lands with his renown, modest, firm, simple and self-

Continued on Page 8.