



MCKINLEY NOMINATED.

HOBART, OF NEW JERSEY, IS THE SECOND MAN.

The Convention Goes Wild Over the Result. The Silver Men Walk Out Amid Jeers and Hisses.

The first day of the convention opened with unclouded skies and with the prospect of extremely hot weather.

At 12:30 Senator Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, called the convention to order.

The chaplain, Rabbi Saale, opened with prayer, the whole assembly standing as the chaplain invoked the divine benediction.

Chairman Carter then called the convention to order, and introduced Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as temporary

from the State of Delaware and the delegates and alternates from the State of Texas.

This is regarded as a victory for McKinley, who desires to shut out any further hearing of contests.

The following text of the financial plank was adopted by the national committee.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1875; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country.

We are unalterably opposed to every such agreement as can be obtained on the existing gold standard.

Our silver and paper money in circulation as currency must be maintained at a parity with the gold money.

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Mr. Madden, of Chicago, presented to the chairman a gavel made from a portion of the house in which Lincoln once lived.

Judge Deary, of Kentucky, presented a gold gavel made from the wood which formed part of the homestead of Henry Clay, the father of protection.

Mr. Torrence, of Minnesota, presented in the name of that State, to the chairman of the convention, the table which stood in front of the presiding officer in 1848.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions was recognized and reported that the platform would be ready at 8 p. m.

The platform is said to address itself to the "awakened intelligence, experience and conscience" of the country.

After "reaping the bitter fruits of four years of Democratic control," it scores the Democratic party for its record, unparalleled in capacity, dishonor and disaster.

It renews and emphasizes its allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of our industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity.

It denounces the present Democratic tariff as sectional, partisan and one-sided, and declares for a liberal protective tariff.

It says the repeal of the reciprocity arrangement was a national calamity. Democratic rule has ruthlessly struck down reciprocity and protection, and both must be re-established.

It mentions sugar and wool as instances of the unjustness of Democratic policy. The Cuban plank demands that an armistice be proclaimed.

The United States shall be promptly interposed to restore peace to the island, holding it to the necessity that the people of Cuba achieve political independence.

It pledges its support to the struggle against a corrupted and barbarous Spanish monarchy. The Monroe doctrine is reasserted, and the United States is urged to maintain its policy.

It condemns the administration policy on pensions, and advocates better management of the public property.

It favors restricted immigration. The currency plank is reasserted.

Chairman Harry Bingham, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on rules, read the report of the committee.

The rules recommended were identical with those heretofore in force, except on the changes.

The Hawaiian Islands should be under our control. No foreign power should be permitted to interfere with the Nicaragua canal.

The purchase of the Danish islands is advocated, and an armistice made in behalf of the non-combatants.

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted to its full extent. We shall not interfere with the existing quarters on an hour's notice.

The repeal of the reciprocity arrangements made by the last Republican administration is a national calamity.

Reciprocity and protection go hand in hand. The Democratic administration is condemned for not keeping faith with the sugar producers.

The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property of her citizens, we are urged to comply with its treaty obligations.

The United States government should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

The continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor sea coast defenses is strongly urged.

The exclusion of illiterate immigrants is demanded, and lynchings are free ballot is demanded.

The remaining plank favors the free homestead policy. The admission of the remaining territories, encouraging temperance, and favoring woman's rights are also mentioned.

Eleven delegations and two-thirds of the States rose and cheered the declaration against the coinage of silver.

Formerly, the platform was recognized, and offered the minority report. There was loud cheering in the silver States when Teller arose.

Mr. Teller said if the gold plank was adopted, he must sever his connection with the party. He was cheered and hissed.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT. The chairman directed the call of States for nominations for President.

The first State called was Florida. The nomination for McKinley was made by Mr. Foraker.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, nominated McKinley. The nomination was loudly applauded.

Depew performed a like service in behalf of Gov. Morton, of New York.

Senator-elect Foraker put McKinley's name in nomination. After some bitter abuse of the Democratic party, he got to McKinley's name, and the convention went wild.

The convention gave its support to McKinley. After a short intermission, the convention resumed its proceedings.

The cheering began over again, to which the band responded by playing "Hallelujah." The convention adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

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Rhode Island, Lippitt 4. Virginia, James A. Walker 24.

Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, R. O. S. Indiana, Missouri, Thurston 4.

Kentucky, Missouri, Depew 3. Maine, Morton 1.

Alabama, Grant 2. Missouri, Nevada 3, Texas 7, C. J. R. C. J. R. C. J. R. C.

Necessary to a vote, 483. Necessary to a vote, 483.

The candidates. William McKinley, Jr. was born at Niles, Ohio, February 26, 1844.

He enlisted in the United States army in May, 1861, as a private soldier, in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out as captain of the same regiment and brevet major in September, 1863.

He settled at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where he has since resided, and entering the legal profession was prosecuting attorney of Stark county from 1870 to 1871.

He was elected as a Republican to the Forty-first Congress, from the fifth to the Forty-eighth Congress his election was contested, and his opponent was the McKinley.

The bill passed the House May 21, 1890, and went through a conference committee, and was reported to the Senate September 10th.

It was sent to a conference committee, and was reported to the Senate September 30th, and was approved by the President on October 3d.

In the following year he was elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of about 21,000 over ex-Governor James A. Campbell.

He was re-elected Governor of Ohio in 1894, and was re-elected Governor of Ohio in 1896.

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THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted at the National Convention.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims.

They are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country.

They are unalterably opposed to every such agreement as can be obtained on the existing gold standard.

Our silver and paper money in circulation as currency must be maintained at a parity with the gold money.

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