

Summer 1889

The Tenth Annual Nominating Convention of the National Normal Party of the United States of America

National Normal Party

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1889

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THE TENTH ANNUAL

Nominating Convention

OF THE

National Normal Party

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



CONVENED IN

Chapel Hall, Valparaiso, Indiana,

JUNE 15th, 22nd, 29th, JULY 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF

Nominating and Inaugurating

A President of the United States

REPORTED AND EDITED BY E. M. KIDDER.

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The Northern-Indiana Normal School, and Business Institute, Valparaiso, Indiana,

Is just closing its SIXTEENTH YEAR. The attendance during the past year has been greater than at any previous year.

This continued growth is the best evidence that the school meets the wants of the masses, *THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 3rd., 1889.*

This is the Largest Normal School in the land, and offers advantages found in no other similar institution.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR THEIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

Departments. Preparatory, Teachers, Collegiate, Special Science, Engineering, Penmanship, Elocution, Fine Art, Music, Law, Telegraphic, Phonographic and Review.

Teachers. None but experienced teachers are employed. **SPECIALISTS** are provided for each department.

Apparatus. An abundance of the best apparatus is provided for the elucidation of every subject.

Library. The School is provided with a larger and more complete library than any other Normal School.

Commercial Department. This is conducted on the actual business plan. The large attendance enables us to have double sets of offices, which afford advantages for thoroughness that can be found at no other school.

Position. The demand for teachers and business men trained here is always greater than can be supplied.

CALENDAR: Fall Term will open September 3rd. First Winter Term, November 12th. Second Winter Term, January 21st, 1890. Spring Term, March 26th. Summer Term, June, 10th.

Write to us, we will take pleasure in answering all questions. Catalogue giving full particulars mailed free.

ADDRESS,

H. B. BROWN, Principal, or O. P. KINSEY, Associate Principal.

WE DESIRE TO CALL
SPECIAL ATTENTION
TO OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF
Fine Illustrated Books

Which we will issue about August, 1st., 1889. It will contain a description of many of the finest books published in English, and more valuable than any catalogue issued by any one publisher, (for we have culled from all) and have made our book attractive.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

National & Normal & Nominating,

CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

Valparaiso, Ind., June 15, 1889.

The students of the N. I. N. S., met in Chapel Hall at 9 o'clock. The meeting was promptly called to order by Prof. J. N. Roe. After deciding to hold a convention, Prof. Roe expressed his desire and belief that this convention might be not only one of the *best*, but one of the most interesting and profitable ever held. After making a few spirited remarks concerning his relation to the members as General Manager, he appointed Sub-Managers for the several States and Territories of the Union.

The following persons, who were selected to fill the respective States in their own way with the required number of delegates, were appointed Sub Managers :

ARCHIVES
VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

Alabama,	G. G. Feldman	Maine,	E. A. Manly
Alaska,	Louis Kintz	Minnesota,	J. H. Britton
Arizona,	W. H. Thompson	North Dakota,	P. J. Reynolds
Arkansas,	J. M. Burns	North Carolina,	M. H. Holcomb
Connecticut,	Lewis Prather	Nevada,	T. F. Donovan
California,	Augustus Haley	New Hampshire,	C. M. Holt
Colorado,	Sylvester Thompson	New York,	F. J. Heller
Delaware,	Wm. N. Smith	New Jersey,	Clarence Kilgore
Dist. of Columbia,	G. C. Ingram	Nebraska,	H. C. Sanford
Florida,	Frank Lowe	New Mexico,	C. S. Rowe
Georgia,	J. W. Bevan	Ohio,	F. P. Young
Indian Territory,	E. E. Combs	Oregon,	E. E. Hatcher
Idaho,	R. S. Armour	Pennsylvania,	J. C. McClure
Illinois,	J. J. McManaman	Rhode Island,	A. W. Mitchell
Indiana,	U. S. Conn	South Dakota,	W. Strayer
Iowa,	J. P. Mullin	South Carolina,	W. L. Parsons
Kentucky,	J. M. Baird	Tennessee,	Morton Kilgore
Kansas,	W. E. Moon	Texas,	J. M. Flowers
Louisiana,	S. N. Chennault	Utah,	J. E. Green
Mississippi,	E. N. Worth	Virginia,	F. Wisheart
Massachusetts,	F. P. Manly	Vermont,	S. J. Patterson
Maryland,	F. E. Gates	Wyoming Territory,	T. Z. Minehart
Montana,	J. W. McDonald	Wisconsin,	Geo. Von Suessmilch
Michigan,	W. A. Hill	Washington Territory,	J. M. Gray
Missouri,	J. H. Traughber	West Virginia,	J. F. Maxwell

Convention adjourned to meet for organization Saturday, June 22nd, at 9 o'clock.

FIRST SESSION.

Valparaiso, Ind., June 22, 1889.

The National Normal Convention was called to order by Prof. Roe. On motion R. S. Armour was unanimously elected temporary chairman and S. P. Corboy secretary, and for assistant E. M. Kidder.

On taking the chair Mr. Armour addressed the house briefly and called for the business of the assembly.

The following resolutions were offered by Louis Kintz, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: It is for the good of all assemblies to enact certain measures necessary for the proper transaction of business.

Be it resolved 1st.: That the following committees, consisting of one member from each state, territory, and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the chairman of their respective delegations on response to the roll call of states; A Committee on Credentials; a Committee on Permanent Organization; a Committee on Rules and Regulations, and a Committee on Platform.

378,99
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 1889

Resolved 2nd. That immediately after appointment, they retire to the following rooms. Committee on Credentials to room 7; Committee on Permanent Organization to room 8; Committee on Rules and Regulations to room 5; Committee on Platform to room 6.

Resolved 3rd. That each committee transact only such business as is necessary and report at as early a date as possible to the Convention for its consideration.

Upon motion, the roll of states was called to which the Chairman of the respective delegations responded by naming the various persons to serve on committees, which is as follows:

—COMMITTEES.—

STATES	CREDENTIALS	PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.	RULES AND REGULATIONS.	PLATFORM.
Alabama,	L. E. Anschutz,	G. G. Feldman,	F. M. Merica,	L. M. Troup.
Arkansas,	T. C. Nelson,	J. M. Burns,	C. M. Wesner,	G. B. Arnett.
Connecticut,	R. F. Swalls,	G. Ruring,	G. R. Heck,	L. Prather.
California,	J. J. Kerwin,	A. Haley,	W. A. Hargis,	H. J. Toner,
Colorado,	E. A. Heacock,	S. Thompson,	J. McCulloch,	J. McCulloch.
Delaware,	A. J. Gahn,	W. N. Smith,	W. H. Morey,	W. M. Smith.
Florida,	G. W. Thompson,	F. M. Lower,	F. M. Lower,	G. W. Thompson.
Georgia,	T. N. Renshaw,	J. W. Bevan,	S. C. Conn,	F. F. Highway.
Illinois,	J. C. Corbett,	J. C. Adams,	H. G. Healy,	H. N. Bell.
Indiana,	K. W. Harris,	T. M. Butler,	J. C. Cleveland,	F. L. Jones.
Iowa,	J. F. Munk,	J. P. Mullin,	F. C. Rock,	J. M. Diver.
Kentucky,	John Hixon,	J. M. Baird,	C. L. Flack,	H. A. Hicks.
Kansas,	Ben Borton,	W. E. Moon,	P. D. Kennamer,	S. E. Elsworth,
Louisiana,	J. E. Taylor,	W. N. McVey,	C. Skinner,	S. N. Chennault.
Mississippi,	W. R. Blackauld,	E. N. North,	S. W. Smith,	Mr. Hamenstein.
Massachusetts,	G. C. Tuckers,	F. P. Manly,	W. E. Graven,	G. R. Fish.
Maryland,	J. M. Bishop,	F. E. Gates,	W. H. Emery,	F. Weatherwax.
Michigan,	S. G. Haughton,	W. A. Swan,	Geo. Mead,	M. Hembroff.
Missouri,	W. Lacy,	J. M. Traughber,	W. H. Coleman,	A. H. Rickhoff.
Maine,	H. H. Elinn,	Alfred Burge,	W. H. Larabee,	E. A. Manly.
Minnesota,	C. M. Kenney,	E. O'Riordan,	Geo. Britton,	J. H. Britton.
N. Dakota,	R. H. Spragg,	C. Walker,	J. F. Hughes,	Sena Cooper.
N. Carolina,	H. E. Brown,	M. H. Holcomb,	Wm. McGregor,	U. R. Cozart.
Nevada,	M. Mullen,	T. F. Donovan,	Thomas Dwyer,	T. F. Donovan.
N. Hampshire,	Grant Castor,	J. H. Deakin,	Wm. Vickers,	C. M. Holt.
New York,	J. W. Klitch,	F. J. Heller,	J. T. Sugg,	A. Martin.
New Jersey,	J. P. F. Conellus,	Clarence Kilgore,	C. J. Hutchison,	L. M. Conn.
Nebraska,	C. E. Swihart,	O. K. Wheelock,	G. C. Glossel,	H. L. Smith,
Ohio,	Z. H. Boyliss,	F. P. Young,	J. M. Casey,	E. F. Kemp,
Oregon,	A. N. Cade,	A. N. Hopkins,	A. N. Cade,	E. E. Hatcher.
Pennsylvania,	E. T. Hoyt,	J. J. Pattie,	I. A. Roberts,	James Young.
Rhode Is.,	P. A. Forley,	A. M. Mitchell,	Soloman Jett,	W. F. Hugebusch.
S. Dakota,	W. A. Bither,	W. Strayer,	Miss Thornburg,	Miss Merry.
S. Carolina,	F. E. Pearson,	J. F. Parsous,	E. G. Flimpp,	F. W. Keller.
Tennessee,	Jno. Geddles,	Morton Kilgore,	L. E. Dennison,	G. C. Crumpacker.
Texas,	F. M. Doyle,	F. C. Wilson,	L. P. Forestell,	F. C. Seeley.
Virginia,	M. C. Scott,	Ellis Eaton,	J. M. Quinn,	F. E. Knowles.
Vermont,	L. J. Patterson,	J. H. Martin,	S. J. Patterson,	J. H. Martin.
Wisconsin,	Marie Shockling,	G. VonSuessmilch,	N. P. Hull,	W. L. Kilpatrick.
W. Virginia,	G. E. Garbrit,	Earl Cilley,	John Lowe,	J. B. M. Kennedy.

TERRITORIES.

Alaska,.....	Lewis Kintz,	Montana,.....	J. W. McDonald
Arizona,.....	W. H. Thompson,	New Mexico,.....	C. S. Rowe
District of Columbia,.....	G. C. Ingram,	Utah,.....	J. E. Green
Indian Territory,.....	E. E. Combs,	Wyoming,.....	T. J. Minehart
Idaho,.....	R. S. Armour,	Washington Territory,.....	J. M. Gray

The Committees immediately repaired to the rooms assigned, as per resolutions. After an hour's deliberation the Committee on Permanent Organization reported progress of the meeting, which is as follows :

P. J. Reynolds 19, J. W. Kitch 16, O. S. Rice 14.

It was then moved and carried that the assembly ballot on the three candidates. The result of the first ballot was as follows :

J. W. Kitch 191, P. J. Reynolds 161, and O. S. Rice 66.

There being no election the assembly prepared for the second ballot, but the noon-hour having arrived before the second ballot was completed the Convention was adjourned by the General Manager to meet at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday.

SECOND SESSION.

Valparaiso, Ind., June 29, 1889.

Normal National Convention was called to order by the General Manager, who spoke emphatically, as follows: "Reasonable time will be given for ballot, after which appointment of chairman will be made in case of no election by ballot. No State shall be deprived of a vote but any member may be expelled by a majority vote of the Convention."

Temporary chairman then called for the business of the assembly; when upon motion, the Committee on Credentials reported the result of their meeting. After discussion of contest cases the report was adopted as read.

Upon motion, the house proceeded to ballot for Permanent Chairman. The ballot stood as follows :

J. W. Kitch 187, P. J. Reynolds 163, and O. S. Rice 65.

The General Manager then suggested the name of C. McCarthy for Permanent Chairman and declared the Convention adjourned to meet on the following Saturday at 9 A. M.

The following is a list of the delegates :

ALABAMA.

Oliver J. Wones,	Lewis M. Troup,	Harvey Freyberger,
P. H. Gookins,	Frank M. Merica,	L. E. Ancheutz,
E. A. Fox,	Byram Uhl,	Henry Amacher,
		G. G. Feldman, Chairman.

ARKANSAS.

Anna Freeman,	H. D. Martin,	P. H. Caldwell,
G. B. Arnett,	C. M. Wesner,	T. C. Nelson,
		J. M. Burns, Chairman.

CONNECTICUT.

Stella Chubb,	G. H. Heck,	Grace Ousley,
G. Ruring,	R. F. Swails,	Lewis Prather, Chairman.

CALIFORNIA.

H. J. Toner,	F. A. Flanders,	W. A. Argus,
John W. Costello,	W. G. Flanders,	J. J. Kerwin,
W. C. Ryan,		Augustus Haley, Chairman.

COLORADO.

John McCulloch,	E. A. Heacock,	Sylvester Thompson, Chairman.
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DELAWARE.

A. J. Graham,	W. H. Morey,	Wm. M. Smith, Chairman.
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FLORIDA.

M. Lewis,	M. Lewis,	G. W. Thompson,
		F. N. Lowe, Chairman.

GEORGIA.

L. C. Conn,	G. A. Clauser,	A. F. Clauser,
Miss Belle Merton,	Miss Fannie McIntosh,	Neal Dever,
G. B. Erb,	Miss Ida Wood,	M. D. Jones,
F. W. Rencher,	Eugene Pebler,	J. W. Bevin, Chairman.

ILLINOIS.

J. C. Corbett,	Jennie McDonald,	J. C. Tanquary,
J. C. Adams,	H. G. Healy,	H. N. Bell,
J. W. McDonald,	L. B. Worden,	J. M. Johnson,
D. F. Dowley,	Myrtle Lacy,	William Kochler,
Alpha Harpman,	J. A. Bloom,	Lily Lacy,
H. C. Langley,	D. W. Worthy,	F. F. Healy,
H. M. Sherman,	C. W. Flach,	S. McNulty,
		J. J. McManiman, Chairman.

INDIANA.

M. C. Cable,	J. A. Bair,	J. T. Greger,
O. W. Storer,	Zora Smith,	Cora Cato,
T. S. Jones,	Nora Tucker,	Cassie Gregory,
K. W. Harris,	F. N. Utter,	T. M. Buttler,
J. C. Cleaveland,	A. B. Hovey,	U. S. Conn, Chairman.

IOWA.

Miss Josie Petheran,	Miss Delpha Sears,	Wm. Mauyhton,
M. McGurk,	Jas. Furlong,	B. J. Callahan,
H. J. Rock,	Nellie Piper,	J. F. Monk,
F. C. Rock,	J. M. Dower,	Arthur House,
		J. P. Mullen, Chairman

KENTUCKY.

W. P. Johnson,	H. D. Brown,	W. A. Gilliland,
J. M. Stevens,	J. H. Hixon,	W. B. Mago,

KENTUCKY CONTINUED.

Theodore Hamer,	Carlton Hearsey,	L. D. Dimm,
H. A. Hicks,	C. L. Flack,	G. W. Moothart,
		J. M. Baird, Chairman.

KANSAS.

P. S. Kennamer,	S. E. Elsworth,	A. B. Schuchardt,
V. H. Shields,	Ben Borton,	O. Hildrith,
A. J. Welsch,	Jessie Lambkin,	W. E. Moon, Chairman.

LOUISIANA.

C. Skinner,	John Frantzen,	F. W. Kingdon,
Hal. S. Bird,	Thomas Arsenean,	J. E. Taylor,
W. F. McVey,		S. N. Chennault, Chairman.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. R. Blackwelder,	W. A. Root,	W. Taylor,
S. W. Smith,	E. E. Hostetler,	J. A. Hostetler,
R. Ochiltree,	H. W. Haunstein,	E. N. Worth, Chairman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Marie Larson,	Josie Groff,	Birdie Rose,
G. E. Tucker,	Nellie Holmes,	Wm. E. Graves,
J. L. Towsey,	Miss Ella Longhery,	Minnie Mullen,
T. E. Wilson,	G. R. Fish,	E. E. Pryor,
J. V. Parrish,		F. P. Manly, Chairman.

MARYLAND.

W. H. Emery,	J. O. Greene,	J. M. Bishop,
Miss M. L. McCormick,	Thomas Packard,	Miss R. E. Strawhecker,
Frank Weatherwax,		F. E. Gates, Chairman.

MICHIGAN.

S. G. Houghton,	W. W. Johnson,	Miss Kittie Whitmer,
Miss Jennie Whitmer,	Miss Emma Hanson,	Miss Sada Simmons,
George Mead,	C. E. Hall,	S. J. Hall,
D. S. Simmons,	Milton Hembroff,	John Costin,
		W. A. Hill, Chairman.

MISSOURI.

W. Lacy,	F. A. Achelpohl,	Miss B. Berry,
Etta L. Hitch,	Emma Huffman,	Lizzie Moore,
Miss S. T. Berry,	E. D. Koons,	W. L. Phillips,
John Cempton,	P. H. Webber,	L. B. Woods,
A. B. Hogg,	A. H. Rickoff,	Mr. Collins,
		J. M. Traughber, Chairman.

MAINE.

H. H. Blinn,	W. H. Larrabee,	Corda Hicks,
Alfred Burge,	F. W. French,	E. A. Manly, Chairman.

MINNESOTA.

C. M. Kenney,	G. P. Ross,	E. O'Riordan,
Martin Hovdel,	J. H. Hughes,	John Britton,
		Geo. Britton, Chairman.

NORTH DAKOTA.

R. H. Spragg,	J. F. Hughes,	Sena Cooper,
C. Walker,		P. J. Reynolds, Chairman.

NORTH CAROLINA.

C. E. Woodman,	T. W. Pierce,	R. E. Wooley,
Fred Ottmor,	Wm. McGreger,	H. E. Brown,
J. H. Watson,	A. B. C. Whipple,	A. P. Campbell,
W. R. Cozart,		M. H. Holcomb, Chairman.

NEVADA.

Thos. Dwyer,	Mark Mullin,	Thos. F. Donovan, Chairman.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Grant Castor,	J. H. Deakin,	Wm. Vickers,
		C. M. Holt, Chairman.

NEW YORK.

J. W. Kitch,	Lou Miller,	Jennie Johnson,
Minnie Wood,	Hattie Bruce,	D. E. Minor,
Harry Hooper,	Grant Orr,	Ida Prickett,
M. A. Grove,	Eva McCormick,	C. M. Vaniman,
Daisy Dickey,	Thomas Murphy,	Nellie Austin,
W. J. Dillingham,	Charles Kelley,	F. F. Heighway,
Ida Simpson,	Margaret Johnson,	Flo Pence,
Belle Pearson,	J. P. Petty,	J. T. Sugg,
Andrew Martn,	J. H. Nelms,	W. H. Briggs,
W. G. Poland,	Maud Zeller,	Mary Dickey,
Anna Johnne,	H. W. Stanbury,	Clara Allen,
W. W. Hinshaw,	Wiley Orr,	F. J. Heller, Chairman.

NEW JERSEY.

Oren V. Henderson,	C. E. Ridge,	C. J. Hutchinson,
W. H. Harris,	Y. N. New,	J. H. Piper,
L. M. Conn,	J. P. F. Cornelius,	
		Clarence Kilgore, Chairman.

NEBRASKA.

O. K. Wheelock,	H. L. Smith,	C. E. Swihart,
G. C. Glassel,		H. C. Sanford, Chairman.

OHIO.

Esther Martin,	Flo Long,	Miss Long,
E. M. Kidder,	Mr. Busenburg,	B. C. Reddeck,
S. O. Casey,	R. S. Tucker,	E. L. Kemp,
Mr. Hargrove,	Wm. Veasey,	Miss Ewing,
Armanda Long,	E. E. Hipsher,	Mr. Fish,
Mr. King,	J. H. Bayliss,	C. B. Williams,

OHIO CONTINUED.

Mr. Elsy,	Mr. Starr,	A. I. Allen,
J. E. Neiswander,		F. P. Young, Chairman.

OREGON.

A. N. Cade,	Mr. Hopkins,	E. E. Hatcher, Chairman.
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PENNSYLVANIA.

C. E. Kaffman,	J. J. Pattie,	C. A. Neff,
W. A. Shaw,	F. E. Ebner,	Mattie McLaughlin,
Eva Kenney,	Frank Smith,	Anna Henry,
Nellie Blake,	E. J. Starkey,	F. S. Cawger,
May Hoslett	N. O. Cline,	G. M. Billmeyer,
C. E. Neusbaum,	G. H. Weaver,	C. H. Mason,
Arthur Pattie,	Addie McCain,	G. L. Weaver,
Robert Ansley,	Lily Porterfield,	J. A. Roberts,
Frank Walker,	Maggie Hooper,	Jennie Slayton,
E. T. Hoyt,	James Young,	J. C. McClure, Chairman.

RHODE ISLAND.

Wm. Wagebusch,	Soloman Jett,	P. A. Farley,
		A. W. Mitchell, Chairman.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mr. Ritter,	Jennie Thornburg,	May Murphey,
Blanche Merry,		W. Strayer, Chairman.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nelda Gross,	L. G. Hanna,	F. E. Pearson.
E. J. Fynnup,	Ella Burke,	G. D. Carmer,
F. W. Keller,	A. E. Drew,	J. F. Parsons, Chairman.

TENNESSEE.

Joseph Huber,	W. A. Wood,	L. E. Denison,
Geo. H. Ballard,	Huldah Martin,	Sam W. Kelley,
John Geddis,	H. Ruring,	G. Crumpacker,
O. S. Rice,	Miss Heldopethein,	
		Morton Kilgore, Chairman.

TEXAS.

Belle Whiting,	Arthur Mustrich,	Mary Brainard,
P. P. Hopkinson,	I. C. Ceely,	J. C. Wilson,
A. L. Rodgers,	L. P. Forestell,	Anna Thompson,
J. W. Maxwell,	Ida W. Baker,	F. M. Boyle,
		John M. Flowers, Chairman.

VIRGINIA.

M. C. Scott,	G. H. McCoy,	Mattie Tichenor,
Mary Farr,	F. E. Knowles,	A. M. Edwards,
B. J. Connes,	J. M. Quinn,	Nora Hauk,
Ellis Eaton,	Salem Shiverly,	J. A. Wisheart, Chairman.

VERMONT.

Dora Grosner,	J. H. Martin,	Jessie Mamber,
		S. J. Patterson, Chairman.

WISCONSIN.

H. P. Hull,	Marie Shockling,	Wm. Kilpatrick,
Chas. Pembroch,	Mr. Moreland,	Livi Bloom,
R. H. Woodworth,	Albert Paul,	J. B. Sealy,
E. E. Rodgers,		Geo. Von Suessmich, Chairman.

WEST VIRGINIA.

J. B. M. Kennedy,	Earl Cilley,	W. G. Turner,
G. E. Garbrit,	John Lowe,	J. F. Maxwell, Chairman.

TERRITORIES.

Alaska,.....	Lewis Kintz,	Montana,.....	J. W. McDonald,
Arizona,.....	W. H. Thompson,	New Mexico,.....	C. S. Rowe,
Dist. Columbia,....	G.C. Ingram,	Utah,.....	J. E. Green,
Indian Territory,..	E. E. Combs,	Washington,....	J. M. Gray
Idaho,.....	R. S. Armour,	Wyoming,.....	T. Z. Minehart.

THIRD SESSION.

Valparaiso, Ind., July 6, 1889.

The Convention was called to order by the General Manager, who made a few remarks concerning the progress of the Convention.

The Temporary Chairman then called for the reading of the minutes. Immediately after adoption of minutes a motion was made and seconded, that all candidates for Permanent Chairman be dropped and C. McCarthy be unanimously elected as Permanent Chairman. Motion carried.

Moved and carried that two ladies be appointed to escort the Chairman elect to the rostrum.

R. S. Armour, Temporary Chairman, then made a brief address, thanking the delegates for the honor and kindness they had shown him.

C. McCarthy then took the floor and, after applause, addressed the Convention as follows :

CHAIRMAN MCCARTHY'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION :—I believe it was Shakespeare who said that some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. (Laughter).

We hear a great deal now adays about the benefits of being independent in politics. I am a living example of such benefits. (Laughter). I scarcely know whether under existing circumstances *here*, it would be proper for me to enter into any discussion of the present political condition of affairs in this country ; but perhaps if I was to take my seat without saying anything at all it would indicate as much poor taste as any thing else I might do.

Political parties like the individual members that compose them are born into the world. They have their times of youth, when they are obliged to battle for existence with the adverse circumstances which surround them. They have their time of manhood when with a strong arm and a vigorous will they grasp the helm of the Ship of State; when through their veins there courses the virtuous blood of the people; when their faces are set to the light—and then their sun sinks into the west and they decay. Political organizations are mortal and the time must come when with withered shriveled form and sunken eye, and leaning on staff and cane they totter to their graves.

The triumphant shouts of Yorktown had scarcely died away on the quivering air; the smoke of the seven year's conflict still hung about the summits of the hills; peace with the gentle hand had scarcely smoothed from the brow of liberty the scowl of combat, when the Democratic party was born. It was born out of the necessities of the times. Within its veins there flowed the blood of the revolution. The successes of the Army of the North, the reverses of the Army of the South, the horrors of that awful winter at Valley Forge, that time, that was said to try men's souls, nerved and invigorated and disciplined its young manhood. The Democratic Party was the party of the people, and it saw other political parties rise and flourish and fall. But the Democratic party has grown old; its hollow lusterless eye is turned mournfully to the past; it mumbles incoherently the traditions of the fathers; its ear is bent to the ground listening for the voice of Jefferson and its hands grope wildly, as in the dark, striving to grasp that grand old Hickory staff of 1832. The Democratic Party has a perception of the truth but it has become too feeble to get there. (Applause).

In 1854, under the Oaks at Jackson, Michigan, was born a party that said it was wrong for man to have property in man; a party that said "While we do not oppose slavery where it is, it must extend no further." A party that said "This Union is indissoluble." In 1860, that party elected its president; and the men who believed it was right for man to hold property in man; the men who believed that slavery ought to be extended; the men who believed that this Union could be dissolved, attempted to withdraw. Then came the great Civil War, and in that crisis of our Nation's history, party and party spirit were forgotten and the loyal sons of this Republic, both Democratic and Republican, marched valiantly to the front and went down in heaps of mangled slain before rebel shot and shell; but while the rank and file of the armies of the Republic was both Democratic and Republican, let it be remembered that during that great struggle it was the hand of the Republican Party that held the helm of the "Ship of State"; (Applause), let it be remembered to its eternal honor that the Republican Party always said it was wrong for man to have property in man; let it be remembered that the Republican Party always believed in the perpetuity of the Union. (Applause).

But while the loyal sons of the Republic were marching to the front and baring their breasts to the storm of war for the preservation of the Union ; that this the grandest effort of men might not perish from the earth, far in the rear, far from scenes of death and danger the worshipers at the shrine of Mammon were manipulating the wires, seeking to prolong the war, and to fasten upon the toiling millions of this land the chains of industrial slavery ; and when the clouds of war rolled away, Shylock had his grip upon the throat of this nation and it is there to day.

In the early days of the Republican Party it numbered among its supporters some of the grandest men this world ever produced, and towering high above them all, his rugged features an indication of the rock-ribbed integrity of his soul, was Abraham Lincoln ; (Applause), aye, in the eternal ages that are yet to be, in the highest heaven, far, far advanced, there among the spirits of the just made perfect, will be found Abraham Lincoln, his name emblazoned all over with glory. (Applause).

But the Republican Party has degenerated from what it was in the days of its original purity and simplicity until now it is a vast machine owned and controlled by corporate and monopolistic power. (Applause). Protection, protection, they cry in a country whose natural resources are unequaled by any other nation upon the face of the earth ; in a land where the God of Nature has bestowed upon a people every blessing they are capable of utilizing, they ask for protection ; and to-day in this highly protected country thousands of men and women, not men and women who want to work but men and women who do work while the sweat of honest toil pours down their face, must hear their children wail for bread. Behind their bulwark of protection the Andrew Carnegies of this land with the heartlessness of tigers and the manevolence of fiends, snatch the last crust of bread from the mouth of famine.—The times are ripe for a new party and the party is here. (Applause). The time has arrived when the loyal sons and daughters of this land, throwing aside all past party affiliations, will unite in a new party that shall insure to every citizen all the rights guaranteed by the constitution, (Applause), and the representatives of such a party are here assembled. (Applause).

It now remains for the Convention to promulgate a platform that shall guarantee all these rights ; a platform that shall guarantee protection to the employee as well as to the employer ; a platform that shall say that the man who goes down into the bowels of the earth and from deep, dark, subterranean caverns bring forth the black and shining coal, that its imprisoned force let loose may turn the million wheels of industry in this broad land, that man shall be properly compensated for the hardships and dangers he undergoes and the labor he performs ; that every citizen of this land shall have an equal voice and influence in the making and execution of the laws ; that this government shall not, neither shall any state nor county of a state, nor any municipality go into partnership with any man in any traffic that blasts and mildews the home, that undermines and saps the foundations of the Repub-

lic. With such a platform before the people this party is sure of victory. (Applause).

And now, ladies and gentlemen, let us lay aside whatever there is of assumption, of pretense in our characters here and remember that this Convention is not an imitation of something in which we expect or hope to take part hereafter, but a present reality, now as much of a reality as will be any other convention in which we may ever engage; and there is as good opportunity here for intellectual combat, and intellectual triumphs as will ever be found anywhere else, let the conduct and actions of each and every one be such as will strengthen him when he goes from here out into the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I thank you for the honor conferred and await your pleasure. (Applause).

Committee on Rules then reported. After a few amendments they were adopted, as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

RULE 1. In all questions of order, "Roberts' Rules of Order" shall be taken as authority, where they apply, except in those cases which conflict with the following special rules, which shall be considered paramount.

RULE 2. All nominating speeches shall be made before any seconding speeches; and the nominating and seconding speeches shall be limited, each to five minutes.

RULE 3. That the names of the States shall be called in alphabetical order, and if any delegate of that state wishes to make a nominating speech, he must do it at the time his state is called; but any state or territory may waive its right of making nominating speeches to any other state or territory.

RULE 4. When voting, each of the delegates hands his vote to the chairman of the delegation and he gives a verbal report to the Secretary of the Convention.

RULE 5. That speeches in debate be limited to three minutes, and no delegate speak more than once on the same question.

RULE 6. That the motion for previous question shall require six seconds, and those from different states; territories have the same rights as states.

RULE 7. That the managers of the delegations have the power to fill their delegations, unless provided for by the delegation as a body.

RULE 8. That no state or territory, in the vote for President, be allowed to change its vote until the result of the entire vote has been announced.

The Committee on Platform then reported.

Moved and carried that the Platform be adopted by sections.

Planks 1, 2 and 3 adopted as read.

Plank 4 adopted as amended.

Plank 5 adopted as read.

Plank 3 reconsidered, and adopted as amended by O. S. Rice.
 Planks 6 and 7 adopted as read.
 For plank 8, a substitution by M. H. Holcomb, was adopted.
 Moved and seconded to adopt plank 9 as read.
 Substitution offered by J. M. Gray.
 C. M. Eby then offered a substitution for that of J. M. Gray.
 Main motion with substitution pre-questioned. Carried.
 Vote on substitution by C. M. Eby. Lost.
 Vote on substitution by J. M. Gray. Carried.
 Vote on motion as amended by J. M. Gray. Carried.
 On motion, Convention adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

Valparaiso, Ind., July 13, 1889.

Normal National Convention assembled at the usual time and was called to order by the chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved and carried that the platform be completed before reconsideration of any planks.

Planks 10 and 11 adopted as read.

Mr. J. Green then moved the adoption of a new plank.

Substitution offered by N. L. Jones for plank of J. Green.

Previous question called for and carried.

Vote on N. L. Jones' substitution. Lost.

Vote on plank offered by J. Green. Adopted and known as plank 12.

Plank 13, pertaining to universal suffrage was offered by F. P. Manly. Adopted as read.

Moved and seconded that the preamble be adopted as read.

Moved and carried that the motion to adopt preamble be laid on the table.

Plank 14 offered by R. S. Armour was adopted as read.

Moved and carried that the preamble be adopted as read.

The following is the platform.

PLATFORM.

PREAMBLE.

The National Normal Party, In convention assembled, invoke the dispassionate judgment of the people upon the acts and records of the two old parties. Both have been guilty of the most unpardonable crimes against

honest government, and have demonstrated their incapacity and insincerity by a long line of broken promises and the unfaithful administration of public affairs.

Promising economy in public expenditures, all of their appropriations have been characterized by unparalleled extravagance.

In their relations with foreign governments, the Democratic and Republican administrations have conspicuously failed to maintain the honor and dignity of the nation, and to protect the rights of American Citizens.

On this record, we ask a verdict of the people and upon the following declaration of principles :

1. The security of government rests upon an equal, intelligent and honest ballot, and we renew our declaration against crimes of fraud and violence wherever practiced and under whatever form, whereby the rights of every man to vote and have that vote counted, is thwarted or abridged. We are urgently in favor of a movement towards a reform in our mode of elections. Our government should be controlled by the wishes of the greatest number, and not by the minority. The results of several elections in our country show a deviation from this rule ; hence, we believe that justice demands that the President and United States Senators be elected by popular vote.

2. We denounce Polygamy as a violation of all civil and moral laws, and demand that the law enacted for the suppression of this evil be vigorously enforced.

3. Under previous administrations, our public lands, which rightfully belong to our own people, have been given away to foreign syndicates, and railroad corporations. Believing this to be unjust, we pledge ourselves to prevent further donations to such corporations, and favor the reservation of such lands for actual settlers. We are furthermore opposed to the acquisition of land in our country by non-resident aliens,, and we favor a law making it necessary for such non-residents who now hold land in this country to dispose of it within twenty-five years.

4. Freedom of labor is essential to the contentment and prosperity of our people. Workingmen should be protected against the oppression of corporate combinations and monopolies ; we are opposed to the importation of contract labor ; the unfair competition of convict labor with free labor ; the competition of "assisted" emigrants and the vicious classes of Europe with American working men. We insist that some restrictions be placed upon the wholesale importation of foreign paupers into the United States, and we demand that the law in regard to the restriction of the Mongolian Race be vigorously enforced.

5. We favor thorough and honest enforcement of our Civil Service Laws, and the extension of its principles to every department of the government, to the end that the corruption and flagrant abuses that exist in the

management of our public institutions may be done away with, and that they may be delivered from partesan control.

6. Lapse of time does not weaken the gratitude due the soldiers and sailors of our union. We favor such changes in the pension laws as will make proof of enlistment conclusive evidence of the physical soundness of the applicant ; such changes as will equalize allowances and simplify the methods by which past claims can be adjudicated in the pension office. Feeling that true heroism should always be rewarded, we favor the granting of pensions to every honorably discharged union soldier and sailor suffering from unavoidable disability, and to the widows and dependent relatives of those who sacrificed their lives for the preservation of the union.

7. Office holders in territories should be residents of said territory. Men who are residents of different states, entirely ignorant of the wants and customs of those people, have been appointed to offices and placed over them to exercise jurisdiction of laws ; we therefore declare that it is infringement on the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of the territories for any person or persons, who are not residents of said territory, to exercise authority or to have control over them. We, therefore, advocate the passage of a law, "That a non-resident of a territory is ineligible to any office in said territory."

8. We believe that monopolies unrestricted are dangerous and detrimental, and not in accordance with the aim of popular government. We hold that monopolies are not private affairs, but are institutions against which congress may justifiably legislate. We, therefore, insist upon the adoption of such laws as will restrict their actions, and protect the interests of the people.

9. We denounce the present tariff as unjust, unconstitutional and a monster piece of inequality and false pretense. It is piling up yearly a surplus in the treasury of \$75,000,000. It robs the many to enrich the few ; it has almost destroyed our American commerce ; it has lessened the sales of American manufacturies at home and abroad ; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury ; It promotes fraud and fosters monopoly. Therefore, We demand that no more revenue be raised than is required to defray the necessary expense of the government, economically administered, and for the gradual extinction of our national debt. We favor the present system of Internal Revenue.

10. Owing to the inefficient management of our navy by the two old parties, we demand such appropriations from congress as will restore the navy to its old time strength ; that it may on the sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interest of American commerce. We also demand a liberal appropriation for our internal improvements and coast defences.

11. Recognizing the fact that the tide of immigration is rapidly increasing, and as a result, that our unsettled domain is daily growing less, we favor the acquisition of new territory with a view of ever continuing America as the home of the oppressed of all nations. Beholding in Canada a land

of magnificent proportions and of vast natural resources, inhabited by a people not adapted to the inequalities of a conscienceless monarchical government, but eminently fitted by nature to partake of the blessings that flow from freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of action, and beholding that nation having a common language, and a common destiny in the advancement of civilization, of a right, ought to have the same laws and be governed by the same principles. We approve any well directed effort towards uniting and consolidating into one nation the people of the United States and those of the country beyond our Northern border.

12. Believing the liquor traffic to be one of the greatest social and moral evils which now threatens the welfare of our nation, we pledge ourselves to such measures as will be most efficient in abolishing it.

13. Believing that all rational beings have an inherent right to a vote in self government, we favor the extension of equal suffrage to all regardless of sex, and denounce as unjust and unrepugnant that principle which places a discount on moral and intellectual strength and a premium on physical strength.

14. We favor the admission of all territories as states which have sufficient population, regardless of political views.

Moved and seconded that the Convention proceed to nominations for President. Vote viva voce, declared lost.

Division called for. Vote, affirmative 172, negative 102.

Moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to arrange Hall for the next session.

Moved and carried that the chair appoint five Sergeants-at-arms. Mr. Worth, Mr. Burns, Mr. Feldman, Mr. Gray and Mr. Mitchell were appointed.

Roll of States was then called for nominating speeches.

Alabama was called, but waived her right to Arizona.

Arizona called and W. H. Thompson responded with nomination of U. S. Conn.

Arkansas called and waived her right to Tennessee.

Tennessee called, to which Grant Crumpacker responded with nomination of R. S. Armour.

Connecticut called and waived her right to Nebraska.

Nebraska called and O. K. Wheelock nominated W. A. McVey.

Colorado called and waived her right to Oregon.

Oregon called and G. M. Hopkins nominated John McCulloch.

Missouri called and J. M. Traugher nominated A. J. Hitt.

Ohio called and waived her right to Adolphus Miller, who nominated F. W. Turner.

Virginia called and F. E. Knowles nominated Miss Mattie Martin.
Adjourned to meet on the following Saturday at 9 A.M.

C. M. McCARTHY, Chairman.

NOMINATING SPEECHES.

SPEECH OF W. H. THOMPSON, OF INDIANA,

NOMINATING HON. U. S. CONN., OF INDIANA.

MR. CHAIRMAN, FELLOW DELEGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—

Daniel Webster, when asked what was the greatest thought that ever occupied his mind, replied, "My individual responsibility to God." The answer was characteristic of the man, a man who carefully weighed the great problem of thought in the justice scales of the mind, and has left to us some imperishable monuments of oratory.

Second to this thought is our individual responsibility as men to the *nation*, and I stand before you to-day in the presence of delegates representing the grandest constituency of people on earth, the question naturally arises, how can I best serve my country?

In the French Revolution, when the enemy lay crouching around the battlements of Paris like a lion ready to spring upon its victim, all that Paris wanted was a leader; and as that pale-faced Corsican commander stepped to the front and said in assuring tones "I always accomplish what I undertake," the hearts of the French people of the Directory beat with a new zeal and a new era dawned upon vine-clad France. Therefore the greatest service I can be to my country at the present time is to assist in putting at the head of affairs a leader.

I know the day is past when a man's merits are judged by the number of men he has killed upon the battle-field; I know that we can only hear the echo of a voice of a Cicero sounding through the corridors of time, but the greatest battles are now fought without a sword, and some of the grandest victories achieved by a silent tongue. We live in an age of heroes; an age when it is possible for a plow boy to step out of the ordinary walks of life into the highway of the highest honor in the gift of a liberty loving people. The grand men who have been president of the United States outshine by far all the previous rulers of despotic Europe, and may they ever be regarded as characters worthy of imitation.

In our actions here to-day, let us not mar this brilliant galaxy of noble heroes, but, on the contrary, let us add to it another "gem of purest ray serene," and when the political clouds that are now brewing have cleared away and the lines of party demarkation have been forgotten, we can look

upon the choice of this convention as one possessing the requisites worthy the suffrage of an independent people.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is with pleasure that I place in nomination a man whose integrity and ability cannot be impeached; a man in whose heart is found a spot for the humblest person; a man who is an enemy to oppressors, but a friend to the oppressed; a man who is against monopoly, but for the masses, and upon whose motto is inscribed "equality before the law and freedom of thought." This man, the hero of Hoosierdom, is Hon. U. S. Conn.

"Uncle Sam", in behalf of this convention I hail you as you emerge from the sovereign state of Indiana, I hail you as you step from these halls of learning, I hail you as you abandon private life, all for the sake of your fellow men and the *nation*.

Worthy delegates may you carefully and unbiasedly, regardless of party affiliations, consider the candidate I have presented to you. The eye of the nation is upon you, and when you cast your ballot, sacred if anything is sacred, may it be imprinted with the name, near and dear to us all.—Hon. U. S. Conn.

GRANT CRUMPACKER'S SPEECH,

NOMINATING R. S. ARMOUR.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW DELEGATES :—We live to-day in a wonderful age. The remarkable progress that the human mind has achieved since the dawn of history has enabled us to utilize the wonderful forces of nature and greatly increased our power for good or evil. As a result man has been brought into close proximity to his fellow-beings. He has been made, to a great degree, dependent upon his neighbors. The resulting complexity of relations has rendered necessary the founding of a government and the establishing of political and social institutions.

While in other nations it is probable that the art of government is still in its infancy, yet here, in the United States, we are disposed to believe that we have almost reached the perfection of government and pride ourselves on the advances we have made upon all systems heretofore adopted. A century's existence of the American people as a nation has demonstrated the superiority of free institutions; the infallibility of republics, and forever exploded the old dogma of the "Divine right of kings." While it is true that three times has the grim demon of civil discord reared his horrid head in our midst, yet it is equally true that as many times has fair Columbia emerged from the scenes of conflict with her principles of liberty unimpaired. Notwithstanding all this a slight investigation will convince us that we have much to learn and many improvements to make before we can lay claim to anything approaching perfection.

The realm of activity for the true statesman is no longer restricted to the narrow field of questions of unmixed political significance, but embraces in its tremendous sweep our entire social organism, which, having an economic phase, properly becomes a subject of legislative discussion and restriction. The problems that confront us, fellow delegates, are the same ones that have wrecked other nations before us. Twenty centuries of strife both in the court and on the battle-field have afforded us no criteria by which we may be guided in attempting a solution. The treachery of kings, the insolence of popes, and the stupidity of aristocracies have only changed their form while their underlying principles have ever remained the same. Upon their solution depends the question whether America shall longer be the eye of the Western world and the crowning glory of the Christian civilization,—nay, more, social freedom on the one hand and social slavery on the other are oscillating in the balance of fate.

The time is ripe for action. The languishing shadows of the Nineteenth Century are heralding the approach of a new epoch in our nation's history. As citizens of the only true republic that has ever existed in fact as well as in name, we have met to select a leader who, with steady hand will steer us away from the Scylla and Charydis that confront us, and safely guide the advancing columns that are pressing on to a grander and nobler destiny.

The occasion demands a Nelson who will propel us through the Trafalger of contention to the glorious portals of victory. It is our duty as delegates to select a chieftain who will be equal to the most exacting emergency and one who will be able to meet the highest responsibility with honor to the nation whose servant he shall be. The American people demand a man as chief executive whose mental vision is broad enough to look beyond the horizon of the present into the dim vista of ages yet to come and ascertain the wants of the millions yet unborn; a man who, by a touch of a popular pulse, has sufficient intellect to discern the throb of the national heart; a man whose ideas of statesmanship are such as will enable him to delve into the intricate mazes of the social and political world and grapple with the most difficult problems affecting our national existence and perpetuity; a man who will make it possible, by a faithful enforcement of the law, for the humblest American citizen in his hovel on the frontier of our widely extended domain bearing with him toward the setting sun the symbols of civilization, and laying in the wilderness the foundations on new commonwealths, to be as secure in his person and property as the prince in his palace or the king on his throne; a man who believes that the last vestige of sectionalism and the memory of past differences should be enshrouded in the oblivious veil of forgetfulness to the end that we may become a nation having one flag, one destiny, and one people united and cemented by the ties of mutual affection. Such a man the occasion demands, and for such a man I invoke the support of this convention. In making your decision let wisdom, let discretion, and

a spirit of fairness characterize all your acts and deeds; let not your minds be swayed by the poetic flights of impassioned orators, but inspired by the love of truth, let the calm light of reason be a beacon to guide you from the unsafe moorings of bias and prejudice.

Trusting that you will ever keep these things in view on behalf of the great commonwealth of Tennessee, I nominate Idaho's favorite son, the intrepid leader, incorruptable patriot and magnanimous soul, R. S. Armour.

With such a man in the presidential chair the world will continue to behold with admiration the grand temple of American genius, lifting heavenward its lofty dome in majestic grandeur, and from whose every aisle and portal streams the glorious light of science and civilization, which, like a thousand beacons, is guiding and inviting the benighted and oppressed of all nations into the ways of knowledge and universal freedom. Clothe such a man with the robes of official responsibility and his acts will be such as will enable the American Union to march proudly on to that day foretold in prophecy and song,—

“When no more the sun shall gild the rising morn,
Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn,
But lost, dissolved in one superior ray,
O'erflow the courts of earth and heaven!”

O. W. WHEELOCK'S SPEECH,
NOMINATING W. A. MCVEY FOR PRESIDENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—Once again delegates of the Normal Reform Party have met in convention to choose a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. May coolness and deliberation attend our action. Excitement and enthusiasm it is true are necessary elements of success upon some occasions but a cool, calm and dispassionate review of the merits of the various candidates is indispensable to a successful issue of this day's business.

For just one hundred years has this nation prospered under its present form of government. Started as a hazardous experiment, looked upon with contempt by European statesmen, and distrusted by some of the very authors of its being, it has lived down the slanders that attended its birth, and to-day it stands in all the pride and strength of youth, still proclaiming its divine message, “All men are created free and equal.” Reverenced in every land, respected on every sea is its bright flag. Drenched, true it is, have its folds been with fraternal blood, but, purified has it been by its baptism, and to-day it floats “Not a stain upon its honor, not a cloud upon its glory,”

But how changed would have been the whole course of American history, had the moulding of the plastic influences of the infant republic been

entrusted to other hands than those of the sublime Washington. Had an individual of less principle and more selfishness shaped the early policies of our youthful institutions, republican government, strangled in the very commencement of its career, would never have secured a foothold upon the Western Continent. To him, then, is due the eternal gratitude of all lovers of liberty and every American citizen.

When we consider, then, that we have met to select a person who it is expected will be able to fill the office once held by such an illustrious patriot, it becomes us to determine with deliberation and care what are the qualifications requisite to a successful administration of the duties of this office.

While we have no serious apprehension as to the future stability of our government, and while we have great faith in our marvelous resources and wondrous advantages, in our facilities for intercommunication and the habits and customs of our people, no thoughtful or observant citizen can fail to see room for improvement or plainly perceive effects of the evil influence at work in the body-politic. The individual whom the convention will select, will be expected to correct all abuses, redress all wrongs, add to our present prosperity and help to insure our future glory. What, then, we would ask again are the qualifications indispensable to success in the filling of this office?

He who expects to be looked up to as the ideal type of American manhood, the highest representative of this great nation, a nation that was founded on the very bed-rock of temperance and sobriety, must possess personal purity; for how can it be expected that the public record of any individual will be free from taint if his *private* deeds fail to be measured by the standards of justice and morality. A partisan of Truth and Right only, crushing beneath his heel the iniquitous spoils—system, he must lift high the lofty banner of an incorruptible honor, swayed neither by the affiliations of friend or the antagonisms of foe.

He who expects to fill this office with credit to himself and honor to his country, must have a broad and comprehensive liberality. Sectional prejudices must not bias his judgment, nor must his mental vision be confined to the narrow vistas of party policies. No part of this broad land must be allowed to grow away from any other part. The North and the South, the East and the West must all keep pace in the onward march of civilization. But personal purity and liberal policies alone, are not sufficient. Intellectual power must be his who hopes to win the laurel wreath of a nation's honor; conversant must he be with the past, understanding by what means the glories of other people have crumbled into dust, perceiving the pitfalls into which we might blindly stumble. He must also, with unflinching precision, note what lies beyond. Know he must the past, comprehend the present, judge of the future.

An individual has been found, members of the convention, who, it is thought, is well worth of your cordial and hearty support. He comes from the state which was the home of our first martyred president. From the

state from which, when the clouds of rebellion and disunion hung like a pall over our once happy land, came the Silent Man of Galena, Grant, to save our country from its impending ruin and place it once more upon the firm basis of indissoluble union. There too, lived the brave Logan, who has led the wavering lines of blue to many a hard fought, but triumphant victory. From a state which boasts of such illustrious sons, comes our candidate. A state of which the whole sisterhood may well be proud, the grand and growing Common Wealth of Illinois.

But it is not on account of residence in any particular state that his name is presented here to day. It is not from the fact that he comes from the center of this great country whose interests are to be carefully guarded. No class, clann or corporation would ever receive more than simple justice at his hands. Never would it be forgotten by him, that his office is the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and that it is national resources that are to be developed, national rights to be guarded and national prosperity to be promoted.

Nominate him and nomination means election. Nominate him and the standard of public morals will be raised, Civil Service Reform will cease to be a mockery and political Will-o-the-wisp, public office will indeed become a public trust.

Nominate him, and you will hasten the day when this republic from ocean to ocean will teem with a happy and contented people, in character irreproachable, in government indistructible.

Nebraska has the honor of presenting to this convention as worthy of its united support, the name of W. A. McVey, of Illinois.

SPEECH OF G. M. HOPKINS,
NOMINATING JOHN MCCULLOCH, OF ILLINOIS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—The people of the United States need a president who is a man of intelligence, of integrity ; a man that has made the world a little better for his having lived in it ; they ask for a statesman, a man who will pay attention to the rights of the common people after election as well as before ; a man who is acquainted with the political machinery of this government in its gravest and broadest sense ; a man who loves his country better than his political party.

A great and growing nation that has so many flattering prospects of future greatness, demands a man who is well acquainted with the foreign relations of this government ; a man who will protect and care for our citizens wherever they may be found, whether in a weak or powerful nation ; a man who will not ask for charity, but demand justice in all troubles.

The toiling millions asks for a person who favors the rights of the laboring masses as well as the rights of the richer classes ; a man who favors equal pay for equal work equal chances for equal abilities ; a person who knows enough to know that the government debt should be payed as rapidly as possible, that a nation as well as an individual can prosper better when out of debt.

The good people of this grand commonwealth not only ask but insist upon a man who favors the annihilation of the "Rum Traffic," a traffic which has brought poverty and disgrace upon so many of our talented sons. A traffic that has not a single moral object in view must be wrong, and if wrong, should be eradicated. Therefore, I repeat emphatically, that the good people ask for a man who favors the annihilation of the rum traffic.

The farmers of the United States demand a president who knows that the tillers of the soil demand some attention at the hands of the law makers as well as the bloated bond-holders ; a president who favors the continuation of the coinage of silver ; favors fair trade and just competition with the rest of the nations of the earth, and opposed to strikes whether they be by corporations backed by millions of dollars, or a secret organization backed by thousands of men ; a man who is well acquainted with the duties and perogatives of every department of this government.

This intelligent convention needs a president who favors the continued separation between church and school ; who opposes cliques, and detests dishonest politics and politicians, and whose political record is as white as snow.

Our nation has completed a century of vast and marvelous growth unequaled by any other nation that has ever existed on the face of the globe, and need a president who will add dignity to the past and greatness to the future history of our already great nation.

A man who has all these excellent qualifications in great abundance, is plain, honest, John McCulloch, he like Lincoln is one of Illinois' talented sons. He was born and reared on the farm, the only place where the actual worth of one dollar can successfully be learned, in fact the farm is the place where nearly all of our good presidents have been reared.

As a speaker he has few equals ; as a parliamentarian he is among the best. His love for country and suffering humanity are his master passions. He is a friend of every honest laborer, a friend to every moral reformer, a friend to every lady ; he is an enemy to the rum traffic, and an enemy to gambling, whether it be in a saloon or on the Board of Trade ; an enemy to dishonest politics and politicians. In short, he loves all that is good and hates all that is bad.

Therefore, I nominate John McCulloch, of Illinois, as candidate for president.

At the present juncture of our national existence no foreign foe dare stain the gorgeous colors of our illustrious flag. Every foreigner who crosses the briny deep kneels in humble adoration and swears eternal fidelity to our American institutions. Unlike the Carthagenians of old, we have occasion to swear vengeance against no foreign power. The guns of secession are hushed; the war trumpet and the bugle blast no longer sound; the campfires no longer glisten on the hilltops. The great issues of those times have been satisfactorily settled. A healing balm has been poured into the nation's heart until we sing with Finch:

“No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red,
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of the dead.”

But there are yet great victories to win, and it will take the combined wisdom of our best statesmen to win them. Great causes threaten the very vitals of our nation. In the language of a noted orator, “We have an enemy in our midst that is greater than the combined world can send against us; an enemy that robs home of its sunshine; the church of its purity; the pulpit of its virtue; the judge of his justice.” I refer to the liquor traffic. Conspicuous upon the cortical part of our republic are riots, strikes and anarchy which are symptoms of national disease. These conditions demand a man of indomitable courage to execute the laws of our country; a man with the persistence of Ogamemnon, with the bravery of Achilles. F. W. Turner is the man. It is he who like the revered Clay, would rather be right than be president. Behold him as he sits on yonder grand, symmetrical temple of truth whose foundation was laid in blood by our Saviar; there he will reign forever as Zeus upon Mount Olympus. From the top of the mountain of eternal right he will roll down the stones of liberty, crushing beneath them every enemy to freedom.

Our opponents say he is not an orator. No, not if we understand by oratory that emphatic and loud-sounding verbosity that simply stuns the ears. He is more than an orator; he is a statesman. He was born for the highest eloquence. He can sketch with ability the external conditions of the political world. He has, perhaps, in a higher degree than his colleagues, the views of a statesman. Vote for him.

FIFTH SESSION.

Valparaiso, Ind., July 20, 1889.

Convention called to order by the Chairman.

Minutes read and adopted.

Decided to close all seconding speeches at 10:30.

Moved and carried that the candidates be escorted to the rostrum.

Seconding speeches were made by the following :

E. A. Manly for W. A. McVey.

J. M. Dower for W. A. McVey.

T. H. Wilson for R. S. Armour.

L. E. Dennison for R. S. Armour.

T. F. Donovan for W. A. McVey.

J. W. Kitch for U. S. Conn.

C. M. Eby for U. S. Conn.

G. C. Ingram for R. S. Armour.

Lewis Prather for A. J. Hitt.

S. Thompson for John McCulloch.

Before balloting F. W. Turner states his great railroad interests will not permit his becoming a candidate and withdraws from the race.

The following is the result of the first ballot :

W. A. McVey 195, U. S. Conn 113, R. S. Armour 76, A. J. Hitt 16, and John McCulloch 9.

R. S. Armour, John McCulloch and A. J. Hitt then withdrew their names as candidates before the second ballot.

Second ballot stood as follows :

W. A. McVey 229 and U. S. Conn 169.

U. S. Conn was afterwards unanimously elected Vice President.

Resolutions offered by Grant Orr.

Motion to table resolutions. Lost.

Decided to meet for inauguration on the following Saturday at 10 A. M.

Adjourned by General Manager.

C. McCARTHY, Chairman,

E. M. KIDDER, Secretary.

SECONDING SPEECHES.

SPEECH OF E. A. MANLY,

SECONDING THE NOMINATION OF W. A. McVEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION :—
Maine comes before you with a choice, but that choice is not ours alone but a mighty republic's spontaneity.

The sad history of the past shows that too often amid the clamor of political parties, the intensity of partisan feeling has smothered the voice of the people. We come not here to intensify that feeling. The object of the National Normal Party is not to create dissension or sectional strife; not to foster party prejudice, but that higher and more ennobling object, the perpetuity of our nation and the elevation of mankind.

All parties proclaim in the principles set forth in their platform that they are associated together for the welfare of our government and benefit the struggling masses. But in order to gain party supremacy high party aims are laid aside and the traffic for offices is all that inspires activity.

Our party creed is a noble one, abreast with the time and equal with the situation.

All that our party needs is a leader—a leader who possesses the ability of a Jefferson, the honesty and integrity of a Lincoln, and the courage and executive ability of a Cleveland—one who cannot be swayed by unprincipled and unscrupulous political traffickers into deviating from that honest course laid down in our platform.

Such a man we have in our midst, Behold his piercing eye and towering forehead, and with a fraternal grasp let us herald victory by choosing him as our leader.

I wish not to pluck one wreath from the brow of the honorable gentlemen whose names have been placed before you for consideration. But above all, one towers, not on account of his experience in public affairs, not because he is a "Giant intellect," not because he is a farmer boy of Wisconsin, but because of his soundness on questions of import, his courage, honesty, and integrity, those virtues which made the immortal Washington great.

If you would have me picture to you an ideal candidate, I would spread my canvas and there you would behold a man with the pride and deportment of the Intellectual Greek, of the conquering Spartan,—Wisconsin's heritage and Illinois' adopted son—W. A. McVey.

The republic's cry is "Give us the choice of the people—give us freedom's own inheritance—give us McVey." I heard it amid the murmur of the Northern pines and the harvest bearing prairies of the mighty West,—from the struggling masses, yearning for justice. I heard it amid the rush of the marts of commerce—amid the din of loom and wheel and from wherever the human family enjoy the fruits of labor.

Now is the time to decide. Success is within our grasp. Unite on him and Nature and Heaven will smile. Without him at the helm the weak and timid will be crushed, the Star of Hope will be rent by the storm and will sink into oblivion. With him as our leader the brown faced and scaly handed sons of toil will rejoice, knowing that in him they have a faithful and honorable representative. Under him a "public office" will be a "public trust," and not a "private snap."

He feels that "The higher obligations among men are not set down in writing, signed and sealed, but reside in honor." As the heathen gods of old were overthrown by those under Christ's cross, so will he smite those who laugh justice to scorn, or attempt to destroy the dignity of our nation.

Elect him, fellow delegates, and the tidings of joy will reverberate from North to South, from East to West. The wings of justice will waft his name from the snow-clad peaks of the Sierra Nevada across the vine-clad

valley of the golden West ; the flowing fields of grain will bow in reverence and its smoothing influence will be felt by the down trodden races across the Atlantic.

Before the sun sets in the West to-night sixty millions of hearts will beat as one and each heart beat will be a pulsation of gratitude to the party that elected as President of the United States that unswerving and unflinching patriot—W. A. McVey.

J. M. DOWER'S SPEECH,

SECONDING THE NOMINATION OF W. A. MCVEY.

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION ;—Upon us, as delegates of the National Normal Party, rests the responsibility of placing before the public a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It is a responsibility in which honor allows us not to favor friend or faction, but him who in our judgment will best serve the nation.

Let us nominate a man who shall rule and not be ruled. Let us nominate a man whose calm decisions will always be inflexible, and who will always be an honor to his party.

In making a selection for this high position it is very necessary that we study into the past records of the man ; that we select a man whose character is without a stain, and whose political field has ever been productive of results which every wise thinker must honor and confirm.

The condition of this country demands our attention. There are questions to-day before the public which must be settled, or our constitution which has stood the storms of political contests for more than a century, must be ignored.

To nominate a man who will defend our constitution in letter and sentiment should be the object of this convention. To meet these requirements it necessitates our nominating a man who has the stamina of a Jackson or a Lincoln ; the intellectual capacity of a Garfield ; the honor of a Samuel J. Tilden.

All these are, I believe, embodied in the well known presented candidate W. A. McVey. I state nothing new to you when I say his political career is of unrivaled distinction and of incalculable value to his country ; that he stood by the National Normal Party from its infancy and that his name and career emblazon the records of its progress. Considering these facts I believe the debt of gratitude due him from the people of this nation can be paid only by installing him president of this nation.

I have the honor of voicing in his favor the sentiments of the grand old Hawkey State of Iowa. In doing this be assured I speak the prevailing sentiments of the East and West, North and South of this broad republic.

With him as a leader combinations and monopolies shall be scattered in dishonored fragments. With him as a leader, the stars and stripes shall be seen upon the waters of the globe, and shall wave as peacefully and undisturbed as the waters over which they sail. To our flag, will be open in welcome the ports of every commercial nation.

With him as a leader, this will be no longer a political North or South; no longer a political dividing line, but instead, the people shall all be blended in unity of sentiment and action, which is so essential to the universal prosperity of this nation.

Ladies and gentlemen, the people at this very moment are in breathless suspense with eagerness to hear the name, McVey, as nominee of this convention.

Nominate him and you elect him. To elect him will be the assurance of a peaceful and prosperous administration. To elect him will be to elect a man whose interest is in no clique nor clan, but in the general good of this nation. Nominate him and the children of the rich and poor will fill the air with the resounding cry—"McVey for President, he's all right."

SPEECH OF THOMAS H. WILSON,

SECONDING THE NOMINATION OF R. S. ARMOUR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL NORMAL CONVENTION:
—It is natural for a people to be indulgent in the merits and fond hopes of the representatives of their illustrious great. And when the verdict has been pronounced by a subsequent generation which is unmoved by personal magnetism, and which is uninfluenced by the irregularities of the press and party prejudices, it has found the American people, in no instance, to have been over indulgent or in the least given to flattery, but in some cases to have been very ungrateful indeed.

The responsibility wholly compensates for everything connected with the office of the presidency, the bestowal of which is nothing more than a mark of respect and appreciation which should be reserved for our most valiant and noble heroes.

The American people were never over indulgent in the case of Washington, but rather imposing upon his good nature. Nor in the case of Jefferson, the Adams' and others that I might name, but in the case of Webster, Clay, Tilden and John A. Logan, they have dealt that blow of ingratitude, "the most unkindest cut of all," they have expressed their appreciation for their valorous deeds and services to their country by refusing to bestow upon them this trust. Let this convention not mar its fair record by any such rash proceeding.

The presidency is a sacred trust demanding the best material in our country, and deserving of him only who by his deeds has made himself the most sacred and dear in the hearts of his countrymen; such is the one for whom I have the honor to speak.

In no instance have the American people blundered seriously in the bestowal of this trust, but they have had some miraculous escapes as in the case of Aaron Burr and Sec'y Seward. All see what might have been the result. It seems that a Supreme Being "who presides over the destinies of nations" must have guarded this trust for us and saved us from a perilous career. Let us not forget that that same God to day looks down upon us in this convention with an ever watchful eye. We should realize to some extent our responsibility and the solemnity of this occasion.

When we consider what the presidency is, the occupant who presides over the welfare of seventy millions of people whose industry and integrity is the result of six generations of culture, whose ancestors down to the present time have been educated by the greatest preceptors in the grandest school of freedom and liberty ever instituted in any country, to preside over a young nation of miraculous, and as some of the sage philosophers of the Old World have said, dangerous growth. A nation which has acquired an unconceivable extent of territory known throughout the world as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The presidency is an executive office surcharged with a daily routine of business and occasionally calling for the exercise of a supreme judgment involving the welfare of millions.

A man is not fitted for this office simply because he believes in the prohibition of liquor, or because he holds peculiar theories concerning the ownership of land. He should not be warped or narrowed by the brief connection with a young and overheated party, nor is it a qualification because he is devoted to a generous cause.

The presidency is a serious trust demanding solid qualifications rather than brilliant ones, wisdom rather than talent. The president should possess the ability to select good advisors. He should possess a calm judgment, a mind open to conviction but not easily convinced, a purpose not to be shaken except by new light or a change of circumstances.

Availability in a candidate is by no means an undesirable qualification, but he should be available on the grounds of merit and purity of character; a character so pure that the opposing parties will find it utterly impracticable to conduct their campaign upon that basis. There are a large number of voters in our broad land who care nothing for party name, but a great deal for the honor and welfare of their country.

The candidate, whose nomination I am about to second, possesses all these qualities, and a great deal of that compound of the ornamental and essential. He possesses in an eminent degree of the qualities which diffuse happiness around mankind. His life has been a series of the noblest acts

for the noblest reasons. He is a type of the highest character, a veritable king of men. A man who, when elected, will discharge the duties of his office impartially, with credit to himself and honor to his country.

When he has performed the duties reposed in him, and when Clio the muse of history shall write the names of our heroes, statesmen and presidents; then she will dip her pen in Sacred Truth and write above them all in letters of living light the name of R. S. Armour, of Michigan, whose nomination Kansas seconds. Which she does humbly but not with humility; proudly but not with envy, but with the cause of the whole country at heart.

SPEECH OF LEON E. DENNISON,
SECONDING THE NOMINATION OF R. S. ARMOUR.

I rise, Ladies and Gentlemen, to briefly fill an office of duty and pleasure to myself, to my constituents and to the members of this convention, the representatives of two score of states scattered over the face of our fair country.

I say an office of duty and pleasure, because, having the best welfare of the convention at heart, I rejoice that I am allowed the privilege of saying one word in behalf of one,—of adding one flower to the garlands that are wreathing for one who is so eminently fitted for the honors of this convention.

In the selection of a leader whose administration shall guild the pages of our party history, a complete and careful consideration of the whole field of popular thought and tendencies, and a close observation of the political influences that lead to success, must by no means be neglected. The complex, far reaching, social and political problems of governmental diplomacy that are thrust for solution upon the chief magistrate, requires a man of deep and original intellect, and of lofty and liberal views. Personal integrity must also be an important factor. It is one of the few great curses of a republican government that its officials are open to the corroding and blasting influences of fraud and political jobbery; but it is also one of the dear and sacred privileges of the individual of the same government to say for himself who merits and who shall fill the offices of trust and honor.

And now, in common with a keen intelligence and unswerving honesty, the harrassing perils and responsibilities that beset the chief executive, demand a sturdiness of character and a firmness of will that are found only in connection with a hardy physique and a deep-seated vitality. This is what gave Andrew Jackson and our immortal Lincoln their unrivaled power; this is what keeps that Republican leader, John J. Ingalls, from the Presidential chair. At once keen, vivacious and profound, but weak and unsteady, he is fitted only to agitate men, not to lead or direct them. For him to attempt

to control the affairs of State would be like the presuming little bantam cock trying to court favor with the sedate' easy-going old buff-cochin hen.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, in the firm belief that intelligence, purity of character, and a firm allegiance to duty and justice will not go unrewarded, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of the Honorable R. S. Armour,

SPEECH OF T. F. DONOVAN,

SECONDING THE NOMINATION OF W. A. McVEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—
In fulfillment of the duty, which we as representatives of this great nation undertake to perform, we are prominent before the people of the State, the Nation and the whole world. Our work of to-day will become the by-word of future generations.

At this date dawns a new era, a time which was looked and prayed for by all lovers of liberty. The time has arrived when Liberty clothed in brighter garments salutes her children; the time has arrived when we declare that all men are born equal inheritors of equal claims to protection from the law. That governments derive their powers not from conquests or force, but from consent of the governed, and exists only to make them happy.

These are the truths eternal, but long unspoken, which Providence ordained shall be revealed right here by the Normal Party. And to be the political creed of the peoples all over the earth. Like a trumpet blast blown in the night, it peals through the dark abodes of misery and arouses men to thought, hope and action. And that trumpet blast will peal and will summon whatever of manhood remains in mankind to assert itself. And at that sound the knees of tyrants will be loosed with fear, and the hope of freemen arise and their hearts beat higher and faster as long as this round earth hangs poised in the air and men live upon it whose souls are alive with memories of the past.

That the Normal Party exists in adverse and critical times we cannot for a moment forget. We must ever keep in mind the fact that in order to win we must go into the fight fearlessly. We must conquer our formidable foes. But whence comes our succor? Best of all is that calm, fearless, steadfast soul, who undismayed in the midst of adversity stands like a tower, reflecting all that is good and noble in the character of the American people. Happy indeed is that "Party" to whom in its hour of urgent need bountiful heaven provides a leader so brave and wise, so fitted to guide and rule this Republic. Its foremost man W. A. McVey.

In seconding the nomination of my honorable friend, it is with the same sentiments of pride, praise and exultation which I manifest that scores of hearts are jubilant to day. And the memory of this day's work shall exist in the hearts of our people when you and I shall all have passed away and the memory of us shall have perished from the earth.

His name was not builded on fields fertilized by human carnage. It was builded in the way of peace and good-will to men, and will not be diminished as it passes in review before the generations that are to come. His virtues which he does not obtrude on the attention of others, will shine brighter and brighter as time rolls on, until they become the most conspicuous memorial of his name. His unassuming deportment toward all wins for him universal admiration and respect. In whatever pursuit he is engaged, to whatever station he is called, in whatever relation to his fellowmen he is placed he conducts himself with a high conscientious regard for the recognized rights for all. His amiable disposition and strict probity of character makes him a conspicuous illustration of what the prevailing moral sentiment of the American people teaches.

Fellow delegates, elect W. A. McVey to this, the first office of the land, and then shall all sectional feeling and strife cease. All sections of this country will vie in respect to their efficient Commander-in chief.

Elect him, my friends, and all the predictions of the ancient prophets will be fulfilled. Elect him to this office, and then may we declare with Livingston, "This is the noblest work of our lives."

SPEECH OF J. W. KITCH,

SECONDING THE NOMINATION OF U. S. CONN.⁷

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—In great political crises like the present, while the masses stirred up by the never ceasing clamor of unprincipled demagogues, are struggling for local supremacy, often then do we lose sight of our own, and the best interests of a great nation.

Never are men apt to act so incautious and unwise as they do when in the midst of a great national conflict. True efficiency and merit then sink beneath the waves of factional strife, and the excited and maddened populace is apt to work only for personal aggrandizement.

Then it is that those who boast to all men that they are the main cog-wheels in the intricate political machinery of the universe, in make for themselves glittering short-lived reputations, and often succeed in punishing their weak-kneed friends for careless "Monkeying with the political buzz-saw." But there are times when demagogism, and the concentrated products of purely political cerebrums are trampled under foot, and these professed politicians whose corky structures make up their floating qualities, slink away

into harmless oblivion, unnoticed and unremembered, save as mere mementoes of the self-assumed greatness of bygone days.

Once more are we called upon to use our good judgments and our combined powers for the promotion of another much needed national reform. The old "Ship of State," for twenty years or more manned by friends of pretension, but enemies at heart, is fast becoming a total wreck.

Tired of relying longer upon a stereotyped catalogue of broken promises, the people are anxiously awaiting the action of the only party to which they can ever look with any assurance of protection. It now only remains for that party to retain the confidence of the masses by acting wisely' and as sure as the sun rises on election day, victory will crown its standard.

While it goes before the people with a declaration of principles founded upon the eternal doctrines of right and justice, it must also act with discretion in the selection of a party leader. Seated here, four hundred representatives of the grandest constituency in the world, we are about to make this important choice.

Never in the history of our country, has an organization come before the people blessed with such an abundance of first class presidential timber, as that gracing the list from which we are about to select the next Chief Magistrate. There is no question but that we will make a good choice. There is none other on the roll from which we choose.

But at a time like the present, good alone will not suffice. He must be the best, and only the best fitted person, who is to lead us in this tirade against the wily and unprincipled hosts opposing us.

Therefore, while I compliment the favorites of Illinois, Michigan, Colorado and Virginia, New York and the nation would never forgive me if I did not second the nomination of the "Hoosier-plow-boy," the matchless orator, the unflinching statesman and the best man,—"Uncle Sam" Conn, of Indiana.

My candidate lays no claim to much of this world's goods; neither is he backed up by monopolies and unprincipled rail-road corporations, but reared amid the surroundings of the humble walks of life, he has gone from the farm to the district school, from there to the college, and with name untarnished, emerged into the more arduous duties of public life, until he stands before us to-day,—poor in gold, but rich in integrity, charity, intellectual ability, and all that goes to make up a true and noble man.

Without further comment, I ask you again to honor U. S. Conn by making him president and you may be assured he will honor the position by making a good one.

SPEECH OF LEWIS PRATHER,

SECONDING THE NOMINATION OF THE HON. A. J. HITT, OF VIRGINIA.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW DELEGATES:—I greet you with fraternal regard and bow to the majesty of the American people. The sight of

this assembly is inspiring and its duty sublime. You have come from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the snowy peaks of Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico, delegated with the highest honored authority to name the next Chief Executive of the American Republic. You are to select a chief with powers mightier than a monarch, yet limited by a constitution. One who regards American citizenship as second only to citizenship in the celestial realm of Eternal Bliss. One who will ever keep the pinnions of our National Emblem stretched till 'twill be impossible for an American citizen to escape their protection on this terrestrial sphere.

Your choice should be one who believes, that to protect the rights of American citizens, the honor and dignity of the American Flag, and to preserve that proud station which our country holds among the nations of the world, our navy should be equipped till it surpasses that of the once boasted Mistress of the Sea. That to preserve the financial honor and credit of our country our national debt must be paid and paid in full. That public office is a public trust, and civil service the best means of security and stability of a good government. One to guard the National Treasury against all corporations and jobbers, and hold the public lands as a sacred heritage for the happy homes of actual settlers. One whose mighty arm will push polygamy into the sea, and forever prohibit serfs and the Mongolian race from our shores. One who will sanction all well directed efforts to acquire new territory that America may ever be a home for the oppressed, the brave and the free.

By former administaations the farmer and laborer have been neglected; but our infant industries have been rocked in the cradle of protection for more than one hundred years, and are not yet able to stand alone. And, unless there is a change in our government, a century hence will still see them reeling on their cartilaginous limbs. Your choice should be one who believes that the burden of taxation, like the rains of heaven, should fall impartially on the mountains of Pennsylvania and the corn fields of Illinois; that labor should be protected, but not with a tariff. Give back to labor the protection the Almighty gave it, and monopoly will loose its power, and poverty, its rags; that a tariff for any other purpose than revenue only, is a crime, a robbery, an imposition upon the rights, intelligence, liberty and freedom of the American people.

You have a man presented to this convention; a man who possesses all that is noble and good. One to whom the humblest son or daughter of Adam's fallen race can look as a kind and affectionate parent. His heart will ever be with the American people. 'Twill go with you to the clatter and din of machinery, down into the dark shafts of the mines, through the golden harvest fields, to the cotton fields of the sunny south; and, when the frost is on the vine, to the rustle of the corn and the sound of the axe in the forest. The American Eagle, with outstretched wings, cherishing the immortal names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, Virginia's illustrious sons,

and today, perched on the dome of Virginia's capitol, he mingles his screams with the cry of sixty millions of people, "Give us therefore, oh, give us another of the Old Dominion's sons!" Therefore, I, in the name of all that is good and great, in the name of the American people, in the name of the National Normal party, and in behalf of the state of Connecticut, second the nomination of A. J. Hitt, of Virginia.

SPEECH OF S. THOMPSON,
SECONDING THE NOMINATION OF JOHN MCCOLLOCH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW DELEGATES :—The success of the National Normal party in the coming contest depends upon the unanimity with which our candidate is presented to the constituency of the land. With hordes of capitalists, monopolists, and political tricksters against us, we can not hope to be successful, unless the candidate, whom we this day nominate, possesses a broad intellectual development, a comprehensive knowledge of the machinery of this government, a magnanimous soul, and, at the same time, commands the undivided support of every delegate in this convention. The lamp of experience has taught us that it takes an unbroken phalanx to achieve a political victory. May we profit by the past. The man, whom the people of this great nation demand, is one whose every idea is purely American; one who is the living exponent of justice and equality; one who is willing to sacrifice self-aggrandizement for the best interest of the country; one who favors our protective tariff system—a system that has developed and diversified our home industries until today we are the mightiest of all nations; one who believes in the supremacy of the law; one who is opposed to the shot-gun policy, the tissue ballot, and political intimidation. Such a man is John McColloch, of Illinois, the nomination of whom I wish to second.

With the name of the immortal Lincoln; with the name of the Napoleon of America, U. S. Grant; with the name of the universally admired patriotic union soldier, J. A. Logan, and with the name of the greatest living American statesman, J. G. Blaine, the name of John McColloch is destined to shine in gorgeous splendor. Give us Illinois' favorite son as a candidate and victory will perch upon our banners; and "The stars and stripes in triumph shall wave, o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." Kentucky may be proud of her John G. Carlisle; Ohio may be proud of her John Sherman; Missouri may be proud of her John W. Noble; Pennsylvania may be proud of her John Wanamaker, but Illinois, the garden spot of the West, is proud of her John McColloch.

SIXTH SESSION.

Valparaiso, Ind., July 28, 1889.

Convention called to order and the minutes read and approved.

The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice J. N. Roe, to President W. A. McVey and Vice President U. S. Conn.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

Delivered by W. A. McVey before the Normal National Convention, after his election to the Presidency of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS :—Once more in the exercise of your sovereign power you have defined the rights of a free people. Rights wrested from tyranny by the strong arm of war, and even grander than these, rights wrested from ignorance by reason—the weapon of to-day. It well behooves him whom you have so highly honored as to entrust with the keeping of these sacred treasures to discuss the plans by which he hopes to do so. Delinquent indeed would he be who would dare to assume such a trust guided only by his own counsels.

A retrospective glance, not only discloses a development of which we may feel a just pride but also can never fail to suggest improvements for the future. A little over one hundred years ago, our nation, feeling the strength of union, undismayed by the ominous rumblings of defeated monarchy, boldly essayed to show the world that intelligent people could govern themselves. Our constitution, the grand charter of our liberties, having been submitted for popular approval, the nation commenced that march of progress that has made us the first power in the world.

Our territory at first a fragment, now includes all that is desirable in the American continent. Consisting as it does of mountain, valley and plain, each inviting the citizen to prosperity, the mountain with its vast stores of ore, the valley with its rich farming lands, and the plain with its boundless pastures. Surely the world presents no grander stage than this upon which a nation might enact the role of greatness.

The populations that formed states in the early period of our national existence are now reduplicated in the hundreds of cities that are continually giving us new examples of their enterprise.

Steam as compared with sails and horses, shows our inland commerce to have kept pace with territory and population in their wonderful growth. We no longer have any excuse for not becoming acquainted with not only the products but the people of the various sections of our common country, thereby increasing that mutual respect so essential to national strength and unity.

The century just passed will always reflect glory upon those noble men who sacrificed all for their fellow-man. A study of the early struggles of the Republic can never fail to arouse a patriotism and love of harmony that shall sustain the nation in every danger and unite the citizens in every difference of opinion respecting governmental affairs. So it is, the practice of celebrating by large gatherings from every section of the Union, the many centenaries of this year is a commendable one in all respects and has been and will be the means of teaching our foreign-born citizens not only the true meaning of freedom but a just respect for the laws of their adopted country. From recognizing in other men noble qualities men learn nobility.

But a glance must suffice for the past, it is in the present we live and in the present we must act. We must not while contemplating the splendor of the nation as a nation, forget the individual citizen. It should never be forgotten that to the citizen this nation owes every attribute of its greatness. His prosperity is the nation's prosperity, his contentment is the nation's peace, his liberty is the nation's freedom.

We have millions of contented citizens, and I am sorry to add, millions to whom prosperity is something ever striven for, never attained. We have states in which the majority of the population, though the best of citizens, are continually goaded to acts of desperation by an aggregated wealth, the existence of which is made possible through a system that takes from one to give to another. Laws to be just should give the greatest good to the greatest number. Our farming section contain the greatest number of the most worthy and industrious citizens of the nation, yet too often the only legacy the farmer can bequeath his offspring is a mortgage on the old home. Nor is the farmer the only citizen who feels the deep irony of a "government for the people," when by "the people" is meant but a class and that a class well able to care for its own interests; the merchant through whose exertion the nation becomes respected abroad and united at home, keenly feels the restraining grasp of a government which restricts the number of whom he shall buy and to whom he shall sell. I have always contended that with equality of responsibility should go equality of benefits. If this government has knowingly compelled one citizen to contribute toward its support but one penny more than his just share it has assumed a power not granted by the constitution and never delegated to it by the people.

Believing the country to have ample natural resources backed by thousands of miles of ocean expanse on either side, to give, if wished, complete independence of any foreign power as also all necessary encouragement to enterprise among its citizens, I shall co-operate with Congress in such a revision of the tariff laws as in its judgment shall gradually obliterate everything in them at present sectional. Every act of this revision should be preceded by calm and deliberate discussion and in this discussion, some obvious facts which heretofore have not received the attention merited by truth, should be given a place. Among these I cite you to the constitution which reads;

“The Congress shall have power:—I. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.”

No system having for its avowed object the exclusion, partially or wholly, of the article taxed can be made to conform with this section of the constitution.

In the discussion of the tariff moreover it is our plain duty to profit by past experience, carefully studied. Too often mere succession of events has been taken as implying the relation of cause and effect. That prosperity has attended the nation as a whole can never be adduced as evidence of correct principles in our tariff legislation, except to those who unthinkingly accept any doctrine couched in pleasing terms. The further fact it might also be well to bear in mind, that the American working-man for whom it is said the Protective System is a benefit is to-day in many places asking for alms, his place taken by that class of foreigners whose inhuman acts in robbing the dead the banks of the Conemaugh still re-echo. We cannot overlook the fact that these men could not maintain their foothold on our shores if not protected by monopolies which our unsound tariff laws are continually supplying with new means of life. Finally let action in this matter be sure yet deliberate that capital now calculating upon government bounty as an item of its increase, may by more healthy and legitimate exertion, make good the deficit.

Our system of internal revenue casting, as it does, its burden upon habits of our people which to say the least add nothing to the national character, may well be continued and the income derived from this source applied to the payment of the interest on the national debt until such time as the Funding Act shall make it possible to reduce the principal.

Combinations of capital for the purpose of controlling prices are, and should be dealt with as, conspiracies against the welfare of the nation. Extortion is as much a crime when practiced by numbers as when practiced by an individual.

The men forming these combinations know well that under our government the terms, state and people are synonymous and that any act on their part working to the detriment of the people or any considerable part thereof, is a blow directly aimed at the state. The state should and will resent this insult to its sovereignty and no amount of assumed indignation or reiteration of false principles will defer its slow but sure action. Though the state can never feel but deeply injured at the lack of patriotism that would allow any of its citizens by their wealth to work its destruction, it can never feel but grateful to those public spirited citizens who by the union of their resources have simultaneously worked its material advancement and their own interests.

Capital has, inherently, an independence that places labor at a disadvantage in every struggle the latter makes to maintain its own. The principle that should guide legislation in its efforts to harmonize capital and labor can be found in the constitution which guarantees every citizen equality before the law. The perfection of this equality is the ideal to be reached. A step in the direction of perfect equality should be the enactment of stringent laws guarding the right of suffrage, which combined with a vigorous enforcement of the same cannot fail to give affairs such an aspect as will present a solution of many of the questions continually arising. The women of our land have in the last one hundred years made such progress in the knowledge of governmental affairs as to prepare us all for their demand of a just recognition by the government, which to deny them would be an act of rank injustice. It is only through the co-operation of all the citizens of this country that the future of the Republic can be so shaped as to become a lasting heritage to posterity.

No republic can endure which places gain first and morality last. No friend of the liquor traffic claims it to be a moral agent. If it is not, its influence must be felt in a contrary direction. This is undoubtedly the case, but this influence, acting as it has from time immemorial, has proven itself one of the great forces that man can to a certain extent regulate but has always failed to annihilate. The traffic clearly falls under the great law of supply and demand. Experience teaches us that an unyielding interference with this great law will prove disaster in every instance. This is a lesson that has cost the nation dearly and should now be applied in practice. So long as the demand for intoxicants exists that demand will create a supply. But we can and should curtail the baneful influence of this traffic by legislation. We can hold it responsible for the damage it works. We can hold it as amendable to the law as other and more honorable enterprises.

Polygamy is another standing menace to morality that should receive prompt and decisive action at the hands of Congress. It is true the constitution guarantees religious liberty, but it in no way sanctions crime. An intelligent people have the undoubted right to distinguish between crime and religion. Let us crush crime, respect religion.

This republic has never laid itself liable to the charge of ingratitude, and it is to be hoped never will. If an ungrateful individual is hateful, what shall be said of our ungrateful nation? Years have rolled by since the alarm of the nation's peril called defenders from every hill and dale but the story is still fresh of how youths of tender years, impelled by the loyalty of their young hearts, braved every danger for their friends and firesides. The story will never grow old of how the merchant, the mechanic, the laboring man and the man of means, side by side learned the art of war to defend their country and forgot it while crowning her with garlands of peace and prosperity. But years have come and gone, a quarter of a century has past and age with chilling hand has marked the veterans with wounds that

will never heal. Let it be told with the deeds of their heroism, that their country made the rolls, containing the honored names of those needing her aid, sacred documents in which the imposter could find no place.

Believing that duty to country should stand before fealty to party, I shall endeavor to so enforce the civil service law as to be in accord with the spirit animating its framers. Happily very many of the abuses which gave rise to the civil service law, no longer exist in the service, but until the civil officers of this government become fully cognizant of the fact that they are public servants not party servants, our civil service shall not have reached the high degree of excellence that should characterize the service of a great nation. The business of the nation cannot and must not be neglected for affairs of local politics. The nation can well afford to lose any party placing patronage before principle.

Persons desiring positions under the government will find it to their advantage to be ready to show conclusive evidence of their capability to fulfill the duties of the position they seek and of their willingness to work in harmony with the policy of the administration.

The general foreign policy of the United States has long been established as one of non-interference in any disturbances not distinctly and intimately affecting the interests of the Republic. We hope to maintain this policy, but it must not be forgotten, that it is not only to the interest of the Republic but its duty to protect its citizens in every clime. Any interference with the rights of our citizens by a foreign power will be considered as an act demanding the most vigorous and energetic action of this government nor will apology without indemnity to the individual sustaining such indignity, be considered sufficient reparation.

The United States has always refrained from any act tending directly or indirectly to the acquisition of power in the Old World and in return expects it to confine its activity to the portions of the New World already in its possession. Any misunderstanding, concerning the boundaries of these possessions, we are willing to adjust in such a spirit of concession as will ensure a continuance of the friendly relation we so much desire to foster, but we can not consider, as subject to arbitration, boundaries already defined in existing treaties. And in the interpretation of these treaties we shall take existing custom, in the territory or sea in controversy, as important evidence.

To the Republic of France, in her present rejoicing over the continued supremacy of democratic principles, the United States sends fraternal greetings and well wishes for the future. The most favorable sign that has as yet arisen of this nations intellectual development is in the frequent expressions of sympathy by its citizen for the oppressed wherever found. This surely points to the fact the American nation can no longer be charged with being so engrossed in the acquirement of wealth as to forget its duty to humanity. So it is, when I see Congress expressing the hope that Ireland having overcome oppression, shall take her place amid the bright constellation

of republics, I feel that our own dear land, the land of the stars and stripes' has taken a move onward and upward. Further indications that we are outliving the intellectual thralldom of superstition and prejudice, are found in the fact that the fields of science, literature and art are day by day offering some brighter gem as a reward for the toil of our citizens.

If I read these signs aright, and I ask in this as in all things the guidance of Almighty God, I can see through the dawn of our second century, a nation united, prosperous and free.

SPEECH OF U. S. CONN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—Now as this new Party is ushered into the arena for political combat, and is about to take up the reins of government all nations will observe the result of its existence, and comment upon its merits.

With but few exceptions it has been the almost universal custom of political parties to advocate such principles as have an outward appearance of fairness but which internally are as corrupt as their advocates. Promises have been made that never were carried into execution, and as a result the confidence of the people in the government has been greatly weakened. We have seen the condition of our laborer constantly growing worse and worse ; that great monster, intemperance, has been hurling his darts at the very heart of our nation, yet no decisive step has been taken by our government to put matters in a better condition.

Our condition will continue to grow worse until a party gains control of our government that will stand up for right and in spite of all opposition will not sacrifice principle for policy.

During the century of our existence under our present government, we have had many different political parties advocating widely different views of government. Some were created for a purpose grand and noble, others for mere policy. Yet they all have come and gone like a dream. The fact that old things pass away and are superseded by the new is as true in politics as other affairs.

The parties that we now have were created for a certain purpose. They have both succeeded in accomplishing their end, and are now about to resign their position to the Great National Normal Party.

The Democratic party came into existence during the early part of this century. It advocated those principles that were most useful to our government at that time. The result was that it gained possession of the government, grew and reached the acme of its political splendor in the days of the grand old Jackson. Since that time it has been in its declining years. Now like an old man with tottering steps and wrecked constitution, it is waiting

for that summons that shall call it from this scene of action and say, "Well done thou good and faithful, enter into the joys of thy Master." The only use of which it can be the remainder of its existence is to serve its fond admirers as a memento of past usefulness.

Less than half a century ago the Republican party began to be recognized as one of the political factions of this country. It, like the Democratic party, had a mission to fulfill. It has accomplished this and is now practically dead. Its leaders not considering that the demands of the nation today are not what they were half a century ago, insist upon the same principles that our forefathers did. Now in view of the fact that it is only an agitator of dead issues, and will soon be superseded in government by the National Normal Party, it is but fair to presume that the Republican party will gradually pine away and likewise give up the ghost. It is to be hoped, however, that its leaders under the congenial influence of Normal politics and government will come to see the great political problem aright and have a more correct conception of their duty toward the nation.

What we need is a government to make just and equitable laws; a government composed of men who will, if necessary, sacrifice their own personal interest for the benefit of the people. When such a state of affairs is brought about, then by the aid of the principles advocated by the National Normal Party, we shall be able to place our citizens more nearly on the same level. Then we shall see the protection of our laborer become a reality and the conflict between labor and capital will be a thing of the past. Then we shall have a period of prosperity that will surpass any period we have yet experienced in our history. Then our nation will be one great harmonious whole, and down the rippling stream of time the "Old Ship of State" can be safely piloted past the rugged rocks of dissension by our leader.

The following cabinet officers were recommended by the President :

Secretary of State, J. J. McManiman, of Illinois.
 Secretary of Treasury, F. P. Manly, of Minnesota.
 Secretary of War, A. Haley, of Illinois.
 Secretary of Interior, J. M. Dower, of Iowa.
 Secretary of Navy, M. H. Holcomb, of Michigan.
 Attorney General, O. K. Wheelock, of Ohio.
 Postmaster General, Sarah McNulty, of Wisconsin.
 Secretary of Agriculture, T. F. Donovan, of Illinois.

The Convention having performed the duty for which it was organized, on motion, adjourned sine die.

C. McCARTHY, Chairman,
 E. M. KIDDER, Secretary.

W. C. LETHERMAN, Druggist, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Cigars.

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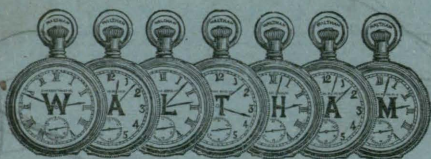
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