Souvenir Programme

National Republican Convention

Held at Chicago, Ill. June 19th, 1888
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The Following Rules for the Government of Conventions are Generally Adopted with Slight Modifications.

Rule 1. This Convention shall consist of a number of delegates from each state equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and two delegates from each Territory and two from the District of Columbia.

Rule 2. This Convention shall be governed by the general parliamentary law, taking Cushing’s Manual for authority except so far as otherwise provided in the following rules.

Rule 3. When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the Convention, the question shall then be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

Rule 4. Upon all subjects before the Convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order, and next the Territories and District of Columbia.

Rule 5. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the common resolutions is acted upon and the report of the Committee on resolutions shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Rule 6. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded, the same shall be taken by States, Territories and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, in the order heretofore stated.

Rule 7. In making the nominations for President and Vice-President, in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it appears at the close of any roll call, that any candidate has received a majority of all the votes to which the Convention by the call of the National Committee is entitled, the President of the Convention shall announce the question to be, “shall the nomination of the Candidate be made unanimous.”
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**RULE 8.** In the record of the vote by States, the vote of each State, Territory and District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman, and in case the vote of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate, or for or against any proposition; but if exception is taken by any delegate to the correctness of such announcement by the Chairman of his delegation the President of the Convention shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called, and the result shall be recorded in accordance with the votes individually given.

**RULE 9.** No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the Convention, except in the presentation of names of Candidates.

**RULE 10.** A Republican National Committee shall be appointed to consist of one member from each State, Territory and District of Columbia. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory and the District of Columbia, shall name through its Chairman, a person to act as member of such Committee, provided that no person shall be a member of the Committee who is not eligible as a member of the Electoral College. Said Committee shall issue the call for the meeting of the National Convention six months at least before the time fixed for said meeting, and each Congressional District in the United States shall elect its delegates to the National Convention in the same way as the nominations of delegates to Congress is made, and said National Convention shall prescribe the mode of electing the delegates for the District of Columbia. An alternate delegate for each delegate to the National Convention to act in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same way and at the same time as the delegate is elected. Delegates at large for each State and their alternates shall be elected by State Conventions in their respective states.

**RULE 11.** All resolutions relating to the platform shall be referred to the Committee on resolutions without debate.
TWENTY years ago the majority of the furniture sold in Chicago was made in the East, and thither the Chicago furniture dealer used to make semi-annual pilgrimages to lay in his stock. Then the entire product of the furniture factories of this city scarcely exceeded half a million dollars in value. But "the times are changed." Last year according to a report made at a recent meeting of the Furniture Manufacturers Association, Chicago manufactured and sold nearly EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLARS worth of Furniture, which exceeds the product of any other city in the Union; and one-third of this amount was shipped to Eastern cities and towns. Now the leading Eastern dealers make regular visits to Chicago to buy furniture. How many citizens of Chicago realize the remarkably rapid progress of the manufacturing interests of their own city?

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO., Wabash Avenue and Washington St., have been largely instrumental—and may properly be called the pioneers—in the translocation of this industry. The Company are now making furniture of the VERY HIGHEST grade, and having recently taken a new departure in the matter of prices, are selling goods on ONE-HALF THEIR FORMER MARGINS.
WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Walter Quintin Gresham was born in a log cabin near Lanesville, in Harrison County, Indiana, on the 17th of March, 1832. He received only an ordinary education, but came to the practice of his profession, the law, with that strength of constitution, and that rugged independence of mind which a youth spent in a city among the conventionally outlined thoroughfares, the castes and classes, the rich that badly live and the poor that barely live, seldom produces. He opened his office in Indianapolis and for a time attracted no especial notice. But the outbreak of the war afforded an opportunity for the display of the talents which had until then been exercised with a too well-rounded excellence to arouse the sporadic admiration which is called distinction. Gresham enlisted as a Private in the Thirty-eighth Indiana. He was immediately made its Lieutenant Colonel. He first saw service at Shiloh; then he aided in the siege of Corinth; at Vicksburg he met Grant, on whose recommendation he received a Brigadier's commission, which made him conspicuous enough to furnish a mark for one of the enemy's sharpshooters while with Sherman before Atlanta. The ball struck his left leg below the knee and the Judge still walks with a cane in consequence. After the war General Gresham again took up the law. But the United States District Judgeship in Southern Indiana became vacant in 1869. He was tendered the position and accepting it made the magnificent record of never having a decision reversed during the twelve years he was on the bench. His name was subsequently proposed as a member of Garfield's Cabinet, but that President was compelled by circumstances to modify his intention and Gresham was not tendered the position. The story is told, however, afterwards while holding court at Indianapolis a boy brought him a dispatch. It read: "Arthur has appointed you Postmaster-General. What shall I say for you?" The Judge read the thing over and calling the boy said softly: 'I think your manager has made a mistake. This is not for me. But it is important. Take it back and say I think there is a mistake. Don't show it to anyone and be sure not to lose it." The manager laughed and sent word that there was no mistake. So the Judge adjourned court and concluded to think it over. Postmaster General Gresham was one of the most original and valued members of Arthur's Cabinet. He was essentially a reformer. He instituted innovations which electrified the barnacles of the circumlocution office. But in October, 1884, he grew restless under the strain of executive office, complaining that the work was not congenial. "Take the Treasury Portfolio" said the President, "if only for a few weeks; Drummond is going to retire and you shall have that Judgeship, if you will take it" That determined Mr. Gresham. He was made Secretary of the Treasury, and a few weeks later, on Judge Drummond's retiring, was appointed that gentleman's successor as Judge of the United States Circuit Court. In that position he has since remained. As a jurist, Gresham is distinguished by the directness and accuracy of his perceptions, the absolute fairness of his rulings, and his utter unconsciousness of the standing, character or wealth of parties or counsel. His recent decision in the matter of the C., B. & Q. strike has made him not a few friends among the adherents of the laborers; and his action in the matter of the receivership of the "Wabash system" merited the approbation of everyone perhaps except Jay Gould.
Constitutional and Political History

OF THE

United States of America.

BY DR. H. VON HOLST.

[From the International Review.]

The work is not so flattering to our national vanity as De Tocqueville’s “Democracy in America,” but it is much more profound and thorough, and in like proportion more valuable. It is the most valuable work on the subject which has yet been written.

[From the New York Herald.]

We feel that we have done but scant justice to the great quantity of valuable thoughts and information, which this thorough, original and suggestive book contains.

[From the Central Law Journal.]

No student of the American political system can afford to be unacquainted with it. It is rich in historic materials and abounds with profound reflections.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

We doubt if any writer, native here, could have given to his countrymen so clear, so impartial, so severely judicious an exposition of the subject treated.

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CALLAGHAN & COMPANY,

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114 Monroe Street,

CHICAGO.
The active political career of Mr. Depew can be given in a few words. He took the stump for Fremont in 1856 and for Lincoln in 1860. He was elected to the Assembly of New York in 1861, and was chosen Secretary of State in 1863 at the age of twenty-nine by a majority of 30,000. He declined a renomination, declined an offer of the mission to Japan, just missed being made Collector of the Port of New York, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until 1872, when he ran for Lieutenant Governor on the Liberal Republican ticket and was defeated. In 1881 his name was prominent in the balloting for United States Senator in the struggle following the resignation of Conkling and Platt, but was withdrawn to avoid the dead-lock which threatened. In 1884 he might have been made Senator had he wished it, but he did not, for in the meanwhile fortune had brought him a more desirable position. As early as 1866 Depew had attracted the favorable notice of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who in that year appointed him attorney for the Harlem Road. Three years later the young man was attorney for the whole New York Central System, and in 1875 was made a director and general counsel for the system, then almost as large as now. Upon the reorganization in 1882 he was made second Vice-President, and when President Rutter died Depew became the official head of the Vanderbilt roads. That was better than being a United States Senator. Mr. Depew was born in Peekskill on the 23d of April, 1834. He was graduated from Yale in 1856. He has always been a graceful talker and has come to be known of late as the best after-dinner speaker in America. But in spite of this his words are listened to gravely on grave subjects, and his humor knows to illumine without lightening his opinions.
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GENERAL PHILIP SHERIDAN.

Sheridan's is a character perhaps more tempting to the novelist than the historian. Impetuous, passionate, bold, stubborn, he has hewn a career full of romantic exploit and exciting adventure. We have all heard of the captain, who when addressed in course of cross-examination as "soldier" objected saying "pardon not soldier, I am an officer if you please," and to whom the irreverent lawyer began again "well then officer who is no soldier, etc." Sheridan reversed this. He tried hard to be an officer, but when the fight got fast and furious, it was no use, and down into the midst of it he would rush, seeming to grow large and mighty with the swelling of his infuriate order, riding excitedly along the front of the lines, encouraging them that fought, and deluging the laggards with a very niagria of strange oaths. Stone River, Chickamungo, Chattanooga, Cedar Run, Five Forks, bear vehement testimony that he was pecumintely a "fighting general." He had been of that kind always and at West Point they called him the "best natured and most belligerent cadet" in the place indeed, his belligerency there came near costing him his dismissal without a commission. According to the best authority we can come at Sheridan's parents came from the North of Ireland and settled in Perry County, Ohio, where Sheridan was born in 1831. He received a good common school education, but the family necessities forced him to manual labor and at seventeen he was driving a water cart to sprinkle the streets of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1848 however he was most unexpectedly appointed to West Point by the the Congressman from his district who had noticed the lad and taken an interest in him. His career at the Military Academy was of a piece with the rest of his life—much to force his friends to love him heartily and forgive him constantly. However he got through and was made Second Lieutenant of Infantry by Brevet. In May and June 1855 Lieut. Sheridan was in command of Fort Wood in New York Harber, but in July he was ordered to San Francisco in charge of a body of recruits. There he shortly after distinguished himself for bravery at the battle of the Cascades against the Yokima Indians. He was presently placed in command of the Indian Reservation of the Coast Range and employed his time for a year in keeping the Conquill Indians about Yakim Bay quiet and in building the post of Yombill. He was called to the East in 1861 and through the resignation of many of the Southern officers of the army found himself made captain of the Thirteenth Infantry, a part of Sherman's regiment. He was ordered to Jefferson Barracks and made Acting Chief Quartermaster, At length fate kindly made him Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, a regiment of volunteers. His first conspicuous exploit thereafter was at Boonville where he defeated Chalmers and was made Brigadier General. After Stone river he found himself a Major General, and at Chattanooga he caught Grant's attention and was put in command of all the forces along the Potomac. From that time his career has become a matter of National History. Sheridan remained in the service after the war and not long since, through the retirement of General Sherman became Lieutenant General of the Army. He is at present living in Washington.
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JOSEPH ROSWELL HAWLEY.

SENATOR HAWLEY was born in Stewarts ville, North Carolina, October 31st, 1826. His family moved to Connecticut in 1837, and he was graduated from Hamilton College, New York in 1847. He studied law at Cazenovia, New York, and Farmington, Connecticut and commenced practice in Hartford September 1st, 1850. In 1857 he gave up his profession to become editor of the Hartford Evening Press. But four years later he enlisted in the First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers and was commissioned a captain. After serving three months he undertook recruiting service for the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers of which he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and successively Colonel in 1862, Brigadier General in 1864 and Brevet Major General in 1865. In 1866 he was mustered out of the army and elected Governor of Connecticut, which office he held for one year. Then he again took up newspaper work as editor of the Hartford Courant. In 1868 he was president of the National Republican Convention which nominated Grant; and in 1873 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress to succeed James L. Strong, deceased. A re-election brought him into the Forty-third Congress and he was made chairman of the committee on the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. He was elected to the United States Senate from Connecticut in 1881 and again in 1887, so that he holds a seat in that body at the present time. In the last National Republican Convention he received thirteen votes on every ballot but the last, on which he had fifteen. That was not a sufficient number to elect at that Convention but it may have been an entering wedge which shall rive the oak at the gathering in Chicago this year. If Senator Hawley’s successful management of the Centennial Exhibition is to be taken as a proof of ability for finance, he would seem a not altogether unsuitable candidate at this time when the tariff question is agitating the country. That is eminently a question of good business management, despite the pathetic howlings to the passions of the workingmen.
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JAMES G. BLAINE.

On the 31st day of January, 1830, in the little town of West Brownsville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Blaine was born.

His father had not a little property in land, but the mineral wealth of it was still close-locked, and the family was large. The education of the sons was not neglected; however, and after considerable preparatory instruction, Mr. Blaine entered Washington College, from which he received a diploma in 1847. Returning to Pennsylvania he studied law for a while, and then for two years taught at the institution for the blind in Philadelphia. In 1854 Mr. Blaine moved to Augusta, Maine, and purchased a half interest in the Kennebec Journal, of which he became editor. He rapidly rose into prominence, and in 1856 was delegate to the first National Republican Convention, that which nominated Fremont for the Presidency. Next year Blaine enlarged his editorial functions, by assuming the charge of the Portland Advertiser. And the next year found him in the State Legislature, where he was kept by annual re-elections until 1862. Then he was elected to Congress. Some of his earliest important work there is seen in the provision of the fourteenth amendment, apportioning representatives according to population instead of according to voters, as at first proposed, and in "Blaine's amendment" to the Reconstruction Act of 1867. At the National Republican Convention of 1876 Mr. Blaine came within twenty-eight votes of the nomination for the Presidency. When Senator Morrill resigned to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, Blaine was appointed in his place, and the next winter the legislature elected him for the full term. At the National Republican Convention of 1880, on the first ballot Blaine received 284 votes, but the combination for Garfield defeated him. He was, however, made Garfield's Secretary of State, an office which he held only until the 19th of December, 1881. That has thus far been the end of his official career. He was nominated for President at the Republican Convention of 1884, but was defeated at the polls by 1064 votes.
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112 and 114 Fifth Ave., Chicago.
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Burlington, was born at Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. Unlike so many of the men now prominent in politics, therefore, he has made his career among the scenes that knew his boyhood. His education was received either at the common schools of the State or from a private tutor, excepting that he studied law, with what success may be guessed from the fact that he has now pending about fourteen cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. From 1854 to 1859, with the single year 1856 taken out, he was a member of the State Legislature, and during three of the years named was Speaker of the House. From that body he progressed to the State Senate, of which he was President pro tem in 1861 and 1862. In the winter of 1865-6, Solomon Foot, then United States Senator from Vermont, died, and Edmunds was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, taking his seat April 5, 1866. When the Legislature met, the Governor's selection was confirmed, and since then Edmunds has been kept continuously in the office by four consecutive re-elections. His constituents seem well satisfied with the service their representative gives them. And rightly, for he has never been without an honorable place in the Senate. Its most important committees have been thought not too high for his labors, and for a while he was the presiding officer. In 1876 he was a member of the Electoral Commission. To those who admire pure intellect, there may be a commendation in the sobriquet he has merited of "The Iceberg." Unless sooner terminated by death or the Presidency his term of office as Senator will expire March 3, 1893.
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**Totals:** 506

**About things don’t read an “organ” read THE DAILY NEWS.**