THE DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the National Convention at Chicago.

First Day.

The fourteenth Democratic National Convention convened in the Exposition Building, at Chicago, on Tuesday, July 8, and was called to order at 12:40 p. m. by Chairman William H. Barnum, of the National Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Duncan C. Marquis. On motion of Chairman Barnum, Hon. Richard B. Hubbard of Texas, was unanimously chosen Temporary Chairman.

Gov. Hubbard delivered a twenty-minutes' speech upon assuming the chair. He said:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention of the Union—I am profoundly grateful for the confidence which you have reposed in me in ratifying the nomination of the National Executive Committee, who have done your bidding for the last four years, by your authority. I accept it, my fellow Democrats, not as a tribute to the humble citizen, to your fellow Democrat who speaks to you to-day, but rather as a compliment to the great State from which I come—a State which, more than any other American State, is absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber of its being. In its early days and struggles thither came to our relief, as the winds sweep across the sea, men of Illinois and New York; men of Maine and New England; men of Georgia, and along the coast, gave their lives at the Alamo and San Jacinto for Texas.

I can only recall in the brief moments which I shall detain you the fact that our neighboring sister State—her women, her glorious Spartan women—sent to us the twin cannon that won the best, the glorious victory at San Jacinto. But above all that, I accept it as a tribute to the fact, my fellow Democrats, that Texas, with our 2,000,000 people, gladly at each recurring election, places in the ballot-box unawed over 100,000 Democratic majority. Fellow Democrats, we have met upon an absorbing occasion. The occasion would not justify me, nor demand that I should attempt to speak to you of the party's great history and its distinguishing principles through two-thirds of the most glorious history of our country. I could not stop to discuss if I would its magnificent policies of progress; the path it has taken in battling for our country, its prowess, its territory, and its wealth. I can only say to you to-day in brief that the Democratic party, in all essential elements, is the same as it was when founded by the framers of our Constitution, nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men die as leaves in autumn, but the principles underlying Democracy are eternal. As an underlying principle of free government the right of representation and taxation go hand in hand; economy in the administration of its government placing the burden upon the millions who constitute her countrymen. These and others are principles underlying the Democratic party which cannot perish from the earth, though their authors be dead. I thank God, fellow-citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day in adherence, confidence, and zeal as much a party organization for aggressive warfare as when the banners of victory were perched upon our heads. Democratic fellow-citizens, since the war the Democratic party has resumed its control and its power. It has your House of Representatives, and but for treason stalking in the Senate chamber we would have that, too. We have had the Presidency, too—but with impious hand—the hand of robbery—our rights were stricken down at the ballot-box, and through perjury and bribery and corruption, men uttering falsehood through pale lips and chattering teeth, in the very temple of liberty, stole the Presidency from this country. Some of the men who participated in it have passed beyond the river and stand to a give an account of their stewardship. But history will not lie when it recalls the vote announced in the Senate chamber in regard to the vote of Louisiana when the law was passed. I remember it. It is the blackest page of our history. They turned their faces and refused to consider the vote, although reeking with ignominy, bribery, and shame. That is a wrong we have met to right. Eight years have passed, that is true; that the law is given over to them, that is true; but the jury in its box, under the Constitution of your State, and the Judge upon the bench, who holds the scales of justice, are even yet with guilty hand upholding the parchment from the Executive of your State, and the innocent may sit in the box and be condemned to death under the sanction of the law. It is what the law writers of civilization for hundreds of years have cursed and condemned as legal murder. So the great sin of that Electoral Commission remains to-day unpunished, and ever will be unavenged so long as the Republican party is in power in this country, and I thank God that there is no statute of limitations running in favor of that crime. And in that connection, my fellow-Democrats, be it said to the credit of the Democratic party, they exhibited none of that spirit of Hotspur, of the pirate, none of that spirit that sought to ingulf this country, fresh as it was upon the heels of a great and fratricidal war. But our great leaders—Tilden and Hendricks—who, with the dignity that comes from heroic statesmen, with the courage of men that love their country better than its pelf or its power, accepted that wrong and endured the fraud and perjury, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear power at the expense of justice. Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal power. We would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks, fresh from Washington uncut—money earned by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the Presidency.

Fellow-Democrats, we want reform. God knows that—not only in the personnel of the men, but as well in the measures of government. We want men there whose very names shall be a platform to this people. We want men there who shall, in all the departments of the Government, in its departments of justice, in its postal affairs, its interior department, everywhere, follow its servants with the watchful eye of ministers of justice, and see that every cent that belongs to the Government shall remain with the Government, and no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due to the Government; that no assessments upon the hundred thousand office holders by the hundreds of millions annually shall be made to go into the corrupt political fund. These, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party gets into power once more.

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The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onslaught and the charge come will be together, and whoever you will nominate of all the great and good names that are before you, from the East to the West, the North to the South, he who stands back in the hour of peril, forsooth beause his own State or himself shall not receive the choice of his heart, is less than a good Democrat, and hardly patriotic in this our country's hour of peril. The Democratic party is a loyal and a Union party. The bloody shirt, in the vulgar parlance of the times, has, at each recurring election, been flaunted in the face of the Southern Democrats, and in your own faces. And with Logan on the ticket I presume it will be again. Blaine could hardly afford it, not having indulged much in that war. They will endeavor to stir up the bad blood of the past. My countrymen, the war is over for a quarter of a century, and they know it. Why, our boys have married the young maidens of the North land, and children born to them since those days; and they will continue to go side by side to the altar, and to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. Why, the boys in the blue and the gray slept together upon a common field of glory! Let their bones alone; they represent the best blood of the land. But, thank God, the good men of all parties have united in the great common progress of our race to forget the memories of the war times.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your attention, and I trust that your forbearance will be extended to me to-day, and what mistakes I shall make you will treat lightly and kindly. And, hoping that success may crown your efforts, and that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day.

After the delivery of Gov. Hubbard's opening speech and the completion of the temporary organization, B. B. Smalley, of Vermont, a member of the National Committee, moved that the rules of former Democratic conventions govern the present one, with the modification that no State shall be allowed to change its vote until after the completion of the roll-call. To this Senator Thomas F. Grady, of New York, offered an amendment providing that the vote of individual delegates shall be the vote of the State in case of challenges. G. V. Menzies, of Indiana, offered an amendment to Mr. Grady's amendment, to the effect that no change of vote be permitted until after the result of the ballot had been announced. This amendment was withdrawn after an animated debate, mainly between John R. Fellows and John Kelly, of New York. Arguments on the question were made by Messrs. Grady, Faulkner, Jacobs, and Cochran, of New York; Judge Doolittle, of Wisconsin; O. W. Powers, of Michigan; Carter H. Harrison, of Illinois; and Clune, of California. A vote was then taken on this attempt to break the unit rule, the result being 532 yeas and 463 nays. The vote on the Grady amendment was as follows:

	Ayes	Noes		Ayes	Noes
Alabama	15	5	Missouri	8	24
Arkansas	..	14	Nebraska	5	5
California	16	..	Nevada	6	..
Colorado	4	2	N. Hampshire	..	8
Connecticut	2	10	New Jersey	14	4
Delaware	6	..	New York	..	72
Florida	2	6	North Carolina	10	12
Georgia	12	12	Ohio	25	21
Illinois	22	22	Oregon	..	6
Indiana	30	..	Pennsylvania	21	39
Iowa	6	20	Rhode Island	..	8
Kansas	3	15	South Carolina	3	14
Kentucky	20	6	Tennessee	17	7
Louisiana	..	16	Texas	12	10
Maine	2	10	Vermont	..	8
Maryland	..	16	Virginia	6	18
Massachusetts	21	7	West Virginia	9	3
Michigan	12	12	Wisconsin	5	17
Minnesota	..	14			
Mississippi	18	..		332	463

The original resolution of Mr. Smalley was then adopted.

A. K. Delaney, of Wisconsin, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the delegation thereof, be appointed to act as Committee on Permanent Organization; that the roll of States be called, and the Chairman of each delegation announce the name of the delegate selected for such committee.

The Chairman—It is the duty of the Committee on Credentials first to determine who are delegates, and then follow the Committees on Permanent Organization and on Platform.

D. R. Francis, of Missouri, offered the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution last offered, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That a Committee on Credentials and a Committee on Permanent Organization be now appointed, the Secretary calling the roll by States, and the Chairmen of the delegations announcing the members of those committees from their respective States.

The Chairman—The question recurs on the resolution offered by Mr. Francis, of Missouri; those in favor of this resolution will say aye. The resolution is adopted.

A Delegate—I move that it would facilitate the business of the convention and save one roll-call for the roll to be called upon the resolutions at once.

The Chairman—I was going to announce that when the roll is called the Chairmen of the delegations will mention the committeemen on credentials and then the committeemen on permanent organization next.

Mr. Hay, of Pennsylvania—I ask that the roll-call be suspended, so that the resolution which I sent up may be read.

The Chairman—The roll-call will be suspended.

The Secretary then read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the delegation thereof, be appointed to report resolutions, and that all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to such committee without debate.

The Chairman—That is offered as an amendment. Those in favor say aye. It is carried. As the resolution is now for the appointment of the three committees, the Chairmen of the different delegations will announce the names and send up the list in writing to the Secretary's desk, the names first of the Committee on Credentials, then of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and lastly of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

A Delegate—To expedite business I would also move at the same time the roll is called a delegate from each State be named as Vice President.

The Chairman—That is the province of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and then it is for the convention to confirm their action.

The Secretary then called the roll with the following result:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Ala.	H. C. Thompson	Miss.	James T. Fant
Arkansas	C. M. Taylor	Missouri	Ed M. Barber
California	M. Schmidt	Nebraska	W. H. Munger
Colorado	J. R. Litchen	Nevada	J. B. Moore
Connecticut	D. M. Real	N. H.	H. W. Parker
Delaware	J. W. Causey	N. J.	C. F. Randolph
Florida	C. H. Smith	N. York	Solomon Scheu
Georgia	W. E. Simmons	N. C.	G. H. Brown, Jr
Illinois	A. J. O'Connor	Ohio	R. J. Shields
Indiana	C. F. McNutt	Oregon	T. L. Potter
Iowa	D. M. Harris	Penn.	R. S. Patterson
Kansas	W. C. Perry	R. I.	J. McGuire, Jr.
Kentucky	Jas. D. White	S. C.	G. G. Patterson
Louisiana	P. Meley	Tennessee	John Slack
Maine	J. F. Rawson	Texas	Silas Hare
Maryland	Wm. Walsh	Verm't	Ames Aldrich
Mass.	J. W. Corcoran	Virginia	S. J. Graham
Michigan	C. P. Black	W. Va.	W. Mollohan
Minnesota	G. N. Baxter	Wis.	J. M. Morrow

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Ala.	Joseph F. Judson	Miss.	R. O. Reynolds
Arkansas	J. C. Tappan	Missouri	Robt. P. Bailey
Cal.	Warren B. English	Nebraska	Tobias Castor
Colorado	J. B. Grant	Nevada	E. P. Hardesty
Conn.	John C. Bixbee	N. H.	Hosea W. Parker
Del.	James L. Walcott	N. J.	James Smith, Jr.
Florida	E. A. Todd	New York	A. M. Bliss
Georgia	W. T. McArthur	N. Carolina	M. H. Pinks
Illinois	W. A. J. Sparks	Ohio	Durbin Ward
Indiana	Jason B. Brown	Oregon	F. P. Hogan
Iowa	N. B. Hyatte	Penn.	Robt. P. Allen
Kansas	W. C. Jones	R. Island	John Waters
Ky.	Hunter Wood	S. C.	D. S. Henderson
La.	W. H. Wise	Tenn.	S. A. Champion
Maine	Payson Tucker	Texas	W. H. Burgess
Maryland	Jas. Diercks	Vt.	J. D. Hanrahan
Mass.	J. W. Cummings	Va.	Benj. H. Nash
Mich.	Orland W. Powers	W. Va.	G. W. Thompson
Minn.	Robt. A. Smith	Wis.	A. K. Delaney

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Alabama	L. P. Walker	Mississippi	W. A. Percey
Arkansas	B. T. Du Val	Missouri	W. H. Phelps
California	T. J. Clunie	Nebraska	J. S. Morton
Colorado	M. D. Crow	Nevada	D. E. McCarty
Connecticut	A. E. Burr	N. H.	H. Bingham
Delaware	Geo. H. Bates	N. J.	J. R. McPherson
Florida	P. P. Bishop	New York	A. S. Hewitt
Georgia	E. P. Howell	N. Carolina	J. S. Carr
Illinois	W. R. Morrison	Ohio	Geo. L. Converse
Indiana	G. V. Menzies	Oregon	A. E. Wait
Iowa	J. W. Good	Pennsylvania	M. Hay
Kansas	T. P. Fenlon	Rhode Isl'd	E. Schmidt
Kentucky	H. Watterson	S'th Car'a	L. F. Yeomans
Louisiana	E. A. Burk	Tennessee	A. T. McNeil
Maine	D. R. Hastings	Texas	D. C. Giddings
Maryland	C. J. McGwinn	Vermont	J. A. Bloom
Massach'ts	B. F. Butler	Virginia	P. W. McKenny
Michigan	T. E. Turney	W. Virginia	H. G. Davis
Minnesota	J. C. Wise	Wisconsin	J. G. Jenkins

A Delegate from Missouri—I would suggest that the Chair announce the time of the meeting of these different committees.

The Chair—The Chair has no control of that; the committees will control their own action.

D. R. Frances, of Missouri—I move that when the convention adjourns it adjourn to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

That motion being put the Chairman announced its adoption.

The Chairman—I wish to say that the different committees will immediately after the adjournment of the convention meet for the purpose of informal organization and determining where their headquarters shall be, upon the platform.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana—I have a resolution which I ask to be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The Chairman—The Secretary will read it.

The Secretary—*Resolved*, That the Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia having been admitted to participate in the deliberations of the National Democratic Convention, they be accorded full membership in this body and entitled to all the privileges of delegates.

The Chairman—It goes to the Committee on Resolutions under the rules.

The convention then adjourned for the day.

Second Day.

The session was opened at 11:30 a. m., with prayer by Bishop McLaren, of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, submitted a communication from the Committee on Resolutions, saying that they would not be ready to report until Thursday morning, and asking leave to sit during the sessions of the convention held Wednesday. The request was granted.

At this juncture a flood of resolutions was turned loose upon the convention, many of them being in relation to tariff reform. With two or three exceptions they were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Mr. Rubens, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring the Democratic party unalterably opposed to all sumptuary laws, and determined to secure to citizens the greatest amount of personal liberty compatible with public welfare, believing that every citizen should enjoy certain inalienable rights in which he must be protected, even against the will of the majority.

Mr. Power, of Michigan, offered one declaring the action of the convention on Mr. Grady's amendatory resolution of the day previous applicable only to such States as instructed their delegates.

Mr. Ranson Smith, of Utah, offered a resolution declaring polygamy a crime, and calling on Congress to legislate to extirpate it from the Territories, and to disfranchise those by whom it is encouraged and sustained.

Carter Harrison, of Illinois, presented a resolution granting tickets of admission to the members of the National Democratic Veteran Association, and the same was carried amid applause.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was presented, and, on motion of T. H. Frame, of Missouri, adopted. In the only contested case, that of the Twelfth Massachusetts District, it was recommended that all four delegates, Callan, McLearned, Perry, and Bleloch, be admitted, with half a vote each. The report recommended that the Territorial delegates be allowed to vote on all questions. Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, sought to have this disagreed to, but, after an appeal from Judge McArthur, of Oregon, the convention, by a decisive majority, squelched Randolph's proposition.

Mr. Schaffer offered a resolution arraigning the Republican party for unfulfilled promises touching civil-service reform, and pledging the Democratic party, if placed in power, to the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of postmasters instead of their appointment.

Mr. A. O. Bacon, of Georgia, presented a resolution declaring that the interests of the party and the rights of minorities would be best conserved by according to each delegate the right to have his vote recorded as he shall determine.

Mr. Burns, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution empowering the Chairman of the convention to call the latter together to fill the vacancy in the event of the death of the nominee for President or Vice-President.

S. N. Gallup, of New York, offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That, believing in a democratic government grounded in equitable consideration of, and regard for, the rights of the governed, protecting and guarding the homes of honest toilers promptly and as zealously as the palaces of the millionaire, the Democratic party pronounces unqualifiedly in favor of such a reduction of the tariff as shall lessen the duty upon the articles which supply the wants of farmer, mechanic, artisan, and laborer, feeding the masses before feeding the monopolists; placing the burden of the tariff upon luxuries and not upon articles necessary to existence.

Referred to the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

James E. Boyd, of Nebraska, sent up another in the following words:

Resolved, That the Democratic party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, now amounting to over one hundred million dollars annually, not by the vicious process proposed by James G. Blaine, by division among the States, which should not receive a moment's serious consideration, but by a gradual reduction, limiting it to the wants of the Government economically administered.

Referred to the same committee.

J. J. Fenlon, of Maryland, added one more in the shape of the following: "*Resolved*, By the Democratic National Convention, that the amelioration of the condition of the labor element of this country is worthy of the noblest effort of the Democratic party, and, recognizing that fact, we pledge ourselves to the repeal of all legislation which, under the administration of the Republican party, has tended to pauperize labor, while, at the same time, creating a hierarchy of wealth dangerous to Republican institutions."

Referred to the appropriate committee.

Anti-Chinese resolutions were offered by Turner of Michigan, Archer of California, Porter of Oregon, and Carmody of Missouri.

Mr. Miller, of Ohio, offered a resolution advocating an amendment to the Constitution extending the presidential term to six years.

The Committee on Permanent Organization presented the name of Col W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin for President of the convention, and Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, for Secretary. Col. Vilas was conducted to the chair by Thomas A. Hendricks and five other gentlemen, and introduced by Chairman Hubbard, after which he delivered a stirring address. In closing, he said: "Gentlemen, in the hard duties before me, I implore your generous forbearance. I stand in greater need of your indulgent consideration by comparison under which I must suffer with the brilliant services of the distinguished gentleman who has just quitted this chair with the well-deserved plaudits of this convention. I pledge you my utmost efforts to administer my functions here with impartiality."

The permanent organization was completed by the appointment of the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Alabama	Chas. L. Scott	Miss.	W. L. Keirn
Ark.	John D. Adams	Missouri	J. B. Thomas
California	H. M. LaRue	Neb.	John G. Higgins
Colo.	Dennis Sullivan	Nev.	Fielding Lemmons
Conn.	Joshua Perkins	N. H.	Henry O. Kent
Dela.	James Williams	New Jersey	H. B. Smith
Florida	C. P. Cooper	New York	W. R. Travers
Georgia	George Hilliar	N. C.	F. E. Shober
Ill.	Anthony Thornton	Ohio	Jacob M. Mueller
Indiana	Peter Lieber	Oregon	W. T. Cook
Iowa	W. H. Brannon	Penn.	W. L. Duvorts
Kansas	John Milan	R. I.	Elisha Mathewson
Ky.	Thomas L. Jones	S. C.	C. H. Suber
La.	J. M. Fitzpatrick	Tenn.	Thos. L. Williams
Maine	William M. Rust	Texas	L. C. Alexander
Md.	Frederick Raine	Vt.	Frank H. Bascom
Mass.	J. B. Eastabrook	Virginia	R. A. Ayres
Mich.	M. Shoemaker	W. Va.	Frank Herford
Minnesota	R. J. Jones	Wis.	J. R. Doolittle

SECRETARIES.

Ala.	Thos. C. Clark	Miss.	R. H. Hiney
Ark.	W. H. Longford	Mo.	W. H. Mayo
Cal.	J. J. Driscoll	Neb.	A. J. Rittenhouse
Col.	J. D. McGilvray	Nev.	R. Sadler
Conn.	W. H. Shields	N. H.	Patrick Fayha
Del.	J. W. Causey	N. J.	A. B. Stoner
Fla.	E. P. Dismukes	N. Y.	J. Gerling
Ga.	John Triplette	N. C.	E. J. Hale
Ill.	W. H. Green	Ohio	S. K. Donavin
Ind.	Herman Freygang	Ore.	V. K. Strode
Iowa	Daniel Farrell	Penn.	J. R. Bokart
Kansas	E. A. Hallowell	R. I.	David S. Baker, Jr.
Kentucky	W. L. Crobb	S. C.	W. St. J. Jeroy
Louisiana	H. McCall	Tennessee	E. C. Merrill
Maine	R. T. Rundlett	Texas	Wm. Lamb
Maryland	D. N. Hunning	Vt.	Wm. A. Richardson
Mass.	J. W. Govency	Va.	Harold Snowden
Mich.	A. P. Swineford	W. Va.	B. F. Harlow
Minn.	W. J. Whipple	Wis.	R. M. Bashford

After a number of other resolutions were introduced and referred, Mr. Souden, of Pennsylvania, moved that the roll of States be called and candidates for President of the United States be placed in nomination. This was greeted with loud and long-continued applause by the immense audience. Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, raised the point of order that this was not in order until after the Committee on Resolutions had reported. The audience yelled "No! No!" The chair overruled the point. Mr. Clunie of California, and Mr. McGilvray, of Colorado, endeavored to have the roll-call deferred. Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, said he never heard of a convention where candidates were nominated before it could be known what the platform was upon which they were to stand. He moved an adjournment until the next day. The audience again expressed its disapproval. Mr. Menzies and Mr. Clunie demanded a call of States on the motion to adjourn. Both motions were voted down by decisive majorities. At this point more resolutions were offered, and were sent to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. McGilvray, of Colorado, moved that the motion to proceed to nominate be laid on the table. On this a call of States was had. When New York was reached Mr. Manning announced its vote at "72 nay." In an instant Senator Grady jumped to his feet and challenged the correctness of the announcement. He was met with a storm of applause and hisses. Mr. Grady made repeated attempts to be heard, but his voice was drowned by the tumult. The Chair ruled that Mr. Grady could not raise objection until the roll had been completed. As soon as Mr. Grady understood this position he submitted.

Before the roll was continued Mr. Waller, of Connecticut, on a question of privilege, called on the Chair to have those spectators who persisted in hissing their disapproval of men and measures excluded from the hall. Chairman Vilas instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to do this. The audience expressed hearty approval of this determination.

After the call of States was completed, Mr. Grady was recognized, and said that by the official tally the votes in the New York delegation stood yeas, 19; nays, 49; not present, 4; and he asked that the vote be so recorded. Mr. Vilas said that he was unable to entertain the challenge of Mr. Grady, because it had been announced to the convention that New York's delegation had been instructed to vote as a unit. After minor changes had been made in the votes of the States of Kentucky, California, Kansas, and Wisconsin the result of the vote was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 803, of which there were 282 yeas and 521 nays. The announcement was heartily applauded.

Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, moved to adjourn to 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Fenlon wanted to adjourn until 11 o'clock Thursday. Mr. McGilvray, of Colorado, wanted the hour to be 10:30, and Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, proposed 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. The making of these motions and the wrangling and confusion by which they were interspersed occupied considerable time. Finally, however, it was decided to proceed to nominating, it having been first determined not to ballot until after the Committee on Resolutions should report. The Clerk proceeded with the roll-call alphabetically until the State of California was reached before any response was given, at which time Senator Spencer, of that State, asked that California be passed, as the gentleman (J. W. Breckenridge) who had been chosen to present the candidate California had to offer (Thurman) was absent. This was agreed to, and the roll was continued.

When Delaware was called, Mr. Martin announced amid cheers that the State desired to present a candidate, and asked a hearing for the Hon. George Gray, who ascended the platform, and, in a ten minutes' speech, nominated for the Presidency Thomas Francis Bayard, the mention of whose name was greeted with tremendous applause. Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, seconded the nomination in a five minutes' speech.

There was a great outburst of enthusiasm when ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks took the platform to nominate Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana. When the applause had subsided and Mr. Hendricks was about to begin speaking, a voice in the gallery cried, "Three cheers for the old ticket." They were given with a will. Mr. Hendricks then proceeded with his speech, the delivery of which occupied about twenty minutes. The mention of McDonald's name was received with loud and long-continued applause.

Gen. J. C. Black, of Illinois, seconded McDonald's nomination, and was loudly applauded.

John W. Breckenridge, of California, made a brief speech in presenting the name of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, whose name was greeted with loud cheers and waving of hats. Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, seconded the nomination.

James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, when his State was called, made a speech nominating John G. Carlisle. There was no secondary speech.

When New York was reached, Daniel Manning said the State presented the name of Grover Cleveland, and desired to be heard through Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo. Mr. Lockwood then proceeded to eulogize New York's favorite son. Carter Harrison, of Illinois, seconded the nomination in a brief address. Mr. Jones, of Minnesota, also spoke briefly in support of the claims of Cleveland. Senator Thomas W. Grady, of New York, spoke against the nomination of Cleveland, claiming that it was dangerous to nominate him, that he was a weak candidate, etc. During the delivery of this Tammany philippic against the favorite of New York great confusion prevailed, and the Chair threatened several times to have the galleries cleared. One disturber was removed by the police.

W. B. Cochran, of New York, on behalf of the anti-Cleveland element of that State, seconded the nomination of Thurman, creating profound sensation.

Mr. Apgar, of New York, replied to the remarks of Senator Grady, and claimed that Gov. Cleveland would carry his own State by a sweeping majority.

The convention then adjourned till 10:30 a. m. Thursday.

Third Day.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer. The Committee on Resolutions reported that they had as yet been unable to agree, and asked until 7 o'clock p. m., which was granted. After the disposal of preliminary business, the pending order, nomination of candidates, was proceeded with. Ex-Senator William A. Wallace came forward and nominated Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, the nomination being seconded by Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey. Gov. George Hoadly of Ohio, was nominated by Thomas E. Powell, of Ohio. Speeches seconding the previous nomination, were made by C. H. Mansur, of Missouri, in favor of Thurman; by J. W. Cummings, of Massachusetts, and Leroy F. Yeomans, of South Carolina, in favor of Bayard, and by A. H. Livingston, of Missouri; N. M. Rose, of Arkansas; E. S. Bragg and J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Henry O. Kent, of New Hampshire; and T. M. Waller, of Connecticut, in favor of Cleveland. At 2:20 p. m. a recess was ordered until 8 p. m. Thirty minutes after the allotted time proceedings were taken up by naming members of the National Committee, and of a committee to notify the coming nominees of their nomination. W. L. Terry, of Arkansas, offered a resolution abolishing the two-thirds rule for future conventions, which was voted down.

The roll of the States was called for the presentation of the names of members of the new National Committee and a committee to notify the candidates of their nomination, with the following result:

States.	National.	Notification.
Alabama	H. C. Semple	Dan P. Bestor.
Arkansas	S. W. Fordyce	S. B. Cochrell.
California	M. F. Tarpey	Miles Searls.
Colorado	M. S. Waller	———
Connecticut	W. H. Barnum	T. M. Waller.
Florida	Samuel Pasco	W. D. Shipley.
Georgia	Patrick Walsh	Milton P. Reese.
Illinois	S. Corning Judd	A. E. Stevenson.
Indiana	Austin H Brown	E. D. Bannister.
Iowa	M. M. Ham	L. G. Kinney.
Kansas	C. W. Blair	C. C. Burns.
Kentucky	H. V. McHenry	Atilla Cox.
Louisiana	B. F. Jonas	James Jeffries.
Maine	E. Wilson	C. A. Osgood.
Maryland	A. P. Gorman	George Welles.
Michigan	D. M. Dickinson	D. J. Campeau.
Minnesota	P. H. Kelly	H. Poehler.
Missouri	J. G. Prather	D. R. Francis.
Mississippi	C. A. Johnson	C. E. Hooker.
Nebraska	J. E. Boyd	P. Fahey.
Nevada	D. E. McCarthy	J. H. Dennis.
N. Hampshire	A. W. Sullaway	J. F. Cloutman.
N. Carolina	M. W. Ransom	W. G. Lamb.
Ohio	W W Armstrong	———
Rhode Island	J. B. Barnaby	D. S. Baker, Jr.
S. Carolina	F. W. Dawson	J. H. Earle.
Tennessee	R. S. Looney	W. A. Quarles.
Texas	O. T. Holt	J. E. Dwyer.
Vermont	B. B. Smalley	Geo. L. Speer.
Virginia	Jno. S. Barbour	Robert Beverly.
West Virginia	Louis Baker	———
Wisconsin	Wm. F. Vilas	———
Arizona	W. K. Meade	G. H. Oury.
Dist. Columbia	Wm. Dickson	E. D. Wright.
Idaho	John Haley	———
Dakota	M. H. Day	H. S. McCormick
Utah	J. B. Rosebourgh	Rutherf'd Smith
Montana	W. J. McCormick	S. T. Hauser.
Washington	J. A. Kuhn	N. B. Dutro.
New Mexico	———	G. W. Stevedore
Wyoming	N. E. Post	Wm. H. Holliday

William R. Morrison, of Illinois, presented the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions. It bitterly denounces the Republican party and its platform, the promises of which are declared to be a list of the party's past failures. It then proceeds to say:

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners.

Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests.

But in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes, collected at the custom house, have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in its execution to this plain dictate of justice.

All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rates of wages prevailing in this country.

Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got, under our present system of taxation, from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity.

We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that the Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided; and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central, and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion—religious or political.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count; and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggles of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose sumptuary laws, which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty; we favor honest civil-service reform and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of church and state; and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law.

We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should, therefore, be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

Gen. B. F. Butler presented a minority report, said to be his exclusive work, and embracing his well-known views on finance, taxation, revenue, and the labor question. Gen. Butler spoke thirty minutes for his report. George L. Converse, of Ohio, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, spoke for the majority report. The previous question having been ordered, Gen. Butler's motion to insert his tariff plank instead of that of the majority was defeated by a vote of 97½ yeas and 721½ nays, and the majority report was adopted.

The convention, on motion of Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, with the following result:

Cleveland	392	Flower	4
Bayard	170	Hoadly	3
Thurman	88	Tilden	1
Randall	78	Hendricks	1
McDonald	56		
Carlisle	27	Total cast	820

Necessary to choice 547

The convention then, at an hour and a half after midnight, adjourned till Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Fourth Day.

Chairman Vilas called the convention to order at precisely 11 o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke.

Before the balloting began, the Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation withdrew the name of Samuel J. Randall. The clerk then proceeded to call the roll.

Changes in favor of Cleveland grew frequent as the call of States proceeded, and were greeted with tremendous cheering.

When New York was reached, the Chairman, Mr. Manning, announced 72 votes for Grover Cleveland, and then continued: "Mr. President, I wish to state that, on polling the delegation, the vote stood 50 for Cleveland and 22 for Mr. Hendricks.

Mr. Gallup, of New York—I ask in the name of the disfranchised minority in this delegation that their vote be announced as called by the Chair. I ask that the announcement [great confusion], I ask that it be announced in the language [hisses and confusion so that it was impossible to go on], in the language of the Chairman of our delegation stating the vote of our delegation upon the question.

The confusion at this point was so great that it was impossible to go on until an interruption of several minutes occurred. The Chair finally quieted them down, and said: "The statement of the Chairman (Mr. Manning) will be entered in the minutes of the proceedings."

Before any changes were made the ballot stood as follows:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Cleveland.	Bayard.	Thurman.	McDonald.	Randall.	Hendricks.
Alabama	5