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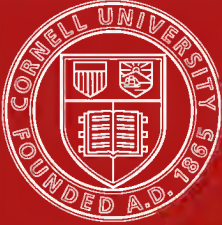


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NATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC
CONVENTION,
CHICAGO, 1892.

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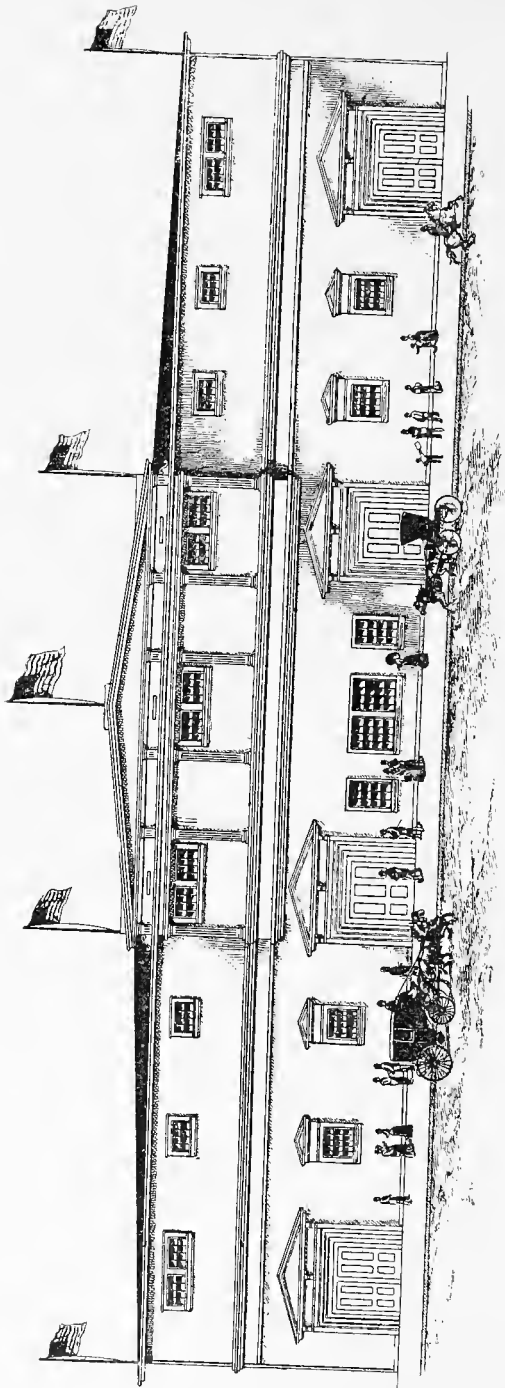




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BUILDING ERECTED FOR HOLDING THE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC
CONVENTION,

HELD IN CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 21ST, 22ND AND 23RD,
1892.

CONTAINING, ALSO, THE
PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,
WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOTIFICATION, ORGANIZA-
TION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF 1892,
AND THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE OF GROVER
CLEVELAND AND ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

REPORTED FOR THE CONVENTION BY
EDWARD B. DICKINSON,
OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER.

CHICAGO:
CAMERON, AMBERG & Co., 71-73 LAKE STREET.
1892.

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Frederick H. Winslow

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION
HELD IN
CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 21ST, 1892.

On the 23d day of January, 1892, there met at the Palmer House, in the city of Chicago, Judge John P. Altgeld, John A. King, Walter S. Bogle, F. H. Winston, De Witt C. Cregier, W. C. Goudy, A. F. Seeberger, Charles Kern, Lambert Tree, Gen. John C. Black and A. T. Ewing, of Chicago, and Arthur Sewall, S. P. Sheerin, C. S. Thomas and J. J. Richardson, of the National Committee.

Judge John P. Altgeld was called upon to preside, A. T. Ewing acting as temporary Secretary.

These gentlemen met for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the National Democratic Convention, which was to be held in the city of Chicago on the 21st day of June, 1892, that city having been selected as the place for holding the Convention, without any solicitation on the part of its citizens.

It was agreed that the agreements made by the citizens of Chicago with the National Committee of 1884 should be adopted. They were to furnish rooms for the National Committee, traveling expenses of Committee to and from Chicago, hotel expenses of Committeemen and their wives while in Chicago, room for Convention, with committee rooms, music, etc., and carriage hire of the Subcommittee of the National Committee while making preparations.

The chairman appointed a committee of seven, consisting of De Witt C. Cregier, W. C. Goudy, Frederick H. Winston, A. F. Seeberger, Lambert Tree, Charles Kern and Walter S. Bogle, for the purpose of making up a list of the names of Democrats to be called together for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization to look after preparations for the National Democratic Convention.

At a later meeting, held at the Iroquois Club, James C. Strain was added to the committee and appointed permanent Secretary, and the following named persons, in addition to those above mentioned, were selected as a Committee of Arrangements: John P. Hopkins, Joseph Donnersberger, Peter Kiolbassa, Samuel B. Chase, Adolph Kraus, Washington Hesing, W. D. Kerfoot, Thomas Gahan and John A. King.

The following Committees on Finance and Buildings were appointed:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Chairman, F. H. WINSTON.	Secretary, JAMES C. STRAIN.
	Treasurer, A. F. SEEBERGER.
POTTER PALMER,	J. IRVING PEARCE,
ERSKINE M. PHELPS,	REDMOND PRINDIVILLE,
JOHN P. ALTGELD,	WILLIAM MCCOY,
DE WITT C. CREGIER,	J. W. RICHARDS,
CHARLES KERN,	F. S. WINSTON,
W. D. KERFOOT,	CHARLES H. SCHWAB,
JOHN H. PRENTISS,	JOHN W. LANEHART,
WILLIAM C. SEIPP,	M. F. GALLAGHER,
CHARLES H. WACKER,	JAMES WOODS,
JOHN CUDAHY,	CARTER H. HARRISON,
PETER KIOLBASSA,	L. Z. LEITER,
DANIEL CORKERY,	JESSE SHERWOOD,
JOHN A. KING,	GEORGE HOFMANN, JR.,
	LEO AUSTRIAN.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS.

F. H. WINSTON,	JOHN P. HOPKINS,
JOSEPH DONNERSBERGER,	WASHINGTON HESING,
	HARRY WILKINSON.

The National Committee having decided that it required a hall to seat about fifteen thousand persons, after canvassing the several large buildings in the city, together with the Exposition Building and Auditorium, the local committee, in order to meet the requirements of the National Committee, decided upon building a convention hall that would seat twenty thousand people; depending upon the generosity of the citizens of Chicago, backed up by their usual local pride, to furnish them with the means of building the hall.

Plans were submitted and finally adopted for the erection of a building with an actual seating capacity of nineteen thousand six hundred, and which would be in all respects a model convention hall.

The citizens of Chicago nobly responded to the appeal of the local committee and supplied ample means for carrying out all the plans in relation to the building and caring for the National Committee.

After some considerable time consumed in looking up a site for the building, the committee recommended a place on the Lake Front, fronting on Michigan Avenue, north of the old Exposition Building. The contract was awarded on the 11th day of April, 1892. A few days after awarding the contract there commenced a season of rain and storms such as was never before known in the city of Chicago, which continued almost incessantly until after the close of the National Convention. While having a liberal supply of means for carrying out their agreement with the National Committee, the local committee were beset and hampered by the elements.

The building was erected under the most adverse circumstances, men being engaged to work both night and day until the completion of the mammoth undertaking, just thirty days after letting the contract. The auditorium of the building, as originally constructed, was admirably arranged, not a post or pillar obstructing the view of the delegates. The auditorium on the main floor was four hundred and eighty feet long by two hundred and forty-eight feet wide. Outside of the space allotted to the delegates, the arrangement was in the shape of an amphitheatre. The galleries above were eighty-four feet deep and extended entirely around the building.

The platform equipments were excellent, while the press accommodations were a revelation even in these days of modern ideas and conveniences. The latter surpassed those of any previous convention ever held.

On the night of the eleventh of June, when the building was completed and the decorations for the Convention were under way, a terrific wind and rain storm swept over the city and carried away the roof of the Convention hall. Immediate preparations were commenced for replacing the roof; an additional force of men was engaged and work was again resumed. Night and day an increased force of men worked on the structure and finally succeeded in getting the hall ready for the National Convention.

The building was thus finished under the most trying circumstances. It rained continually day after day and night after night, and it was only through the most persevering efforts exerted by Mr. F. H. Winston, chairman of the Committee on Finance and Buildings, together with the able assistance of Joseph Donnersberger and other able members of the committee that the building was completed in time.

Relative to the work of the local committee, this statement is made on account of the very many unjust criticisms made by persons who undoubtedly suffered inconveniences on account of the wretched weather that prevailed during the week of the National Democratic Convention.

As stated in the foregoing, such a season of inclement weather was never before known in the history of Chicago. Too much praise cannot be given to the chairman of the Committee on Finance and Buildings who, together with his able co-workers, through energetic work and heroic sacrifices on their part, brought their work to a successful completion.

While the Committee on Finance and Buildings were perfecting arrangements for holding the Convention, the following Committee on Reception was appointed to look after the comforts and wants of the delegates from the several States to the National Democratic Convention :

Chairman, JOHN C. BLACK.

Vice Chairman, HENRY M. SHEPARD.

Secretary, JAMES C. STRAIN.

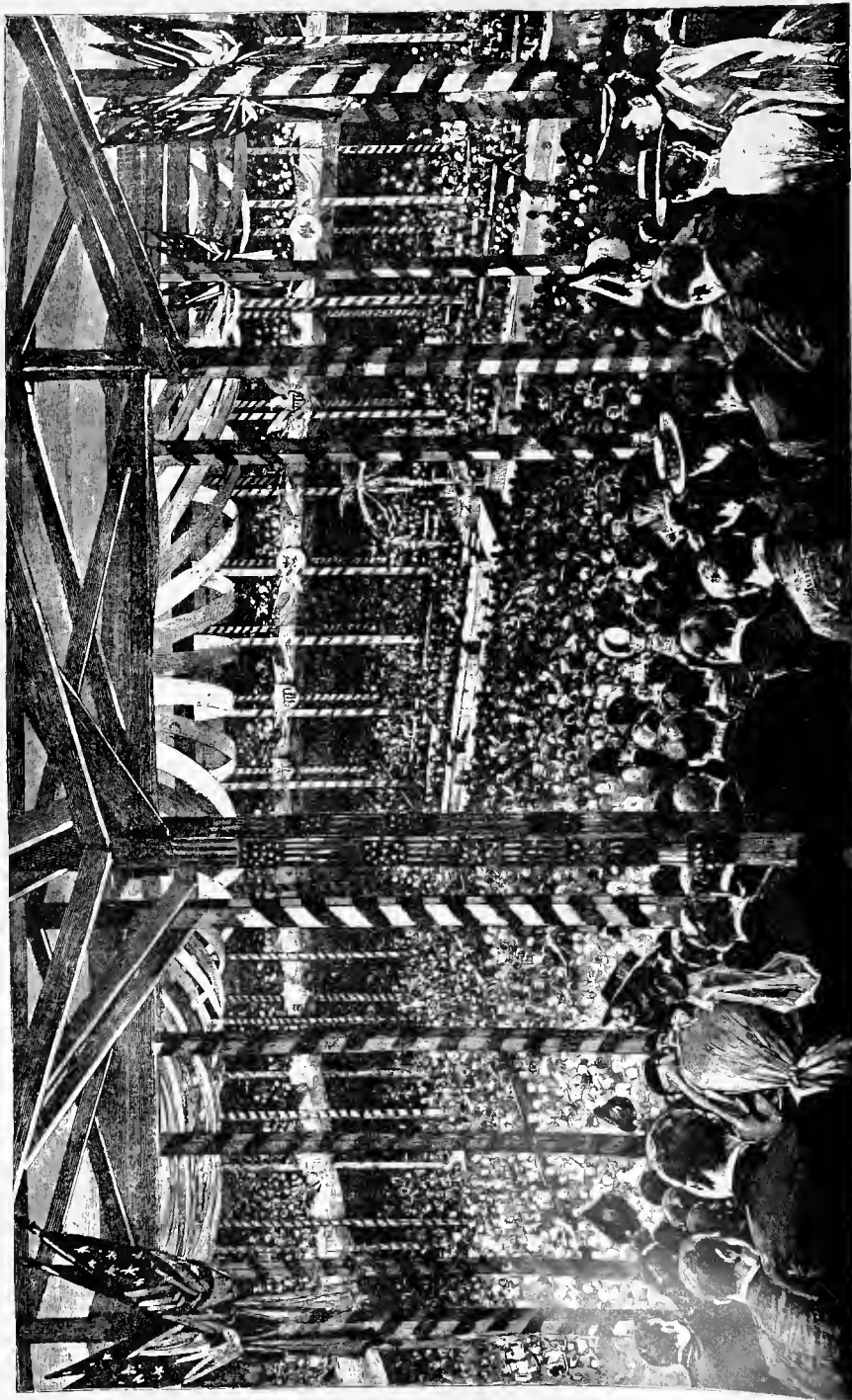
CLAYTON E. CRAFTS,
WM. C. GOUDY,
D. S. DALEY,
J. H. FARRELL,
JOHN S. COOPER,
LAMBERT TREE,
R. J. SMITH,
CHARLES CORKERY,
B. E. BREMNER,
E. S. CUMMINGS,
E. E. BROWN,
W. G. EWING,
STEPHEN G. CLARK,
A. T. EWING,
ADOLPH SCHOENINGER,
P. O. STENSLAND,
MARK L. CRAWFORD,
D. R. CAMERON,

DENNIS CONSIDINE,
WILLIAM C. ASAY,
M. J. BUTLER,
CHARLES SIGWALT,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
THOMAS BYRNE,
JOHN MCGILLEN,
FRANK X. BRANDECKER, JR.,
P. J. O'CONNELL,
SIGMUND ZEISLER,
EDWARD ROSE,
A. W. RUDNICKI,
LOUIS NETTELHORST,
W. T. BAKER,
FRANK SCALES,
JONAS HUTCHINSON,
M. F. TULEY,
J. S. GRINNELL,

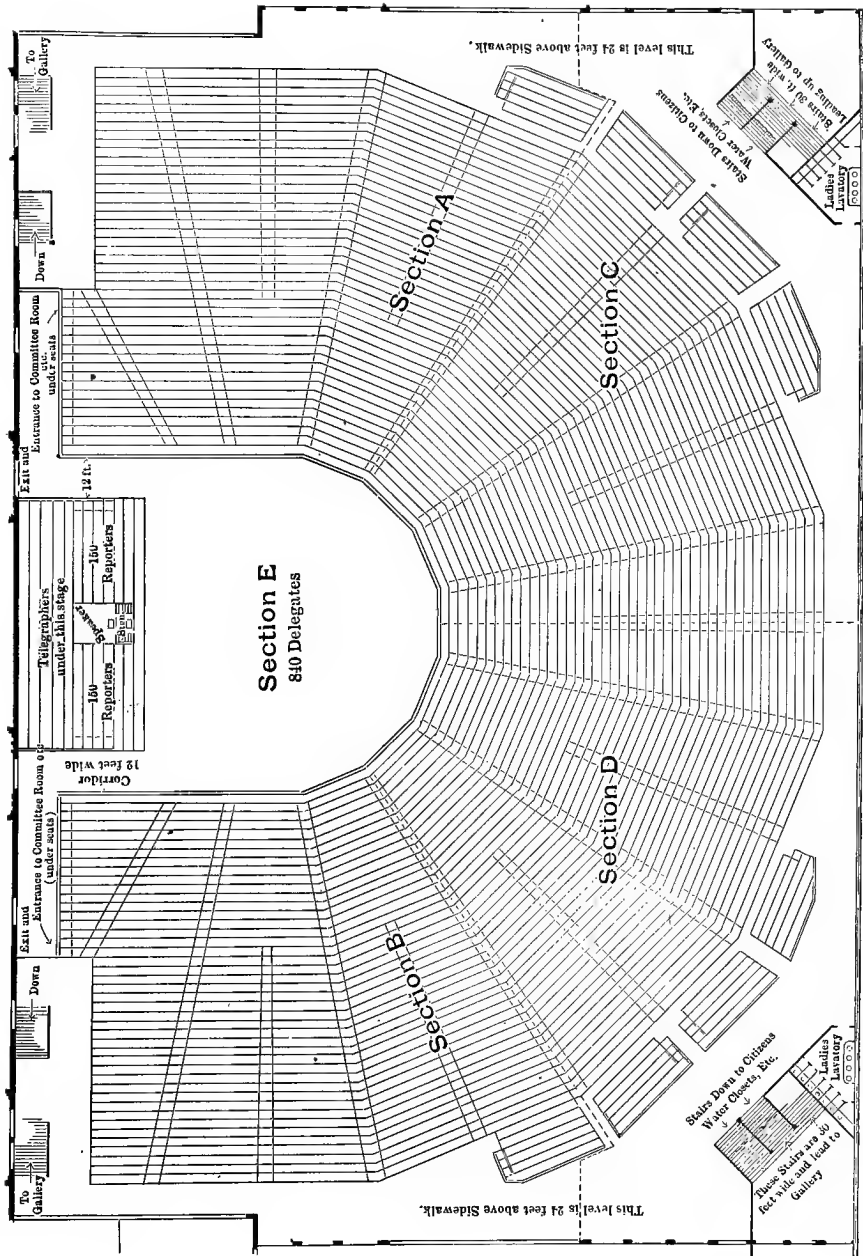
DR. J. F. TODD,
MARTIN J. RUSSELL,
FRANK G. HOYNE,
THOMAS GAHAN,
LAWRENCE M. ENNIS,
WALTER S. BOGLE,
J. M. BROWN,
DR. D. G. MOORE,
WILLIAM LOEFFLER,
J. G. EVEREST,

EGBERT JAMIESON,
FRANK WENTER,
F. J. GAULTER,
HARRY KOHN,
THOMAS A. MORAN,
W. H. RUSSELL,
HENRY F. DONOVAN,
GEO. H. KETTELE,
JOHN T. NOYES.

From the incipency of the undertaking to its successful completion, the local committees worked in harmony to attain their end.



THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.



PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The National Democratic Committee met on the 21st day of January, 1892, pursuant to call, at the Arlington Hotel, in the City of Washington, D. C., at 12 o'clock noon, the Chairman of the Committee, Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, presiding.

Hon. John W. Ross, the member of the Board of District Commissioners, welcomed the National Committee to the City of Washington in an appropriate address.

The Secretary of the Committee, Hon. S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, read the following call for the present meeting :

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, Dec. 10th, 1892.

DEAR SIR:

A meeting of the Democratic National Committee will be held at the Arlington Hotel, in the City of Washington, D. C., on Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1892, at 12 o'clock M., to fix the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for such other business as may come before the Committee.

Respectfully yours,

S. P. SHEERIN,

Secretary Nat. Dem. Com.

The Secretary then called the roll of the Committee; all the States were represented either by the member in person or by proxies, as follows:

- Alabama*—H. D. CLAYTON, JR.
Arizona—HON. MARK A. SMITH
 (Proxy for J. C. HERNDON).
Arkansas—W. L. TERRY (Proxy for
 U. M. ROSE).
California—M. F. TARPEY.
Colorado—C. S. THOMAS.
Connecticut—CARLOS FRENCH.
Delaware—JOHN W. CAUSEY (Proxy
 for J. A. RODNEY).
District of Columbia—WM. DICKSON.
Florida—WALLACE S. JONES (Proxy
 for SAMUEL PASCO).
Georgia—CALVIN S. BRICE (Proxy for
 J. H. ESTILL).
Idaho—WM. F. VILAS (Proxy for J. W.
 JONES).
Illinois—BEN. T. CABLE (Proxy for E.
 M. PHELPS).
Indiana—S. P. SHEERIN.
Iowa—J. J. RICHARDSON.
Kansas—C. W. BLAIR.
Kentucky—HENRY WATTERSON.
Louisiana—E. D. WHITE (Proxy for
 J. JEFFRIES).
Maine—ARTHUR SEWALL.
Maryland—A. P. GORMAN.
Massachusetts—CHAS. D. LEWIS.
Michigan—EDWIN B. WINANS (Proxy
 for O. M. BARNES).
Minnesota—MICHAEL DORAN.
Mississippi—CHAS. HOWRY.
Missouri—JOHN G. PRATHER.
Montana—A. W. LYMAN (Proxy for
 C. A. BROADWATER).
Nebraska—JAMES E. BOYD.
Nevada—R. P. KEATING.
New Hampshire—A. W. SULLOWAY.
New Jersey—MILES ROSS.
New Mexico—G. C. POSEY.
New York—Morning, S. W. BEARDS-
 LEY; Evening, BOURKE COCKRAN
 (Proxies for W. F. SHEEHAN).
North Dakota—W. E. PURCELL.
North Carolina—M. W. RANSOM.
Oklahoma—JOHN WALLACE.
Ohio—CALVIN S. BRICE.
Oregon—A. NOLTNER.
Pennsylvania—W. T. HARRITY.
Rhode Island—SAMUEL R. HONEY.
South Carolina—GEORGE JOHNSTONE
 (Proxy for J. C. HASKELL).
South Dakota—JOHN D. LAWLER.
Tennessee—R. F. LOONEY.
Texas—O. T. HOLT.
Utah—ARTHUR P. GORMAN (Proxy for
 WM. F. FERRY).
Vermont—HIRAM ATKINS.
Virginia—JOHN S. BARBOUR.
Washington—J. A. KUHN.
West Virginia—J. D. ST. CLAIR (Proxy
 for J. N. CAMDEN).
Wisconsin—J. L. MITCHELL.
Wyoming—L. KABIS (Proxy for W. L.
 KUYKENDALL).

MR. VILAS: I suppose in accordance with the usual custom of the National Committee, we ought to have an executive session for the purpose of arranging the order of business, and the general disposition of the duties of the Committee before us. I therefore move that the Committee now proceed to a session for that purpose with closed doors.

This motion was adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN: The sergeant-at-arms will clear the room of all persons not members of this Committee, or holding proxies. As we have a great deal to do, and gentlemen do not want to wait in idleness, some order of business is requested to be suggested. I cannot say in advance how long the proceedings of the Committee will take upon matters of detail. I do think, however, that inasmuch

as we are to have luncheon in the dining room of this hotel, restricted entirely to members of this Committee, at 3:30, and that luncheon can hardly last less than thirty minutes, that the Committee will not be ready to hear the orators to present the claims of the respective cities, until after that time; say at four o'clock. I am speaking without the authority of this Committee; but it seems to me that we shall not be able to take up the matter of the various cities until about four o'clock. We can discharge whatever executive business we have before us, before luncheon.

MR. THOMAS, of Colorado, moved that the Committee meet at four o'clock, for the purpose of hearing from the different cities on the subject of a selection of a place for the next national convention.

This motion was withdrawn.

THE CHAIRMAN: The first business is the election of new members; the Secretary's statement of those who hold proxies will be sufficient, in case there is no objection, without further inspection of the proxies. The next regular order is the election of new members.

JAMES F. KERR, of Pennsylvania: As Chairman of the State Central Committee, it was pretty generally understood among our people that I should represent the State of Pennsylvania on this Committee. At the meeting of the Executive Committee in December last, I came here and was admitted to the Committee by its courtesy. Since that time considerable controversy has arisen in our State as to the competency of the State Central Committee to fill the place. There is a difference of opinion over that; we had a meeting of the State Central Committee yesterday, called the regular annual meeting, for the election of Chairman and Secretary, at which time the filling of the vacancy came up. A portion of our people believed that there was no vacancy; and I am here holding the place in a rather peculiar situation. I suppose I have the right to hold it until the meeting of our State Convention is convened and the delegation to the National Democratic Convention from our State is chosen. Whether that supposition is correct or not, I am not prepared to argue here. But I want to say to you gentlemen here, as the representatives of the Democratic Party in the United States, holding the position that I do in this city, that I do not desire to hold the position on this Committee because I may have the legal right to do so, against the better judgment of the Democrats who are directing the affairs of our party, or if by my holding it it will be misunderstood. I want to relieve the Committee here

to-day of any embarrassment in this matter; and I say to them that I tender my resignation and will settle the matter by creating a vacancy upon the Committee in this manner.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, of Pennsylvania: I have the recommendation of the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania to the Secretary and respectfully submit it for the consideration of the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next business in order will be the filling of vacancies, or settling any contests which may have arisen. What will be the pleasure of the Committee as to the manner in which that shall be done?

MR. THOMAS, of Colorado: I move the appointment of a Committee of five to which those contests shall be referred, to report to the Committee as soon as practicable.

MR. VILAS, of Idaho: I move as an amendment that the Secretary call the roll; and that each case be disposed of by the Committee as it is called.

This amendment was adopted, and the motion as amended was adopted.

The Secretary then called the name of Arkansas.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. S. P. Hughes; the State Central Committee recommends the election of Hon. U. M. Rose as member of this Committee.

MR. SULLOWAY: I move that Mr. Rose be elected a member of this Committee in place of Mr. Hughes, resigned.

This motion was adopted and Mr. Rose was declared elected.

The Secretary then called the name of Kentucky.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a vacancy in the Committee occasioned by the death of Mr. Henry D. McHenry, which occurred about a year or eighteen months ago. The State Central Committee of Kentucky has recommended to this Committee that this Committee elect Hon. Henry Watterson to fill that vacancy. The Executive Committee, which as you may know, constitutes a majority of the full Committee, 25 members, at its first meeting thereafter, admitted Mr. Watterson and recognized him as a member; he has since been recognized by the Committee and the officers of the Committee as the member from the State of Kentucky. Whatever formal action is needed by the full Committee may be taken now.

MR. NOLTNER, of Oregon: I move that the action of the Executive Committee be approved; and that Mr. Watterson be elected a member of this Committee in place of Mr. McHenry, deceased.

This motion was adopted, and Mr. Watterson was declared duly elected.

The Secretary called the name of Mississippi.

THE CHAIRMAN: In that case the Executive Committee admitted Mr. Charles Howry, on the recommendation of the State Central Committee of Mississippi, there being no contest.

MR. LOONEY, of Tennessee: I move that Mr. Howry be elected a member of this Committee in place of Mr. Johnston, resigned.

This motion was adopted.

The Secretary called the name of Montana.

MR. MITCHELL, of Montana: I believe that I am the regularly appointed Committeeman from Montana; I was named as such in St. Louis, and acted with the Committee there and with the Committee here in electing its Chairman; and have acted with it in other matters on other occasions up to the present time. In the first place I was elected by the Convention, and regularly named by the Chairman. Our delegation to St. Louis were instructed to name me. They did so and I was elected. Subsequently a Convention assembled in Montana, and from a misunderstanding, and while I was absent from the State at the time, and was absent for some time after the adjournment of the Convention, Hon. C. A. Broadwater was elected to this Committee. I was never notified of any intended change. In the first place, I don't recognize the authority of the Convention to make the change; and I was never notified; I understand that no proceeding of the Convention was certified to the National Committee. So the matter stands in that way. I was notified by the Secretary of the Committee of this meeting in the regular form, as read here.

THE CHAIRMAN: By no fault of the gentleman from Montana, a duplicate record has grown up, arising out of the peculiar state of facts which relate to the Territories which were formed into States immediately after the last presidential election. Two members of the National Committee were sent out to Montana for the purpose of bringing about harmony there by reconciling the opposing factions. When the two members were there for that purpose, a reconciliation was brought about, and an understanding reached that certain gentlemen should be named for Senators and Members of Congress, for Governor, for Chairman of the State Central Committee and member of the National Committee; and it was their impression, or the impression of some of them, that the then member of the National Committee assented to that arrangement; it

seems to have been a mistake, and that Mr. Mitchell was not present, and was not aware of that arrangement which was ratified there. Their proceeding was certified to the Executive Committee of the National Committee, and thereupon, hearing nothing to the contrary, we took up the name of Mr. Broadwater, conferred with him as the member of the National Committee from that State for the past three years; and had no information until yesterday that there was any such state of affairs existing there.

Mr. Broadwater has been active and one of the most efficient members of the Committee, and whatever may be the action taken as to his seat in this Committee, is certainly entitled to the thanks of the Democracy for his very liberal contributions to the cause, and for his hearty work in its behalf. On attending this meeting, and on hearing that the member who had been selected by the National Convention four years ago had no knowledge of this subsequent action, he said that he would not enter into any contest on the matter; and, as I understand it, absented himself from this meeting, although he gave a proxy to a gentleman in case there was a vacancy, or in case it was desired that he should be admitted to represent the State. Inasmuch as I know about the matter, I want the members of the Committee to understand that this arrangement was brought about at my instance, not the selection of Mr. Broadwater, because I did not know him or that they would name him as a member of the Committee; but at my instance this reconciliation in the State of Montana was brought about. I do not know that I ever felt more chagrined, after accepting very large contributions from the gentleman, and treating him as a member of the Committee for a period of three years, and then being obliged to say to him that there was some question about his seat; that there was somebody else who claimed the seat in this Committee.

After a long discussion upon the subject, Mr. E. D. White, of Louisiana, offered the following, which was adopted :

Without in any way committing itself to the right of a State Convention to change a member of this Committee, inasmuch as the claimant from Montana was elected by the Territory, this Committee considers that on the cessation of Territoryhood and the arising of the condition of Statehood, the State becomes entitled to name a member of this Committee; and this Committee in consequence, recognizes the action of the Democratic Convention of Montana, and seats Mr. Broadwater.

Mr. White then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. Mitchell, the gentleman who was accredited to this Committee from the Territory of Montana being present at the request of the Secretary, this Committee appreciates the alacrity of Mr. Mitchell in attending this meeting and cordially invites Mr. Mitchell to participate in the deliberations of this Committee until the end of this session.

MR. DORAN, of Minnesota: Does that intend to permit him to vote?

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair does not so understand; Mr. Mitchell is entitled to be present at the deliberations; Mr. Broadwater's proxy is here and entitled to vote.

The resolution of Mr. White was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary called the name of New Mexico.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a vacancy in the Territory of New Mexico occasioned by the death of the former member. The State Central Committee has recommended Mr. Niel B. Field for the action of this Committee.

MR. TARPEY, of California: I move that his credentials be accepted, and Mr. Field be elected as a member of this Committee from New Mexico.

This motion was adopted and Mr. Field declared elected.

The Secretary called the name of North Dakota.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a recommendation from the State Convention of North Dakota, asking that Mr. W. E. Purcell be elected a member of this Committee from that State.

MR. DORAN: I move that Mr. Purcell be elected a member of the National Committee from North Dakota, and that the State of North Dakota be placed upon the roll of States.

This motion was adopted, and Mr. Purcell was declared elected.

The Secretary called the name of Oklahoma.

THE CHAIRMAN: This Territory has been formed since the last National Democratic Convention was held; the gentleman is here with the credentials from the Territorial Central Committee of Oklahoma, asking that he be elected a member of this Committee from that Territory.

MR. THOMAS: I move that Mr. John Wallace be elected a member of this Committee from Oklahoma.

This motion was adopted, and Mr. Wallace was declared elected.

The Secretary called the name of New York.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Executive Committee has recognized Mr. William F. Sheehan, and asks that its action be confirmed, and that Mr. Sheehan be elected to the Committee.

MR. A. W. SULLOWAY, of New Hampshire: I move that Mr. Sheehan be elected a member of this Committee from New York.

This motion was adopted and Mr. Sheehan declared elected.

The Secretary called the name of Pennsylvania.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a vacancy from Pennsylvania. The recommendation is made by the State Central Committee of that State that Mr. W. T. Harrity be elected a member of this Committee from that State.

MR. GORMAN, of Maryland: I offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This Committee delegated to the Executive Committee the power to act in the recess of the Committee, and the Executive Committee having acted and admitted Mr. Kerr to the Committee, and Mr. Kerr having resigned the place—

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee in appointing Mr. Kerr as a member of this Committee be approved and ratified.

This resolution was adopted.

MR. GORMAN: I now move that Mr. Kerr's resignation be accepted.

This motion was adopted.

MR. DORAN: I move that Mr. Harrity be elected a member of this Committee from Pennsylvania.

This motion was adopted, and Mr. Harrity was declared elected.

MR. THOMAS: I move that the same resolution be adopted with reference to Mr. Kerr as was adopted with reference to Mr. Mitchell; that we appreciate his alacrity in attending the meeting; and that he be invited to remain and participate in its deliberations to the close of its session.

This motion was adopted.

The Secretary called the name of South Dakota.

THE CHAIRMAN: The question arises as to the status of South Dakota in this Committee. Mr. Steele was appointed a member of this Committee for Dakota, which has been divided into two States since. Mr. Steele, living in the southern division, the Chair would hold that he should continue on the Committee to represent the State of South Dakota.

On motion of Mr. White, the State of South Dakota was directed to be placed on the roll of States of this Committee, and Mr. Steele was declared to be the member of the Committee from that State.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next business in order is the fixing the time for holding the Convention.

MR. WHITE : I move that we proceed to fix the time for holding the Convention ; and that it be Tuesday, June 21, 1892, at twelve o'clock noon.

MR. WATTERSON, of Kentucky : I move to amend by making it Tuesday, July 5, 1892, at the same hour.

This amendment was withdrawn after some discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN : As there is no contest, we will dispense with the roll call; the question is on the adoption of the motion that we fix Tuesday, June 21, 1892, at twelve o'clock noon, as the time of holding the next National Democratic Convention.

This motion was adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN : The next business in order will be the fixing of the place at which the Convention is to be held. The Chair will entertain a motion as to the order of procedure.

MR. GORMAN : I move that the cities which desire the Convention to be held there be called in their alphabetical order; that the delegation from each city be allowed twenty minutes in which to present the claims of their respective cities, to divide the time as they may elect.

MR. BLAIR, of Kansas : I move to amend by striking out twenty and inserting thirty minutes to each city.

This amendment was lost ; and the original motion was adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN : I suggest that the question arises as to what regulation this Committee will adopt in regard to admitting other persons than those gentlemen who wish to present the claims of their respective cities. The Sub-Committee have had that subject under consideration. These views were presented : first the doors to be thrown open and they be admitted without restriction ; and second, that tickets be furnished to the chairman of each city delegation, sufficient according to their estimate, to bring in the friends who had come with them. The Committee had adopted that plan, subject to your approval ; that the delegations be admitted, the citizens of Washington and casual visitors ; the Committee has not decided whether they ought to be admitted at one time ; it will be more convenient to admit them all at once ; it will be very difficult to admit them in any other way than to admit the visitors, and then call on the orators. The Chair will take that to be the sense of the Committee unless objection is made.

I omitted to state that the press will be admitted unless there is objection ; and also that the local committee of the District of Columbia, to whom we are indebted for this hall and all the other

arrangements made, have been furnished with a reasonable number of tickets, admitting them and some of their friends; members of the National Committee can have their friends present, in not unreasonably great numbers, and can procure cards admitting them also. Unless there is objection, that will be taken as a direction to the officers.

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair (of which the latter shall be Chairman) who shall have exclusive charge and management of the arrangements for holding the Convention, and take such action for the promotion of the interests of the party as they may deem best, until the meeting of the Democratic Convention.

This resolution was adopted.

The Chairman subsequently appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee : Mr. C. S. Brice, Mr. S. P. Sheerin, Mr. E. M. Phelps, Mr. A. P. Gorman, Mr. M. Doran, Mr. A. Sewall and Mr. O. T. Holt.

THE CHAIRMAN : The Chair suggests to the Committee that in view of the long and valuable services of the late member from Pennsylvania, as well as the similar services of the late member from Kentucky, that it may be well for a committee to be appointed to prepare and present after the recess, some formal resolutions, which may be spread upon the records of this Committee. I should like to entertain a motion to that effect.

Mr. BEARDSLEY, of New York: I move that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare and present such resolution.

This resolution was adopted.

The mover of the resolution having requested not to be placed on the committee as chairman, the Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Ransom, Vilas, Watterson, Beardsley and Looney.

Mr. Vilas asking to be excused, the Chair appointed Mr. Harrity in his place.

MR. MITCHELL, of Wisconsin: I move that the roll be called and that the member from each State shall present the name of the city from such State (if such there be) desiring the Convention to be held therein; and that the cities so presented be arranged alphabetically by the Secretary. And that the Secretary notify the delegations officially, of the order of procedure which has been adopted by this Committee.

The motion was adopted.

Upon the call of the roll of the States in pursuance of this resolution, the member from California presented the name of San Francisco; the member from Indiana presented the name of Indianapolis; the member from Michigan presented the name of Detroit; the member from Minnesota presented the name of St. Paul; the member from Missouri presented the name of Kansas City; the member from New York presented the name of New York City; the member from Ohio presented the name of Cincinnati; the member from Rhode Island presented the name of Providence; the member from Wisconsin presented the name of Milwaukee.

On motion the Committee took a recess until 3.30 P. M., during which time luncheon was served to the Committee in the dining hall of the hotel.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon re-convening, the claims of the various cities were presented as follows:

Cincinnati—By Hon. Wm. M. Ramsay and Hon. John F. Follett.

Detroit—By Hon. W. S. Mabury and Hon. L. Chipman.

Indianapolis—By Hon. David Turpie and Hon. Charles L. Jewitt.

Kansas City—By Hon. G. F. Putnam and Senator Geo. G. Vest.

Milwaukee—By Governor Peck, Mayor Somers and Hon. J. G. Donnelly.

New York—By Mr. James Breslan, Hon. Theodore Myers and Hon. John R. Fellows.

San Francisco—By Hon. M. F. Tarpey and Hon. Jas. V. Coleman.

St. Paul—By Hon. Geo. W. Lawler and Hon. Thos. Wilson.

Communications from the several cities stating the inducements and guarantees offered by them, respectively, were also filed with the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Noltner, the Committee took a recess until 9 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee re-convened promptly at 9 o'clock P. M.

THE CHAIRMAN: As this is an executive session, the sergeant-at-arms will see that all persons not members of the Committee or holding proxies retire from the room.

The Secretary called the roll of members; each State was represented by its member or by proxy; Mr. Bourke Cockran holding the proxy of Mr. Sheehan, in place of Mr. Beardsley.

MR. VILAS: I move that the following call be adopted; and that the name of the place at which the Convention is to be held shall be inserted when it is decided upon.

CALL.

The National Democratic Committee, having met in the city of Washington, on the twenty-first day of January, 1892, has appointed Tuesday, the twenty-first day of June, 1892, as the time, and chosen the city of . . . as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the Convention.

W. L. Terry, of Arkansas, offered an amendment that each State shall be entitled to double the representation under the new apportionment.

This amendment was accepted and the call, as amended, was adopted as the call, the name of the place to be inserted when determined upon.

Mr. Tarpey, of California, moved that the Committee proceed to ballot for place of holding Convention.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, moved to amend as follows: That the Secretary call the roll, and that as each member's name is called he shall state the city of his choice.

This amendment was adopted, and the motion as amended was adopted.

The Committee proceeded to cast the first ballot as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	. . .	49
Chicago,	. . . . .	1
Cincinnati,	. . . . .	3
Detroit,	. . . . .	2
Indianapolis,	. . . . .	2
Kansas City,	. . . . .	13
Milwaukee,	. . . . .	8
New York,	. . . . .	5
St. Paul,	. . . . .	7
San Francisco,	. . . . .	8— 49

Mr. Blair, of Kansas, was called to the chair.

Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, then offered the following resolutions from the Committee appointed to draft resolution on the deaths of Mr. McHenry and Mr. Scott :

Since the last meeting of this Committee it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the midst of us the Hon. Wm. L. Scott, a member from the State of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Henry D. McHenry, a member from the State of Kentucky, therefore—

BE IT RESOLVED, That in the death of these gentlemen this Committee deploras the loss of Democrats faithful to every duty, and of colleagues endeared to their associates by years of friendly intercourse.

Resolved, that this expression of respectful homage be spread upon the records of this Committee, and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Committee then proceeded to ballot as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	. . . . .	49
Detroit,	. . . . .	2
Indianapolis,	. . . . .	2
Kansas City,	. . . . .	12
Milwaukee,	. . . . .	10
New York,	. . . . .	4
St. Paul,	. . . . .	7
San Francisco,	. . . . .	8
Chicago,	. . . . .	2
Cincinnati,	. . . . .	2— 49

THIRD BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	. . . . .	49
Cincinnati,	. . . . .	3
Detroit,	. . . . .	1
Indianapolis,	. . . . .	2
Kansas City,	. . . . .	5
Milwaukee,	. . . . .	10
New York,	. . . . .	1
St. Paul,	. . . . .	9
San Francisco,	. . . . .	15
Chicago,	. . . . .	3— 49

FOURTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes,	.	.	.	.	.	49
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	.	6
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	.	3
Indianapolis,	.	.	.	.	.	7
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	.	6
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	.	8
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	1
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	13
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	.	2
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	.	3— 49

FIFTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	.	49
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	.	11
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	.	1
Indianapolis,	.	.	.	.	.	2
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	.	10
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	.	10
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	4
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	8
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	.	3— 49

SIXTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	.	49
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	.	2
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	.	19
Indianapolis,	.	.	.	.	.	3
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	.	6
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	.	8
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	3
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	6
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	.	2— 49

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Des Moines,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Indianapolis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5— 49

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Indianapolis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3— 49

NINTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Indianapolis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4— 49

TENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Indianapolis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13— 49

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Indianapolis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15— 49

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Indianapolis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	20— 49

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Indianapolis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17— 49

MR. VILAS: Before Milwaukee determined to present the claims of that city before the National Committee as the proper place for holding the National Convention, citizens of Milwaukee went to Chicago, at my suggestion, and had a conversation with leading citizens of that city, and they were assured that the city of Chicago was not in the race for the Convention, did not desire it, nor did they think it proper that Chicago should have it, under the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed. Of course it was perfectly obvious to us that Milwaukee could never be a competitor for the place against Chicago.

I want to make that statement, with other reasons that have been given to-day, that the Committee might know the facts with reference to the dealings of Milwaukee with the city of Chicago, to show that Chicago could not fairly receive the Convention.

MR. BRICE, of Ohio: If the Committee will excuse me, I ought, perhaps, to say a word. One of the members of the Committee has asked a question which each of the other members has the right to ask me. The subject of the place of holding the Convention has been one that has given me personally some anxiety during the past few weeks. I was committed to a city in my own State; that committal was more on the theory that for various reasons the city of New York was practically out of the situation, and would not be chosen; that the city of Chicago, for reasons which you can understand as well as I, was not to be chosen, would not ask the Convention and could not give the guarantees that this Convention would require. I do not hesitate to state publicly, as I have stated privately to friends of mine, that in my judgment there were but two cities in this country—Chicago and New York—fully capable of accommodating the Convention; that outside of those two cities eight or nine other cities were perhaps equally capable of accommodating the Convention, with the single exception of the City of Cincinnati, which, by reason of the large population, I believe would be better capable of affording the requisite accommodations than any of the others. That may have been a personal prejudice of my own. However, I put them all substantially on a level.

As the time for holding this meeting approached, statements by friends of the various committees were made to me personally as to the character and extent of the guarantees that would be made, as to the accommodations which would be afforded, the course that would be adopted by the hotel-keepers as a class; the care that would be taken of the Committee, of the Convention, of the

delegates, of the visiting clubs and crowds. The results of those inquiries have not been collected, as I presumed they would be, by some committee of this Committee, and carefully reported, as on a serious business question like this should have been done. But it was not done. Perhaps I am to blame that this was neglected. Many of the members of this Committee are voting upon a slight knowledge of the situation, some from motives of personal friendship for citizens of particular cities, or from a personal choice of location. But if we approach this as a Committee of the National Democratic Party, we must approach it on a business basis, and endeavor to decide it on the line of putting the Convention where it can be best accommodated. I am ready to say now, as I said before, that if New York and Chicago are unavailable, I have no preference, except the personal one arising in regard to my own State, as among several of the cities competing. There are no motives in my own mind, nor, so far as I know, in the minds of those who have given most thought to this subject, other than to dispose of the question on a purely business basis.

Within the past three days, since this subject has been discussed in this city, the question of Chicago has been pressed by members of this Committee, not, I will say, by the representatives of Illinois in the House and in the Senate, nor by any organized committee or delegation coming here to represent the city of Chicago, but by members of the Committee who did not have any particular location to which they felt themselves pledged; men from a distance who had attended Democratic Conventions before and who had in mind the kind and character of the accommodations that a convention ought to have. I stated to many of those gentlemen, and I have stated to several of the delegations in a body perhaps, that the city of Chicago was regarded by members of the Committee as unwilling to give to the Committee those financial and other guarantees which were required before this Committee could take such action. Thereupon the gentlemen who were interested in the city of Chicago, or who were interested rather in locating the Convention in Chicago, communicated with gentlemen in Chicago of a financial responsibility sufficient to secure the carrying out of all their promises and all their agreements; and their response was that while Chicago was not in a position to make application, and had taken no organized step to send a delegation to the Committee asking for the Convention, if the Committee saw fit to locate it in Chicago, they would give the guarantee that they would do in every

respect what they had done in 1884. When my city of Cincinnati was pressed out of the running by the fact that it did not offer the requisite accommodations, my mind went next to the city which seemed to afford the greatest accommodations; and I will take the personal responsibility of saying, and I am authorized to say, on the guarantees which have been received by members of the Committee, that the same guarantees that were given in 1884 on the part of Chicago will be given now. That is the reason why my vote went to the city of Chicago; and while it is purely personal, inasmuch as the question was asked of me by one or two delegates, I have thought it best to state publicly what I have just stated.

The Committee proceeded to cast the

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.		49
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	21
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	22
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	1
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	2
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	3— 49

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.		49
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	27
Milwaukee,	.	.	.	.	18
Kansas City,	.	.	.	.	2
Detroit,	.	.	.	.	1
St. Paul,	.	.	.	.	1— 49

Chicago having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the choice of the Committee as the place of holding the Convention; and on motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, the choice was made unanimous.

Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, formally tendered his resignation, stating that it had been tendered to and accepted by the State Central Committee of Wisconsin, to take effect February 1, 1892, who had recommended E. C. Wall as his successor, to take effect February 1, 1892.

Mr. Mitchell's resignation was accepted, and Mr. E. C. Wall was elected his successor.

On motion of Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, the blank left in the official call was directed to be filled by the insertion of the name of the city of Chicago as the place for holding the Convention.

The following is the call adopted by the Committee at this session :

CALL
FOR THE
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
1892.

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held this day in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and chosen the city of Chicago as the place, for holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to representation therein equal to double the representation to which it is entitled in the next Electoral College, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the Convention.

January 21, 1892.

CALVIN S. BRICE,

Chairman.

SIMON P. SHEERIN,

Secretary.

Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee are due to Hon. William Dickson, the member from the District of Columbia, and the Committee of Reception, for his and their tireless and successful efforts towards the comfort and convenience of members during their sojourn in Washington.

Mr. Atkins, of Vermont, moved that the arrangements, aside from those that belong to the Committee of Seven, for the official report of the Convention, and all those matters be placed in the hands of the Chairman and Secretary.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Neil B. Field, of New Mexico, offered the following resolution :

WHEREAS, The Democrats of the Territory of New Mexico have refused to accept Statehood under a constitution which attempted to secure to the Republicans control of the Legislature, and have sacrificed their personal interests to the good of the party at large,

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That in the next National Convention the Democrats of New Mexico should be entitled to representation equal to that allowed to the States last admitted into the Union.

MR. GORMAN, of Maryland: I move to lay the motion on the table, as I submit that the Committee has no power to entertain it.

This motion was adopted.

Mr. Sheerin, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Committee accepts with regret the resignation of Mr. Herman Oelrichs, the representative from the State of New York. In consenting to the retirement, by his own request, of so honored and valuable an associate, the members of the Committee desire to express their high appreciation of the wisdom of his counsel, the energy and attention which he has bestowed for the benefit of the party, and his usefulness as an adviser.

The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee is requested to formally convey to Mr. Herman Oelrichs these expressions of the high esteem in which he has been uniformly held by his associates on the Committee.

On motion, the Committee adjourned, to meet on Monday, June 20, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, at a place to be fixed by the Committee of Arrangements. Due notice will be given to each member of the Committee.



Anna Clendinning



A. E. Thompson

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1892.

The National Democratic Convention, to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, assembled in the building prepared for them, in the City of Chicago, this day at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to the call of the National Democratic Committee.

Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, called the Convention to order at 12:40 P. M., in the following words :

THE CHAIR : The Convention will come to order. I have the pleasure of introducing the Rev. John Rouse, D.D., pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Chicago, who will open the proceedings of this Convention with prayer :

PRAYER.

O Almighty God, Lord of Sabaoth, and Great Judge of all the earth, Who hath created man in Thine image, that he may do Thy will on earth, as Thy holy angels always do Thy service in Heaven, vouchsafe to send Thy blessing upon these, Thy servants, that they may be guided by Thy holy spirit to do all such things as are pleasing in Thy sight. Fill them with wisdom and understanding that truth and justice may be promoted by their consultations, and piety and religion increased throughout this land. Let all bitterness and wrath, all anger and evil speaking be put away from them, with all malice, so that they may rightly discharge their duties to Thee, to each other, and to all men. We adore and magnify Thy glorious

name for all the blessings, many and great, that Thou hast showered upon this nation, and we beseech Thee to continue Thy loving kindness, so that peace may flourish and true liberty abound. O, Thou that hearest prayer, we are not worthy of the least of all thy mercies, but hear Thou from Heaven, Thy dwelling place, and when Thou hearest, Lord, forgive and graciously hearken to these our supplications, which we make in the name and for the sake of Thy Son, our Savior, Jesus Christ.

Our Father Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and forever. Amen.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention:—By direction of the National Committee, the Chair presents to the Convention as its temporary officers, the gentlemen named in the following list, which the Secretary will read.

Hon. S. P. Sheerin, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, then read the following list of the Temporary Organization:

For Temporary Chairman—Hon. William C. Owens, of Kentucky.

For Secretary—Hon. Simon P. Sheerin, of Indiana.

For Assistant Secretaries—Edward L. Merritt, of Illinois; William H. Doyle, of Pennsylvania; Hambleton Shepperd, of Virginia; Clinton Tillery, of Missouri; L. E. Rowley, of Michigan; Robert E. Wilson, of Mississippi; Charles R. De Freest, of New York; James C. Strain, of Illinois.

For Chief Reading Clerk—Hon. Nicholas M. Bell, of Missouri.

For Assistant Reading Clerks—Martin Morrison, of Indiana; Cato Sells, of Iowa; Bernard Brown, of Montana; William E. Thompson, of Michigan; Henry J. Lynn, of Tennessee; William W. Carr, of Pennsylvania.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—Hon. Richard J. Bright, of Indiana.

For Official Stenographer—Edward B. Dickinson, of New York.

The Convention unanimously adopted the list as read by Mr. Sheerin, after which the Chairman said:

THE CHAIR: The Chair will appoint as a Committee to present

to you the Temporary Chairman, Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; Hon. Charles L. Jewett, of Indiana; and Hon. Thomas L. Wilson, of Minnesota.

The Committee appointed to present the Temporary Chairman to the Convention escorted him to the platform, after which the Chairman said:

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have the honor and the pleasure to introduce your Temporary Chairman, Hon. W. C. Owens, of Kentucky.

Mr. Owens then addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM C. OWENS, OF KENTUCKY.

Two great dangers menace the Democratic party; one is external, the other internal. The first is the organized machinery of organized capital supported by the whole power of the government; the second is a disposition among Democrats to make issues among themselves. Two needs, therefore, stand before us indispensable to success—unity and harmony. Of the first this chair and gavel stand representative; the second it remains for you to supply.

In this spirit I greet you, fellow Democrats, as the advance guard of a grand army sent forward to blaze a pathway to victory. How momentous is your responsibility, I need not tell you. If you work in wisdom, the millions toiling in shop and mine and field will rise and call you blessed. The roll-call of the republic attests that its heart and its conscience are with us in our war with the representatives of greed. The best thought of our party is a platform that challenges the approbation and invites the support of the people.

We *can* succeed; we must do more. We must deserve success. Above the ruin, if need be, of selfish combinations, we must rear a temple to the plain people, and build a shrine so broad that every lover of his kind may kneel. Let us not mistake; our work begins here; under the sun of summer and the frost of autumn we must carry it forward with unfaltering courage to a triumphant close.

This, again, must be a campaign of education. The study of the cornfield, begun in the West or South, must be carried into every hamlet of the East and North.

The burden must be lifted from the back of toil, and to that end they have a right to demand that whoever bears our banner must

lift it above the smoke of conflict and the din of faction, that every Democrat of the Union may follow its lead in exultation and irresistible combat. The people must learn their true relation to the tax-gatherer. They must learn that no railroad presidents champion the tribunes of the people; that no taskmasters write our tariff bills. They must learn, too, that for personal and political advantage their country was menaced by the threat of war, and they will learn with shame and regret that on the very day that the warlike proclamation of the President was read in the halls of Congress, the peaceful response of the little eight-by-ten republic of Chili accepting the terms of the Presidential ultimatum was read in every capital of the world. Our opponents must be measured by their deeds, and not by their professions.

The Fifty-first Congress wrote the blackest page in the history of our legislative government, and became a thing of the past. It challenged the approval of the people, and they responded in tones so portentous that it seemed the voice of God. With a unanimity that finds no parallel in the story of popular government they declared that a billion dollars was far too much to pay for such a museum of freaks. If we but permit it they will stand by their verdicts.

That our cause may triumph, let us work in kindness. In the heat of contention let us not forget that our political friend and brother may be just as honest, and perhaps better informed. Impelled by one purpose, and that purpose the common good, we will free ourselves from the bickerings and heartburnings that characterized the Republican party when its Marshal Ney went down at Minneapolis before the mailed legions of the bread-and-butter brigade.

MR. WHITE, of California: Mr. Chairman, I desire to read the following resolution. Shall I read it, or send it to the Secretary to be read? I will read it.

Resolved, That the roll of States and Territories be now called, and that each delegation name one member to act as member of the Committee on Credentials, one member on the Committee on Permanent Organization, one member on the Committee on Resolutions, and that all resolutions relating to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate; and that the credentials of each delegation be delivered to the member of the Committee on Credentials from such delegation. I move the adoption of the resolution.

THE CHAIR: Send the resolution to the desk.

GEN. E. S. BRAGG, of Wisconsin: Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out all of that resolution after the word "resolved," and incorporate the following, which the Secretary will please read.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from Wisconsin moves to strike out all of the resolution offered by the gentleman from California, after the word "resolved," and to insert the following, which will be read by the Secretary.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. Bragg offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the last National Democratic Convention govern this body until otherwise ordered.

GEN. BRAGG: I move its adoption.

MR. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, I will temporarily withdraw the resolution offered by myself, as I think Gen. Bragg's resolution is in order first.

THE CHAIR: The resolution is withdrawn by the gentleman from California for the purpose of acting upon the resolution presented by Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin. The question is on the adoption of the resolution presented by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The resolution of Gen. Bragg was again read to the Convention by Secretary Bell and unanimously adopted.*

MR. WHITE: I now again offer the resolution presented before.

THE CHAIR: Send the resolution to the Secretary to be read.

MR. WHITE: It is practically the same resolution adopted at the last National Convention.

The resolution was again read by the Secretary.

MR. RUFUS N. RHODES, of Alabama: I desire to offer as an amendment the following:

MR. JOHN I. LEVEY, of Oklahoma: Mr. Chairman, the Oklahoma delegation has no seat in this Convention, and we want to know the reason why.

* For general information these rules as adopted by the National Democratic Convention, held in Cincinnati on the first day of June, 1852, are here inserted, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the rules of the House of Representatives, as far as applicable for the government of the Convention, be adopted as the rules of this Convention.

"*Resolved*, That two-thirds of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to be a nomination of Candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States by this Convention.

"*Resolved*, That in voting upon any question which may arise in the proceedings of this Convention, the vote shall be taken by States, at the request of any one State—each State to be entitled to the number of votes to which each State is entitled in the next electoral college, without regard to the number of delegates in attendance; the manner in which said vote is to be cast to be decided by the delegation of each State by itself."

THE CHAIR: The business of the Sergeant-at-Arms is to furnish you with seats or to furnish you information.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Rhodes, of Alabama, was read by the Secretary:

Resolved, That the roll of the States and Territories be now called and that each delegation name one member to act as a member of the Committee on Credentials, one member on the Committee on Permanent Organization, one member on the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, one member on the Committee on Platform; and that all resolutions in relation to the platform, and all communications addressed to the Convention be referred without reading to this committee without debate.

MR. RHODES: The amendment simply provides for an additional committee: a Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

MR. STEPHEN N. WHITE, of California: The gentleman is laboring under a mistake. The Committee on Permanent Organization refers to the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business. It is so designated in the official report of the two last Conventions.

MR. RHODES: The difference is that one committee is provided by the gentleman from California on Organization and Rules and Order of Business; and the amendment provides for two, one on Organization, and another committee on Rules and Order of Business.

THE CHAIR: The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

THE CHAIR: The question is now on the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR: Under that resolution the roll call of the States will be in order. The Secretary will call the roll.

THE SECRETARY: I would ask the gentlemen of the different delegations if they will write out the names of these gentlemen of these different committees, and send them to the Clerk's desk.

The call of the roll of the States was commenced, and the following names were announced on the different committees.

The chairmen of several delegations, during the call of the roll, announced the names of gentlemen to serve

on the National Committee, on the Committee on Notification, and as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Permanent Organization. Whereupon Mr. Barnes Compton, of Maryland, said :

MR. COMPTON, of Maryland: I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIR: State the point of order.

MR. COMPTON: It is this: that a number of delegations are indicating gentlemen to serve on committees not called for by the resolutions, and if this is to be done then we ask the same privilege.

THE CHAIR: If the committee is not provided for, those gentlemen will have but little work to do, and it will not be necessary to appoint them.

MR. COMPTON: Then my point of order is well taken, I presume?

THE CHAIR: Yes, your point is well taken.

The following are the several committees :

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Alabama—Jno. B. Knox.
Arkansas—W. J. Stowers.
California—W. W. Foote.
Colorado—Thos. J. O'Donnell.
Connecticut—James B. Shannon.
Delaware—John W. Causey.
Florida—F. Adams.
Georgia—F. H. Richardson.
Idaho—J. M. Burke.
Illinois—E. R. E. Kimbrough.
Indiana—John E. Lamb.
Iowa—M. B. Hendrick.
Kansas—W. C. Jones.
Kentucky—C. H. Rodes.
Louisiana—Walter H. Rogers.
Maine—Geo. E. Hughes.
Maryland—Frank T. Shaw.
Massachusetts—John H. Sullivan.
Michigan—Edwin F. Conely.
Minnesota—C. D. O'Brien.
Mississippi—M. F. Smith.
Missouri—A. K. Edmunds.
Montana—Walter Cooper.
Nebraska—Frank H. Spearman.
Nevada—P. C. Webber.
New Hampshire—Irving W. Drew.

New Jersey—J. F. Carrigan.
New York—W. Bourke Cockran.
North Carolina—W. P. Roberts.
North Dakota—E. E. Cole.
Ohio—Albert Zugschwerth.
Oregon—J. J. Daley.
Pennsylvania—Harry A. Hall.
Rhode Island—John S. Parker.
South Carolina—J. L. Irby.
South Dakota—D. W. Flick.
Tennessee—J. C. Bradford.
Texas—D. C. Giddings.
Vermont—H. E. Folsom.
Virginia—W. R. McKenney.
Washington—W. H. Dumphy.
West Virginia—John W. St. Clair.
Wisconsin—Edw. S. Bragg.
Wyoming—Nat. Baker.
Alaska—A. K. Delaney.
Arizona—A. G. Oliver.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.
New Mexico—Felix Martinez.
Oklahoma—John I. Ivey.
Utah—* { Henry P. Henderson.
 { O. W. Powers.
Indian Territory—S. E. Jackson.

*Contesting delegation.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alabama—Geo. P. Harrison.
Arkansas—S. W. Fordyce.
California—L. W. Buck.
Colorado—James B. Orman.
Connecticut—E. C. Benedict.
Delaware—R. R. Kenney.
Florida—J. S. White.
Georgia—Wm. Clifton.
Idaho—J. M. Bennett.
Illinois—Fred. H. Winston.
Indiana—Hugh Dougherty.
Iowa—N. C. Ridenour.
Kansas—Thomas G. Fitch.
Kentucky—John B. Castleman.
Louisiana—E. Howard McCaleb.
Maine—Chas. B. Morton.
Maryland—J. Freeman Rasin.
Massachusetts—John H. McDonough.
Michigan—Thos. McNiff.
Minnesota—Alex. McKinnon.
Mississippi—F. K. Winchester.
Missouri—W. H. Phelps.
Montana—Frank G. Higgins.
Nebraska—Robert Clegg.
Nevada—P. J. Dunne.
New Hampshire—Albert N. Flinn.

New Jersey—James Smith, Jr.
New York—Wm. C. DeWitt.
North Carolina—W. H. Williams.
North Dakota—J. F. O'Brien.
Ohio—C. N. Haskell.
Oregon—T. G. Keames.
Pennsylvania—A. A. Plummer.
Rhode Island—Wm. B. Nichols.
South Carolina—J. E. Tindall.
South Dakota—John A. Bowler.
Tennessee—D. D. Anderson.
Texas—J. O. Nicholson.
Vermont—J. H. Donnelly.
Virginia—C. V. Meredith.
Washington—F. P. Hogan.
West Virginia—John H. Russell.
Wisconsin—John Ringle.
Wyoming—Douglas A. Preston.
Alaska—James Sheakley.
Arizona—M. J. Nugent.
District of Columbia—J. Fred Kelley.
New Mexico—Bernard Seligman.
Oklahoma—(Not reported).
Utah—* } John T. Caine.
 } T. J. Kiesel.
Indian Territory—W. E. Jackson.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Alabama—Thos. R. Roulhas.
Arkansas—J. C. Hawthorn.
California—Thomas F. Barry.
Colorado—D. C. Donovan.
Connecticut—Robt. J. Vance.
Delaware—W. L. Sirman.
Florida—C. E. Garner.
Georgia—F. C. Foster.
Idaho—J. G. Brown.
Illinois—W. E. Murphy.
Indiana—Wm. E. English.
Iowa—David J. Argus.
Kansas—Tully Scott.
Kentucky—W. B. Holdeman.
Louisiana—H. W. Ogden.
Maine—Cleveland C. Homer.
Maryland—John I. Wirt.

Massachusetts—Edward Avery.
Michigan—Geo. M. Kinsbury.
Minnesota—M. Mullen.
Mississippi—R. H. Henry.
Missouri—Martin L. Clardy.
Montana—Allen Joyce.
Nebraska—J. F. Crocker.
Nevada—C. W. Hinchcliff.
New Hampshire—Geo. B. Chandler.
New Jersey—John H. Scudder.
New York—George Raines.
North Carolina—W. J. Green.
North Dakota—W. N. Roach.
Ohio—H. S. Chapman.
Oregon—H. C. Grady.
Pennsylvania—Geo. A. Jenks.
Rhode Island—Amos J. Dawley, Jr.

*Contesting delegation.

South Carolina—J. G. Evans.
South Dakota—P. F. Wickham.
Tennessee—Wm. Sandford.
Texas—Scott Field.
Vermont—John Robinson.
Virginia—John F. Ryan.
Washington—M. J. Maloney.
West Virginia—John H. Robinson.
Wisconsin—H. J. Galliger.

Wyoming—John Harper.
Alaska—James Sheakley.
Arizona—A. C. Baker.
District of Columbia—W. H. Manogue.
New Mexico—E. V. Chavez.
Oklahoma—(Not reported).
*Utah** } John T. Caine.
 } O. W. Powers.
Indian Territory—S. E. Jackson.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama—A. G. Smith.
Arkansas—H. G. Bunn.
California—S. L. Thompson.
Colorado—Thomas M. Patterson.
Connecticut—A. P. Hyde.
Delaware—Thos. F. Bayard.
Florida—D. L. Gauden.
Georgia—L. F. Garrard.
Idaho—G. V. Bryan.
Illinois—Clayton E. Crafts.
Indiana—Chas. L. Jewett.
Iowa—N. B. Holbrook.
Kansas—Thos. P. Fenlon.
Kentucky—Jas. A. McKenzie.
Louisiana—Frank C. Zacharie.
Maine—Joseph P. Bass.
Maryland—Chas. J. M. Gwynn.
Massachusetts—John E. Russell.
Michigan—Edwin F. Uhl.
Minnesota—Lewis Baker.
Mississippi—H. M. Street.
Missouri—C. H. Jones.
Montana—Allen Jöyes.
Nebraska—N. S. Harwood.
Nevada—R. M. Clarke.
New Hampshire—Harry Bingham.

New Jersey—J. R. McPherson.
New York—Roswell P. Flower.
North Carolina—F. H. Busbee.
North Dakota—W. E. Purcell.
Ohio—Lawrence T. Neal.
Oregon—F. V. Holman.
Pennsylvania—Geo. A. Ross.
Rhode Island—Hugh J. Carroll.
South Carolina—W. J. Talbert.
South Dakota—W. R. Steele.
Tennessee—J. D. C. Atkins.
Texas—Seth Shepard.
Vermont—H. F. Brigham.
Virginia—John W. Daniel.
Washington—J. A. Munday.
West Virginia—J. B. Taney.
Wisconsin—Wm. F. Vilas.
Wyoming—Geo. T. Beck.
Alaska—James Sheakley.
Arizona—L. C. Hughes.
District of Columbia—Henry E. Davis.
New Mexico—Idus L. Fielder.
Oklahoma—H. A. Hasken.
*Utah** } John T. Caine.
 } O. W. Powers.
Indian Territory—W. C. Jackson.

MR. BELL: The Territory of Utah sends a contesting delegation.

THE CHAIR: Let both go to the Committee of Credentials.

THE SECRETARY: These Committees will meet in the ante-rooms of this building immediately after the adjournment.

MR. W. E. ENGLISH: Where are the ante-rooms?

THE SECRETARY: In the committee rooms around the building.

A DELEGATE: Why didn't you say so?

*Contesting delegation.

MR. W. E. ENGLISH, of Indiana : Mr. President, I observe that there is a large number of unoccupied seats in the building, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation I desire to offer a resolution.

The resolution offered by Mr. English was as follows :

Resolved, That the officers of this Convention be directed to admit all ex-soldiers of the late war to the unoccupied seats in the galleries during the sessions of this Convention.

MR. WILLIAM A. COLLIER, of Tennessee : Mr. President, I am informed that there are now at the doors of this wigwag 25,000 Democrats, gathered here from all parts of this country, who desire seats in this hall, while there are more vacant seats here than there have ever been in any Democratic Convention. I desire to move that the officers of this Convention and the National Executive Committee be instructed to admit Democrats to these unoccupied seats until they are filled, and that no Democrat shall be compelled to knock in vain at the door of any Democratic Convention for admission.

MR. BRONSTON, of Kentucky, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions and the motion was adopted.

MR. F. V. HOLMAN, of Oregon : Mr. President, the Republicans have had a majority in the State of Oregon for a number of years between 7,000 and 8,000. This spring has witnessed a great change, culminating in the June election ; that Republican majority has been reduced from 8,000 to a plurality which is only 3,000 less than a majority. I come from the city of Portland, the strongest Republican city on the Pacific coast, whose ordinary Republican majority is 2,000. Yesterday they had a city election there. I hold in my hand two telegrams which announce the glad news that the Republicans in Portland, Oregon, have been defeated by 1,000 majority, and that Portland is a Democratic city.

MR. J. W. ORR, of Kansas : Mr. President, I move that all of the organized visiting clubs to this Convention be permitted to occupy the vacant seats in this hall.

MR. BRONSTON, of Kentucky : I move you, sir, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. There are many good Democrats here who do not belong to any organized clubs.

THE CHAIR : We will vote upon the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky to refer the motion to the Committee on Resolutions.

This resolution was adopted, and it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THE CHAIR: The Alabama delegation requests the Chair to announce that there has been a change in the committee from that State, and that George P. Harrison is the member on Permanent Organization.

MR. BEN. T. CABLE, of Illinois: Mr. Chairman, I beg to offer this resolution and move its adoption.

Resolved, That this Convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in the heavy affliction which has befallen him.

The resolution as read was unanimously adopted with unmistakable indications of a genuine sympathy for the distinguished statesman.

MR. COLLIER: I called your attention to the fact that there are 25,000 Democrats outside desiring to be admitted. I made a motion in reference to them, and I would like to ask what disposition was made of my motion.

THE CHAIR: That resolution has been referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

MR. COLLIER: We have met here to nominate the next President of the United States, and I desire that the committee should be instructed to issue tickets to these Democrats until every vacant seat in this hall is filled with a Democrat.

THE CHAIR: That whole matter has been referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

MR. E. C. SWETT, of Maine: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—In behalf of the Maine delegation, and in behalf of the people of Maine, irrespective of party predilections, I desire to convey to the Democratic National Convention our appreciation of this grateful expression of sympathy with our most distinguished fellow-citizen in this hour of his bereavement.

The Democrats of Maine, deeper than those of any other northern State, have drank of the cup of official and political ostracism which the Republican party in the days of its supremacy commends to its opponents; but God forbid that the Democracy of Maine or the Democracy of any State should fail of honest sympathy in the presence of that grim tyrant who wipes out party lines, “levels all rank and lays the shepherd’s crook beside the sceptre.”

Of the many bereavements that have fallen upon our distinguished fellow citizen during the past two years it may be truly said—

“One woe doth tread upon another’s heel,
So fast they follow.”

And may such comfort come to him and his as springs from the expression of sympathy, which only a *Democratic* National Convention can tender, from every section and from every State.

This eloquent tribute was followed by renewed and prolonged applause.

THE CHAIR: The Secretary will report a communication from the President of the World’s Columbian Exposition.

The Secretary then read the following communication :

WORLD’S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WM. T. BAKER, President.

HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM, Vice-Pres.

HOWARD O. EDMONDS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1892.

HON. W. C. OWENS,

Chairman National Democratic Convention—

DEAR SIR :

On behalf of the World’s Columbian Exposition, I take pleasure in extending this invitation to the National Democratic Convention to visit the grounds of the Exposition at Jackson Park. This great National enterprise is of such paramount interest and importance to all the people, that I trust their representatives assembled here will embrace this opportunity to view the progress of the work.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. BAKER, President.

GEN. BRAGG: I move you, sir, that the Convention do now adjourn until to-morrow at 12 o’clock.

A delegate offered to amend the motion by an adjournment until 11 o’clock, which amendment was accepted by Gen. Bragg.

The motion to adjourn was seconded by Mr. Flower, of New York.

MR. E. R. E. KIMBROUGH, of Illinois: Before that question is put I desire to ask information from the Chair. When will the Committees appointed by this Convention assemble for the purpose of deliberation?

THE CHAIR: Immediately after adjournment, in the rooms to the right of this building.

A DELEGATE: I desired to make the same inquiry, and it is answered.

Upon the motion to adjourn being put to the Convention it was unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned to Wednesday, June 22, 1892, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1892.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention met at 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, June 22, 1892.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Owens, at 11:30 A. M., in the following words:

THE CHAIR: The Convention will come to order. Prayer will be offered by Rev. Alfred H. Henry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PRAYER.

Almighty God, Father of men and Ruler of the universe, we bow ourselves reverently before Thee and ask Thy blessing upon this great gathering, representing in deliberative assembly every section and every interest of this national commonwealth. Under Thy providence, this Convention has been called together; be Thou its presiding officer. So order the deliberations of this body of delegates that from out of the chaos of man's passions and ambitions shall emerge the spirit of harmony and order. Guide Thou the framers of the party platform so that every true lover of liberty and of the rights of man shall be able to find a place where he may stand erect for the principles that have made the past of this Nation glorious, and that we trust shall make the future still more glorious. Guide Thou the choice of this Convention so that its nominees in character and conviction shall represent the spirit of modern Democracy, a progressive Democracy, of a Democracy that is arrayed on the side of the masses as against the classes, and that strives to lift from the shoulders of the people the burdens borne for the benefit of the favored few. May the nominees of this Convention be in touch with the multitude of toilers that bear the heat and burden of the day, and lead them to victory, not for the sake of mere spoil of office, or of power, but for the sake of inherent principles. To this end grant wisdom, right, conviction and courage of their convictions to Thy servants here assembled, and to Thee we will ascribe praise now and forever. Amen.

THE CHAIR: The first business of the Convention will be the report of the Committee on Credentials. Is that committee ready to report?

MR. P. E. WINSTON, of Minnesota: Mr. Chairman, I understand there are two ex-Senators in the City of Chicago. One of these gentlemen has had the honor to preside over two National Democratic Conventions, and I move you, sir, that this Convention extend the courtesy of the platform to these two gentlemen, and that they be invited to take seats upon the platform.

THE CHAIR (without putting the motion): The motion is carried, and the gentlemen will be invited to take seats.

MR. WINSTON: I refer to the Hon. James R. Doolittle and the Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

THE CHAIR: Is the Committee on Credentials ready to report?

MR. F. T. SHAW, of Maryland: The Committee on Credentials is not yet ready to make their report.

THE CHAIR: At what time may I state to the Convention they will be ready?

MR. SHAW: I am inclined to think not before 2 o'clock.

THE CHAIR: The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, what is the will of the Convention?

MR. A. K. DELANEY, of Alaska: I hold in my hand, sir, a memorial from the Democratic Territorial Convention of Alaska to this Convention. In submitting it, sir, I wish to say that it is the expression of a pioneer people engaged in building up civilization in the wildest and most remote dominion of the Republic. I beg to hope, sir, that it will receive respectful consideration by the Committee on Resolutions, and I submit it. It is as follows:

TO THE

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Alaska assembled in Territorial Convention desire to respectfully call the attention of Congress, through the Democratic National Convention, to the following facts concerning the condition of our people:

We are denied representation in Congress.

Our legal jurisprudence is a distortion and a deformity. The Act of Congress of May 17, 1884, known as the "Organic Act," by extending to this Territory without specification the general laws of the State of Oregon, many of which are unadapted to our condition,

and totally at variance with our necessities, has bequeathed to us a jurisprudence hopelessly entailed with ambiguity and confusion.

Our judicial system is faulty in that the powers of the court of final resort are vested in a single judge; and it is insufficient as to the number and jurisdiction of inferior courts, all of which renders the administration of justice unstable, uncertain and long-delayed.

The General Land Laws of the United States by express provision are denied to us.

We have no voice in the management or control of the public schools in which our children are being educated.

We have neither local self-government nor the means whereby it may be established.

Our postal service is insufficient and totally inadequate to meet the growing wants of a progressive and enterprising people.

Our most populous town is without government buildings necessary for the transaction of public business, and those in other localities are crumbling into decay.

We, therefore, respectfully submit as American Citizens, that we are entitled to such legislation by Congress as will secure to us the following:

First—A delegate in Congress.

Second—A code of laws adapted to our condition and demanded by our necessities.

Third—A judicial system which shall provide three judges, located at appropriate places throughout the Territory, who shall preside at their respective trial courts, all of whom shall constitute a court in banc to hear and determine appeals from the trial court, from which court in banc appeals and writs of error may be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, as now provided by law.

Fourth—The extension of the General Land Laws of the United States to the Territory, whereby title may be acquired to our agricultural, grazing and timber lands, under such restrictions, however, as will preserve from the grasp of speculators, syndicates and corporations, and secure to actual and *bona fide* settlers and residents of the Territory that heritage of the people, the public lands.

Fifth—Aside from a Territorial Board and Superintendent of Education, having general supervision of the public schools of the Territory, we insist that the immediate management of such schools, especially in the most populous settlements, should be placed in the hands of local Trustees, chosen by the people of each town and village, respectively, and vested with the powers usually exercised by similar boards in the States and other Territories of the Union.

Sixth—Provision for the establishment of municipal government by the people of such towns and villages as may desire it.

Seventh—The establishment of a weekly mail service between Alaska and Puget Sound.

Eighth—A reasonable appropriation for government buildings at Juneau, and for the repair for such buildings at Sitka and Wrangel.

Deeply conscious of the justice of our cause, and believing in the wisdom and patriotism of the Democracy, we ask the National Democratic Convention to voice this, the appeal of a pioneer people engaged in building up civilization in the wildest and most remote dominion of the Republic.

THE CHAIR: It will go to the Committee on Resolutions. What is the pleasure of the Convention? No business is in order until the report of the Committee on Credentials is presented.

MR. C. J. BRONSTON, of Kentucky: I move that you appoint a committee of two to wait upon the Committee on Credentials, which I understand is now in session, and ascertain from them at what hour this Convention can expect a report.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Bronston, moves that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the Committee on Credentials, and ask when in all probability we may expect a report.

This motion was adopted.

THE CHAIR: The Chair will appoint on that committee Mr. Bronston, of Kentucky, and Mr. English, of Indiana.

MR. S. N. FOSTER, of Indiana: Mr. Chairman, Mr. English is not in the delegation.

THE CHAIR: Will you suggest the name of some gentleman in the delegation?

MR. BRONSTON: I suggest the name of Judge Charles Pollard.

MR. L. A. JOHNSON, of Ohio: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that this Convention invite the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, Senator from Texas, to address the Convention.

THE CHAIR: It is moved by Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, that the Senator from Texas, the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, be invited to address this Convention.

This motion was adopted.

THE CHAIR: I will appoint Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, and Mr. Goodman, of Missouri, to escort Mr. Mills to the platform.

MR. E. W. PETTUS, of Alabama: Mr. Chairman, I have here a resolution, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

It was so referred without reading under the rule.

MR. JOHNSON: The committee report that Mr. Mills was taken sick, and had to go to his room.

THE CHAIR: The committee appointed to wait upon Senator Mills, from Texas, and ask him to address this Convention, report that that gentleman is too ill, and has been compelled to leave the hall and go to his hotel.

MR. JOHN V. SHEEHAN, of Michigan: I move you that the honorable Senator from Illinois, Senator Palmer, be asked to address this Convention.

This motion was adopted.

THE CHAIR: The Chair will appoint the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. Jackson, of Iowa, to present the request of this Convention to Senator Palmer, and escort him to the speaker's stand.

Senator Palmer having been escorted to the platform, the Chairman said:

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, I need not introduce to you this battle-scarred veteran of the Democracy. You all know Senator Palmer. He will speak for himself.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR PALMER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I find an honor thrust upon me very suddenly after coming into this great body. I think I am hardly treated with fairness. I have not had an opportunity of estimating this marvelous assembly of Democrats. Some years ago I was speaking in southern Illinois, at the top of what is very rare in that State, a high hill; some men sat upon the fence a hundred yards from me. I said, "Come up here"; they said, "I won't." Said I: "You will have to leave this township, or you will hear this speech to-night." They made up their minds that wherever they might go my voice would follow them, and they surrendered.

Yet I am impressed with this marvelous assemblage. I am more impressed with its marvelous and most important mission. The great fact is apparent to me of the representatives of the great Democratic party assembled in National Convention to select leaders in the contest which is before us. I think I have a right, pointing to my locks to-day, to speak to this assembly as one having experience at least, and I come urging you—I need not urge you to be patriotic; that is an instinct of Democratic hearts—I urge you to the adoption of every expedient to secure harmony in our ranks, because there lies before us one of the most important political contests in which the Democracy of the country has been engaged for a quarter of a century. The great crucial contest lies just

before us, and unity therefore is essential. Every Democrat should forget every subject of controversy. We should be brothers, actuated by a common motive, pledged to a common purpose, and engaged in a common, earnest and patriotic endeavor.

The welfare of the country is in your keeping. The great work of restoring the constitutional liberty of the country has devolved upon you. It is your work. Shall we allow any paltry subject of dispute, any matter of a personal character, to interpose when our country calls upon us in trumpet tones: "Come up to the work." Shall we do it? Let us be one—one in spirit, one in purpose, and let us be one in the great battle. Let there be no sulkers, no serpents in the camp. Let us all work for the accomplishment of this great purpose.

I cannot afford to take your time now. I expect a harmonious result. The names that will be presented to you will be the names of patriotic men. Choose from among them him that shall bear the banner aloft. You cannot make a mistake. Get a fair, unswerving, unalterable Democrat—a Democrat that is in earnest, and put the flag in his hands and follow him.

Let me tell you that if the Democratic party and the country are deceived in this contest, it is not the fault of the Republicans. At Minneapolis they flung their banner to the breeze, and inscribed upon it, in bold terms, all that is odious in Republicanism. They have written upon its face a menace to the peace of the country, in a new force bill. As sure as Benjamin Harrison is elected, and the next Congress is Republican, we will have a force bill such as the ingenuity of John I. Davenport or the devil may suggest.

It is due to the Minneapolis Convention to admit that they have not attempted to deceive the country on the point. They declare their purpose, and if they succeed we shall have no right to complain. They have told you what they mean to do. If we are prepared to pass under the yoke we are well warned; and after the election, if we are beaten, we shall have no right to complain. They have added to the tariff more McKinleyism than we have had before. The country is to be walled round by what is called protection. This great giant republic, with its 65,000,000 of inhabitants, with resources unsurpassed anywhere on earth, is to be fettered. Its wings are to be clipped, if I may use that expression. We are forbidden, our farmers are forbidden to find a market; they must toil for the trusts and monopolies. They have warned us. If we submit to it, if the country submits, we have no right to complain.

Gentlemen of the Convention, you want to go to work. You want to deliberate. You owe it to us to arm the country for this great contest; you owe it to us to give us a platform; a platform plain and clear—no juggling of words; let us have no trouble about interpretation. Write the platform on your banner that every man may read and understand. After the nominations are made let us go to work. We expect these Illinois men to work as they never have worked before. I remember the time when I saw the prairie fires over one whole State. I want to see in Illinois a fire of fervent patriotism that will consume everything before it. That is how we are going to work in Illinois.

We only ask you to give us good candidates, and our platform can't be bad because it must be Democratic. Blow the trumpet and Illinois will rally, will come as one man and will fight this great battle, and I shall expect to see in November that Illinois has elected our admirable State ticket and has carried the State for the Democratic electoral ticket. We do not intend to burn Chicago, but we will paint it amazingly red.

MR. G. B. CHAPMAN, of Ohio: Mr. Chairman, I move you, sir, that John R. Fellows, of New York, be invited to address this Convention.

This motion was adopted.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Chapman, is appointed a committee to await upon Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Fellows arose in his seat, and the Chair said:

THE CHAIR: Will the gentleman come to the platform?

MR. FELLOWS: (Making a gesture of dissent,) Mr. Chairman, I am a delegate in this Convention. At the proper time, when it shall be in place for delegates to express their sentiments upon this floor, it may be my privilege to have something to say to the Convention. That time has not yet arrived, and I recognize that with the great number of distinguished gentlemen whose names and deeds are so well known to the Democracy present in this room, who are not wearing the badges of delegates, it would be improper for one who occupies that position now to claim the attention of the Convention.

MR. BRONSTON, of Kentucky: Mr. Chairman, I am informed that the Committee on Credentials is now ready to report, through its Chairman, John E. Lamb, of Indiana.

MR. JOHN E. LAMB, of Indiana. The Committee on Credentials is now ready to report.

THE CHAIR: The Convention is ready to receive the report of the Committee on Credentials.

MR. LAMB: I am directed by the Committee on Credentials to make the following unanimous report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

In the contest from the State of Alabama, the regular delegation, as recommended by the National Democratic Committee, is seated and is given the right to vote; while the contesting delegation is given seats upon the floor of this Convention. In the twenty-third and twenty-fifth districts of Pennsylvania the regular delegates, as recommended by the National Committee, are given seats and votes upon the floor. In the State of Ohio, first district, the regular delegate, Mr. Louis G. Barnard, is seated. In the Territory of Utah the regular delegation, recommended by the National Committee, Henry B. Henderson and John T. Caine, are given seats and votes upon the floor. In the Indian Territory, the members of both delegations, Messrs. S. E. Jackson, W. C. Jackson, T. B. Bell and A. R. Sneed, are given seats, and one-half vote each. In the District of Columbia, Messrs. James L. Norris and Henry E. Davis are given seats and votes upon the floor. In the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, it was recommended by the National Committee that each be given six seats upon the floor of this Convention. In view of the fact that these two Territories have been debarred from the sisterhood of States in this Union upon the sole ground that they were Democratic, and in view of the further fact that a Democratic House has already passed an enabling act to make them States of this Union, your committee unanimously adopts the recommendations of the National Committee and submits them for the approval of this Convention.

MR. LAMB: I move the adoption of the report of the Committee.

THE CHAIR: The question is upon the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted.

The following list of delegates from the different States and Territories are entitled to seats in this Convention as delegates, as reported by the Committee on Credentials:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

ALABAMA.

AT LARGE.

Gen. E. W. Pettus.
Rufus N. Rhodes.

John B. Knox.
A. G. Smith.

District.

1st.....Joseph C. Rich.
 Julian A. Watters.
2nd.....W. F. Vandiver.
 C. F. Rankin.
3rd.....A. H. Merrill.
 Geo. P. Harrison.
4th.....J. H. King.
 M. L. Wood.
5th.....Ben. Fitzpatrick.
 Shirley Bragg.

District.

6th.....L. B. Musgrove.
 S. C. M. Amason.
7th.....H. M. Howard.
 A. L. Woodliff.
8th.....R. W. Lowe.
 T. R. Roulhac.
9th.....A. O. Lane.
 Thomas M. Walthall.

ARKANSAS.

AT LARGE.

John H. Rogers.
S. W. Fordyce.

H. G. Bunn.
John G. Fletcher.

District.

1st.....Julius Lesser.
 J. C. Hawthorne.
2nd.....J. B. Speers.
 Wm. J. Little.
3rd.....J. S. Steele.
 W. H. Arnold.

District.

4th.....Thos. B. Martin.
 W. J. Stowers.
5th.....Jos. Frauenthal.
 B. R. Davidson.
6th.....J. C. South.
 J. C. Goodrum, Sr.

CALIFORNIA.

AT LARGE.

W. W. Foote.
S. M. White.

J. V. Coleman.
A. B. Butler.

District.

1st.....C. W. Taylor.
 T. L. Thompson.
2nd.....Russ Stephens.
 W. S. McGee.
3rd.....F. J. Moffitt.
 L. W. Buck.
4th.....J. F. Sullivan.
 Jos. Clark.

District.

5th.....L. A. Whitehurst.
 T. F. Barry.
6th.....J. D. Carr.
 Geo. S. Patton.
7th.....H. W. Patton.
 W. W. Phillips.

COLORADO.

AT LARGE.

T. M. Patterson,
Theodore J. O'Donnell.

Dr. Henry Paul.
J. B. Orman.

District.

1st.....Frank Adams.
Wm. Bailey.

District.

2nd.....Martin Curriگان.
C. Donovan.

CONNECTICUT.

AT LARGE.

Alvan P. Hyde.
Carlos French.

James B. Shannon.
E. C. Benedict.

District.

1st.....Robert J. Vance.
Edwin C. Pinney.
2nd.....Norris G. Osborn.
Clinton B. Davis.

District.

3rd.....Cyrus G. Beckwith.
Joel W. Webb.
4th.....Robert L. Clarkson.
Sidney P. Ensign.

DELAWARE.

AT LARGE.

Thos. F. Bayard.
Hiram R. Borie.
R. R. Kenney.

Robert J. Reynolds.
John W. Causey.
W. L. Sirman.

FLORIDA.

AT LARGE.

F. Adams.
J. E. Grady.
H. T. Likes.
J. S. White.
F. A. Bailey.
C. E. Garner.
N. P. Bishoff.
W. S. Jones.

John F. Dunn.
W. D. Chipley.
A. B. Hawkins.
T. A. Jennings.
D. L. Gaulden.
B. Genevar.
Alex. St. Clair.
S. M. Sparkman.

GEORGIA.

AT LARGE.

James M. Smith.
F. H. Richardson.

F. K. Dubignon.
Dupont Guerry.

District.

1st.....George A. Mercer.
W. M. Clifton.
2nd.....J. M. Griggs.
John Triplett.
3rd.....Bascom Myrick.
C. C. Duncan.
4th.....L. F. Garrard.
L. P. Mandel.
5th.....Milton A. Candler.
George Hillyer.
6th.....Fred Dismuke.
Richard Johnston.

District.

7th.....W. W. Vandivere.
I. W. Glover.
8th.....W. B. Burnett.
F. C. Foster.
9th.....J. B. Brown.
Lewis Davis.
10th.....A. W. Barrett.
W. O. Mitchell.
11th.....Walter B. McArthur.
F. W. Lamb.

IDAHO.

AT LARGE.

James H. Hawley.
R. C. Johnson.
John M. Burke.

John G. Brown.
G. V. Bryan.
J. M. Bennett.

ILLINOIS.

AT LARGE.

A. E. Stevenson.
A. W. Green.
Clayton E. Crafts.
Ben. T. Cable.

E. N. Worthington.
Walter Watson.
John A. King.
Samuel B. Chase.

District.

1st.....John P. Hopkins.
Michael McInerney.
2nd.....L. W. Kadlec.
Wm. H. Joyce.
3rd.....Roger C. Sullivan.
John J. Gaynor.
4th.....Frederick Griesheimer
F. H. Winston.
5th.....John C. Donnelly.
Chas. A. Goodwin.
6th.....E. R. Carr.
J. Stanley Brown.
7th.....Chas. K. Ladd.
Sherwood Dixon.
8th.....R. L. Allen.
J. H. Eckels.
9th.....Lyon Karr.
D. C. Taylor.
10th.....John Finley.
A. M. Brown.

District.

11th.....Truman Plantz.
Guy C. Scott.
12th.....R. F. Newcomb.
Jos. M. Page.
13th.....Frank K. Jones.
James B. Ricks.
14th.....James S. Ewing.
B. K. Durfee.
15th.....E. R. E. Kimbrough.
Thos. B. Carson.
16th.....Adam Rinard.
H. B. Lee.
17th.....Wm. M. Farmer.
Thomas M. Thornton.
18th.....C. D. Hoiles.
R. D. W. Holder.
19th.....Silas Cook.
John C. Edwards.
20th.....W. K. Murphy.
George W. Andrews.

INDIANA.

AT LARGE.

D. W. Voorhees.
Chas. L. Jewett.

Hugh Dougherty.
Samuel E. Morss.

District.

1st.....E. P. Richardson.
Philip Zoercher.
2nd.....R. C. Houston.
W. A. Cullop.
3rd.....E. G. Niklaus.
D. A. Jennings.
4th.....Herman Trichler.
John Beggs.
5th.....O. B. Johnson.
W. S. Sherley.
6th.....Joshua Chitwood.
J. H. Smith.
7th.....Alexander Ayres.
Will. E. English.

District.

8th.....John E. Lamb.
Samuel T. Catlin.
9th.....James Murdock.
James R. Tyre.
10th.....Charles R. Pollard.
John E. Cass.
11th.....Herman E. Wicking.
Emerson E. McGriff.
12th.....Samuel M. Foster.
N. B. Newman.
13th.....Orlando M. Packard.
Harry S. Chester.

IOWA.

AT LARGE.

J. H. Shields.
L. M. Martin.

Edward Campbell.
John F. Duncombe.

District.

- 1st.....David J. Ayers.
Wm. N. Hood.
- 2nd.....N. B. Holbrook.
Nath. French.
- 3rd.....O. B. Harriman.
L. W. Gowen.
- 4th.....R. J. McHugh.
M. B. Hendrick.
- 5th.....H. J. Stiger,
M. R. Jackson.
- 6th.....G. B. McFall.
I. L. Patton.

District.

- 7th.....Samuel J. Gilpin.
E. R. Cassatt.
- 8th.....N. C. Ridenour.
J. W. Freeland.
- 9th.....Lucius Wells.
Frank P. Bradley.
- 10th.....John McCarthy.
F. C. Brown.
- 11th.....Wm. H. Dent.
Parker K. Holbrook.

KANSAS.

AT LARGE.

Thomas Fenlon.
George W. Glick.
Tully Scott.

W. C. Jones.
Thomas Fitch.
Wm. Lapp.

District.

- 1st.....J. W. Orr.
J. R. Garrett.
- 2nd.....B. J. Sheridan.
Wm. C. Perry.
- 3rd.....John A. Eaton.
Dr. C. Gilbert.
- 4th.....Thomas W. Morgan.
S. P. Isenhardt.

District.

- 5th.....C. B. Gill.
W. H. L. Lepperell.
- 6th.....J. D. Sherrick.
S. P. Reynolds.
- 7th.....J. B. McClenland.
J. F. Stewart.

KENTUCKY.

AT LARGE.

Henry Watterson.
John B. Castleman.

James A. McKenzie.
W. C. Owens.

District.

- 1st.....T. E. Moss.
Robert Walker.
- 2nd.....Reuben Miller.
Charles Meachem.
- 3rd.....John S. Rhea.
W. A. Helm.
- 4th.....B. F. Beard.
B. T. Titsey.
- 5th.....W. B. Haldeman.
W. J. Abrahams.
- 6th.....Dr. J. C. Terrell.
B. F. Harrison.

District.

- 7th.....C. J. Bronston.
William Lindsey.
- 8th.....C. H. Rodes.
J. H. Sullivan.
- 9th.....Walter Sharp.
J. H. Northrop.
- 10th.....John P. Salyer.
J. M. Robertson.
- 11th.....O. H. Waddell.
G. A. Devons.

LOUISIANA.

AT LARGE.

E. B. Kruttschnitt.
F. C. Zacharie.John Fitzpatrick.
John C. Bach.*District.*1st.....Walter H. Rogers.
Thomas Duffy.
2nd.....E. Howard McCaleb.
A. W. Crandell.
3rd.....H. C. Drew.
Geo. M. Robertson.*District.*4th.....James Jeffries.
Harry W. Ogden.
5th.....J. L. Dagg.
A. S. Caldwell.
6th.....Thos. J. Kernan.
J. T. Young.

MAINE.

AT LARGE.

Nathan Cleves.
Daniel J. McGillicuddy.Charles B. Morton.
Thomas White.*District.*1st.....Jeremiah G. Shaw.
Edw. C. Swett.
2nd.....Alfred S. Kimball.
George E. Hughes.*District.*3rd.....William R. Hunnewell.
Cleveland C. Homer.
4th.....Joseph P. Bass.
David C. Parker.

MARYLAND.

AT LARGE.

Arthur P. Gorman.
Frank Brown.
C. J. M. Gwinn.
Barnes Compton.L. V. Baughman.
John S. Wirl.
George M. Upshur.*District.*1st.....R. D. Hynson.
L. L. Waters.
2nd.....Murray Vandiver.
Frank T. Shaw.
3rd.....Frank A. Furst.
James Bond.*District.*4th.....John Gill.
Lloyd Jackson.
5th.....Thos. H. Hunt.
J. W. Cox.
6th.....Asa Millison.
Buchanan Schley.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AT LARGE.

John H. Sullivan.*
Patrick A. Collins.John E. Russell.
Albert C. Houghton.*District.*1st.....Adams C. Deane.
James J. Curran.
2nd.....Wm. E. Bridgman.
Dr. W. E. Mellen.
3rd.....John R. Thayer.
John O'Gara.
4th.....Robt. M. Burnett.
Jas. P. Murphy.
5th.....Peter H. Donohoe.
Alexander B. Bruce.
6th.....Thos. A. Devine.
Benj. F. Brickett.7th.....John R. Murphy.
Henry A. Marks.
8th.....Nathan Matthews, Jr.
John F. O'Brien.
9th.....Edward J. Donovan.
James H. Stack.
10th.....Josiah Quincy.
John H. McDonough.
11th.....Patrick Maguire.
Jasper N. Keller.
12th.....Edward Avery.
Wm. L. Douglas.
13th.....John W. Coughlin.
Henry C. Thatcher.

*Alternate for John W. Corcoran.

MICHIGAN.

AT LARGE.

Don M. Dickinson.
Edward Ryan.

Spencer O. Fisher.
Edwin F. Uhl.

District.
1st.....Edward F. Conely.
Chas. W. Casgrain.
2nd.....John Strong.
J. V. Sheehan.
3rd.....L. N. Burke.
C. F. Cook.
4th.....George M. Kingsbury.
J. G. Miller.
5th.....Henry F. McCormick.
Albert K. Roof.
6th.....Rich. A. Montgomery.
Clarence Tinker.

District.
7th.....Charles A. Ward.
Robert Willis.
8th.....John H. Fedewa.
Farnham Lyon.
9th.....Thomas McNiff.
M. J. Law.
10th.....Andrew W. Comstock.
W. J. Martin.
11th.....H. B. Hudson.
Stiles Kennedy.
12th.....John Power.
Solomon S. Curry.

MINNESOTA.

AT LARGE.

Michael Doran.
Phil. B. Winston.

Lewis Baker.
Thomas Wilson.

District.
1st.....C. J. Haines.
H. R. Wells.
2nd.....M. Mullen.
James Manning.
3rd.....Joseph Roach.
F. Nicolin.
4th.....C. D. O'Brien.
James S. O'Brien.

District.
5th.....Titus Mareck.
Chas. M. Foote.
6th.....Theodore Bruener.
J. G. Brown.
7th.....Alex. McKinnon.
Dennis O'Brien.

MISSOURI.

AT LARGE.

Charles C. Maffitt.
William H. Phelps.

Charles H. Jones.
Martin L. Clardy.

District.
1st.....Ben Eli Guthrie.
William B. Hayes.
2nd.....John L. Mirick.
T. S. Dines.
3rd.....E. S. Garver.
D. C. Allen.
4th.....John W. Walker.
Dr. J. A. Postlewaite.
5th.....William H. Wallace.
John S. Blackwell.
6th.....Wm. Steele.
John D. Allen.
7th.....E. C. More.
Dr. A. K. Edmonds.
8th.....John R. Walker.
John B. Wolfe.

District.
9th.....M. S. Goodman.
T. F. McDearmon.
10th.....Charles Costello.
James I. Jones.
11th.....Wm. Haney.
John J. Burk.
12th.....Edward Butler.
Dr. F. J. Lutz.
13th.....W. S. Anthony.
F. M. Mansfield.
14th.....Jos. J. Russell.
J. B. Tillman.
15th.....J. G. McGannon.
Thomas Connor.

MISSISSIPPI.

AT LARGE.

W. V. Sullivan.
W. H. Sims.

H. M. Street.
Murray F. Smith.

District.

1st H. L. Muldrow.
 Wm. M. Cox.
2nd Wm. A. McDonald.
 R. T. Fant.
3rd Leroy Percy.
 W. H. Stovall.
4th J. H. Brinker.
 Percy R. Somerville.

District.

5th John S. Williams.
 W. N. King.
6th Frank K. Winchester.
 F. H. Lewis.
7th R. H. Henry.
 Chas. A. Gordon.

MONTANA.

AT LARGE.

S. T. Hauser.
W. A. Clark.
Timothy E. Collins.

Frank G. Higgins.
Walter Cooper.
Thomas Joies.

NEBRASKA.

AT LARGE.

James E. Boyd.
Tobias Castor.

Milton Doolittle.
W. H. Thompson.

District.

1st Robert Clegg.
 N. S. Harwood.
2nd Charles Ogden.
 John A. Creighton.
3rd John Dern.
 F. J. Hale.

District.

4th Daniel W. Cook.
 Matt. Miller.
5th R. A. Batty.
 Frank H. Spearman.
6th John F. Crocker.
 James C. Dahlman.

NEVADA.

AT LARGE.

Robert P. Keating,*
R. M. Clarke.
J. H. McMillan.

C. W. Hinchcliff.
E. P. Hardesty.
P. C. Webber.

* Represented by P. J. Dunne.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

AT LARGE.

Harry Bingham.
Frank Jones.

Alvah W. Sulloway.
George B. Chandler.

District.

1st Henry R. Parker.
 Dennis F. O'Conner.

District.

2nd Albert N. Flinn.
 Irving W. Drew

NEW JERSEY.

AT LARGE.

John R. McPherson.
James Smith, Jr.

Miles Ross.
Leon Abbett.

District.

- 1st.....W. J. Thompson.
George H. Barker.
2nd.... John H. Scudder.
T. E. Prickett.
3rd... Millard F. Ross.
John Hone, Jr.
4th.....Johnson Cornish.
J. N. Pidcock.

District.

- 5th..... J. F. Carrigan.
Louis Braun.
6th.....Gottfried Kruger.
John B. Dusenberry.
7th..... Dennis McLaughlin.
Robert Davis.
8th.....Joseph W. Yates.
Thos. Nevins.

NEW YORK.

AT LARGE.

Roswell P. Flower.
Edward Murphy, Jr.

Daniel E. Sickles.
Henry W. Slocum.

District.

- 1st.....Soloman S. Townsend.
Edward Hawkins.
2nd.....John Delmar.
Michael J. Coffey.
3rd.James W. Ridgway.
Wm. C. DeWitt.
4th.....James Kane.
Robert Black.
5thPatrick H. McCurren.
J. P. Adams.
6th.....Benjamin Wood.
John R. Fellows.
7th.....Robert B. Roosevelt.
John M. Bruno.
8th.....DeWitt Leventritt.
John Fox.
9th.....Amos J. Cummings.
Patrick Keenan.
10th.....Richard Croker.
W. Bourke Cockran.
11th.....Hugh J. Grant.
Franklin Bartlett.
12th.....Perry Belmont.
George Ehret.
13th.....David McClure.
DeLancy Nicoll.
14th.....Francis Larkin, Jr.
Henry D. Purroy.
15th.....George M. Beebe.
Henry Bacon.
16th.....James W. Hinckley.
Samuel J. Tilden, Jr.
17th.....J. C. Broadhead.
George W. Youmans.

District.

- 18th.....James Keenan.
Robert W. Hamilton.
19th.....James H. Manning.
Anthony N. Brady.
20th.....John Foley.
A. J. Quackenbush.
21st.....Henry Griffin.
Wm. P. Cantwell.
22nd.....Levi H. Brown.
S. R. Phelps.
23rd.... James L. Dempsey.
W. C. Schwaube.
24th.....Albert C. Tennant.
Clinton Beckwith.
25th.....Wm. B. Kirk.
Hugh Duffy.
26thE. F. Danforth.
C. E. Remick.
27th.....C. N. Bulger.
Hiram W. Babcock.
28th.....Alexander C. Eustace.
Chauncey L. Becker.
29th.....Frank Campbell.
Frank Rice.
30th.....Frederick Cook.
George Raines.
31st.....John Cunneen.
D. J. Bissell.
32nd.....Wm. F. Sheehan.
Gerhart Lang.
33rd.....C. S. Dunkelberger.
Matthew Scanlon.
34th.....James W. McMahon.
Fred. L. Newton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

AT LARGE.

E. C. Smith.
Wharton J. Green.

District.

1st.....Wilson G. Lamb.
W. P. Roberts.
2nd.....Frank W. Barnes.
S. H. Holloway.
3rd.....W. S. Cook.
L. J. Moore.
4th... ..F. A. Busbee.
James W. Pou.
5th.....John W. Graham.
J. L. King.

John D. Bellamy.
Jos. P. Caldwell.

District.

6th.....J. T. LeGrand.
E. S. Latimer.
7th.....W. W. H. Williams.
M. M. Phinnix.
8th.....Cyrus W. Watson.
W. L. Scott.
9th.....Kope Elias.
R. M. Furman.

NORTH DAKOTA.

AT LARGE.

W. N. Roach.
T. F. O'Brien.
E. E. Cole.

W. E. Purcell.
A. Blewett.
J. E. Campbell.

OHIO.

AT LARGE.

Calvin S. Brice.
James E. Campbell.

Lawrence T. Neal.
Robert Blee.

District.

1st.....Louis G. Bernard.
Otway J. Cosgrove.
2nd.....Michael Devenny.
Louis Remelin.
3rd.....Frank Huffman.
Peter Schwab.
4th.....George W. Hull.
J. K. Cummings.
5th.....Fred. Lessaur.
Chas. K. Haskell.
6th.....R. T. Hough.
M. J. Hutchinson.
7th.....Chas. W. Constantine.
F. G. Davis.
8th.....Albert Zugschwert.
L. D. Johnson.
9th.....W. J. Colburn.
Wm. Habbeler.
10th.....Michael Stanton.
George H. Chapman.
11th.....A. B. Cole.
Jos. D. Huffman.

District.

12th.....James Kilbourne.
Daniel Danehy.
13th.....G. G. Engler.
W. A. Schofield.
14th.....Benjamin Meyers.
C. E. Critchfield.
15th.....Frank H. Southard.
James T. Kane.
16th.....George McKee.
George W. McCook.
17th.....Lewis P. Ohliger.
R. W. Tanneyhill.
18th.....W. K. L. Warwick.
John C. Welty.
19th.....Thos. F. Walsh.
Charles Fillius.
20th.....Charles P. Salen.
R. R. Holden.
21st.....John H. Farley.
T. L. Johnson.

OREGON.

AT LARGE.

Fred. V. Holman.
Henry C. Grady.
Henry Blackman.
J. L. Cowan.*

John J. Daly.
A. Bush.
Samuel F. Flood.
Thos. G. Reames.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AT LARGE.

W. U. Hensel.
George Ross.
Charles Robinson.
Grant Herring.

Harry Alvan Hall.
William M. Singerly.
John L. McKinney.
Henry Meyer.

District.

1st Robert E. Deady.
P. J. Corcoran.
2nd..... John R. Read.
John J. Molony.
3rd..... Peter Monroe.
Thomas J. Ryan.
4th... .. Samuel Josephs.
Thomas Delahanty.
5th..... Cornelius M. Smith.
Wm. F. Harrity.
6th..... O. B. Dickinson.
A. M. Holding.
7th..... I. Heston Todd.
R. K. Bachman.
8th..... William Mutchler.
J. Davis Brodhead.
9th..... Jeremiah Hagenman.
Robert E. Wright.
10th..... John A. Coyle.
William B. Given.
11th..... Frank J. Fitzsimmons.
Frank M. Vandling.
12th..... John T. Lenahan.
John Smoulter, Jr.
13th..... M. P. Quinn.
M. T. O'Connor.
14th..... S. P. Light.
Christian Hanlen.

District.

15th..... George S. Purdy.
Nelson Lee.
16th..... J. Henry Cochran.
John W. Bailey.
17th.... .. William Krickbaum.
Lewis Dewart.
18th..... H. J. McAteer.
D. M. Crawford.
19th..... R. E. Shearer.
Horace Keesey.
20th..... John M. Reynolds.
Herman Baumer.
21st..... Thomas Lynch.
George A. Jenks.
22nd..... James M. Guffy.
George S. Fleming.
23rd..... Frank C. Osbourn.
Herman F. Kunkle.
24th..... S. L. Mestrezat.
Dr. T. H. Sharpnack.
25th.... .. W. B. Clendennin.
S. B. Griffith.
26th..... John C. Brady.
John Fertig.
27th..... A. A. Plumer.
Charles Schimmelfing.
28th..... William A. Wallace.
Thomas Collins.

*Represented by Dr. Mullinix, Alternate.

RHODE ISLAND.

AT LARGE.

Franklin P. Owen.
Hugh J. Carroll.
Francis L. O'Reilly.
F. E. Bartlett.

Wm. B. Nichols.
John T. Parker.
Amos J. Dawley.
Samuel R. Honey.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AT LARGE.

B. R. Tillman.
John L. Irby.

J. William Stokes.
W. J. Talbert.

District.

1st. Theodore G. Jervey, Jr.
C. M. Efrid.
2nd. John G. Evans.
A. M. Youmans.
3rd. J. H. McCalley.
D. K. Norris.
4th. B. F. Perry.
R. W. Harris.

District.

5th. T. J. Cunningham.
J. W. Floyd.
6th. I. E. Tindel.
E. J. Stackhouse.
7th. H. R. Thomas.
Josiah Doar.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

AT LARGE.

District.

1st. Bartlett Tripp.
2nd. Wm. Van Eps.
3rd. A. W. Mullen.
4th. P. F. Wickham.

District.

5th. John A. Bowler.
6th. Peter Couchman.
7th. D. W. Flick.
8th. Wm. R. Steele.

TENNESSEE.

AT LARGE.

James D. Porter.
Julius A. Taylor.

James C. Bradford.
David D. Anderson.

District.

1st. John Caldwell.
John T. Essary.
2nd. Martin L. Ross.
Samuel G. Heiskell.
3rd. George W. Ochs.
Charles H. Carpenter.
4th. Louis C. Alexander.
Elijah G. Tollett, Jr.
5th. Robert E. L. Mount-
castle.
John C. New.

District.

6th. John Overton.
Hardin N. Leech.
7th. John T. Allen.
Jas. A. Cunningham.
8th. J. D. C. Atkins.
Wm. P. Robertson.
9th. Henry C. Burnett.
Samuel R. Latta.
10th. Wm. A. Collier.
Wm. Sanford.

TEXAS.

AT LARGE.

John A. Ireland.
H. D. McDonald.

District.

1st.....O. T. Holt.
T. H. Ball.

2nd.....J. C. Wootters.
E. S. Hicks.

3rd.....R. N. Stafford.
J. F. Mitchell.

4th.....Howard Templeton,
R. D. Harrell.

5th.....Yancey Lewis.
C. L. Galloway.

6th.....Byron Drew.
R. E. Prince.

7th.....Scott Fields.
W. T. Hefley.

Seth Shephard.
J. W. Throckmorton.

District.

8th.....T. T. D. Andrews.
L. L. Shields.

9th.....D. C. Giddins.
John W. Parker.

10th.....C. C. Sweney.
W. B. Sayers.

11th.....A. C. Jones.
J. O. Nicholson.

12th.....J. H. McLeary.
Fred. Opp.

13th.....J. J. Taylor.
W. P. Sebastian.

VERMONT.

AT LARGE.

Dr. J. D. Harrahan.
John Robinson.

District.

1st.....John H. Donnelly.
Herbert F. Bringham.

Dr. J. Henry Jackson.
Harley E. Folsom.

District.

2nd.....Oscar C. Miller.
Henry E. Fitzgerald.

VIRGINIA.

AT LARGE.

John W. Daniel.
S. Welford Corbin.

District.

1st.....Frank Fletcher.
Lloyd T. Smith.

2nd.....W. A. Young.
J. F. Bryant.

3rd.....C. V. Meredith.
B. L. Wenston.

4th.....W. R. McKenney.
F. E. Buford.

5th.....O. W. Dudley.
Wm. Semple.

John Goode.
Basil B. Gordon.

District.

6th.....Carter Glass.
Wood Bouldin, Jr.

7th.....M. L. Watson.
S. V. Southall.

8th.....J. F. Ryan.
J. C. Gibson.

9th.....A. Fulkerson.
Henry Stuart.

10th.....M. W. Paxton.
Taylor Berry.

WASHINGTON.

AT LARGE.

John Collins.
Chauncey W. Griggs.
Henry J. Snively.
Henry S. Blanford.

James. A. Munday.
F. P. Hogan.
Martin J. Maloney.
William H. Dunphy.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE

WEST VIRGINIA.

AT LARGE.

J. N. Camden.
J. B. Taney.

B. F. Martin.
J. W. St. Clair.

District.

1st.....W. Marsh Arnold.
 John J. Davis.
2nd.....John A. Robinson.
 J. Ed. Watson.

District.

3rd.....W. E. Chelton.
 A. T. Mathews.
4th.....John Hove Russell.
 D. T. B. Carpenter.

WISCONSIN.

AT LARGE.

W. F. Vilas.
Edward S. Bragg.

E. C. Wall.
John H. Knight.

District.

1st.....W. W. Strong.
 H. J. Gallagher.
2nd.....S. W. Lamoreux.
 Carl Feld.
3rd.....A. H. Krouskopf.
 George W. Bishop.
4th.....J. G. Donnelly.
 W. A. Walker.
5th.....Frank Geele.
 C. A. Koenitzer.

istrict.

6th.....J. W. Hume.
 A. J. Schmitz.
7th.....Ira A. Hill.
 William Carson.
8th.....Rush Winslow.
 L. M. Nash.
9th.....John Ringle.
 Joseph Fisher.
10th.....S. C. Johnson.
 James Barden.

WYOMING.

AT LARGE.

Colin Hunter.
R. H. Homer.
D. C. Preston.

A. C. Beckwith.
Nat. Baker.
George T. Beck.

THE TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

A. K. Delaney.

James Sheakley.

ARIZONA.

AT LARGE.

A. G. Oliver.
A. C. Baker.
E. E. Ellinwood.

M. J. Nugent.
L. C. Hughes.
H. T. Smith.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AT LARGE.

James L. Norris.

Henry E. Davis.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

AT LARGE.

W. C. Jackson.
L. B. Bell.Solomon E. Jackson.
John S. Sneed.

NEW MEXICO.

AT LARGE.

Felix Martinez
Idus L. Tielder.
G. A. Richardson.Bernard Seligman.
E. V. Long.
E. V. Chavez.

OKLAHOMA.

AT LARGE.

H. A. Haskins.

John T. Levey.

UTAH.

AT LARGE.

Henry P. Henderson.

John T. Caine.

THE CHAIR: The next business in order will be the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mr. W. S. Fordyce, of Arkansas, arose and stated that the Committee was ready to report. The report was sent to the platform, and read by the Secretary, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1892.

To the National Democratic Convention:

Your Committee on Permanent Organization have the honor to submit the following report, and recommend its adoption by the Convention, viz:

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION:

WILLIAM L. WILSON.

Of West Virginia.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE CONVENTION:

SIMON P. SHEERIN,

Of Indiana.

FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARIES :

EDWARD L. MERRITT, Illinois.
 WM. H. DOYLE, Pennsylvania.
 HAMBLETON SHEPPERD, Virginia.
 CLINTON TILLERY, Missouri.
 L. E. ROWLEY, Michigan.

ROBERT E. WILSON, Mississippi.
 CHARLES R. DEFREEST, New York.
 JAMES C. STRAIN, Illinois.
 THOMAS BRADY, Minnesota.

FOR CHIEF READING SECRETARY :

NICHOLAS M. BELL,

Of Missouri.

FOR ASSISTANT READING SECRETARIES :

MARTIN MORRISON, Indiana.
 CATO SELLS, Iowa.
 H. S. MARTIN, Kansas.
 BERNARD BROWN, Montana.

WM. E. THOMPSON, Michigan.
 WM. WILKINS CARR, Pennsylvania.
 HENRY J. LYNN, Tennessee.
 THOMAS M. KNAPP, Missouri.

FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS :

RICHARD J. BRIGHT,

Of Indiana.

FOR CHIEF ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS :

JOHN P. HOPKINS,

Of Illinois.

FOR ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS :

L. B. WHITFIELD, Alabama.
 W. S. BANCROFT, Arkansas.
 N. ROSENBERG, California.
 JOHN CORDON, Idaho.
 LEVI MOCK, Indiana.
 HARRY EVANS, Iowa.
 E. E. MURPHY, Kansas.
 THOMAS L. KEARNS, Louisiana.
 E. O. MAHONEY, Maryland.
 GEORGE W. THOMPSON, Michigan.

D. O'BRIEN, Minnesota.
 HUGH MCGOWN, Missouri.
 G. A. LIEBER, North Dakota.
 GEORGE H. SEALS, Ohio.
 JOHN MCCALL, South Carolina.
 J. A. HOUHAHAN, South Dakota.
 GEO. W. FULTON, JR., Texas.
 G. W. KELLY, Vermont.
 H. R. HERD, Wyoming.
 B. F. LAFAYETTE, Indian Territory.

FOR OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER :

EDWARD B. DICKINSON,

Of New York.

And representing the different States, as recommended by their respective delegations, the following, viz :

VICE PRESIDENTS :

Alabama—W. F. Vandiver.
Arkansas—J. G. Fletcher.
California—J. D. Carr.
Colorado—Dr. Henry Paul.
Connecticut—N. G. Osborn.
Delaware—H. R. Cole.
Florida—A. B. Hawkins.
Georgia—J. M. Griggs.
Idaho—R. C. Johnson.
Illinois—N. E. Worthington.
Indiana—James Murdock.
Iowa—Lucius Wells.
Kansas—W. C. Perry.
Kentucky—Thos. E. Moss.
Louisiana—John Fitzpatrick.
Maine—D. J. McGillicuddy.
Maryland—Lewis L. Waters.
Massachusetts—A. C. Houghton.
Michigan—Wellington R. Burt.
Minnesota—P. B. Winston.
Mississippi—H. L. Muldrow.
Missouri—W. H. Wallace.
Montana—Frank G. Higgins.
Nebraska—John E. Boyd.
Nevada—E. P. Hardesty.
New Hampshire—Geo. B. Chandler.

New Jersey—John Hone, Jr.
New York—Roswell P. Flower.
North Carolina—Marshall M. Phinnix
North Dakota—J. E. Campbell.
Ohio—Robert Blee.
Oregon—T. G. Reames.
Pennsylvania—Chas. Robinson.
Rhode Island—Francis L. O'Reilly.
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Peter Couchman.
Tennessee—Julius A. Taylor.
Texas—John A. Ireland.
Vermont—J. H. Jackson.
Virginia—S. Wellford Corbin.
Washington—H. S. Blandford.
West Virginia—A. T. Matthews.
Wisconsin—William Carson.
Wyoming—Colin Hunter.
Alaska—A. K. Delaney.
Arizona—A. G. Oliver.
Dist. of Columbia—Chas. Van Dorre.
Indian Territory—W. C. Jackson.
New Mexico—G. A. Richardson.
Oklahoma—John I. Levey.
Utah—H. P. Henderson.

SECRETARIES :

Alabama—L. Strauss.
Arkansas—Julius Lesser.
California—J. C. Kays.
Colorado—William Bailey.
Connecticut—None reported.
Delaware—Chas. W. McPhee.
Florida—N. P. Bishop.
Georgia—Bascomb Merrick.
Idaho—J. C. Rosown.
Illinois—James C. Strain.
Indiana—Frank Burk.
Iowa—M. R. Jackson.
Kansas—B. J. Sheridan.
Kentucky—S. H. Sullivan.
Louisiana—Geo. M. Robertson.
Maine—D. C. Parker.

Maryland—Murray Vandiver.
Massachusetts—(None reported).
Michigan—Clarence Tinker.
Minnesota—C. J. Haines.
Mississippi—R. E. Wilson.
Missouri—W. S. Anthony.
Montana—F. H. Sidney.
Nebraska—(None Reported).
Nevada—Robert Lewers.
New Hampshire—D. F. O'Connor.
New Jersey—M. T. Barrett.
New York—Patrick H. McCurren.
North Carolina—(None reported).
North Dakota—Andrew Blewett.
Ohio—Frank Huffman.
Oregon—S. F. Flood.

Pennsylvania—Geo. S. Fleming.
Rhode Island—Amos J. Dawley.
South Carolina—J. W. Stokes.
South Dakota—Ambrose W. Mullen.
Tennessee—Charles Ridley.
Texas—Yancey Lewis.
Vermont—H. E. Fitzgerald.
Virginia—(None reported.)
Washington—(None reported.)
West Virginia—E. R. McGuin.

Wisconsin—(None reported).
Wyoming—D. C. Preston.
Alaska—James Sheakley.
Arizona—(None reported).
Dist. of Columbia—J. N. McGill.
Indian Territory—S. E. Jackson.
New Mexico—E. V. Chavez.
Oklahoma—(None reported).
Utah—John T. Caine.

W. H. PHELPS,
Secretary.

F. W. FORDYCE,
Chairman.

THE CHAIR: The question is on the adoption of the report from the Committee on Permanent Organization.

The report was unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR: Mr. Dickinson, of Michigan, is recognized.

MR. DON M. DICKINSON: I move that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to notify the permanent Chairman, Mr. Wilson, of his selection, and to escort him to the platform.

This motion was adopted.

THE CHAIR: The Chair will appoint as that committee Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; J. F. Duncombe, of Iowa; John R. Fellows, of New York; Joseph C. Rich, of Alabama, and Martin L. Clardy, of Missouri. The gentlemen will assemble in front of the Secretary's desk.

The committee thus appointed having escorted Mr. Wilson to the platform, the Chair said:

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure to present to you, as Permanent Chairman of this Convention, one of the bravest Democrats in America, Mr. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

Mr. Wilson addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you most heartily for this honor. I shall try to meet the duties of the high position to which you call me with the spirit of fairness and equality that is Democracy. This Convention has a high and patriotic work to perform. We owe much to our party; we owe much to our country. The mission of the Democratic party is to fight for the

under dog. When that party is out of power we may be sure there is an under dog to fight for, and that the under dog is generally the American people. When that party is out of power we may be sure that some party is in control of our Government that represents a section, and not the whole country; that stands for a class, and not the whole people.

Never was this truth brought home to us more than by the recent Convention at Minneapolis. We are not deceived as to the temper; we are not in doubt as to the purposes of our opponents. Having taxed us for years, without excuse and without mercy, they now propose to disarm us of further power to resist their exactions. Republican success in this campaign, whether we look to the party platform, the party candidates, or the utterances of the party leaders, means that the people are to be stripped of their franchise through force bills, in order that they may be stripped of their substance through tariff bills.

Free government is self-government. There is no self-government where the people do not control their own elections and levy their own taxes. When either of these rights is taken away or diminished, a breach is made, not in the outer defenses, but in the citadel of our freedom. For years we have been struggling to recover the lost right of taxing ourselves, and now we are threatened with the loss of the greater right of governing ourselves. The loss of the one follows in necessary succession the loss of the other. When you confer on government the power of dealing out wealth, you unchain every evil that can prey upon, and eventually destroy, free institutions—excessive taxation, class taxation, billion-dollar Congresses, a corrupt civil service, a debauched ballot-box and purchased elections. In every campaign the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions to corrupt them at the polls; after every victory there will be a new McKinley bill to repay those contributions with taxes wrung from the people.

For every self-governing people there can be no more momentous question than the question of taxation. It is the question, as Mr. Burke truly said, around which all the great battles of freedom have been fought. It is the question out of which flow all the issues of government. Until we settle this question wisely, permanently, justly, we build all other reforms on a foundation of sand. We and the great party we represent are to-day for tariff reform, because it is the only gateway to genuine Democratic government.

The distinguished leader who presided over the Republican Convention boasted that he did not know what tariff reform was. Whoever said that he did? Let us hope, with that charity "that beareth all things, and believeth all things," that he is truly as ignorant as he vaunts himself to be. Unfortunately the people are not so ignorant of the meaning of protection, at least of the protection which is dealt out to them in the bill that bears his name. They see that meaning "writ large" to-day, in a prostrated agriculture, in a shackled commerce, in stricken industries, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in law-made wealth, in the discontent of the workingman and the despair of the farmer. They know by hard experience that his protection as a system of taxation is but the old crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of government. They know by hard experience that protection as a system of tribute is but the old crafty scheme by which the power of taxation of the people is made the private property of a few of the people.

Tariff reform seeks to readjust this system of taxation, and to purge away this system of tribute. It means that we have not reached the goal of perfect freedom so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen, and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the taxpayer, rather than to his ignorance, his weakness and his patience.

Governor McKinley further charges that the Democratic party believes in taxing ourselves. I'm afraid, gentlemen, we must admit this charge. What right or excuse have we for taxing anybody else? With a continent for a country, with freedom and intelligence as the instruments for its development, we stand disgraced in the eyes of mankind if we cannot, and if we do not, support our own government. We can throw that support on other people only by beggary or by force. If we use the one we are a pauper nation; if we use the other we are a pirate nation.

The Democratic party does not intend that we shall be either. No more does it intend that they shall falsely call it taxing other people to transfer our taxes from the possession of those who own the property of the country to the bellies and backs of those who do the work of the country. It believes that frugality is an essential virtue of free government. It believes that taxes should be limited to public needs and be levied by the plain rule of justice and equality.

But, gentlemen, we are confronted with a new cry in this campaign. The Republican party, says Governor McKinley, now stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection alone when he framed his bill in the House, or rather permitted its beneficiaries to frame it for him; and firmly resisted all efforts of the statesman from Maine to annex reciprocity to it. No wonder that he favors the reciprocity added by the Senate. You may explore the pages of burlesque literature for anything more supremely ludicrous than the so-called reciprocity of the McKinley bill. It is not reciprocity at all. It is retaliation, and, worst of all, retaliation on our own people. It punishes American citizens for the necessities or the follies of other people. It says to a few small countries south of it: "If you are forced by your necessities or led by your follies to make bread higher and scarcer to your people, we will make shoes and sugar higher and scarcer to our people."

And now we are told that reciprocity is to be their battle-cry. Already we are regaled with pictures of Benjamin Harrison clad in armour, and going forth to battle for reciprocity on a plumed steed. Simple Simon fishing for whales in his mother's rain barrel and in great triumph capturing an occasional wiggle-waggle, is the only true realistic picture of the reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

We are for the protection that protects, and for the reciprocity that reciprocates. We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor, diminished only by his proper contribution to the support of the Government, and we are for that real reciprocity, not through dickering diplomacy and Presidential proclamations, but by laws of Congress, that removes all unnecessary obstacles between the American producer and the markets he is obliged to seek for his products.

But, gentlemen, I must not keep you from the work that is before you. Let us take up that work as brothers, as patriots, as Democrats. In so large a convention as this, larger in number than any previous gathering of our party, and representing a larger constituency than ever before assembled in any convention, it would be strange, ominously strange, if there were not some differences of opinion on matters of policy, and some differences of judgment or of preference as to the choice of candidates. It is the sign of a free Democracy that is many-voiced, and, within the limits of true freedom, tumultuous. It wears no collars; it serves no masters. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many who have heretofore followed our flag with enthusiasm are to-day calling, with excusable

impatience, for immediate relief from the evils that encompass them. Whatever can be done to relieve the burdens, to restore, broaden and increase the prosperity of the people and every part of them, within the limits and according to the principles of free government, that the Democratic party dares to promise, that it will do with all its might. Whatever is beyond this, whatever is incompatible with free government and our historic liberty, it dares not promise to anyone.

Inveterate evils in the body politic cannot be cured in a moment, any more than inveterate diseases in the human system. Whoever professes the power to do so is himself deceived, or himself a deceiver. Our party is not a quack nor a worker of miracles.

It is not for me, gentlemen, the impartial servant of you all, to attempt to foreshadow what your choice will be or ought to be, in the selection of your candidates. You will make that selection under your own sense of responsibility to the people you represent and to your country. One thing only I venture to say: Whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign, no telegram will flash across the sea from the castle of absentee tariff lords to congratulate him. But from the home of labor, from the fireside of the toiler, from the hearts of all who love justice and do equity, who wish and intend that our matchless heritage of freedom shall be the common wealth of all our people, and the common opportunity of all our youth, will come up prayers for his success and recruits for the great Democratic host that must strike down the beast of sectionalism and the Moloch of monopoly, before we can have ever again a people's government, administered by a people's faithful representatives.

Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Temporary Chairman, the Hon. William C. Owens, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties.

THE CHAIR: The Committee on Rules is ready to report.

The gentleman from Indiana will read the report.

MR. WILLIAM E. ENGLISH, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Rules: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—As Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business of this Convention,

I have been instructed by the majority of that committee to submit the following report :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

To the National Democratic Convention :

Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business beg leave to submit as follows :

We recommend the following order of business to be observed by this Convention :

First—Report of the Committee on Credentials.

Second—Report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Third—Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Fourth—Nomination of a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Fifth—Nomination of a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Your Committee further recommends that the rules of the last Democratic Convention shall be adopted for the government of this Convention.*

This report is respectfully submitted, signed by all the Committee on Rules.

I now move the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee.

The report as submitted was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary requested the secretaries of all delegations to hand to the official stenographer, before the close of the Convention, a full list of their respective delegations, carefully and plainly written, to avoid errors in spelling and other inaccuracies in the names of delegates as they are to appear in the official record of the Convention.

THE CHAIR: The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Is that Committee ready to report?

*For the rules referred to, see page 29 of this Record.

There was no response to this inquiry. Mr. William H. Phelps, of Missouri, secured the floor and, coming to the front of the platform, presented a gavel, made of zinc, to President Wilson, in the following words :

MR. PHELPS : Mr. Chairman—In behalf of the zinc producers and miners of Missouri, I present to you this gavel, not made of tin nor stolen from a Nebraska homestead, but mined and made in Jasper County, Missouri, and bearing the inscription, "We need no protection," as a protest against the mockery of legislation which imposes a useless tariff of thirty per cent upon the metal as a pretext for taxing the lamp, pick, shirt, and blanket of the miner more than forty per cent.

The Missouri zinc fields, like the American wheat fields, are the most productive in the world. The same market which fixes the price of the farmer's wheat regulates the price of the miner's zinc, and he has long since learned, what the farmer is rapidly learning, that the market in which he sells the product of his labor, is the one in which he should purchase the implements of his avocation and the necessities of his household, and he is ready to do his part in giving the electoral vote of Missouri to the nominee of this Convention by 40,000 majority.

At the close of Mr. Phelps' speech, he handed the gavel to the President.

THE CHAIR : The zinc miners of Missouri, through Mr. Phelps, of the Missouri delegation, present to this Convention a gavel as a protest against any attempted protection upon that which they produce, with the expectation and hope that this Convention or its nominee will use this gavel to knock out of the tariff the protection upon zinc.

THE CHAIR : Is the Committee on Platform ready to report? The Secretary of the Convention will now call the roll of the States, that they may hand in the names of the members of the National Committee and members of the Notification Committee. The Clerk will call the roll.

MR. J. W. ORR, of Kansas : Our delegation selected among other committeemen and other selections, a Vice-President. Shall we report the name of our Vice-President to the Convention ?

THE CHAIR: The name has already been reported. The Secretary will proceed with calling the roll of States for National Committee and names of the Committee on Notification.

MR. BELL (Chief Reading Clerk): I am requested to ask each delegation to send up a written statement giving the names for National Committeemen and the Committee on Notification.

I will not call the roll, but each delegation can send the names to the desk of the Official Stenographer.

The following gentlemen were selected as members of the National Democratic Committee and of the Notification Committee :

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama—Henry D. Clayton.
Arkansas—U. M. Rose.
California—M. F. Tarpey.
Colorado—Chas. S. Thomas.
Connecticut—Carlos French.
Delaware—Lewis C. Vandegrift.
Florida—Samuel Pasco.
Georgia—Clark Howell, Jr.
Idaho—Frank W. Beane.
Illinois—Ben. T. Cable.
Indiana—S. P. Sheerin.
Iowa—J. J. Richardson.
Kansas—Chas. W. Blair.
Kentucky—Thomas H. Sherley.
Louisiana—James Jeffries.
Maine—Arthur Sewall.
Maryland—Arthur P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—Josiah Quincy.
Michigan—Daniel J. Campau.
Minnesota—Michael Doran.
Mississippi—Chas. B. Howry.
Missouri—John G. Prather.
Montana—A. J. Davidson.
Nebraska—Tobias Castor.
Nevada—R. P. Keating.
New Hampshire—Alvah W. Sulloway.

New Jersey—Miles Ross.
New York—William F. Sheehan.
North Carolina—M. W. Ransom.
North Dakota—Wm. C. Leistikow.
Ohio—Calvin S. Brice.
Oregon—E. D. McKee.
Pennsylvania—Wm. F. Harrity.
Rhode Island—Samuel R. Honey.
South Carolina—M. L. Donaldson.
South Dakota—James M. Woods.
Tennessee—Holmes Cummings.
Texas—O. T. Holt.
Vermont—Bradley B. Smalley.
Virginia—Basil B. Gordon.
Washington—Hugh C. Wallace.
West Virginia—John Sheridan.
Wisconsin—E. C. Wall.
Wyoming—W. L. Kuykendall.
Alaska—A. K. Delaney.
Arizona—Chas. M. Shannon.
Dist. of Columbia—James L. Norris.
New Mexico—H. B. Ferguson.
Oklahoma—T. M. Richardson.
Utah—Samuel A. Merritt.
Indian Territory—Dr. E. N. Allen.

NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

Alabama—Rufus N. Rhodes.
Arkansas—B. R. Davidson.
California—Stephen M. White.
Colorado—Frank Adams.
Connecticut—Robert J. Vance.
Delaware—Robt. J. Reynolds.
Florida—W. D. Chipley.
Georgia—John Triplett.
Idaho—R. Z. Johnson.
Illinois—Thomas M. Thornton.
Indiana—William A. Cullop.
Iowa—L. M. Martin.
Kansas—James W. Orr.
Kentucky—John P. Salyer.
Louisiana—A. W. Crandall.
Maine—Edw. C. Swett.
Maryland—L. Victor Baughman.
Massachusetts—Patrick Maguire.
Michigan—Richard A. Montgomery.
Minnesota—Charles M. Foote.
Mississippi—W. V. Sullivan.
Missouri—James W. Walker.
Montana—S. T. Hauser.
Nebraska—John A. Crayton.
Nevada—C. W. Hinchcliffe.
New Hampshire—Henry R. Parker.

New Jersey—George H. Barker.
New York—Norman E. Mack.
North Carolina—Kope Elias.
North Dakota—Andrew Blewett.
Ohio—R. R. Holden.
Oregon—Henry Blackman.
Pennsylvania—J. Henry Cochran.
Rhode Island—Fayette E. Bartlett.
South Carolina—T. D. Jervey, Jr.
South Dakota—Wm. Van Epps.
Tennessee—W. A. Collier.
Texas—J. H. McLeary.
Vermont—Oscar C. Miller.
Virginia—Abraham Fulkerson.
Washington—John Collins.
West Virginia—John Sheridan.
Wisconsin—James Barden.
Wyoming—Robert H. Homer.
Alaska—James Sheakley.
Arizona—E. E. Ellinwood.
Dist. of Columbia—Henry E. Davis.
New Mexico—E. V. Long.
Oklahoma—T. M. Richardson.
Utah—Henry P. Henderson.

MR. WALKER, of Missouri: I move that the Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, be invited to come to the platform and address the Convention.

This motion was adopted.

THE CHAIR: I appoint Mr. Walker, of Missouri, and Governor Porter, of Tennessee, a committee to escort Mr. Carlisle to the chair.

After waiting a proper time for the committee to convey the request of the Convention to Mr. Carlisle, the Chair said:

Gentlemen of the Convention, the committee reports that Senator Carlisle is not present.

MR. FORDYCE, of Arkansas: I move that ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, of Ohio, be requested to address the Convention.

This motion was adopted.

THE CHAIR: I will appoint Mr. Fordyce and Mr. Martin, of West Virginia, to escort Gov. Campbell to the platform.

The committee having performed this duty, the Chair said:

THE CHAIR: Your enthusiasm shows that among the quadrupeds the camel is the favorite Democratic animal. I introduce to you now ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that this audience has not any especial amusement in hand. [Loud cries of "Louder."] I would be glad to talk louder, but there are too many Democrats here for any one man to talk to. I am afraid the audience, having no other amusement, wishes, as the Chairman insinuates, to trot out the Democratic menagerie. I am exhibited on all kinds of occasions, and I certainly would not make an exception of this. I am complimented and flattered by your invitation. I would not think of repaying that kindness by inflicting a speech on you. And if I did, I could but fail by contrast with the magnificent, the matchless oration delivered to you this day from this platform. So I simply thank you, and ask you when November rolls around to keep your eye on Ohio.

Mr. Quinn, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Hon. William U. Hensel, the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, be invited to address the Convention.

The motion was adopted.

THE CHAIR: I appoint Mr. Quinn and Mr. Allen, of Missouri, to escort Mr. Hensel to the platform.

MR. F. G. DAVIS, of Ohio: I move you, sir, that the Chair appoint a committee of two to wait on the Committee on Resolutions for the purpose of ascertaining when they will be ready to report.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, it is moved by Mr. Davis, of Ohio, that the Chair appoint a committee of two to wait on the Committee on Platform and ascertain when they will probably be ready to report to the Convention.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Ohio, and Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, were appointed the committee.

MR. GEO. W. OCHS, of Tennessee: I move you that ex-Gov. Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, be invited to address the Convention.

THE CHAIR: I am requested by the Governor to say that he is not well enough to respond. Mr. Henry, of Mississippi, moves that the Convention invite the Hon. Henry Watterson to address it in his own matchless manner.

The motion was adopted, and Mr. Henry, of Mississippi, and Mr. Foster, of Indiana, were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Watterson.

MR. W. BOURKE COCKRAN: Mr. President, it is impossible to follow the proceedings of the Convention while the aisles are occupied and conversation is carried on in the neighborhood of the delegations. I will ask that order be preserved before any business is undertaken by the Convention. I make that point of order.

THE CHAIR: The point of order made by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cockran) is well taken. The gentlemen in the aisles will take their seats.

THE CHAIR: The Chair is requested by the Tennessee delegation to invite ex-Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, to address the Convention.

There was such great confusion that the Chair was unable to gain the attention of the Convention, but finally recognized W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, who said:

Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the nature of the business before the Convention, and that it be stated, so that the delegates may understand it.

THE CHAIR: Gov. Taylor has been invited to address the Convention, but the Chair has received a message from the Governor that he was not well enough to speak, and in deference to that suggestion of Gov. Taylor, the Chair did not put the motion.

MR. J. S. WILLIAMS, of Mississippi: Mr. Chairman, I move you that the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, be invited to address this meeting.

THE CHAIR: The Chair will put no motion until the Convention comes to order.

MR. COCKRAN: I expect to have some business with this Convention later on.

The speaker was interrupted by cries of "Platform" and "Louder." After the confusion had subsided Mr. Cockran said:

Mr. Chairman, I can neither be sent to the platform nor taken from it by any noise. I desire to state to the Convention that I expect to have business with it later on. For the present I believe that if there be no other business to occupy the attention of the Convention the delegates had better fortify their systems by substantial refreshments. The intellectual refreshment which the Chair afforded us will not be eclipsed by any orator that will take the platform on this day, or during the session of this Convention.

Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, was recognized by the Chair, and moved that the Convention take a recess until 5 o'clock P. M.

This motion was adopted, and the Convention took a recess until 5 o'clock P. M. this day.

SECOND DAY.

EVENING SESSION.

CHICAGO, June 2, 1892.

The Chairman called the Convention to order at 5:33, as follows :

THE CHAIR: The Convention will be in order. Gentlemen will please take their seats. Prayer will be offered by Rev. Thomas E. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

PRAYER.

Let us pray. We praise Thee, O God, and we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord. All the earth doth worship Thee, the Father Everlasting. We adore Thee as the King of kings and Ruler of nations, for of Thy will they are and have their being. We worship Thee as the Source of wisdom and truth, for of Thee comes every good and perfect gift. We adore Thee as the great All-Father, Who hast made of one kindred all the nations of the earth. Vouchsafe to reveal Thyself to us at this time in Thy manifold relation of Creator, Father and Guide. Rule Thou over us, for Thou art mighty. Give us wisdom, for we are ignorant. Still the turbulent voices of earth's contentions, for Thou art upright. Especially grant Thy blessing to this Convention, assembled for the great concerns of state, gathered from all the broad face of this land, covered with Thy manifold blessings. We seek Thee, as in our bounden duty, for Thy guidance and Thy grace, and as we come at this time to the great concern of this gathering, grant Thou especially Thy mighty benediction of wisdom and of truth; and as these Thy servants shall choose one who shall be their leader in the contest for the magistracy of this great nation, give Thou them wisdom that they may choose aright. May he whom they select be a man of clean hands and pure heart, one who is above all selfish ambition, whose aim shall be his country's and his God's; and in whatever work we may engage in the days to come may the right be victorious over

wrong, may liberty be victorious over oppression, may virtue be victorious over vice, may that righteousness that exalteth a nation be ours, and may Thy blessing be upon us and upon our children now and forevermore. Amen.

MR. W. W. VANDIVERE, of Georgia: I move that the Convention adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

This motion was lost.

Gov. GLICK, of Kansas: As there is nothing before the Convention, I desire to offer this resolution, which I will send to the platform.

This resolution went to the Committee on Resolutions under the rule.

MR. JOHN POWER, of Michigan: I am requested to announce to the Chair that the Committee on Platform will be ready to report in fifteen minutes.

THE CHAIR: The Committee on Resolutions have ended their labors, and will be ready to present their report by the chairman of that committee at once, Mr. Jones, of Missouri.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention—I presume that this committee, in its relation to the Convention, presents a case of being better late than never. I wish to say, however, in behalf of my colleagues, that any delay to which you have been subjected was due to no lack of diligence or industry on our part. If you will keep a little quieter there will be no difficulty, perhaps, in hearing.

I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to present to you, as the report of that committee, the following resolutions, and to move their adoption. In order that you may distinctly hear what the committee has prepared, I intend to ask a gentleman who is as familiar as myself with the phraseology of the platform to read it for me, and when it has been read I shall move the previous question upon the adoption of the platform. I ask Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, to read the resolutions.

MR. T. M. PATTERSON, of Colorado: Mr. Chairman, in view of that statement, I desire to say that I represent a minority of the Committee on Resolutions, and I desire to announce that the minority expects to be heard, in order to present its report before the previous question shall be put.

Mr. Vilas then proceeded to read the resolution, as follows :

The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland* ; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession of power of the party that advocates them ; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the North as well as at the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white ; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling-place, armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all ; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of officeholders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was

*At this point in the reading of the report, all proceedings were interrupted by a scene of tumultuous confusion. For twenty minutes after the mention of Mr. Cleveland's name Senator Vilas waited for the cheers, shouts, applause, etc., etc., to subside, before he could proceed.

emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force Bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force Bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing Treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrines of the Democratic party, that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom-house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and, for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches, exact from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppressions, and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis.

But in making reductions 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 the execution of this plain dictate of justice.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse

the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade, as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth, in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over \$2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real-estate mortgage debt averaging \$165 per capita of the total population; and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting States. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom-house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world, that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessities and comforts of life among our own people.

We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent

and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroad and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million (100,000,000) acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed.

Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions, and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which the Federal officeholders usurp control

of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defense, and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience's sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our National Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration and the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

This Convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tide-water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government that such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation so extended, and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children, as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia,

and Alaska, should be *bona fide* residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes, and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor, and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party, in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

MR. JONES: In behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, I move the adoption of the platform as read.

MR. LAWRENCE T. NEAL, of Ohio: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention—As a representative from the State of Ohio on the Committee on Resolutions, I gave notice of my intention to present to this Convention an amendment to the section of the platform relating to the tariff. I have been unable conscientiously to agree with the majority of my fellow members upon that section of that platform. I therefore gave notice to the Committee that I would move in open Convention to strike out that section of the platform pertaining to the tariff, all the words preceding the denunciation of the McKinley act, and substituting therefor the following:

“We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be

limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.”

BOURKE COCKRAN, of New York : If the gentleman will allow me for a moment, I desire to suggest that the amendment be reported again by the Clerk of the Convention.

THE CHAIR : The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk then read as follows :

“We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.”

JOHN R. WALKER, of Missouri : We want to hear that which you wish to strike out read. We call for the reading of that which you propose to strike out.

MR. NEAL : Gentleman of the Convention, the proposition is to strike out the portions of the section relating to the tariff, which the Secretary will now read, and insert, in lieu thereof, the amendment proposed by myself.

The Clerk then read the following :

“We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrine of the Democratic party, that the necessity of government is the only justification for taxation; and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom-house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor; and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and, for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches, exact from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of government.

“And we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequality, lighten their oppressions, and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis; but, in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industry, 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 to the execution of this plain dictate of justice."

MR. NEAL: Gentlemen of the Convention, the history of our country demonstrates the fact that the American people will consider and determine but one great public question at a time. Many questions, in a government like ours, and with its varied interests, will necessarily attract some share of public attention at one and the same time. But it is none the less true that some one question will overshadow all others in importance, and command for itself the highest place in the thoughts of the people. Such a question we now have in the federal system of protective taxation. Tariff reform has been the leading political issue in the country since the Democratic party commenced the battle for a revision and reduction of tariff taxes more than four years ago. It must continue to be such until it shall be as firmly established as any fundamental principle can be that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for revenue alone, and that even then the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

A protective tariff is a robbery of the great majority of the people by the minority. We believe it to be so; we ought to have the courage of our convictions, and should so declare in this enunciation of them. The fact that its insidious purposes are accomplished under the forms of law, and that it is called taxation, renders it none the less a robbery. That its purposes are accomplished by stealth and secrecy, as is the crime of an assassin, aggravates, rather than lessens, the enormity of the offense. Republican protection is as hostile to our form of government as was the principle of taxation without representation, for which our fathers rebelled and fought and achieved independence. To longer heed the siren cry of Republican protection will be to consent to the degradation of the masses in the interest of the classes, and to change the form and character of our government itself by converting it from Democracy, a government by the people, into an aristocracy of wealth.

The rapid concentration of the wealth of the country, under the fostering care of protection, foreshadows this threatened change.

The ownership of more than one-half of all the property of this great country by 17,000 persons, and the still more astounding fact that 250 of our 63,000,000 of people own, absolutely own, one-twelfth of all the property of 63,000,000 of people proves with striking force the necessity for this change. My friends, let us go forward in this great battle which we have commenced. Let us not turn our backs upon the enemy, but let us meet this controlling question in such manner that the most uneducated and ignorant man who reads that platform may understand it. Let us continue this fight until the people of this country shall have reached a full and final conclusion upon this great question, and shall have determined it in favor of the struggling, toiling millions of this land, who too long already have been the unwilling, but misguided, victims of this cruel and odious doctrine of protection.

HENRY WATTERSON, of Kentucky: Mr. Chairman, before I open my lips to express an opinion on this matter, I desire to have read an extract from the tariff plank of the National Democratic Platform of 1876.

The Clerk read as follows :

“We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense, which yields a dwindling and not a yearly rising revenue, and has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the values of American manufactures at home and abroad. It has depleted the returns of American agriculture and industry, followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruit of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue.”

MR. WATTERSON: This declaration of principles comes to us with the impression of the wisdom and the benediction of the spirit of that sage and saint of Democrats, Samuel J. Tilden.

Twelve long years I fought, upon all occasions and upon every corner, to establish the doctrines of that plank as an article of cardinal Democratic faith, and finally, when seeing it at last practically affirmed in three great Democratic tariff acts, and finally in the

message of a great Democratic President; finally, when I saw it affirmed and proclaimed by the Democratic Convention which assembled in 1888 in St. Louis, I said: "My labors are over, my fight is ended, the victory is won, and I can go to sleep; I shall never again be needed in a Democratic platform committee, and can intrust safely to younger and less experienced hands this work of my life and love." And when I listened to the extraordinary essay we have heard from this desk, I asked myself whether we were indeed in a Democratic Convention, or simply in a Republican Convention revised by James G. Blaine or Benjamin F. Butler, for the tariff plank we have listened to this afternoon is almost identical in principle with the minority report submitted to the Democratic Convention in 1884 by Benjamin F. Butler, and voted down almost unanimously.

I have no dissertation to offer you, but simply a statement of facts which ought to accomplish one of two things; either you should reject this monstrosity which has been hurled among you, and adopt in its place this simple, lucid and true amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, who preceded me; or if you do not want to do that, if you want to take some time to think about it, recommit the whole matter to the committee, with instructions to clarify and purge themselves.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, of Wisconsin: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I shall detain you but a moment. I presume there is no gentleman here who is at all acquainted with my public record and my private record, as a follower of the Democratic party, who does not know that every expression in the proposed resolution read by the gentleman from Ohio I have over and over again reiterated from the stump and the platform for now these many years. But I desire also to make this remark: It is impossible to say too much; it is impossible, almost, to say enough in denunciation of the iniquitous and reckless tariff legislation which has been inflicted upon this country. There are many things to be said with reference to it; there are many declarations to be made in regard to it. You can extend your platform to any degree you see fit, or that the wearied powers of your committeemen in hearing argument and debate would enable them to give to its consideration, but this resolution, which you propose to strike out, was a resolution reported to the Convention of 1884, over which I had the honor to preside, and it was reported by that prince of tariff reformers, Colonel William R. Morrison, and of all the eloquent voices

which were lifted in behalf of it on that occasion, none were so sweet to the ears of the Democrats, none rang with such blissful joy on all hands as that of the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Watterson.

MR. WATTERSON (referring to what Mr. Vilas is about to read) : Read it well ; you can do it a great deal better than I can.

MR. VILAS (continuing) : He said in reference to it, "it is an honest platform, entirely so. It is a sound platform, eminently so." Now, I shall not pause to read at length the argument which the distinguished gentleman made on that occasion, but half of the words, in point of volume, in that part of the platform which it is proposed to strike out, and which I have heard baptized as Republican to-day, I bowed down to in 1884 as sound Democratic doctrine, under the leadership of our distinguished and magnificent friend.

Now, fellow Democrats, if you desire the additional expression of this further idea in regard to the tariff, which the gentleman from Ohio has read, why nobody can take it with more satisfaction than I.

Gentlemen, I don't propose to enter into any debate or discussion of the particular form of words in which we declare our opposition to tariff legislation. I do not think it makes much difference in what form of words we repeat our unvarying and unswerving hostility to that great robbery and iniquity. I do not care much for the words, because five years ago next fall a President of the United States led the Democratic party into a position on that tariff question, which was not only right and proper, and splendid and Democratic, but it has given life blood and eternal perpetuation to that party.

Now, fellow Democrats of the Convention, I desire only to suggest that if it please you to take in this form of words, you take it in, and leave that other also, upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected President.

MR. WATTERSON : One word only, in relation to a reference by my honored and distinguished friend, the Senator from Wisconsin, who presided over that Convention of 1884, and that is this : In 1884 we were in the midst of the throes of the great internecine tariff controversy. The party seemed to be split wide open, and, after fifty-two hours of unbroken discussion in the Platform Committee, the best that the more moderate and conservative members of the committee, myself among the number, could obtain, as common ground to stand upon, was the platform of 1884 of that

Convention. But since that time we have had the second Morrison bill, the Mills bill, the message of the President of 1887, and the campaign of education in 1888, and I say to myself: "My God, is it possible that, in 1892, we have to go back for a tariff plank to the straddle of 1884?"

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—On behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, I wish to say that we accept the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio as an addition to Section 3.

MR. WALKER, of Missouri: I wish to understand this.

THE CHAIR: As an addition to Section 3.

MR. WALKER: Then we are opposed to it.

MR. WATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, the Convention needs to be instructed whether it is proposed to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio as a substitute, which motion I support, or whether it is meant to tack it on as a tail or addendum, which I oppose.

THE CHAIR: Allow the Chair to explain to the Convention the status of the matter. If the Convention will keep quiet I think I can be heard. The status of the matter at present is this: The gentleman from Ohio offered an amendment by which he proposed to strike out certain portions of the platform, as read, and to insert therefor an amendment, which he presented. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, speaking on behalf of that committee, offered to accept the proposed amendment as an addition to the platform.

MR. THOMAS L. JOHNSON, of Ohio: Gentlemen of the Convention—I endorse heartily the amendment of my colleague from Ohio. The Democratic party has been hungering for years for a Democratic platform of the tariff, and, thank God, it has at last come, and not a miserable addition to that stump speech. Strike out what they put in, and put it in clear, ringing terms what we mean. We, on the stump and in the Democratic press, denounce the protective tariff as a fraud. Say so in your platform. We are speaking to the people. Be honest to your people. The only trouble has been that the leaders are frightened; the Democratic party is all right.

THE CHAIR: The question is on the adoption of the resolutions.

MR. NEAL: Mr. Chairman, I demand a call of the roll of States upon my amendment.

THE CHAIR: The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, which is a motion to strike out and insert, and upon that the call of the roll of States is asked.

H. L. MULDROW, of Mississippi, arose, saying: "I rise to a parliamentary inquiry."

THE CHAIR: When order is restored the Chairman will state the question. He will recognize no one until there is order in the Convention.

MR. COCKRAN, of New York: Then I think you will have to wait a week.

MR. MULDROW: I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry. If it is in order, I desire to move that this tariff plank be referred back to the Committee on Platform. If it is in order, I desire to make that motion.

THE CHAIR: If you will wait a moment until order is restored, we will make the Convention understand.

In the confusion, this motion of Mr. Muldrow's was lost sight of and not put.

After considerable delay, the call of the roll was begun.

HON. T. J. O'DONNELL, of the Colorado delegation, said: Colorado votes for the honest Democratic plank; it votes aye.

When Illinois was called, Gen. Stevenson said:

Mr. President, upon the poll of the delegation from Illinois the vote stands 33 yeas and 15 nays. By instructions of the State Convention, I cast the 48 votes of Illinois yea.

When the State of Minnesota was called, Judge Wilson announced the vote of the State as 18 nays. Mr. Mareck, of the delegation, secured recognition, and said:

Here is one vote yea from Minnesota. I wish to be recorded yea.

JUDGE WILSON: Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to be misunderstood. The Minnesota delegation is instructed to vote on all questions as a unit. On this question there are 18 votes nay, and 5 votes yea; therefore I, as chairman of the delegation, cast 18 votes nay.

Minnesota was recorded 18 votes nay.

Pennsylvania, through its chairman, declared the vote to be 64 nays. As soon as the vote was announced, William A. Wallace, of the Pennsylvania delegation, arose and said :

On behalf of 15 members of that delegation, I protest, sir, against the use of the power by the delegation to bind those fifteen men on questions of principle. No one has authority or power to bind me or state my opinion in matters of principle, or in matters of right and wrong. They have no right to cast my vote on a question of principle, and I solemnly protest.

READING CLERK MORRISON : State of Rhode Island?

MR. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania : Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask how the vote of Pennsylvania is recorded, and to inquire if the vote of a minority of a delegation is to be counted with the majority vote?

W. U. HENSEL, of Pennsylvania : Before the Chair decides that question, I desire to state the conditions under which the delegation from Pennsylvania was sent to this Convention, if the Chair desires information on that subject.

THE CHAIR : The Chair will state that he is not informed what the action of previous Democratic Conventions has been when a question of this character has arisen. The Chair himself would rule that the vote of a delegation, as announced by the chairman of that delegation, would be received, unless the Convention decided otherwise.

MR. WALLACE : Then I appeal to the Convention, and demand a call of States.

MR. HENSEL : I rise to a point of order.

THE CHAIR : The gentleman will state his point of order.

MR. HENSEL : The delegation from Pennsylvania comes into this Convention delegated by a State Convention, which instructed it to vote as a unit upon all questions which might come before it, and that its vote should be cast in accordance with the direction of a majority of this delegation. Upon a call being taken in the Pennsylvania delegation, it was ascertained that 49 of its members were in favor of the negative of this proposition. When the roll was called and it was announced there being a division in the Illinois delegation, that under their resolution to vote as a unit the vote of

that State should be cast and should be counted as the majority directed, I announced this vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in this manner. This Convention, by a unanimous vote upon the unanimous recommendation of its Committee on Rules, re-adopted the rules of the National Conventions of 1884 and of 1888, and those rules I submit, sir, provide, and the precedents of those Conventions establish it, that when a State delegation has been instructed to vote as a unit, its vote should be so announced by its chairman, and should be so recorded by the officers of this Convention. I, therefore, Mr. Chairman, raise the point of order that until the action of this Convention taken this morning is reconsidered, and the rules which it adopted have been rescinded or modified, the proposition of the distinguished gentleman on my left (Mr. Wallace) is not in order.

MR. CHAIR: The Chair would like to make a ruling in view of some investigations that have been made as to this question. Since he made the previous ruling he has been informed, by gentlemen familiar with the proceedings for two or three Conventions past, that wherever the States themselves have adopted the unit rule, the Convention has enforced it. He, therefore, repeats the ruling he has made, that the announcement of the vote given by the chairman of the State delegation must be accepted as the vote of that delegation, and that an appeal from the decision of the Chair cannot be taken pending a roll call.

MR. WALLACE: I desire to say, sir, that when I arose to my feet I proposed to withdraw the appeal, because I felt that my object has been attained. I had asserted the right of fifteen men in the Pennsylvania delegation to their individual opinion upon this question of principle, and I now assert it.

MR. OWENS: What is the vote of Pennsylvania?

THE OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER: Sixty-four nays.

MR. OWENS: As opposed to that, I want to call the attention of the Convention to the fact that New York is still Democratic.

When the State of Wisconsin was called, the chairman of the delegation, Mr. Lamoreaux, responded as follows:

Mr. President, the State of Wisconsin, being under the unit rule, has directed me to cast the entire vote, without protest from the minority, 24 votes no.

MR. JACKSON, of Indian Territory: We desire to have Indian Territory placed upon the roll, and we will vote. She casts her votes, 2 ayes.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen, listen and the vote will be announced.

Secretary reads: Yeas, 564; nays, 342.

THE CHAIR: The amendment is adopted.

The balloting, by States, was as follows:

<i>States.</i>	<i>Total Vote.</i>	<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Nays.</i>	<i>States.</i>	<i>Total Vote.</i>	<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Nays.</i>
Alabama.....	22	12	10	New York.....	72	72	..
Arkansas.....	16	..	16	North Carolina....	22	17	5
California.....	18	..	18	North Dakota.....	6	6	..
Colorado.....	8	8	..	Ohio.....	46	46	..
Connecticut.....	12	..	12	Oregon.....	8	7	1
Delaware.....	6	..	6	Pennsylvania.....	64	..	64
Florida ...	8	3	5	Rhode Island.....	8	..	8
Georgia.....	26	22	4	South Carolina....	18	18	..
Idaho.....	6	6	..	South Dakota.....	8	1	7
Illinois.....	48	48	..	Tennessee.....	24	5	18
Indiana.....	30	15	15	Texas.....	30	30	..
Iowa.....	26	26	..	Vermont.....	8	..	8
Kansas.....	20	..	20	Virginia.....	24	11	11
Kentucky.....	26	26	..	Washington.....	8	8	..
Louisiana.....	16	8	8	West Virginia....	12	12	..
Maine.....	12	..	12	Wisconsin.....	24	..	24
Maryland.....	16	7	9	Wyoming.....	6	6	..
Massachusetts....	30	26	4	<i>Territories.</i>			
Michigan.....	28	28	..	Alaska.....	2	..	2
Minnesota.....	18	..	18	Arizona.....	6	6	..
Mississippi.....	18	11	6	Dist. of Columbia.	2	..	2
Missouri.....	34	34	..	Indian Territory...	2	2	..
Montana.....	6	6	..	New Mexico.....	6	5	1
Nebraska.....	16	16	..	Oklahoma.....	2	2	..
Nevada.....	6	6	..	Utah.....	2	2	..
New Hampshire...	8	..	8				
New Jersey.....	20	..	20	Totals.....	910	564	342

MR. OWENS: Mr. Chairman—and the country is still Democratic.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from Colorado, Thomas M. Patterson, is recognized.

MR. PATTERSON, of Colorado: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention—

At this point a number of delegates endeavored to get the floor.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from Colorado has the floor. The Convention must come to order. The Chair can recognize nobody else while the gentleman from Colorado has the floor.

B. J. SHERIDAN, of Kansas: I want to be heard in the interest of the gentleman who is about to speak, Mr. Chairman. I want to say that it seems to me the gentlemen here who are not delegates are making a great deal of trouble in regard to what is announced to the Convention, and the galleries are doing most of the voting, if they can do it by their lip service and mockery. I want the delegates to have a fair chance. I want the Chairman to call the sergeant-at-arms to keep order.

THE CHAIR: The Chair holds that the point of order is well taken, that the parties in the gallery must keep quiet.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention—There was another matter of difference between the members of the Committee on Resolutions. The difference relates to the coinage plank. The difference is embraced in the use of a single word, and the substitute that some of the members from the South and West offer consists in the addition of a word of five letters, namely the word "free." (Cries of "four letters," and laughter.) The speaker addressing you accepts the unanimous amendment that is suggested by the delegates—a word of four letters only, and that word "free." The substitute that is offered is the resolution of the committee, word for word, with the simple addition of the word I have suggested. And I desire, for the information of the delegates, to read the substitute exactly as it stands: "We denounce the Republican legislation, known as the Sherman Act of 1890, as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the free coinage of both gold and silver, without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable by it. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

And, gentlemen of the Convention, if you will do me the honor and kindness to bear with me for a short time, I will endeavor to tell you why this difference has been brought before the body of delegates. The difference, fellow delegates, was fundamental. It was not a matter of whim. It has been charged that the free coinage men of the West and South sought to foist the extreme views of bimetallists upon the Democratic Convention. Free discussion and a respectful hearing is due to every honest advocate of an honest cause. Though you may differ from me, there are millions of people in this country, whose votes you are now seeking, who do not differ with me, and will feel toward the party as you may conduct yourselves toward their representatives for the short time they may be before you. (Applause, accompanied by noise and confusion.) Gentlemen, I cannot speak to you unless I can be at least partially heard, if it takes all night.

It has been charged that the free coinage men of the West and South came to this Convention to urge what has been denominated as their extreme views upon the coinage question. On the contrary, they are satisfied to receive from this body its expression of faith in what the most pronounced opponent of free coinage loves to assert as his belief. We agree that the free coinage shall consist—

J. A. MCKENZIE, of Kentucky: Mr. Chairman, it must be evident to the gentlemen that in the impatient temper of this Convention that it is not the time to make an address that I know so much interest attaches to as the one he is now making. I, therefore, venture to suggest that this whole matter be recommitted to the Committee on Platform.

MR. PATTERSON (continuing): All we have sought to have engrafted in the platform is the recognition—

A DELEGATE: It certainly cannot be that the delegates will refuse to hear the gentleman from Colorado.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from Colorado has the floor, and cannot be taken from the floor by any other member.

A DELEGATE: I hope the Convention will hear the gentleman from Colorado.

MR. PATTERSON (continuing): All we have asked is the recognition of the doctrine of free bimetallic coinage as a doctrine of the Democratic party. Not the coinage of a 70-cent dollar, but the coinage of gold and silver dollars of a fixed parity, and each dollar

containing metal of equal intrinsic value. The only matter of dispute between us and the committee was whether or not the Democratic Convention would recognize free bimetallic coinage of dollars of equal intrinsic value as a part of the Democratic faith, or take refuge under the same kind of a contemptible straddle that disgraced the Republican Convention at Minneapolis. Gentlemen of the Convention, I recognize and respect your impatience. I have stated all that was necessary to bring before you of the matter of difference. Having done that, as a representative of the free metallic coinage men of the Convention, we have done our duty, and the responsibility now rests with you.

THE CHAIR: The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

On a call for the yeas and nays, the Chairman declared the amendment lost.

THE CHAIR: The question is now on the adoption of the platform as amended.

The yeas and nays being called for, the platform was declared adopted.

The following is the amended platform, as adopted by the Convention :

PLATFORM.

The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party, as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland ; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them ; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control

of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as at the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls, but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force Bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

Believing that the preservation of Republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force Bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which, in the short space of two years, squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing Treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue

only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation ; we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption ; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade, as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley Act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth, in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over \$2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness ; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging \$165 per capita of the total population ; and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting States. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

Trade interchange, on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating, is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom-house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world, that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products, and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessities and comforts of life among our own people.

We recognize in the Trusts and Combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint

product of Capital and Labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes, which prevent the free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroad and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million (100,000,000) acres of valuable land, to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman Act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed.

Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his

appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which the Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliance, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American Continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense, and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our National Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration and the importation of foreign workmen under contract, to degrade American labor and lessen its wages; but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

This Convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all

disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide-water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work, until permanent improvement is secured.

For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation so extended, and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for admitting into the Union as States the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission

of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be *bona fide* residents of the Territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

We favor legislature by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor, and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

We are opposed to all sumptuary laws, as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Upon this statement of principles and policies, the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party, in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

After the adoption of the platform, the Chairman said :

THE CHAIR : The next order of business, gentlemen, is the call of the roll of States for the nomination of candidates for the office of President. The Clerk will proceed with the call of the roll.

MR. W. C. OWENS, of Kentucky : We don't know what that roll is being called for.

THE CHAIR : Under the order of business, the roll of the States is now to be called for nominees for the office of President.

The Clerk commenced to call the roll, and proceeded as far as Alabama, when he was interrupted.

MR. FENLON, of Arkansas : I move that the rules be suspended, and that this Convention do now adjourn.

This motion was not put, the roll call being in progress.

The Clerk again called the State of Alabama, from which there was no response. He then called the State of Arkansas.

MR. FORDYCE, of Arkansas: Arkansas yields her place to New Jersey.

MR. CLARK, of Montana: I desire to know the question upon which we are voting.

THE CHAIR: We are not voting. We are calling the names of the States for the nomination of President. The State of Arkansas yields to New Jersey.

The Clerk thereupon called the State of New Jersey, when Gov. Leon Abbett, of that State, came forward to the platform.

THE CHAIR: The Chair presents to the Convention Gov. Leon Abbett, of New Jersey.

ADDRESS OF HON. LEON ABBETT.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—In presenting a name to this Convention, I speak for the united Democracy of the State of New Jersey, whose loyalty to Democratic principles, faithful services to the party, and whose contributions to its successes entitle it to the respectful consideration of the Democracy of the Union. Its electoral vote has always been cast in support of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates.

In voicing the unanimous wish of the delegation from New Jersey, I present, as their candidate for the suffrage of this Convention, the name of a distinguished Democratic statesman, born upon its soil, for whom in two great Presidential contests the State of New Jersey has given its electoral vote.

The supreme consideration in the mind of the Democracy of New Jersey is the success of the Democratic party and its principles. We have been in the past, and will be in the future, ready at all times to sacrifice personal preferences in deference to the clear expression of the will of the Democracy of the Union. It is because this name will awaken throughout our State the enthusiasm of the Democracy, and insure success; it is because he represents the

great Democratic principles and policy upon which this entire Convention is to-day a unit; it is because we believe that with him as a candidate, the Democracy of the Union will sweep the country and establish its principles throughout the length and breadth of the land, that we offer to the Convention as a nominee, the choice of the Democracy of New Jersey, Grover Cleveland.

If any doubt existed in the minds of the Democrats of New Jersey of his ability to lead the great Democratic hosts to victory, they would not present his name to-day; with them the success of the party and the establishment of its principles are beyond their love or admiration for any man.

We feel certain that every Democratic State, though its preference may be for some other distinguished Democrat, will give its warm, enthusiastic and earnest support to the nominee of this Convention. The man whom we present will rally to his party thousands of independent voters whose choice is determined by their personal conviction that the candidate will represent principles, and that if chosen by the people, they will secure an honest, pure and conservative administration, and the great interests of the country will be encouraged and protected. The time will come when other distinguished Democrats, who have been mentioned in connection with this nomination, will receive that consideration to which the great services they have rendered their party entitle them, but we stand to-day in the presence of the fact that the majority of the Democratic masses throughout the country, the rank and file, the millions of its voters, demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

This sentiment is so strong and overpowering that it has affected and controlled the actions of delegates who would otherwise present the name of some distinguished leader of their own State, with whom they feel victory would be assured, and in whom the entire country would feel confidence, but the people have spoken, and favorite sons and leaders are standing aside in obedience to their will.

Shall we listen to the voice of the Democracy of the Union; shall we place on our banner the man of their choice, the man in whom they believe, or shall we, for any consideration of policy or expediency, hesitate to obey their will?

I have sublime faith in the expression of the people when it is clear and decisive. When the question before them is one that has excited discussion and debate; when it appeals to their interests and their feelings, and calls for the exercise of their judgment;

and when they then say "We want this man, and we can elect him," we, their representatives, must not disobey nor disappoint them. It is incumbent upon us to obey their wishes, and concur in their judgment; then, having given them the candidate of their choice, they will give us their best, their most energetic efforts to secure success.

We confidently rely upon the loyal and successful work of the Democratic leaders who have advocated other candidates. We know that in the great State across the river from New Jersey, now controlled by the Democratic party, there is no Democrat who will shirk the duty of making every effort to secure the success of the candidate of this Convention, notwithstanding his judgment may differ from that of the majority. The Democracy of New York, and its great leaders, whose efforts and splendid generalship have given to us a Democratic Senator and Governor, will always be true to the great party they represent; they will not waver, nor will they rest in the coming canvass, until they have achieved success. Their grand victories of the past, their natural and honorable ambition, their unquestioned Democracy, will make them arise and fight as never before, and, with those that they represent and lead, they will marshal the great independent vote, and we will again secure a Democratic victory in New York. The grand Democrats, under whose leadership the City and State of New York are now governed, will give to the cause the great weight of their organizations. The thundering echoes of this Convention announcing the nomination of Grover Cleveland will not have died out over the hills and through the valleys of this land, before you will hear and see all our leaders rallying to the support of our candidate. They will begin their efforts for organization and success, and continue their work until victory crowns their efforts. All Democrats will fight for victory, and they will succeed, because the principles of the party enunciated here are for the best interests of the country at large, and because the people of this land have unquestioning faith that Grover Cleveland will give the country a pure, honest and stable government, and an administration in which the great business interests of the country, and the agricultural and laboring interests of the masses will receive proper and due consideration.

The question has been asked, Why is it that the masses of the party demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland? Why is it that this man, who has no offices to distribute, no wealth to command, should have secured the spontaneous support of the great body of

Democracy? Why is it, with all that has been urged against him, the people still cry, "Give us Cleveland"?

Why is it, although he has pronounced in honest, clear and able language, his views upon questions upon which some of his party may differ with him, that he is still near and dear to the masses? It is because he has crystalized into a living issue the great principle upon which this battle is to be fought out at the coming election. If he did not create tariff reform, he made it a presidential issue; he vitalized it, and presented it to our party as the issue for which we could fight and continue to battle, until upon it victory is now assured. There are few men who, in his position, would have had the courage to boldly make the issue of tariff reform, and present it clearly and forcibly, as he did in his great message of 1887. I believe that his policy then was to force a national issue which would appeal to the judgment of the people.

We must honor a man who is honest enough, and bold enough, under such circumstances, to proclaim that the success of the party upon principle is better than evasion or shirking of true national issues for temporary success. When victory is obtained upon a principle, it forms the solid foundation of party success in the future. It is no longer the question of a battle to be won on the mistakes of our foes, but it is a victory to be accomplished by a charge along the whole line under the banner of principle.

There is another reason why the people demand his nomination. They feel that the tariff reform views of President Cleveland and the principles laid down in his great message, whatever its temporary effect may have been, gave us a living and a vital issue to fight for, which has made the great victories since 1888 possible. It consolidated in one solid phalanx the Democracy of the Nation. In every State of this Union that policy has been placed in Democratic platforms, and our battles have been fought upon it, and this great body of representative Democrats have seen its good results. Every man in this Convention recognizes this as the policy of the party. In Massachusetts it gave us a Russell; in Iowa it gave us a Boies. In Wisconsin it gave us a Peck for Governor, and Vilas for Senator. In Michigan it gave us Winans for Governor, and it gave us a Democratic Legislature, and it will give us eight electoral votes for President. In 1889, in Ohio, it gave us James E. Campbell for Governor, and in 1891 to defeat him it required the power, the wealth and the machinery of the entire Republican party. In Pennsylvania it gave us Robert E. Pattison. In Connecticut it

gave us a Democratic Governor, who was kept out of office by the infamous conduct of the Republican party. In New Hampshire it gave us a Legislature, of which we were defrauded. In Illinois it gave us a Palmer for Senator; and in Nebraska it gave us Boyd for Governor. In the great Southern States it has continued in power Democratic Governors and Democratic Legislatures.

In New Jersey, the power of the Democracy has been strengthened, and the Legislature and Executive are now both Democratic. In the great State of New York it gave us David B. Hill for Senator, and Roswell P. Flower for Governor.

(The mention of the name of David B. Hill was the signal for a long continued outburst of cheers, applause, etc., which, finally abating, the speaker continued.)

With all these glorious achievements, it is the wisest and best party policy to nominate again the man whose policy made these successes possible. The people believe that these victories, which gave us a Democratic House of Representatives in 1890, and Democratic Governors and Senators in Republican and doubtful States, are due to the courage and wisdom of Grover Cleveland. And so believing, they recognize him as their great leader.

In presenting this name to the Convention, it is no reflection upon any of the masterful leaders of the party. The victories which have been obtained are not alone the heritage of these States; they belong to the whole party. I feel that every Democratic State, and every individual Democrat, has reason to rejoice and be proud, and applaud these splendid successes. The candidacy of Grover Cleveland is not a reflection upon others; it is not antagonistic to any great Democratic leader. He comes before this Convention not as the candidate of any one State. He is the choice of the great majority of Democratic voters.

The Democracy of New Jersey, therefore, presents to this Convention, in this, the people's year, their nominee, the nominee of the people, the plain, blunt, honest citizen, the idol of the Democratic masses, Grover Cleveland.

At the mention of Mr. Cleveland's name, another prolonged demonstration occurred of about equal duration to that which took place when the same speaker referred to Mr. Hill.

The Secretary proceeded with the call of the States, beginning with California. George F. Patton responded

on behalf of the delegation, seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Colorado was the next State called, when Mr. T. J. O'Donnell announced to the Chair that Colorado yielded to the State of New York.

William C. DeWitt, from the State of New York, came to the platform.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, I desire to present to you the Hon. William C. DeWitt, of the State of New York.

At this point the continued rainstorm and confusion in the hall made it impossible for the speaker to be heard by more than a few in his immediate vicinity. Hon. Bourke Cockran said:

MR. COCKRAN: Mr. Chairman, I ask that the proceedings be suspended for the present on account of the down-pouring storm, which renders it impossible for the speaker to be heard.

Without any formal action, proceedings were suspended until the violence of the storm had sufficiently abated to enable Mr. DeWitt to make himself heard.

The fifteen minutes having expired, the Chair said:

THE CHAIR: If the Convention will come to order, and the parties in the gallery will keep quiet, we can proceed.

J. C. SOUTH, of Arkansas: I move that the nominations be closed, if no more are to be made.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from New York has the floor.

MR. SCOTT, of Kansas: I agree with you that the gentleman from New York should be heard, and I move that the galleries be cleared, unless they keep quiet. I move you, therefore, that the galleries be cleared unless this noise be stopped.

MR. WELLS, of Iowa: I move that we adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CHAIR: The Convention will be in order. That motion has been made already.

A DELEGATE: I understand that the gentleman on my left made a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CHAIR: That is true.

MR. FENLON, of Kansas: Let us know what is in order.

THE CHAIR: It is in order to have order. The gentleman from New York has the floor, and cannot be taken off the floor without his consent, and we are simply waiting for the Convention to come to order before he proceeds.

Mr. DeWitt came down to the Stenographer's table, in order to get away from the down-pour of rain falling upon the desk of the Chairman, and was about to begin, when Mr. Sheehan, of New York, advised him not to proceed, as he could not be heard, on account of the storm prevailing at the time.

After a few minutes' waiting, and amid cries of "Go on, go on," Mr. DeWitt resumed his position in front of the Chairman's desk and spoke:

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM H. DE WITT.

Mr. President and Fellow Delegates:—By the favor of my colleagues, I have now the high honor to speak the voice of the State of New York in this council of the Democracy of the Nation.

Our majestic commonwealth needs no eulogy here. Gateway of commerce, both from the ocean and the lakes; vast arsenal of thought, through whose press the intelligence of the world is gathered and scattered throughout the land; joined to the agricultural regions by the fertile valleys of the Hudson, the Mohawk, and the Genesee, and opening up through the triple city, seated upon its bay, those greater, higher, affluent relations with the other peoples of the globe; the fullest development of which will be the source of our best prosperity, the State of New York is none the less paramount in our political than our commercial affairs. Her great city is the life-giving heart of the Democratic party. Her electoral vote is the keystone of the Federal arch, upon which alone we can rest the citadel of our hopes. She realizes in her present relations with the Democratic party of the Nation what was said of the Roman Amphitheater:

" While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand ;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall ;
And when Rome falls—the world."

In view of that critical and important position occupied by our State in the impending contest, I take great pride, while speaking

for its regular organization of the party, in pointing to our past triumphs. In 1885 we carried New York by 11,134 majority; in 1886, by 7,797; in 1887, by 17,077; in 1888, by 19,171; in 1889, by 20,527, and in 1891, by 47,937. So that the present organization speaks not only for the State, indispensable to your success in the Presidential campaign, but speaks for that State organized and arrayed upon the lines of victory. These are stubborn facts, which hypocrisy cannot conceal nor detraction obliterate.

So, too, at the outset, this Convention should fully understand the true nature of the Democracy of the people of New York. It is fundamental and vital in character. We believe in the brotherhood of man, and in all the hearty doctrines of equality and fraternity which arises from that faith.

The supreme evil of our age is the use of the law-making power of State and Nation for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many. In olden times the bandit armed his followers, and descended with fire and sword upon the industrial classes. In modern times the same spirit of rapine erects a manufactory, or organizes a corporation, and through a clause in a tariff act, a donation of the public domain, or the acquisition of chartered privileges effects the same result.

Of the 4,000 millionaires in the country, 1,700 are said to have amassed their fortunes through the tariff, and an equal number through the corporations. Out of these causes all the features of an aristocracy have arisen in our social life. Caste and class distinction, profligacy and splendor, social dudes and political ascetics have taken the place of the plain, earnest people of former generations.

The money power dominates the land and subordinates the sovereignty of the people. Patriotic statesmanship and oratory no longer enjoy the honors of the Republic, and the apostles of truth, justice and liberty are supplanted by the pliant instruments of vast pecuniary and political combinations. In such a crisis the Democracy of New York wants a revival of the fundamental principles of the party. A leader who holds that corporations created by State or Nation, are not amenable to the control of their creator, or who fails to sympathize with at least an international effort to enlarge the currency of the world in the interests of productive industry, or who makes his friends and counsellors among the plutocrats of the land, lacks the qualities indispensable to a triumphant standard-bearer of our unterrified constituency. Humanity is better than dogma, and the love of man is the life of the Republic.

Our people want a leader filled with the instincts, aspirations, shrewdness, sagacity, hopes, fears, joys and sorrows, which crowd their struggle for life and happiness.

We, therefore, present for your suffrages the name of him who, having enjoyed all the honors of our State, still finds his highest boast in the sentiment "I am a Democrat." However eminent may be his post of duty, he does not descend to us from above, but in the roll-call of the Democracy, he steps proudly from the ranks. Do you ask for his credentials? We point you to the unbroken series of victories by which he has rendered New York a veritable Gibraltar to the Democracy of the Union. When, with all the power and patronage of the Federal Government at his command, the distinguished ex-President lost the State of New York by a minority of 14,000 votes, Governor Hill carried it by a majority of over 19,000 votes. At every election during the last ten years he and his friends have met with constantly increasing success. No sane man can reject the force of those statistics, and in pointing the finger of destiny it must outweigh all theory, prophesy, promises and dreams.

The experience of the past must, under like circumstances, forecast the events of the future, and in this instance the conditions remain unchanged.

Mr. Hill never had any alliance with malcontents, nor any favor in the Republican party. The class of men from our State who so violently oppose his nomination to-day have uniformly opposed him in the past. He has always been nominated under a shower of their vituperation and abuse, and he has always emerged from the conflict with the increasing commendation of the people. Beginning public life as an associate of Samuel J. Tilden in the Legislature, he has been mayor of the city of his home; he was elected Lieutenant-Governor by the largest vote ever given to the candidate of any party in the State of New York; he has been twice elected its Governor, and now represents it in the Senate of the United States.

It is not essential that I should embark in fulsome eulogy. His signally successful administration of these great trusts establishes his capacity, and you will pardon the liberty of a friend when I say that the fact that he is a poor man, fully and absolutely devoted to the service of his party, is worth a thousand labored eulogies in demonstrating the patriotism and integrity of his character. He is a Cavalier rather than a Roundhead.

In opposition to sumptuary laws, in persistent advocacy of the bill granting freedom of religious worship, in the increase of public holidays, labor day and half holiday, in supporting outdoor sports and pastimes, he has done more than any public man of his time to foster and develop general liberty appropriate to modern civilization. For these services he encounters the hostility of the bigot and the hypocrite.

He is a firm adherent to the principles of frugality and economy in public affairs, so long characteristic of the party. During his administration as Governor, our State debt of \$7,000,000 was reduced to virtually nothing, while the property and interests of the State were adequately maintained and improved. These things speak in tones of thunder against the vilifications of his enemies.

From the beginning of his public career he has remained the faithful, efficient, untiring friend and servant of the laboring classes, and they have reciprocated his devotion by loyalty and support, which has rendered him invincible.

You will understand how a character thus radical and active should stir up enmity and strife.

It is said, if we make another nomination we shall have a calm election, our dear business interests will not be disturbed, and the people will be quite indifferent about the result.

If it, indeed, be true that politics has sunk so low that no man can serve his party earnestly without personal reproach; if national contentions, through regular organization, have, indeed, become pernicious and disreputable, then the entire system of popular government is a failure. Nothing is more healthy than political agitation, and nothing is more dangerous than political stagnation. Men of kindred convictions and emotions naturally combine on all great questions of civil government; and where population is immense, there must be parties governed by appropriate organizations. It is because Mr. Hill awakens party feeling, agitates the contending forces to the very dregs, excites the wrath of the Republican and the enthusiasm of the Democrat, that he is a healthy and successful candidate. Politic nominations to men who esteem themselves better than their party, or to suckle and support the heartless middleman of the times, are distasteful to our people.

We present David B. Hill as the candidate of an unterrified and aggressive Democracy. His experience teaches us that such is the way to success.

We love him not merely for the enemies he has made, but for the enemies he has conquered. He has never been defeated, and having just entered upon the high office of Senator of the United States, if he entertained the slightest doubt of his ability to carry his State he would not suffer his name to be connected with the nomination. Besides, the delegation from New York is not itself unmindful of its own responsibility, and of the great duty of truth and candor it owes to this body.

We have never misled you in presenting a sterling Democrat to your favor. We gave you Horatio Seymour, and our people endorsed him against General Grant. We gave you Samuel J. Tilden, and in turn our State endorsed him. We acquiesced in, but we did not advise, the nomination of 1888. The consequences are known. Not for a single instant would we counsel and urge this Convention to nominate David B. Hill were we not sure, from careful scrutiny and deliberation, fortified by the tests of our elections, that he can carry the State, the vote of which in the Electoral College, under the recent apportionment, is absolutely indispensable to a Democratic victory.

Another thought, Mr. President, higher and deeper than any mere matter of individual candidacy, must be expressed before my task is completed.

In this national household of the Democratic party, a certain comity between the different States is due to the sovereignty of each and the fraternity of all. The delegates from New York were elected by the unanimous votes of a State Convention, duly called, under the authority which has held undisputed sway since 1848, and which was approved by the party at the last election by a majority of 48,000 in the State. Not a dissenting voice marred the harmonious action of this regularly constituted and authoritative body.

Our delegation is headed by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, freshly chosen by unprecedented party majorities, and it is filled by representatives from the various districts, many of whom are well known to you all.

For no earthly reason worthy a moment's consideration, other than that this State Convention preferred the leadership of Senator Hill, and this delegation sympathized with that preference, a revolt was set afoot in our State, an organization was formed, an attack was instigated upon us through an unfriendly press; a parcel of gentlemen were selected to come here to contest our seats and nullify our influence, and thus a distinguished candidate for the

Presidency, whom heretofore we had assisted in becoming Governor and President, was put upon a war footing toward the regular State organization of the party.

The contesting delegation has been dismissed from your doors, and now you are asked, not merely to defeat the choice of our State for the nomination, but, in addition, to force upon us a candidate from our own homes, hostile to our organization. Such is not the measure of courtesy and friendship which we, of New York State, should think due, under like circumstances, to the representatives of a sister State.

That concern for the rights and sentiments of others, which is the source of all gentility, is indispensable to the nobility of this body. There is no alloy of enmity or opposition in the fraternal affection with which the delegation from New York greets its brethren upon this floor. No scaly gauntlets, with joints of steel, glove our hands. Our pulses will throb in unison with our brothers from any State whose chosen son shall be presented to the consideration of this Convention.

We salute the rising leader from Iowa, whose home victories shine upon our arms like a sunburst from out the parting clouds of his far western sky. We bow to the venerable sage of Illinois, or the rugged foe of the tariff barons who stands by his side. We appreciate the capacity which has organized victory against the overwhelming odds in Pennsylvania. We are at home with our friends from Indiana. We fully sympathize with the battle-stained and indomitable leader in Ohio. We watch with anxiety and affection the wonderful power for organization and triumph, which characterizes the Senator from Maryland, and our hearts burned once more with the immortal fires of the sunny land when he was presented, who, in the form of his incomparable genius, evoked from the humanity of his character, and the elevation of his oratory and statesmanship, towers in the vanguard of our thickening hosts like a pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, the Senator from Kentucky.

Whosoever of these may be selected, or whatsoever State may succeed in this Convention, we shall join in the exultation, and bear our part to the uttermost in the ensuing contest.

This is the spirit in which we meet our brethren, and this is the spirit we expect to be reciprocated. In no other way can the harmony and dignity of the States be fostered and preserved by this Convention.

In thus presenting and conceding the force and strength of the candidates of the various States, you will not understand us as

abating a single jot from our own preferences, or gainsaying in the slightest degree our unclouded conviction that the fortunes of our party will rest most safely in the custody of our chosen leader in our own State. Hill defeated Harrison in New York, in 1888, by 20,000, and under conditions less encouraging than those which confront us to day, and he can repeat the triumph with redoubled effect. This is the conclusive point. Contemplate the ensuing controversy from whatever standpoint you may choose, you cannot escape the fact that our State is the battleground of the campaign.

Ours is the coigne of vantage, the point of strategy, the spot of victory or defeat. We appreciate the responsibility of our position, and would speak to you like men whose blood flows in their words. The common enemy is strongly entrenched in the capital. You are the generals of the army of invasion, in grand council assembled. We hail from Waterloo; and we fearlessly proclaim that Hill is the Blucher who can drive the Republican chieftain to St. Helena in November.

One single word, fellow delegates, and I am through. I want to address a word to the men upon this floor who stand with us in our position. It is this: It took just three hundred brave men to stop the Persians at the Pass of Thermopylæ and rescue the immortal plains of Greece. If we have three hundred votes upon this floor, give Providence a chance to make a President of the United States, right here and now; and if we have three hundred votes, like the Greeks, let us stand as a wall of living and impenetrable fire.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Hon. John R. Fellows, of the State of New York.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN R. FELLOWS.

Mr. President, Fellow Delegates—I shall not weary your patience by a lengthened speech, and in this vast amphitheatre, and with a broken voice, I beg of you the courtesy of your silence and attention for the very few minutes it is my privilege to stand in your presence. ●

The honor has been assigned me, in the delegation of which I am a member, of seconding, in behalf of the Democracy of New York, the nomination of David Bennett Hill, just made.

It has been my privilege, as very many of the delegates assembled before me know, through many years of the past, through service

in which my hairs have grown gray in the cause of Democracy, to stand in the presence of the representatives of the party assembled in its national council, and voice the sentiment of the State of New York. I occupy precisely that position to-day. With one unbroken voice, reaching from the cataract upon her western border to the ocean which washes her eastern shore, she comes here demanding the nomination of Governor Hill for the Presidency.

In the past there have been differences, and here and there some portion of our people have dissented in view from the great overwhelming sentiment of the State. That is but natural and to be expected. It is difficult to get the Democracy of as great a State as the State New York to be thoroughly in accord in opinion. The oldest man who sits before me hardly remembers the time when New York, with an unbroken front and a united voice, has come into a Democratic Convention making to their brethren of all the Union the appeal which New York makes to-day.

There is no break in their columns, there is no faltering in her expression. Sirs, I am one of those Democrats who, like my brother and colleague who has just left this platform, believe in relying upon Democratic sentiment, Democratic faith, and Democratic energy, to win our victories. We welcome, with gratitude and thankfulness, accessions from every quarter. If those who have formerly acted with the Republican party, now animated by the consciousness and the reproach of wrongdoing in the past, and enlightened as to the principles and purposes of our party, choose to ally their fate with ours, our doors and our arms alike are open to receive them; but when they come to us protesting that they must lead and guide, and we must be but the followers; when they come to us telling us that if we will give them a certain name they will ally themselves with us, and if we give them any other they will range themselves with the opposition, I tell them it is not by such rewards as that that we seek their fellowship or their association. We want to know, sir, what the Democratic demand is, first, and responding to that, we have seldom failed to be successful. I speak in disparagement of no other candidate. I am not here to coin epithets, to create divisions or differences further than they now exist, but when a State like New York, whose vote in November is absolutely essential to your success, comes with such singular unanimity of expression and purpose as animates her now, we have a right to appeal to a Democratic Convention to deliberate long and well before they fling their defiance in her face.

Gentlemen of the Convention, what is the situation? We welcome our brothers from every State in the Union; we are glad to feel the beating of their pulse, to touch elbows with them in this great council of our party. But, after all, we must look with more of deference, it seems to me, to those States from which we expect to realize the support that will enable us to win in November than to those who can give us no aid in the final battle of the ballot-box.

Where will you turn, on the night of November next, for the news, either of victory or defeat? Where will the heart, the ear and the expectation of every Democrat in this broad Republic be directed after the voting has closed and the ballots, which record the people's will, are being counted? The Democrats of Pennsylvania are true, earnest, faithful, patriotic and steadfast, but you know now, as well as you will know on the night of November 8, that Pennsylvania, by many thousands, will be found in the Republican column. You will look to New York to decide this battle. Her verdict will be the verdict that makes victory or defeat.

We present to you a candidate whose name is a synonym for victory. He came into power with the State in the hands of our political foes. Its Legislature was Republican; its State officers were, many of them, Republican. With ceaseless vigilance, with tireless patience, with an energy that never faltered and a devotion that never weakened, with steady purpose and resolute will, this strong, bold, brave, gallant Democratic leader grappled with the Republican foe in every part of the field, until last January, standing in the place from which he had been sent as Governor to the higher councils of the Nation, he turned over to the honored chairman of the delegation sitting before me a State which in every department, in every office, in both branches of the Legislature, in every department and function of government, was solidly Democratic.

Governor Hill organizes victory. What he has done in the State he would do for the Nation. Make him President, give him four years in the White House, and there would not be enough left of the Republican party to sweep up and carry to its grave.

I do not wonder they hate him. I do not wonder that through their press to-day, and through the voices of their most prominent leaders, they implore a Democratic Convention to nominate some other than Hill.

Maligned, traduced, slandered, villified as few men have been, this man, to those who know him, stands before the country as he

stands in the affection of his friends, a man without a shadow of a stain, either upon his personal or his official career.

Poor, as has been said, in the world's goods, never obedient to the demands of the tempter, never swerved from the path of official rectitude, but consistently and forever pursuing a course which built up his party, which destroyed its foes, this man has made himself the idol of the Democracy of New York.

One thing may truthfully be said of David B. Hill ; he never won a victory in all his long career that, when it was won, did not leave the Democratic party infinitely stronger and better equipped for the succeeding contest. His triumphs have ever been the triumphs of his party ; and to-day, with a candidate meeting the sentiments of the Democracy of New York, it is as rock-ribbed and as certain a Democratic State as Texas or Kentucky. As has been said, the Governor of the State is here, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State, its Treasurer, State Comptroller, Democratic members of Congress, Democratic members of the Legislature, all telling you from every part of the State of the danger that threatens if certain action be taken, and of the triumph that awaits us if you meet the will of the Democracy of New York. Gentlemen, do not misunderstand me. There is many a man sitting in this audience, and whose voice has filled with its clamor the streets of Chicago in vituperation and defamation of the regular delegates who sit here, whose voices will be heard no more until election day. The old guard, the solid Democracy of the State, the men who sit before you there, representing the constituencies from which they come, are the men which you, and you, and you, rely upon to win victories in New York, if any are to be won. We have held that State in the Democratic line for nine years now. We have fulfilled well the trust which the people reposed in us. The organization has been efficient and active ; the people have responded with alacrity to its demands, because its demands have met their sentiments ; and trust us now with a candidate who meets the requirements of the New York Democracy, and it is just as certain as that the sun will go down on the night of November 8 that we will give you the thirty-six electoral votes of that State.

I leave the question with you. (Cries of "Time," "Go on.") I am not to be at all disturbed by the clamor of the galleries. (Cries of "That's right.") The Convention is yielding a most respectful attention, for which I am profoundly grateful. I shall not occupy its time longer. To you, who sit before me, and not to the

men who occupy those benches (pointing to the galleries) the duty is entrusted of speaking for the Democratic party of this Republic. Upon you the stern duty and solemn obligation rest.

New York may have wearied you with her demands in the past, but New York comes now as she never came before, in a united column, pledged by the strongest ties with the memory of past victories, with present achievements and triumphs in her hands, to be shown here as the reward of her labors. New York comes here now asking the Democracy of the Nation to intrust to her keeping, in one more National battle, the interests, the responsibilities, the sacred trusts, which hitherto, in her State relation, she has taken up and discharged so faithfully, and that we will do, as God lives and reigns, if you will give us the candidate. But the sentiment of New York, with a unanimity which never before was known in our State, demands—(a cry of “Give us Grover Cleveland,” and an attempt to drown the voice of the speaker was indulged in, mingled with cries of “Go on.”) I should have finished some time ago, gentlemen, if the galleries had not undertaken to debate the question with me.

I am speaking to delegates who will presently be called upon to vote. I know the solemn sense of responsibility they feel. I ask them to heed the protestations which the Democracy of New York makes. I bid you look upon the gallant leaders who, in all the fights of the past, have conducted us to those glorious triumphs, which have thrilled with gratification the hearts of the whole Union, and to ask you once more to leave the Democratic banner in our hands and keeping.

The Secretary then called the State of Connecticut.

HON. CARLOS FRENCH, of Connecticut: Connecticut seconds the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

The States of Delaware, Florida, Georgia and Idaho, each announced that they had no candidate to present.

When the State of Illinois was reached, General Stevenson arose and said :

MR. STEVENSON: Mr. President, the delegation from Illinois have selected the Hon. A. W. Green, one of its members, to second the nomination of one of the candidates, whose name has been placed before this Convention.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, I have the honor to present Mr. A. W. Green, of the State of Illinois.

ADDRESS OF A. W. GREEN, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention:—"Illinois casts forty-eight votes for Grover Cleveland."

When the roll of States of this Convention shall be called that will be the answer of the great State of Illinois; and I will tell you the reason why. We have assembled here to-day as the representatives of the Democracy of this great Union. The conventions of the various States and Territories have met and selected us as their representatives, and in their name and stead to perform the work of this Convention. A part, and the most important part, of that work is to select a candidate for the high office of President of the United States. It is a fundamental principle of the Democracy that the will of the people must prevail. It is radically opposed to the Republican doctrine that there should be a government of the minority and for the minority. That distinguished statesman, the late Governor of New York, who has been placed in nomination here to-night, has recently in a letter called attention to this Democratic doctrine, and cited in illustration of it, from the writings of another Democratic statesman, these words: "If chosen by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work I shall, with God's help, be the efficient instrument of their will." These are the words of the great Democratic statesman whose leadership we loved in his lifetime, and whose memory we now revere, Samuel J. Tilden.

We have been chosen by the suffrages of our countrymen to perform the work of this Convention. If we can discover their will it is our duty to become the efficient instrument of that will. Who that looks over the occurrences of the last few months can fail to be convinced that in this mighty contest which we are now entering, the Democratic voters of this country have chosen as their leader, that tower of strength that stood four-square to all the winds that blew—Grover Cleveland.

Why is this? The cause of tariff reform is the great cause of the Democratic party. And in that cause the Democratic party has chosen Grover Cleveland as its leader. That cause must be fought to the end. We have fought it for years. It is old, but, as Grover Cleveland himself said in his speech in Rhode Island, the Ten Commandments are thousands of years old; but they and the doctrine of tariff reform will be preached and taught until mankind, and the Republican party shall heed the injunction, "Thou shalt not steal."

Give us Grover Cleveland, gentlemen, as your candidate, and in November we will bring the State of Illinois into the Democratic column—aye, in Cook County alone, with such a cause and such a man, we can redeem the great State of Illinois.

When the State of Indiana was called Mr. Morss arose and addressed the Chairman as follows :

In behalf of the entire delegation of Indiana the Hon. William E. English will very briefly second the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

THE CHAIR: I have the honor of introducing to you the Hon. William E. English, of the State of Indiana.

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM E. ENGLISH.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention:—I desire to say in the outset that I am here not only to represent the Indiana delegation, but I am here to render an explanation to this Convention, and I promise you that as the hour is late, I will detain you but three or four minutes at the outside.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, it was the will and the desire of the Indiana delegation that that well-beloved son of Indiana, the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, should appear when Indiana's name was called, to second the nomination of a great name, which has been already presented to this Convention; but, Mr. Chairman, it is my unpleasant duty to announce to the Convention that that distinguished Democrat, who is loved and honored wherever the word Democracy is known, is confined to his room by serious indisposition, and will not be able to be present at this session of the Convention, and I will read to you a letter which he addressed to the delegation from Indiana, for he is now, as always, loyal to the interests of that great State, and has written to us a communication expressive of his opinion of the situation. It is as follows :

CHICAGO, June 22, 1892.

HON. JOHN E. LAMB,

MY DEAR SIR:—I am so indisposed to-day that my physician strongly advises me against going into the Convention, and especially against making the exertion necessary to a speech. As you are fully aware, I would most gladly carry out the wishes of the delegation in seconding Mr. Cleveland's nomination. This duty must be performed by some one from our State, and it rests with the delegation to make the proper selection.

I sincerely trust that our portion in regard to this matter may be left in no doubt whatever, and that the Convention may be fully assured that the Democracy of Indiana accepts and indorses Mr. Cleveland's nomination without reservation or hesitation. Let the Convention also be assured that it is our firm resolve to face the enemy in our State in an unbroken line of battle, and to win a decisive and glorious victory in November.

Very faithfully yours,

D. W. VOORHEES.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter from Senator Voorhees, Mr. English further addressed the Convention as follows :

Now, Mr. Chairman, the delegation from Indiana did me the high honor to select me to take Mr. Voorhees' place in this regard ; but, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, it would be a bold man who, at any time or under any circumstances, in any great forum, where eloquence and oratory and ability were important factors, would attempt to take the place of Daniel W. Voorhees.

I recognize my inability to do so, and I shall not attempt to, further than to say, on the part of the united delegation from Indiana, that in fulfillment of the sentiment of the citizens of Indiana, as expressed in that letter of our great leader, in fulfillment of our duty to our conscience as Democrats, in fulfillment of our duty to the instructions of the gallant Democracy of Indiana in State convention assembled, in fulfillment of our duty to the rank and file of that Indiana Democracy, on behalf of the united delegation from that State, on behalf of the Democracy of the State that knew and loved Thomas A. Hendricks, I desire to second the nomination of him who has already been chosen first in the hearts of the rank and file of the Democracy of this Nation, that great foe to monopoly, that great defender of honesty, that great leader of leaders, that great Democrat of Democrats, honest Grover Cleveland.

The Secretary then called the State of Iowa.

MR. J. H. SHIELDS, of Iowa : Iowa has selected the Hon. John F. Duncombe to present to this Convention her candidate for President of the United States.

THE CHAIR : I present to you the Hon. John F. Duncombe, of the State of Iowa.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN F. DUNCOMBE.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention :—To-night for the first time in the history of the American Republic, the name of a man whose home is west of the Mississippi River will be presented

to a Democratic National Convention for nomination to the exalted position of President of the United States.

Heretofore the Northern, the Southern, the Eastern and the Middle States have furnished all but one of the Presidential nominees of the Democratic party.

For thirty-five years the Republican party has chosen all but one of its candidates from the West, and the eastern candidate was defeated. For thirty-five years the Democratic party has chosen all its candidates from the East, and during that time only one Democratic President has been inaugurated. For over a quarter of a century no man residing outside of the limits of the Empire State has had the honor of a Democratic Presidential nomination. If the Democracy of New York were united to-day, her honored statesmen might furnish Presidential candidates for a quarter of a century to come, and the Democracy of the greater Northwest and the great Southwest would not complain or seek to pluck one honor from the brilliant stars which New York has placed in the crown of the Republic.

All Democrats deeply regret that there is dissension within her borders, which they fear, if a candidate should be nominated from New York, would imperil Democratic success; and they know that there is a country west of the Mississippi River, purchased and made part of the Union by Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, where there is but one Presidential candidate; a country forever honored by the bravery of the gallant sons of the South, who fought in its defense under the lion-hearted leader of Democracy, Andrew Jackson.

There is a land, the great Empire of the Gulf, whose brave sons made the name of the Lone Star State immortal in their heroic struggle for liberty, where forever enshrined in memory are the names of those who were baptized in blood at the Alamo; whose deeds stand forth above the bravest acts of men like mighty mountains on the plain. There is a land, fragrant with flowers and orange groves, where the golden rays of the setting sun are deflected from the waves of the Pacific. There is a land where the glistening, snow-capped mountain peaks of Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana and the Dakotas sparkle with their silver and gold. There is a land, the heart of America, where hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat and corn, and millions of cattle furnish food for our fathers and mothers in the east. A land filled with schools, colleges and universities unsurpassed.

In that land, west of the Mississippi, is a State larger than New York, surrounded by her elder sisters, Missouri and Illinois, and her younger sisters, Nebraska and Minnesota ; a State bordered on the east and on the west by the father and mother of waters, and held in their embrace ; a State whose springs and brooks and rivers flow on unceasingly to the Southern Gulf, emblematic of the eternal love which should forever bind in unity the dwellers in the great Mississippi Valley. In that State there lives a noble son of New York, honored by an election to her Legislature over a third of a century ago ; a son worthy and well qualified for the highest honor which this great intelligent Convention can place upon him ; a son who, born and reared in poverty, accustomed to hard labor, has thereby learned to sympathize with the poor and distressed, with the laborers of the land. The name of that noble son of New York, and adopted son of Iowa, is Horace Boies.

In the days of Lincoln he was a Republican. But at that time, and until 1880, the Republicans of Iowa were as ardent advocates of tariff reform as are the Democrats of to-day. Year after year they met in their State convention and resolved in favor of a revenue tariff, but never before that time in favor of a protective tariff. At that time there was no prominent Republican in Iowa who favored a protective tariff. Grimes, Kirkwood and Allison were then all tariff reformers.

When the Iowa Republicans, in 1880, deserted their tariff principles, and Iowa followed the worshipers of protection, and when, by sumptuary legislation in Iowa, they confiscated millions of dollars' worth of property without any compensation, our candidate refused to follow his party, and united with the Democratic party. He did this without any hope of political reward. He did it when the Democratic party in Iowa had been defeated by a majority for Garfield of over 78,000. He did it when Iowa was the banner Republican State. He was led to this course solely by the courage of his convictions, by his conscience and his innate love of justice.

From that time he has fought unceasingly for the cause of Democracy. His eminent legal talents led the leaders of the party to offer him the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and his name has been frequently mentioned for offices ; but since he came to Iowa, and until 1889, he has declined to accept any nomination, and only consented to accept the nomination for Governor then at the urgent solicitation of his friends, and when chosen by acclamation. After receiving this nomination, his sincere, logical,

powerful, truthful and convincing arguments brought dismay to the intolerant bosses of the Republican party all over Iowa. He abused no one, but was the subject of constant abuse. He kindled the smoldering embers of Democracy into a blaze of enthusiasm on every hill-top and in every valley in the State.

His scimitar flashed at the head of an army of Iowa Democrats, who had fought more than thirty battles, only to be overpowered by numbers, but never conquered. He infused new courage in the hearts of all his followers, and the Iowa Democracy, by the aid of tariff reformers and the opponents of sumptuary laws, who have since become Democrats, routed the enemy and placed the laurel wreath of victory upon the head of their hero, Horace Boies.

Again, in 1890, his voice was heard rallying the forces of Democracy against the iniquities of the obnoxious McKinley law, against intolerance, against sumptuary legislation, against paternal government, against centralization, against that tyrannical, kingly invention, the force bill, and again the pennant of Democracy waived aloft in victory.

In 1891 he was again, by acclamation, placed at the head of the Democratic column for re-election; and in the most stubbornly fought political battle that Iowa ever witnessed, when 22,000 more votes were polled than had ever been polled before in any State election, and nearly that number more than in any Presidential election, his majority for Governor was increased from 6,523 to 8,216, and the entire Democratic ticket was elected. This increase in Democratic votes came, not from the residents of the cities, but from the farmers of Iowa, who were tired of being impoverished by constantly contributing to the wealth of others under the false pretense of raising money to pay the burdens of governmental taxation.

Under his administration the business of the State has been conducted systematically, successfully, honestly and satisfactorily. He has proven his eminent executive ability. He has, by his acts, silenced the vituperation of his political traducers, and stands today at the head of a united Democracy in Iowa, as aggressive, as courageous and as heroic as the noble Democracy of Texas, Missouri, Kentucky or any other State. Among the great leaders of the party, no one has sounder views on the tariff, or on any other political question. His ideas are those of a plain, old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat. He is by nature a Democrat, as well as a

Democrat from principle. His writings, his speeches and his messages prove him to be a statesman standing at the very head of the list of eminent men of the Nation. His firmness, his judgment, his courage, his intelligence, his honesty, his easy assimilation with the masses, his power to make men feel his brotherly affection, his power to give confidence to all his followers, well fit him as a great leader. Iowa Democrats love him for the friends he has made, and because he has led them through the wilderness into the promised land.

When our Democratic fathers are convincing themselves that the right to nominate a Democratic candidate for President from the East is an exclusive God-given right, let them remember that their western sons are of age; and let them do justice to their honored names by doing justice to their sons.

Our candidate has no one to fry fat from lusty protective tariff beneficiaries to corrupt voters, but around his head beams a bright halo of honor, of virtue and truth, which will, like a pillar of fire in the night-time of Republican misrule, lead a united host of Democrats and liberal independent voters to the glorious day of victory. If nominated, as a laborer, he will rally the laboring men of the country. As a practical farmer, he will rally the farmers all over the land. His conservatism will bring to his standard the solid business men of the Nation. New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as they study the conservative character of our candidate, and Democrats all over the Union will thank God that under our leader they can fight the battle of tariff reform unitedly.

In moving the nomination of the candidate of the Iowa Democracy, I plead for one who, if nominated, will be supported by every Democrat and thousands of independent voters; I plead for the champion of labor, the champion of the farmers of the Nation. I plead for the rights of that great country west of the Mississippi, in extent over one-half of the Nation, that never before has had a Democratic Presidential candidate. I plead for the Democracy of eighteen States and Territories of that vast empire. I plead for the gallant men of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri, who never falter in their Democracy. I plead for a candidate whose nomination will insure the electoral vote of Iowa to the Democratic party. I plead for harmony and for Democratic victory.

The delegates to this Convention will make an irreparable mistake if they forget that before November there will be a calm of the surging billows of this great ocean of enthusiasm, during which calm

the voters, in their quiet homes, at their firesides, in the midst of their families, and with their neighbors and friends, will discuss and decide the Presidential question; during which calm every voter will consider who is nearest his own heart, who is most in sympathy with his own condition, and who will best fill the executive office in that plain, honest, old-fashioned Democratic way which the people most dearly love.

But this Convention will make no mistake if it shall select as its nominee that man of correct habits, of honest purposes, of patriotic motives, of clear cultivated mental vision, of sterling integrity, of calm deliberation and judgment, of manly and moral courage, of deep thought and study, of unflagging industry; that careful, painstaking man, without spot or blemish; that noble son of the East, and adopted son of the West, who has never been defeated, who has no foes in his own party to conciliate, who has no errors to correct and no explanations or apologies to make, and who will, if nominated, fill the struggling, fighting Democracy of Iowa, the great West and the entire Nation with unconquerable courage; that born peerless leader, who will in November, if nominated, march at the head of an army of 7,000,000 of voters with 50,000 waving banners under the triumphal arch, and on whose brow will again be placed the wreath of victory, whom Iowa now nominates, honest Horace Boies.

After Mr. Duncombe's speech was concluded the roll call was continued, and the State of Kansas was called. Ex-Governor Glick responded as follows:

The delegation from Kansas has selected one of her distinguished citizens, Mr. Thomas D. Fenelon, to second the nomination of one of the candidates already placed before the Convention.

ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS D. FENELON.

Having been thirty-six hours at hard work in preparing the magnificent set of resolutions adopted to-day, my voice is in no condition to make a speech. And the hour warns me that you are in no temper to listen to a speech. Therefore I will make no speech.

Only one thought occurs to me, in looking over the magnificent assemblage of delegates, this body of great men and fair women that grace our Convention with their presence, I am reminded of a Senator from our State who has denounced us as the street-walkers of the century. Are you here?

Let me make one remark in passing and tell you that that distinguished gentleman is now a pedestrian himself. I will not say a street-walker. He is, in his own felicitous language, "a statesman without a job;" and about the only Republican statesman of late years that has not had a job of some kind or other. Now, gentlemen, I am directed by the courtesy of my fellow delegates, and by the unanimous vote of a hundred and twenty thousand Democrats in Kansas, to second the nomination of the distinguished son of New York and Ex-President of the United States.

Gentlemen, but one word; time is up now, but one word. Let me make a prediction. That if we are true—although I am no prophet nor son of a prophet, I am going to indulge in the prediction, that the ides of next November will bring to us glad tidings of great joy, like those that were brought to the hills of Bethlehem long ago. I thank you, gentlemen.

The Secretary resumed the call of States with Kentucky.

The chairman of the Kentucky delegation, Hon. C. J. Bronston, said :

Kentucky has no candidate to present to this Convention; but the friends of Mr. Cleveland in that delegation have selected Hon. J. A. McKenzie to second his nomination; and the friends of Mr. Boies have selected Hon. Henry Watterson to second his nomination.

The Hon. James A. McKenzie declined to take the platform, but standing upon his chair in the Kentucky delegation, spoke as follows :

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES A. MCKENZIE.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention:—I am not going to make any lengthy speech, and I want to say in the outset that I trust that if I address this Convention longer than three minutes I sincerely hope that some honest, tired Democrat will suspend my cadaver from one of the cross-beams of this highly artistic but somewhat leaky auditorium.

I arise here for the purpose of seconding the nomination of a distinguished New Yorker, one whose nomination has already been made. (A voice, "Which one?")

MR. MCKENZIE: You just wait a minute; of one whose nomination has already been made by a convention larger and more potential than this; a convention consisting of unbought and unpurchasable Democrats; a convention remote from town, unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain. A convention whose influence will reach from Rainy Lake to Key West, and from Androscoggin to Yuba Dam. Pardon the force and seeming profanity of the last geographical allusion; but all over this country the Democrats are realizing that Mr. Cleveland is the honest, earnest, persistent, defiant and relentless opponent of that axiom of the Republican party which announces that in the sweat of the hired man's face thou shalt eat bread. (Laughter, noise and confusion, mingled with cries of "time.")

Now, one moment; if you knew how many good things I had to say, you would keep as quiet as a dormouse in a prayer-meeting. Do you want me to stop? (Cries of "no, go on.")

The American people believe that Mr. Cleveland is the persistent advocate of everything on God's green earth that is right, and the persistent opponent of everything that is wrong; and that he wants to see the blessings of civilization and religious liberty prevail in this land; and if you can pick a flaw in that platform, why just start in.

The Republican party has levied a tax upon everything that enters into the consumption of the average household except air, sunshine and water; and the only reason they have not taxed those articles is because nobody in New England is engaged in the manufacture of any one of them.

Mr. Chairman, if anybody in New England ever sets up a sunshine factory, they will start a report that God Almighty is making an indifferent article of sunshine, and that it is militating against the dignity of American labor. I represent to-day, allow me to say in conclusion, I represent, in my judgment, more than half of the unterrified Democrats of Kentucky, a State, thank God, where a damn lie is the first lick; a State that produces a kind of liquor so good as to make intemperance a virtue; a State that produces a line of horses so fast as to keep the wind in perpetual jealousy, and to make lightning look like a puling paralytic. Representing, Mr. Chairman, more than half of the Democrats of that great State, it affords me great pleasure to say that on every hillside, in every valley of that magnificent commonwealth, where the sun delights to kiss her cheek like a lover, everybody, male and female, including Indians not taxed, is for Grover Cleveland.

Henry Watterson stepped upon the platform, and the Chair said:

THE CHAIR: I present to you the Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY WATTERSON.

I second the nomination of Horace Boies, of Iowa, and bear witness to the truth of all that has been said of him by his friend and neighbor, Judge Duncombe. He comes from a State which stands behind him as rock-ribbed and impregnable as the everlasting hills. He represents a section which henceforward the Democratic party must look to for generous inspirations and increasing majorities. Thrice has he led the legions of Democracy to victory in the Republican stronghold, and if he be chosen by this Convention to bear our standard, he will plant it over the roof of the White House and rivet it to the dome of the National Capitol.

When the State of Louisiana was called, E. B. Kruttschmitt addressed the Chairman as follows:

THE CHAIRMAN: The State of Louisiana has no name to present to the Convention, but one of her delegates will ask the privilege to second one of the nominations already made.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, I present to you the Hon. T. J. Kernan, of Louisiana.

ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS J. KERNAN.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention:—If you interrupt me, I will tell you a story, so don't do it. Louisiana has no favorite son to present for the highest office within the gift of the people of the Republic, but it is no doubtful State, and it is content to guarantee beyond the shadow of a doubt the support of its eight Electoral votes to the nominee of this Convention, no matter who he may be. But speaking for a number of its delegates upon this floor, and speaking for a majority of the Democrats of the Democratic district which I represent, and speaking, as I believe, for a majority of the Democrats of Democratic Louisiana, I claim the privilege of seconding the nomination of one whose name has been placed before you. Louisiana, that bright and sweet State, the land of sunshine and of sugar, recognizes in him, one who has made a special study of the corn fields in the West. And she who

is well versed in the study of cotton fields of the South, is well content to intrust in his hands the guardianship of tariff reform and of all the great principles of the grand old Democratic party, as announced in the magnificent platform adopted by this Convention to-night. I second the nomination of Gov. Horace Boies, of Iowa.

The Secretary called the States of Maine and Maryland, which had no candidates to offer.

When Massachusetts was called, Hon. Patrick A. Collins was recognized by the Chair.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, I need hardly to introduce to a National Democratic Convention, Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts.

ADDRESS OF HON. PATRICK A. COLLINS.

If my worn voice were on its last errand the request conveyed by it to every delegate would be this: "When you are voting for a candidate for President heed the voice not of locality, but the voice of the Democracy of the whole Union."

I belong to that class of Democrats, fortunately very large, who are for and not against some other Democrat. I am a constructionist and not a destroyer. I believe that every State in this Union contains at least one Democrat fit to be President of the United States; and I deplore the malignity with which certain eminent gentlemen not very far from the State of New York have been hounded and misrepresented by the fool-friends of other people. I believe, as I say, that every State, including my own State, too, contains at least one man large enough to be President of the United States; but there stands forward one man taller than all the rest. Quarrel with the sentiment if you please, analyze the reason and reject it because you cannot solve it, as it eludes analysis, and yet stronger than any man in this or any preceding generation in the hearts of the Democracy of the country, is the name and fame of Grover Cleveland. My friend from New York who made the proposing speech implored some 300 supposititious delegates to stand together as the Greeks stood together in the pass at Thermopylæ. Does he mean to say that the other 600 here bearing commissions from Democratic constituents are Persians?

I address myself not to 300 but to 900 Democratic delegates. I do not argue with a faction. I address myself to the entire Democracy. To-day we have several candidates, but to-morrow we shall

have but one; and upon whomsoever your choice falls, I believe that a united Democracy will see that he bears the title of President of the United States. And among them all, friends, when you go to the people, dismiss locality and forget individual friendship, and you will find that ninety-nine men out of one hundred in the United States of America, taken altogether, will ask you to give them a chance to right the wrong and rectify the mistake made four years ago, by voting for Grover Cleveland.

The State of Michigan was called by the Secretary and Mr. Fisher, of the Michigan delegation, said :

The State of Michigan will cast twenty-eight votes for the nominee of this Convention. It has no name to propose.

The roll-call proceeded, and Mr. Wilson responded for Minnesota, as follows :

Mr. Chairman: I am directed by the delegates in this Convention from the State of Minnesota, to give expression to the almost unanimous wish and sentiment of the Democrats of that State, by seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

In response to the roll-call, the Chairman of the Mississippi delegation said that the State had no candidate to present.

The State of Missouri being called, Hon. Wm. H. Wallace, of that delegation, responded as follows :

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM H. WALLACE.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates of this great Convention:—Men come and men go. Parties and governments rise and fall. The very stars leap from their sockets in the skies and rush on to ruin in their trackless voyage. The sun is often eclipsed, and once we are told it stood still. But the Democratic majority of grand old Missouri goes on forever. No man or devil can divide it; no defeat can conquer it; no sophistry can change it; no money can buy it. It is as fixed and as resplendent in the political heavens as Venus, as warlike as Mars, as resistless as Jupiter. Roll what way it will, whether it be know-nothingism or prohibition, or Farmers' Alliance or Republicanism, it dashes against Gibraltar and gathers sea foam for its victory when it reaches the Missouri lines. Say whatever else you will about us, let Republicans scheme and plan until their

heads are gray, let the battle rage until filthy Mammon has expended his last dollar, and red-plumed Lucifer has shouted himself hoarse with urging on his fiery steeds, yet never will the Democratic flag go down on Missouri soil.

We have served you so long and so faithfully, that my heart is trembling and has trembled all along with the thought, seeing we have served you so faithfully, that possibly in this grand council chamber you do not wish to hear me. I wish you knew us better. Come, and see us. Come all of you at once, delegates, audience, Tammany braves and all. Come! Come! I invite you to come to us as the disciples went forth to the world, without purse and without scrip. Come! Twenty thousand hospitable Christian homes will receive you, and bed and board shall be as free as the song of the whip-poor-will that serenades you by night, or the mocking bird that wakes you up when Aurora strews the skies with her flowers. Gentlemen of the Convention, I bear but one message from magnificent Missouri. As the prairie flower turns its face to the king of day as he mounts up into the sky; as it looks toward him, receiving from him light and warmth and strength, so, I say to you, does the Democracy of Missouri, with her loving, confiding, child-like heart turn toward and follow Grover Cleveland. Intending, as I believe to-night, to say my last word, with one joyous hope, I come in the name of Missouri to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Upon Montana being called, Mr. W. A. Clark, of that State, said :

Iowa's favorite son is good enough for Montana. Under him the power of the moneyed and corrupt influences of the land will have no control, and as a great representative of the great and magnificent West, into which the center of population is rapidly and surely gravitating, and with which we are intimately associated and identified, we are willing that the interests of our State and that of the United States shall be placed under his guidance. Montana is one of the newest States, and one of the greatest producers of metals, and gladly seconds the nomination of Horace Boies.

The Secretary then called the State of Nebraska, and the chairman of that delegation announced that Nebraska had no candidate.

The Secretary resumed the call of States with Nevada, New Hampshire and New Jersey, each of which announced that they had no candidate to present to the Convention. When New York was reached that delegation asked to be passed, which was done by consent of the Convention.

North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio and Oregon presented no candidates.

When Pennsylvania was reached, Hon. William U. Hensel was recognized by the Chair.

THE CHAIR: I have the honor to present the Hon. W. U. Hensel, of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM U. HENSEL.

Mr. Chairman:—Pennsylvania's 500,000 Democrats have sent their representatives here to make no demands. They come hither to indulge in no idle threats, they stand here to extend to the Democrats assembled within these walls no empty promises. Second in numbers only to but one constituency represented on this floor, they will neither yield to that nor to any other in their loyalty to Democratic principles and their fidelity to Democratic nominees. Only twelve years ago, by the invitation of our good brethren from our sister State of New York, they gave their favorite son, the gallant and glorious Hancock, to the Democracy of the Union as their candidate for President, and when he fell on the field of battle, no shot from Pennsylvania struck him in the back.

Seeking only here the selection of such men and the approval of such measures as will promote the best interests of their party and of their country, they anticipated the expression of the popular will, that its interests would be best served by the renomination of Grover Cleveland. They declared that he had given to his party an intellectual and political leadership, and to the country a pure and elevated administration. They remember that, nominated eight years ago in misgivings and doubt, he had vindicated the sagacity of that choice, and had carried the standard of his party to its first substantial victory achieved within nearly the period of a generation. Under his administration the dignity of American citizenship was maintained at home and enforced abroad. The

departments of the public service were administered with efficiency and economy, and under wise executive direction were first taken the practical steps for the rehabilitation of an American navy, to the end that there should be constructed an armament that would be the terror of the nations and the glory of the seas.

It has been seen that with a courage born of conviction a Democratic President dared to stake his own immediate political fortunes, and to postpone temporary success for permanent party advantage upon the great Democratic maxim of "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation." The slender sapling of tariff reform, planted, it seems, but yesterday by Morrison and Carlisle, and Watterson and Mills, under the careful nurture of Grover Cleveland, has become a sturdy oak, wide-branching to the storm, deep-rooted in the soil.

Another inspiring influence of the political ideas which it was boastfully said had gone down four years ago in the campaign of education, we have witnessed the annihilation of a Republican Congress, the restoration of the popular branch of the Government from Representatives faithless to the people's cause, until the few survivals of the opposition stand as melancholy memorials, like blasted pines in the track of the forest fires. Moreover, we are encouraged in this Convention to second his nomination because he is the candidate of no State. There stands Massachusetts; she brings to this Convention the standard which her gallant young Governor has carried twice to victory, and he bids his friends to group it here with those of Oregon and California. Illinois, with two favorite sons, either of them fit for the highest honors of this Convention, records her vote with those of all New England. Not only from shattered strongholds of Republican power in the Northwest, but from the South, where Democratic representatives on this floor have the best right to be heard, hear we the same voice of accord. Not more surely is he the desire of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, than he is of the great Democratic States of Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. Nor have we misgivings for New York, for well we know that in the last roll-call of this Convention, and in the roll-call of the Electoral College that great State, though long the pole-star of political leadership, will see to it that no other in the sisterhood records more votes for the candidate of a united Democracy than the imperial commonwealth of New York.

There was no response when the State of Rhode Island was called. When South Carolina was called, Mr. V. K. Tillman arose and said :

Coming from the South Atlantic coast to this great inland city, I would be glad, if you were not so tired, to say a few words. In behalf of the Democrats from that State who are represented here, we desire to second the nomination of Horace Boies, of Iowa.

In the call of the State of Tennessee, Mr. Ochs was recognized by the Chair.

THE CHAIR: I have the honor to present Hon. George W. Ochs, of Tennessee.

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE W. OCHS.

I represent in age, in sentiment and in nativity, a class of Democratic voters of the South, who were born after the tocsin of the war had sounded, whose political creed was not molded in sectional hate, whose political views were not warped by civil strife; in short, a class whose Democracy is untinged by issues of the war. I yield to no one in admiration for those heroes who died for a cause they deemed right. Through my veins flows the blood of one who unsheathed his sword for the Union, while his helpmate, she who gave me birth, gave brother and gave fortune to the lost cause. Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, the sodden fields of Chickamauga, encircle the city of my home, and are to me everlasting monuments to American valor; that soil which now nurtures tempting berry and luscious grape, where daffodil and daisy nod to passing winds, where peace and plenty declare a reunited country, is consecrated by the blood of martyrs whose chivalry and whose heroism, whose dauntless courage and unselfish sacrifices have made the name of American soldiery honored and respected from pole to pole. At the outskirts of my city are two sacred spots, where sleep 20,000 soldiers of the blue and the gray. And every breeze that sweeps across that valley sings a requiem that repeats to us: The war is an epoch that is ended. The issues of that struggle have been superseded by the enduring questions of national liberty, public economy, constitutional purity, the broader doctrines enunciated by Jefferson, taught by Jackson, and practiced and exemplified by Democratic statesmen of the present day.

One grand figure has for ten years appeared before the youth of this land, pre-eminently as the embodiment of that lofty statesmanship, which is not tinctured by issues of the war, and is free from all sectional prejudices. He has ignored in his teachings, his papers and his public acts, these dead issues, and he has been the guide

for progressive Democratic thought, the oracle for patriotic Americans, the mentor for the rising generation. In him the young men of the Union have discerned a character distinguished for honesty and integrity, of fearless fidelity to public promises, and resolute probity in the discharge of public duty ; a living, unflinching exponent of the burning truths of undefiled democracy. His example has elevated political life, his record has chastened public service, his career has honored American citizenship. For his ability as a leader, his integrity as a statesman, his fidelity as an administrator, his courage of conviction, his fearless devotion to duty, his honorable career as Mayor, as Governor and as President, on behalf of the State of Tennessee, and in the name of the young men of the country, I second the nomination of Grover Cleveland, of New York.

For Texas, Mr. McDonald said :

Mr. Chairman, I come from a State which is imperial in her domain, and imperial in her Democratic majority of 200,000, and, in behalf of the Democracy of that State, I second the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

The State of Vermont had no candidate to present.

At the call of Virginia, Senator John W. Daniel, on behalf of the delegation from that State, said :

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN W. DANIEL.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the National Democratic Convention :—Pursuing the instincts of that Democracy which has been the devotion of my life, and which is a part of my being, responding to the request of about one-half of the delegated Democrats of old Virginia, I rise to second the nomination which has been made by the solid Democracy of the Empire State, and I name for the office of President of the United States that great Democrat, whose history for a quarter of a century has been the rise and progress of Democracy in New York ; that fearless, that undaunted, that upright, straightforward and unadulterated Democrat, David Bennett Hill. We do not love him for the enemies he has made, but we love him for the deeds which he has performed, for the battles which he has fought, for the victories for the country which he has won, and we love him for the enemies of Democracy whom he has conquered.

The candidacy of David Bennett Hill will command the support of every element of the Democratic party in all this broad Nation.

Tell me, my brother Democrats, if the business men of this country should not rally around the standard of a leader who reduced the debt in the Empire State, and who, at the conclusion of his service, left the lowest tax rate upon the schedule of the people's burdens which has been in that State through a period of thirty-six years.

When I look across this vast Convention I recognize in yon solid body of delegates of New York the heroic faces of two of the old corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac. I am not probably as young as the young Democrat from Tennessee who has spoken to you, but when I, who had the honor to wear a gray jacket on the field of Gettysburg, look over the united Democracy of New York and see the valiant leaders of the army of the Union; I say in my heart, "Democracy means fraternity, and under the banner of David B. Hill there is but one uniform, one army and an undivided country."

There are two great issues at the present time which divide this people, the first the issue of monetary reform. In the platform which has gone forth from this Convention to-day, you have unconsciously embodied the doctrines of Hill's Elmira speech. Then why not have that man to represent you?

The second of these great issues is tariff reform, and the distinguished Governor of New Jersey has stated before this Convention what tariff reform has done for this country. I could but remember, as his eloquent words fell from his lips, that on the floor of this Convention to-night you have seen the solid delegation of New York, which represents David B. Hill, vote for genuine tariff reform, while New Jersey voted upon the other side; but, gentlemen of the Convention, the issue of issues, the great overshadowing issue of all, compared to which every other issue is frivolous and vain, is the issue of the force bill; and I hope that every Democratic orator in this campaign upon which we are entering, on the prairies of the West, in the cities of the East, among the cotton fields of the South, will not forget in the first clause of every speech he makes to remind his countrymen that if this force bill should pass, the Federal Government will become a sword whose hilt is at the Capital, and whose point will be everywhere amongst the States. I would remind you also, gentlemen of this Convention, that in the

greatest of all the parliamentary fights of modern times A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, and the other Democratic Senators were the only power that stood between you and ruin, and it was David B. Hill, of New York, who, standing in the place of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, warned his countrymen of the danger in store for them, and roused them to a realizing sense of their peril.

David Bennett Hill, of New York, was born a child of the people, and throughout his life, since he reached the age of 21, he has been a man of the people. Never, in any period of his political career, can you point to the day when he catered to plutocracy or compounded with monopoly of any kind. For twenty years he has marched at the head of the bravest, truest and hardest working of the Democrats of New York. In the Legislature of New York he was a lieutenant of that illustrious Democratic statesman, Samuel J. Tilden. When there was not a corporal's guard of Democrats in that body, as the companion of Tilden; it was David Bennett Hill who investigated—

At this point there was great confusion, occupants of the gallery indulging in all manner of cat-calls. During the tumult, Bourke Cockran, of New York, was recognized by the Chairman, upon which there was increased confusion among the occupants of the gallery.

MR. COCKRAN: Mr. Chairman, I rise in behalf of my delegation to distinctly notify this Convention that if the candidate of the delegation from New York cannot have respect accorded to him by the spectators in these galleries, and if the voice of the gentleman who is seconding his nomination is not permitted to be heard by this Convention, the New York delegation is ready to leave this room, and will do so at once.

A scene of great confusion ensued, dozens of the delegates standing on the chairs striving to gain the floor.

MR. JOHN SHARPE WILLIAMS, of Mississippi: Mr. Chairman, I move that the sergeant-at-arms, at the head of the Chicago police, clear the galleries.

This motion was almost drowned in the noise and confusion in the galleries.

MR. DANIEL: Gentlemen, I will not detain you much longer. (Great confusion, mingled with cries from different parts of the hall that the Chairman clear the galleries and preserve order.)

THE CHAIR: The Chair wishes to state that the confusion has not originated among the delegates, but that the occupants of the galleries are the ones who are interrupting the proceedings of this body.

MR. WILLIAMS: Therefore I move, Mr. Chairman, the galleries be cleared.

MR. MURRAY F. SMITH, of Mississippi: Mr. Chairman, the deliberations of this body have been this evening continually interrupted by people in these galleries, who have hissed and yelled, and given utterance to all sorts of contemptible interjections. These interruptions from this howling mob in the gallery should be stopped, and therefore I move you that the sergeant-at-arms, with sufficient force of police, shall clear this gallery at once.

This motion was seconded from different parts of the Convention.

MR. WILLIAMS: My motion, Mr. Chairman, has precedence. My motion was that the sergeant-at-arms, at the head of the Chicago police, should clear the galleries.

A DELEGATE: I move that the sergeant-at-arms, at the head of the Chicago police force, clear out the gallery.

MR. JOHN H. ROGERS, of Arkansas: I rise to a point of order.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman will state his point of order.

MR. ROGERS: I desire to advise this Democratic Convention that this is a deliberative body, and not the Fifty-first Congress of the United States. The distinguished Senator from Virginia has a right to be heard in the Democratic Convention.

MR. OWEN: I move you that this Convention adjourn until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

THE CHAIR: The Chair has directed the sergeant-at-arms to use all the police force of the house and all the deputy sergeants-at-arms to suppress disorder whenever it occurs. During almost all the time of the delivery of these nominating speeches there has been perfect quiet and perfect attention on the part of the members of the Convention, and the interruptions, the calls and the confusion have come not from the membership of this body, but from the occupants of the galleries and other positions in the house. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the police force here preserve sufficient order to conduct the proceedings of this Convention in quiet, and to allow the speakers to be heard.

THOMAS J. O'DONNELL, of Colorado: I rise, sir, to a question of the highest privilege. There are more men within these railings, which are supposed to separate the delegates from the mob, who are not delegates than there are of those who are delegates. It will evidently be useless for this Convention to attempt to do any business here to-night. The Chair says it will rely upon the sergeant-at-arms. Everybody, every delegate in this Convention, has seen men by the hundreds climbing over these railings, and everybody but delegates seem to have rights upon this floor. I saw to-night one of the vice-presidents of this Convention refused admission, while I have seen thousands of men who have no badges or tickets as delegates admitted upon this floor. Now, sir, I move that this Convention hear Senator Daniel to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

THE CHAIR: The Chair has been requested to state, by the sergeant-at-arms, that a very large number of persons have secured admission to the hall to-night by what he calls "split tickets"; in other words, delegates have allowed their tickets to be used to bring persons into the hall who had no tickets to come in, and in that way the hall has become crowded, and this confusion has occurred.

BOURKE COCKRAN, of New York: I ask that the question to adjourn be put.

THE CHAIR: The Chair is informed by gentlemen who are familiar with past Conventions and rules, that during the call of the States for nominating speeches, no motion to adjourn is in order.

MR. COCKRAN: I desire to call the attention of the Chair to the decision in 1884, when an adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock in the evening of the second day, during the nominating speeches, which were concluded the following morning. I call the attention of the Chair to that case, of which I know from my personal memory. The motion was entertained, voted upon and carried. I ask the Chair now to put the motion to this Convention, and I demand a call of the roll of States upon it.

THE CHAIR: The Chair has made his ruling upon information from gentlemen familiar with previous conventions.

MR. COCKRAN: Then I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

MR. COLLINS, of Massachusetts: I rise to a point of order. Has not the gentleman from Virginia the floor? How can he be taken off the floor by the gentleman from New York?

THE CHAIR: He cannot. The gentleman from Virginia has the floor, and he has ceased speaking at the request of the Chairman until the Convention will come to order; and the Chair will state that as soon as the Convention comes to order he will proceed with his remarks, but not until then.

Senator Daniel, at last able to continue, added:

I am well aware, gentlemen of the Convention, that the continued noise cannot be attributed to any good Democrat of this Convention, whoever he may be. I am not one who ever conceives evil in his heart, or utters untruths with his tongue against his brethren. I was about to say that when the corrupt judges of New York were arraigned at the bar of public judgment and driven to retirement during the Tweed regime, it was this young Democrat, David B. Hill, who appeared at the bar of the Senate as their prosecutor, and from that day until this there has been no peril to Democratic principles in this land in which he did not appear at roll call on the line of battle. About this time the history of politics of New York turned over a new page; there was about to be nominated a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor from two cities of that great State, whose mayors had signalized their careers by their economy, virtue and the business methods of their administrations. And when the people found in Grover Cleveland the proper and fit candidate for Governor, they found also in David Bennett Hill, the Mayor of Elmira, the fit man to be his companion; and when there came that tidal wave of well nigh 200,000 majority in the Empire State Grover Cleveland was their chief executive and David B. Hill was his lieutenant. And when your leader, my countrymen, by your voice and the voice of all the Democrats of this land, the Governor of New York was called to a still higher station, David B. Hill became his successor. So wisely did he discharge and so purely did he administer the executive office of that great State that when the election came around, he was nominated to succeed himself, and in 1888 he was elected. I had the honor to be in New York State on the eve of the election, when he was candidate for Governor and Cleveland was the candidate for President, and I stood as near to him as I stand now to the speaker's chair, when, with a clear, ringing voice and a manly bearing; when, with the intrepidity of a brave, true man, he said to the assembled multitude: "If either of us shall fall in this campaign, I pray to God it may be I, and not Grover Cleveland."

He was elected then, my countrymen, but where yet was the Empire State? For twenty years our majorities had been swallowed up by a Republican gerrymander. While the great commercial metropolis of this Nation held political power the Legislature of New York was so manipulated by the Republican machine that Republican Senators continued to appear in Washington, with a hostile Legislature against him, environed on all sides by Federal and by adverse State influence, the dauntless Governor of New York addressed himself to the task of redeeming his State and making it whole in the Democratic family; and so well did he foil the efforts of the conspirators against him, that a little later he had got the Assembly elected, had re-apportioned congressional districts of that State, had re-apportioned the legislative districts of that State also, and that Legislature, when it assembled, did him the honor, with its unanimous Democratic voice, to elect him Senator of the United States. And to-day, my countrymen, when you calculate upon carrying this election for any Democrat, do not forget, when you cast your vote in this election, that you have confidence that New York will be Democratic, because you have, down in the secret recesses of your heart, slander and contumely to the contrary notwithstanding, confidence in the deeds which David Bennett Hill has done, and overwhelming confidence in the fidelity of the deeds that he will do.

Armed from head to heel, the Democracy of New York enters this contest; and by the vote of her worthy citizens, by the vote of the solid Democracy of New York, which has stood there for twenty years unbroken, we shall see the light of victory blaze upon us in all the Northern sky; and in the name of those brave and true and undaunted veterans, I join them in asking you to give to those who must bear the heat and burden of the fray the choice and selection of the candidate who is to lead them, and to ratify their request of you that his name shall be David Bennett Hill.

THE CHAIR: I have to introduce Hon. John Goode, of Virginia.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN GOODE.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Differing, as I do most sincerely, from my eloquent and honorable colleague from Virginia, I claim your indulgence for two minutes only. More than 100 years ago Patrick Henry, that forest-born Demosthenes, whose heaven-born eloquence first kindled the fires of the American Revolution, said: "There is no better teacher than experience; there is no safer

criterion by which to judge the future than by the past." And judging the future by the past, we all know that Grover Cleveland will give us a safe, pure, honest and successful administration, because he believes in a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. He believes that a public office is a public trust. He believes that the tariff is a tax, and that all unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. He believes in a sound, stable currency, of a volume sufficient to supply the wants of the people, consisting of gold, silver and paper money at par with each other. He believes that the public lands acquired by the common blood and common treasure should be held by the Government in trust for the benefit of all the people. The people have faith in him. They admire him for his massive intellect; they admire him for the purity of his purposes; they admire him for the honesty of his methods; they admire him because he has the courage of his convictions, and can stand four-square to any wind that blows. And now, in conclusion, my friends, for I do not intend to detain you, let me say, you are about to enter upon a political battle that will be hotly contested all along the line. There is no child's play before you; you cannot rest upon laurels already won. As Napoleon Bonaparte said to his army in Italy, "There are other marches to be made; there are other battles to be fought; there are other victories to be won." Let us, one and all, come together this night and resolve that all divisions and dissensions shall be forever in the deep bosom of the ocean buried. Let us prepare to move forward with uplifted brow, and with unflinching faith in the right. With all my heart, and representing, as I believe, a majority of the Democracy of Virginia, I second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. And I believe, my countrymen, that with him as our candidate our banners will dance in the glad sunlight of a glorious and magnificent victory.

H. J. SNIVELY, of Washington: Mr. Chairman, the State of Washington, through its Democracy, sends its first greeting to the Democracy of the Nation in Convention assembled, and we promise to send you next November the first electoral vote of that State. And, Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the Democracy of the State of Washington, I desire to second the nomination of that grand statesman who, as President of the United States, seems to have been the only President during the last fifty years who remembered that a public office was a public trust.

Gen. J. W. St. Clair responded for the State of West Virginia, as follows :

Mr. Chairman : Applying the rule of my venerable friend from Virginia, that we are to judge of the future by the past, for fear that we might have the same thing that we had in 1888 with Grover Cleveland as our candidate, I second the nomination of a winner and a Democrat, David B. Hill.

B. F. MARTIN, of West Virginia : The great sentiment of the Democracy of West Virginia, I am satisfied, is in favor of Grover Cleveland, of New York, and I think I represent a majority of the delegates when I rise in my place to second his nomination. I am sure I represent the sentiments of the Second District of the State, as well as the First District.

JOHN J. DAVID, of West Virginia : Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that nine-tenths of the Democracy of West Virginia favor the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

GENERAL ST. CLAIR : I know the sentiment of the people of West Virginia, and I have no hesitation in saying that the gentleman is mistaken.

Hon. S. W. Lamoreaux, of Wisconsin, responded for that State, as follows :

Mr. Chairman, Wisconsin has no name to present to this Convention as a candidate for President, but we desire to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. If he is nominated by this Convention, Wisconsin will give him its electoral votes next November.

BOURKE COCKRAN, of New York : Mr. Chairman, does that complete the call of the roll ?

THE CHAIR : It does.

MR. COCKRAN : I understand that the State of New York has been passed, and my colleagues desire that I should now say a few words. I have a request to make to the Convention, and I am about to ask its indulgence. It is now five minutes of two. I am worn out, physically, and I think the Convention is worn out. It will be a matter of great physical hardship for me to address the Convention now. What I have to say I think the extraordinary political condition of this campaign makes necessary. I say it in all good faith, and in all kindness, and I ask the indulgence of this Convention, that we may take a recess until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow.

The suggestion of Mr. Cockran being manifestly not in harmony with the temper of the Convention, and not being in the form of a motion, he reluctantly yielded, and came forward to the platform.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, I present to you the Hon. Bourke Cockran, of the State of New York.

ADDRESS OF HON. BOURKE COCKRAN.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention:—Our State being threatened with an invasion, and the invading force being of our political household, my associates in the delegation have asked me to present to this Convention before it proceeds to take final action upon the great question now before it, a plain, quiet, friendly statement of the political conditions in that State. I make this statement to you, gentlemen, I will say in advance, in no spirit of unkindness to anybody, with no desire to find fault with whatever may be the action of this Convention, determined to promise you in advance that whatever your wisdom may decide, the Democracy of New York could not be disloyal if it tried to be.

We have had the action of our State foretold for us, our loyalty pledged for us by gentlemen who are about to reject our advice, and by some gentlemen who have not hesitated to taunt us. Gentlemen, we will be loyal, but our experiences in this body are apt to convince us that there may be such a thing as too much loyalty for one's personal comfort. It seems to me that the spirit in which this Convention has approached this subject, is the profession of the belief that New York Democrats will be loyal anyhow, and because they will be loyal they must be outraged by the party which depends on their loyalty. We have come here to this Convention, and, notwithstanding that fate to which we are about to be led, we state to you that, if it be decided to cast aside the precedents of a century, to violate every notion of State rights, as these notions have been entertained, cherished and protected as articles of Democratic faith; if it be determined to thrust down our throats a nomination against which we protest; if it be determined by this Convention that contumely shall be heaped upon the heads of loyal soldiers, those soldiers must still be loyal, no matter what outrage may be perpetrated against them by the party or the cause which they serve.

But, gentlemen, while the members of this delegation in this Convention, while the members of the great organization which we represent, will be loyal to the action of this body, no matter what its action may be, there is in the State of New York a vote which cannot be controlled by political machinery, and that is not always the Mugwump vote. The distinguished gentleman from New Jersey who proposed the name of Mr. Cleveland, and some of the gentlemen who seconded the nomination, seem to have reached the conclusion that the business of the Democratic party is to officer its Conventions, shape its policies, and name its candidates in order to please an element that despises our party and derides its history and professes superiority to it. Mr. Chairman, it is said there is an independent element that will accept a certain candidacy and no other; that there is an element that will accept a certain candidacy because it is better than the Democratic party; that the candidate is superior to the party from which he springs, and so it will support the man while it will continue to deride and denounce the party. If there be in all this world anything better than the Democratic party I want to see it and to get into it. I have never known the Republican that I am not willing to welcome into the party if he professes a desire to be a Democrat. God forbid that this party of ours, whose growth is the hope of the nation, shall close its doors against any man who is ready to profess its faith and enlist in its armies. But what we do protest against in New York is that our party shall be surrendered to the control of those who despise and dislike it, that one man may be exalted and the Democratic hosts may be degraded.

Mr. Chairman, let me say to this Convention in a spirit of entire candor and in the same spirit of friendly discussion in which I hope to continue and conclude, that it is not surprising to me that Mr. Cleveland should be popular in other States. It is not surprising to me, above all, that he should be popular in Republican States. You gentlemen who live outside the State of New York remember him only as the last Democratic President and the only Democratic President who ever administered the affairs of this nation within the memory of most of you. All your associations with him were pleasant ones; all your memories of him are probably grateful ones. He was the only man whose career brought you in touch with the great Federal Government which you support by your taxes and which you would defend with your lives if it were in danger. For four years you have seen nothing of him. For four years he has

passed off the stage, and, except an occasional letter written to some friend upon some public question, you have had no evidences even of his existence, except those memories of which I have spoken. But with us, gentlemen, in the State of New York, let me say to you in kindness, let me say it to you in no spirit of disparagement to Mr. Cleveland or to his history, to his record as an administrative officer, to his patriotism as a man, to his virtue as a citizen—let me say, I repeat, that in the State of New York for four years the forces that have invoked his name, the men who have been known as the Cleveland Democracy, are the men over whose prostrate bodies the Democratic party has been compelled to march to victory.

We were told in the campaign of 1888 that the Democratic nomination for Governor was not up to the Cleveland standard, and men who are here from New York State supporting Mr. Cleveland's candidacy then headed a bolt against the Democratic candidate and called upon all men who made the Cleveland ideal of Democracy their standard to destroy and overthrow the Democratic candidate for Governor. Well, the people were not up to the Cleveland standard, but they were up to the Democratic standard by 20,000 majority. Ever since he vacated his office, the ex-Cabinet ministers who lived in the State of New York, with one exception—and he was too busy to attend to politics—every Federal officeholder who drew a salary from the Federal treasury during his administration, was arrayed against us in the same Mugwump opposition, which had for its aim and its purpose the turning over of the State of New York to the Republican party, unless the Democracy would pay blackmail to the Mugwumps.

We have met their challenges, and we have overthrown them. We have marched, by steadily increasing majorities, from victory to victory, until, as you were told by Colonel Fellows to-night, the State of New York is as Democratic as Texas. But throughout all these four years these men who have assumed to speak of Cleveland Democracy as their own special property have been the foes of every Democratic measure which the Democratic party supported, and which the Democratic party wrung from Republican hostility.

When the Legislature of the State of New York was won last year, and the vicious apportionment of thirty years was about to be wiped out, during the contest and struggle for the possession of the Senate, these same Mugwumps abused us in the press, denounced us as public enemies, and, when we finally succeeded, they declared that

Governor Hill had stolen the Legislature. Gentlemen of the Convention, we do not think it became the Republican party to talk of thefts of Legislatures or of Presidencies. We thank Governor Hill for getting that Legislature, and we trust, under God, we may never be deprived of a leader who is ready to take from the reluctant hand of the Republican enemy the plunder which he has withheld from the rightful majority for a quarter of a century.

In 1889 our State ticket was opposed because it was declared that that, too, was inferior to the standard of Democracy set up by the Cleveland adherents. The result was the same triumphant vindication of Democracy that has always been obtained when it is opposed by the Mugwumps. In 1890 the City of New York, when we had passed a new electoral law, under which the largest powers were vested in the County Clerk and Sheriff, these same men made a combination with the Republicans, by which they took the nomination for Mayor and gave the nomination for County Clerk and Sheriff to the Republicans, and tried to elect the ticket by a campaign of slander, outrage and contumely leveled against the regular Democratic organization. They denounced the Democratic party of the city of New York as the organized crime of the county. They declared that the men who made Democratic majorities were what they call semi-criminals, and beyond the pale of civilized life. We met them in the localities where we were known; we appealed to the judgment of our neighbors and of the voters who knew us, and we were vindicated by majorities ranging from 30,000 to 60,000 cast for our party and for the safety of the Republic.

When, in that same campaign, the dark cloud of the Force Bill hung over the Capitol at Washington—when it had passed the House and had already crossed the threshold of the Senate; when we saw the Republican autocrats who had obtained possession of the Congress, riding rough-shod over Democratic majorities in Democratic districts, crowding on to the point where free institutions would be overthrown, and representative government be merely a mockery—in the City and County of New York we raised our voice in protest in the name of a commercial community, and from the instinct of self-preservation, in that great town, sprang the tidal wave which overwhelmed with disaster the Republican miscreants that had plundered the Treasury and threatened the Constitution. The man who has been presented to you here to-night on behalf of the solid New York delegation appealed to the merchants of New York to stay the hand of Republican legislation. He pointed

out to them that every man that owned a line of credit in a Southern State, every man who wanted to open a business connection in a Southern town, had a vital interest in the preservation of white civilization throughout the South. The response was prompt and overwhelming.

Now, gentlemen, when you are asked to make this nomination against our protest, it means the endorsement of the war that has been made against us and against the Democratic party; it means that we should debase ourselves before the men whom we have trampled in the dust in the name of a triumphant, aggressive and militant Democracy; it means that the men who have carried the banner to victory by majorities reaching 48,000 are to be dishonored in a Democratic Convention, and they are to have the brand of disapproval placed upon their actions because, forsooth, their methods have been objectionable to Republicans,

I have said that I can understand, above all, the popularity of Mr. Cleveland in Republican States. The gentleman from Pennsylvania declared that Pennsylvania never made a threat in a Democratic Convention, and I was reminded that if she did it would be about as absurd as a baby threatening a giant with the instrument by which the teething process is facilitated. What could she threaten the Democracy with? May I not call your attention here, gentlemen, to the peculiar character of the organization of our Convention, and the extraordinary power for evil that is sometimes exercised by these Republican strongholds? I say it without the slightest reflection upon the gentlemen who sit in this Convention. The criticism is addressed solely to the system. Here we have Pennsylvania, rabid in its Republicanism, exercising the enormous influence of sixty-four votes on the floor of this Convention—more than twice as many as the imperial State of Texas can cast in obedience to the judgment of its delegates—and then, after its representatives have started us upon a doubtful career, on the second Tuesday in November next they will, with thirty-two electoral votes, thrust us into the ditch which they have dug for us in this Convention. And so in all the States Republican by overwhelming majorities, who send down delegates here instructed to invade the Democratic stronghold of New York, and beat down our barriers because they know our hand will never be raised against Democrats. When, with that presumption upon our loyalty which is supposed to give them impunity, they ask the Democratic party to outrage its defenders and its soldiers that they, as beneficiaries of its success

may dictate its policy, isn't it well to remember for a moment the cause that produced this singular popularity of their candidate in States certain to refuse him their electoral votes? It is plain, and easy to be ascertained. Mr. Cleveland is popular in Republican States, because his Democracy is not offensive to Republicans. If I might go behind the glowing periods of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, whose poetic fervor undoubtedly betrayed him into some extravagance of expression, if he will permit me even that degree of criticism, we will find an explanation for this extraordinary activity of delegates from Republican States in the belief that this particular nomination may increase chances in Senatorial districts of the State, chances of candidates for County Clerk, chances, perhaps, for candidates for Congress in the few Democratic localities to be found in these Republican strongholds; and right here, gentlemen, is the kernel of our objection to Mr. Cleveland's availability. I believe that Mr. Cleveland is a very popular man, a most popular man. I have said that I believe that he is a most popular man—let me say a man of extraordinary popularity—every day in the year, except one, and that is election day. It is a popularity which I might describe as tumultuous, but not reducible to votes. It is a popularity based upon the fact that his opponents speak well of him, but will not vote for him. So it is delusive. So it is calculated to arouse enthusiasm four months before election, and to produce disappointment for four years after election.

My fellow citizens, don't we remember four years ago in St. Louis? I will venture to say there are now right in this body a few gentlemen whose memories are tinged with sadness as they reflect upon the enthusiasm and confidence with which we laid wagers of three and four to one that Cleveland would be elected after the nomination of 1888. In the State of New York the Democratic party was seriously impoverished, and the Republican adherents raised to a degree of wealth which they never enjoyed before, even from the operations of the robber tariff. We were misled by that fictitious popularity which comes from the forbearance of the enemy. We in New York do not want to be misled in that way again. The man whom we consider stronger than any other, the man in whose leadership we have faith, is he who bears upon his bosom the marks of the weapons of the Republican foe. The man who bleeds for the cause in front of the army is the man that knows no laggards in his rear.

We have a homogeneous party now. For God's sake leave it to us. If we be not accorded the nomination that we ask for from the

State of New York, give us any citizen in this United States who is a Democrat. Give us some man who will not raise up against us any active hostile force within our own ranks.

I believe it was the distinguished military hero from Massachusetts, Gen. Collins, who declared there was no Democrat in this Union who would vote against that ticket; but there sit behind him two soldiers whose deeds have not escaped the attention of history, two heroes who have led the Union armies to victory, but who have never made faces at the vanquished foe, and they will tell you here, comrades who fought with them, heroes who sustained them and heroes who lowered their swords to them on the field of battle—they will tell you, that the soldier vote of New York—of whom there are at least 25,000 Democratic—will not support the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and did not support him in 1888. Gentlemen, I submit to you, is it wise to antagonize that vote, to antagonize it without reason, to antagonize it blindly, defiantly, recklessly?

What is the excuse given for the course you are invited to take? As I understand it, there are two excuses; one, that we can get this Mugwump vote. Now I warn this Convention, from the experience of every Democrat who has carried the State of New York—and none has failed to do it in nine years except Mr. Cleveland—that you cannot get one Mugwump vote without driving away a hundred Democratic votes. The Democratic party cannot fuse with the party that despises it, which derides its principles. The Republican party differs with us on principles. They differ with us on theories. We march against them in serried hosts. We take from them everything they have in the way of political property. We leave not sticking in their hands one single office which we can take from them. In this we may violate the abstract ethics of civil service reform, but we strengthen the Democratic party. We have to-day in the State of New York a Capitol in which every executive officer is a Democrat, in which both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic; in which there is not a single person, I believe, employed who is not a Democrat. We have produced in that Capitol such a political atmosphere that no Republican can breathe it and live. And every hour our Democratic forces grow stronger.

But while these Republicans go down before us, we respect them and they respect us. We ask no quarter and we give none when the Lord delivers the Philistines into our hands. But with the Mugwump there can be no treaty of peace nor implied faith. He has no weapon but slander and abuse. He does not want to enter

the Democratic party; he wants to own it. He wants you to lend him this party organization to accomplish his own purposes, and not for the good of the Democratic party.

Now, gentlemen of the Convention, we have got the political conditions of New York, as I have said, in such a state, in the teeth of Mugwump opposition, that we are invincible if we can hold the Democratic vote. Let me give you one final illustration of the method under which we have marched to these Democratic successes. In the city and county of New York we have a majority of some 50,000 or 60,000. The county of Kings, containing the city of Brooklyn, gives a majority of 12,000 to 20,000—12,000 for a Mugwump candidate and 20,000 for a straight Democrat. In the State outside these cities the Republican majorities reach 70,000 to 80,000. It is the strongest Republican State in the United States above Harlem Bridge, and that mighty volume of Republican strength sweeps down upon us every fall, and there we stand to meet it under Democratic leadership and overcome it and dissipate it.

The Republican machinery got its ascendancy in this manner: In the country districts which are Republican they had election boards consisting of three members—two Republicans and one Democrat. In the city and county of New York they made election boards of four—two Democrats and two Republicans, and whenever a dispute could be raised at the ballot boxes, the Democrats in Democratic districts were kept in line, so that five, six, and eight thousand Democratic voters were often unable to get near the ballot box, while the inspectors would debate the qualifications of the voters, dishonest objections being raised by the Republican inspectors. When we got possession of the State Government, one of our first steps was to make the election boards Democratic in the city of New York, giving the Republicans a minority, the same as they gave us in the Republican counties. Well, you would imagine that we were about to take down the pillars upon which the temple of liberty and constitutional government rested. The Mugwumps and Republicans declared that the Constitution was in danger, that the Republic was about to be subverted, when the Democrats were about to have a chance to get even justice. They opposed it in the Legislature, and the Mugwumps, Democratic and Republican, went before the Governor of our State, who sits before you now, and threatened him with political ruin if he dared to sign it; and the Governor signed it just as fast as he could reach for a pen.

Now we have a Democratic Election Board, and we have a Democratic Governor, and we are prepared to see that every Democrat gets a chance to vote, and that any man who is willing to swear his ballot into the box shall have a chance to cast it promptly, and let him answer in the courts if he does wrong to any of our statutes.

Mr. Orr, a delegate from Texas, attempted to get the floor.

MR. COCKRAN: I yield to the gentleman. The gentleman has a right to ask me a question.

MR. ORR: We think the gentleman from New York has had long enough to speak.

A DELEGATE FROM TEXAS (to Mr. Cockran): What you have done meets the approval of the Texas delegation.

MR. COCKRAN (continuing): I mention these instances to you in order that you may understand the kind of a battle we have waged in the City and County of New York and the State of New York for the past nine years. I mention it to you as the triumphant outcome of the open and unreserved profession of the Democratic faith. You have but to look to the history of 1888 to see the results of coquetry with Mugwump pretensions.

I have heard it stated here, I think, by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that in 1884 the State of New York protested against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and foretold his probable defeat. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is mistaken in his history. The State of New York voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884. The State of New York, by an overwhelming majority, presented his name to this Convention. A minority of the delegation protested in the hearing of the nominating body against the great folly of imperilling prospects that looked as fair as any that dawned over the Democracy. Now, the prophesy was not carried out or realized. But why? We are told that Mr. Cleveland carried the State. We are told that he was successful at the polls, but do not the gentlemen remember that the victory was due to Burchard, rather than to this amazing popularity which appears to be so great before the eye in springtime, and so impalpable in the colder lights of November? Is not this denial of justice to Burchard enough to make his grave clothes fit him uncannily? isn't it enough to make his bones turn in their resting place?

Is there a greater instance of ingratitude than this forgetfulness of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to do credit to the memory of the preserver and savior of the Democracy of the year 1884?

To-day we have a united delegation from all the State, with the history that I have mentioned behind it, warning you, gentlemen, that this step which you are about to take is fraught with imminent peril to the Democratic party. But you remind me of my profession of loyalty. You remind me of the glorious history of the organization with which I am identified, which rocked the cradle of liberty and unfurled the banner of Democracy when Jefferson was elected, watched over our liberties through the darkest hours of radical ascendancy, kept alight the fires of Democracy in its old home in Fourteenth Street, when there was barely a hustings upon which Democratic faith could be proclaimed throughout all the Northern States. You remind me of that glorious history, and you say to me that we must be loyal to the Democracy; that the State Democracy, by the record of David B. Hill, must be loyal to the Democratic party.

Aye, gentlemen, we of the regular Democracy will be loyal to the party, and we will be loyal no matter who is selected. We are the Janizaries of the party. But then all the faithful are not comprised within the ranks of the militant organization that must bear the brunt of the combat. We will go back to our people, if you send us back; we will take the commission which you place in our hands; we will submit to the indignity and the outrage, and we will try to undo all we have done for nine years. We will try to take these two irreconcilable elements, the Mugwumps and the Democrats, and fuse them into a mighty force for victory in November, but let me warn you, gentlemen, that the professions of nine years and the lessons of nine years cannot be unlearned in three months. Those men have been taught by us to believe that the Mugwump was the natural foe of universal suffrage and of free Democratic institutions; that his hostility to Democracy was based on the fact that it was the party of the horny-handed and of the brow that sweated with toil—if we go back and tell them now that the Mugwumps are, after all, the true exponents of Democratic faith, that the Democratic Convention has accepted a nomination from their hands and rejected the advice of the Democratic party, one of two results will follow, in my judgment: Either these people will doubt our sincerity and refuse to support the ticket, or else they will concede our sincerity and visit us with their contempt; and in both events the ticket will be menaced with disaster.

Now, remember that it takes not much absenteeism from the polls to damage Democratic prospects. The dangers to Democratic success from Democratic sources are seldom visible on the surface.

The dangers from Mugwump opposition are magnified ten thousand-fold in advance of the crucial test of the ballot box. I never knew a Mugwump follower; all the Mugwumps I ever knew were leaders and officers. You can gauge the number of them by the number of persons you can place upon a platform; the Mugwump who is not placed upon the platform either goes fishing or votes the other ticket. When Democrats become cold to the party they don't rush out and be interviewed. Democrats whose absence from the polls will mean disaster give little manifestation of their displeasure. You never realize the peril until the day after election. As in 1888, we were betting large sums of money on what seemed a sure thing; yet when the votes were counted that silent distrust of the ticket in Democratic districts was found to have blasted all our hopes and ruined all our prospects.

I say to you, gentlemen, to-night, in all candor and all honor, that for the personality of Mr. Cleveland I have the profoundest respect and for himself I have even a warm friendship. I oppose him in this Convention because he comes between my party and the light of success at the polls; I oppose him in this Convention because his candidacy imperils the success of a party which is now visited with bright and alluring prospects. I appeal to you to pause now before this contemplated action be consummated, before this invasion of my State be made complete. Build, gentlemen, build your hopes of success not upon the shifting sands of political speculation and prophecy, not upon divided, discordant, and repellent forces which it is impossible to fuse together—build it upon the solid rock of Democratic harmony, Democratic unity and Democratic enthusiasm. The people whom you have trusted will lead you to victory by majorities so decisive that the Republican prospects throughout the nation will undergo the same blight which they have received in the State whose triumphant Democracy asks you now only for the permission to assure you a Democratic victory in November.

On the call, the Territory of Alaska responded as follows:

The delegates from far Alaska are here chiefly by courtesy. We do not desire to participate in the nomination; but will cast our votes when the roll is called.

When New Mexico was called, one of the delegates responded as follows:

On behalf of some of the representatives of that disfranchised State, I second the nomination of David B. Hill, of New York.

Another delegate from New Mexico seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and still another that of Governor Boies.

When the Indian Territory was called, the chairman of that delegation responded: "We pass."

THE CHAIR: The Chair will now direct a call of the States for the purpose of voting for a candidate for President of the United States. Three names have been presented to the Convention, the name of Grover Cleveland, of New York; that of David B. Hill, of New York, and that of Horace Boies, of Iowa.

A delegate from New Mexico moved that the Convention now adjourn until 11 o'clock, upon which motion a roll call was demanded.

THE CHAIR: As there is a demand for a call of the roll by States, the Chair will direct that the roll be called on the motion to adjourn.

MR. S. J. KERNAN: I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. I desire to inquire, before the call of the States is proceeded with, what the question is?

THE CHAIR: It is on the motion of the gentleman from New Mexico that the Convention do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the roll of the States has been called for.

The mover of the motion to adjourn here announced that he withdrew his motion to adjourn.

THE CHAIR: The roll call of States for votes upon the nominations will now be proceeded with.

THE CLERK: Alabama.

A delegate renewed the motion to adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, rose to a point of order, that the roll call having begun, the motion to adjourn was not now in order.

THE CHAIR: The point is well taken, and the roll call of States will proceed.

The call of States was then proceeded with.

The result of the ballot before any changes were made was as follows:

BALLOT FOR NOMINEES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

STATES.	TOTAL VOTE	CLEVELAND.	BOIES.	HILL.	GORMAN.	CARLISLE.	STEVENSON.	CAMPBELL.	MORRISON.	RUSSELL.	WHITNEY.	PATTISON.
Alabama	22	14	1	2	1			2	2			
Arkansas	16	16										
California	18	18										
Colorado	8		5	3								
Connecticut	12	12										
Delaware	6	6										
Florida	8	5				3						
Georgia	26	17		5	4							
Idaho	6		6									
Illinois	48	48										
Indiana	30	30										
Iowa	26		26									
Kansas	20	20										
Kentucky	26	18	2			6						
Louisiana	16	3	11	1	1							
Maine	12	9		1	1					1		
Maryland	16	6			9½							
Massachusetts	30	24	1	4					1			
Michigan	28	28										
Minnesota	18	18										
Mississippi	18	8	3	3	4							
Missouri	34	34										
Montana	6		6									
Nebraska	16	15			1							
Nevada	6		4		2							
New Hampshire	8	8										
New Jersey	20	20										
New York	72			72								
North Carolina	22	3½	1				16½		1			
North Dakota	6	6										
Ohio	46	14	16	6	5	5						
Oregon	8	8										
Pennsylvania	64	64										
Rhode Island	8	8										
South Carolina	18	2	13	3								
South Dakota	8	7	1									
Tennessee	24	24										
Texas	30	23	6	1								
Vermont	8	8										
Virginia	24	12		11	1							
Washington	8	8										
West Virginia	12	7		1	3							1
Wisconsin	24	24										
Wyoming	6	3			3							
Alaska	2	2										
Arizona	6	5			1							
District of Columbia	2	2										
New Mexico	6	4	1	1								
Oklahoma	2	2										
Utah	2	2										
Indian Territory	2	2										
Totals	910	617½	108	114	36½	14	16½	2	3	1	1	1

RECAPITULATION OF VOTE.

Cleveland.....	617½
Hill.....	114
Boies.....	103
Morrison.....	3
Campbell.....	2
Gorman.....	36½
Carlisle.....	14
Stevenson.....	16½
Pattison.....	1
Russell.....	1
Whitney.....	1
Total votes cast.....	909½
Necessary for a choice.....	607

A delegate moved that the nomination of Grover Cleveland be made unanimous. Before this motion could be put, another delegate moved that the rule be suspended, and that Grover Cleveland be nominated by this Convention by acclamation.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was recognized by the Chairman and said :

The Democratic party of the United States have uttered their voice through the lips of their chosen delegates, and by that voice it has been decreed that Grover Cleveland is the nominee of every Democrat in this Convention for the office of President of the United States. On behalf of the delegation from Virginia which came here divided, but who will go forth as one, on behalf of every true and tried Democrat who loves the great party that bears the banner of the people, I move you sir, now, that one thousand voices shall ascend from this Convention, and that their only words shall be that Grover Cleveland is their leader in this great campaign. There must be never a laggard in this fight; each and every man must lay aside all feeling of resentment, and in good faith come forward and give this chosen leader the same loyalty which he would demand had the man of his choice been designated by this Convention as the nominee of the party. We must, we can, and we will, my countrymen, carry this contest to a triumphant close; I move you that the nomination of Grover Cleveland be made unanimous.

• This motion was adopted, and Hon. Grover Cleveland, of New York, was declared to be the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of President of the United States.

The Chairman recognized Governor Flower, of the New York delegation; but the confusion was so great that he could not be heard.

HON. BOURKE COCKRAN, of New York: Mr. Chairman, there have been some expressions of dissent in the neighborhood of this delegation to the call which was put by the Chair; and as no roll was called, I deem it my duty to state to this Convention that on the motion to make the nomination of Grover Cleveland unanimous, the vote of the State of New York, in full accord with the sentiment of the Convention, was cast in the affirmative.

On the simultaneous motion of many delegates, after having been in continuous session all night, the Convention adjourned at 4.40 A. M., to meet at two o'clock, Thursday, June 23, 1892.

THIRD DAY.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1892.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman at 2.55 P. M., in the following words :

THE CHAIR : The Convention will come to order. Prayer will be offered by Rev. Dr. Green, of Iowa.

REV. THOMAS E. GREEN : Will the delegates oblige me by taking their seats that I may make the opening prayer. We are about to engage in prayer ; will you kindly cease conversation for just a moment.

PRAYER.

Let us pray : We thank Thee, Almighty God, for this another day. Vouchsafe to us, we pray, that we may appreciate its possibilities and be true to its responsibilities, and as we come to complete the work that Thou hast given us to do, we pray anew for Thy direction and guidance. Oh, Thou God of battles, Thou God of truth, Thou God of humanity, may the right be mighty and prevail. Speed Thou the people's cause. May the rule of oppression of class and of wealth be broken down. May the rule of humanity on the broad platform of the Carpenter of Nazareth be triumphant and prevail, and in this contest may that which is righteous be everywhere established. May those who are to be elected to preside over the destinies of this nation be true to our motto that "Public office is a public trust," and reverencing Thee and serving the nation, may they receive of Thee that benediction that is above all benedictions of earth, the benediction of duty rightly done. And so may the angels of charity and humanity brood over this broad land and bless it with the kiss of peace, and may Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. We ask it for Christ's sake. Amen.

THE CHAIR : The Convention will come to order.

HON. S. M. WHITE, of California : I rise to ask when and where the Committee on Notification will meet.

THE READING CLERK: I am directed by the Chair to say that the Committee on Notification will meet at the President's desk immediately after the final adjournment of the Convention.

THE CHAIR: The next order of business is the nomination of candidates for the office of Vice-President of the United States. The Clerk will now call the roll of States in their order for nomination for that office.

GOVERNOR PORTER, of Tennessee: I have a resolution to offer which I will send up to the desk.

The resolution was then read as follows :

Resolved, That nominating speeches be limited to five minutes each, and that seconding speeches be limited to two minutes each.

This resolution was adopted.

The call of the States then proceeded.

For Alabama, E. W. Pettis, delegate-at-large, stated that they had no nomination to make. The chairman of the Arkansas delegation stated that they desired to pass the nomination in favor of Indiana.

In response to the call of Indiana, the chairman of the delegation, Hon. S. E. Morss, stated that Hon. John E. Lamb would present, on behalf of the Indiana delegates, the name of a citizen of that State for Vice-President.

THE CHAIR: I have the honor to present to you the Hon. J. E. Lamb, of Indiana.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN E. LAMB.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention: When I was elected a delegate to this Convention from my district, I hoped to have the honor, as well as the pleasure, of casting my vote for an honored son of Indiana for the Presidency of the United States. But, on my arrival at this Convention, it was found that the majority had already decided that another than an Indianian should lead the contest in the coming campaign. We bowed our heads to their judgment and united with the Cleveland Democracy of Indiana.

Yesterday Grover Cleveland was the choice of a majority of the Democratic party, to-day he is the unanimous nominee of the

Democratic party, and the question which confronts this Convention is, Who shall it be that will have the honor to hold up the hands and the arms of the candidate who carries the banner of Democracy in this campaign? Where shall he come from? New Jersey? New Jersey, God bless her, is always Democratic. Connecticut is surely safe, and when the dawn broke upon us this morning, after a night of struggle and of toil, the eloquent tongue of the distinguished gentleman from New York, the Hon. Bourke Cockran, whose name I love to honor, told this Convention that New York was as rock-ribbed as Texas for any Democrat that could be made the nominee of this Convention. That being true, the thirty-six electoral votes of the great State of New York are solid for that prince of Democrats, Grover Cleveland.

I come from the State which is the centre of the political battlefield of the great West; the State which has given to the history of American politics the immortal name of Thomas A. Hendricks. Whenever the Democratic party has listened to its advice, whenever it has honored the State of Indiana with a place upon its ticket, whether it was in the grand battle of 1876, the fruits of which victory were stolen from us, or in the grand battle of 1884, when you had Indiana on the ticket, you had Democratic victory.

And now in behalf of this State, which has never faltered, which has never sulked, which has fought every inch of ground, I desire, in behalf of the united delegation from Indiana, to ask this Convention to make fifteen votes in the electoral college certain by placing upon your ticket the name of an honored leader who never lost a battle, Hon. Isaac P. Gray.

As to our candidate, he has been tried in the balance and never found wanting. In the great contest of 1884 he carried the State of Indiana for governor by a thousand more votes than Cleveland and Hendricks. What more could I say for him? The tongue of slander has never been able to pierce his Democratic armor. For twenty years he has fought the battles of Democracy. He will fight them again, whether upon the ticket or not; but, my friends, if there is to be a certainty of fifteen electoral votes for Grover Cleveland and Isaac P. Gray in the State of Indiana, nominate that ticket and we will deliver the votes.

THE CHAIR: Hon. Isaac P. Gray has been placed in nomination by Mr. Lamb, of Indiana.

HON. T. J. O'DONNELL, of Colorado: Colorado has no nominee and yields its place to Illinois.

HON. N. E. WORTHINGTON, of Illinois, said :

ADDRESS OF N. E. WORTHINGTON.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:—Illinois has presented no Presidential candidate to this Convention. It has within its borders more than one favorite son whom it would have delighted to honor, and who are worthy of all the political honors that could be conferred upon them ; but here, in this great city of Chicago, in this great commonwealth of Illinois bordering upon the lake and the Mississippi, in the center of this great Republic, the Democracy caught the vibration of the ground swell that came from the South, and the East, and the West, put aside its favorite sons, and for the time buried its State pride, and echoing back Texas, Connecticut and California, with forty-eight votes shouted the name of Grover Cleveland. But for the Vice-Presidency, for the second highest place in the gift of the people, it has a candidate so fully equipped by nature and education that it feels that it would be a political fault to fail to urge his name for nomination before you. I stand here, gentlemen, to name a candidate for that position. A man that is known by every woman, child and voter that ever licked a postage stamp, in every village and hamlet in the land. A big-bodied, big-hearted, big-brained man. A man of commanding presence and of dignified mien ; a man whose courtesy in his every-day manners is rarely equaled, and never excelled ; a man who, in the administration of his duties in the last Democratic administration, was the beau ideal of an honest, honorable, useful and efficient Democratic office-holder. Like his great leader, who is to bear your banner, he believes that a public office is a public trust, but he believes, also, that the Democrats are the best trustees of this public trust. Nor can the pride of office make him proud and haughty. I appeal to every Senator present here if he ever found the haughtiness of office produce a chilliness in the atmosphere of the room of the Assistant Postmaster General during Cleveland's administration.

Gentlemen, we have nailed our banner to the mast. The Democratic party never surrenders. We propose to make true what our Republican friends say of us, that we do our quarreling before the Convention and fighting against our enemies afterwards. We believe that every Democrat will put on his armor. We, in the West, have been making a magnificent campaign of late years ; we have been educating the people ; and the proud results are seen in

Boyd, of Nebraska ; Boies, of Iowa ; and Peck, of Wisconsin. They are seen in that grand old man who represents Illinois in the United States Senate. They are seen in the reduction of the Republican majority from 60,000 to 13,000 in Illinois. They are seen in a Democratic Treasurer and Superintendent of Instruction now in this State. We propose, in this campaign, to take the last citadel. We have a Governor that we are going to elect. Will you help us give the twenty-four electoral votes to Grover Cleveland? If you will, vote for the man whose name I now present ; a man who does not have to get a certificate from a labor organization to prove that he is a friend of the people ; a man whom we all love—Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

THE CHAIR : The name of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, is presented to the Convention. The Secretary will proceed with the call.

In response to the call of Connecticut, Senator Robert J. Vance, of that State, said :

MR. VANCE : The delegation from the State of Connecticut is firmly convinced that, in the making of a ticket that shall go on irresistibly to victory next November, the wishes, the desires and the hopes of the great State of Indiana should be considered. We think that the proper way in which to supplement the work that was done early this morning is to consider the wishes of that State. And, therefore, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination which will give us a ticket, if the motion is successful, and the vote of Connecticut is in the majority, under which New York, Indiana, New Jersey and the sole Democratic State in New England, Connecticut, shall all fight, a banner on which shall be inscribed the names of Cleveland and Gray.

Delaware, Florida and Georgia announced, through their respective chairmen, that they had no candidate to present.

When Idaho was called, Mr. Hawley, of that State's delegation, said :

Idaho has no name to present, Mr. Chairman, but we take pleasure in seconding the nomination of that distinguished son of Indiana, Isaac P. Gray.

When Illinois was reached, John A. King, of Chicago, arose and requested that this State be passed for the time being.

When Iowa's turn arrived, Hon. J. H. Shields, of Dubuque, spoke for his delegation, as follows :

Iowa has no candidate for Vice-President. I wish to say just one word before you pass Iowa. I have said that Iowa has no candidate for Vice-President. I also wish to say that it is the personal wish of Governor Boies, it is the personal wish of the Iowa delegation, and it is the wish of the Democracy of Iowa, that he be not nominated nor named as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency in this Convention. I say this believing that you might as well know it first at last.

When Kansas was reached, the chairman of the delegation said :

On behalf of the delegation from the State of Kansas, it is desired that Mr. Tully Scott, one of the delegates, second the nomination of one of the candidates already named.

ADDRESS OF HON. TULLY SCOTT.

Hailing from a State that in 1888 gave a majority of 80,000 for a Republican candidate, and through the efforts, through the services and the gallant devotion of the Democracy of that State, that tremendous and enormous majority was reduced two years later, in 1890, to a minority of 47,000. We believe, sir, that in this nomination there ought to be practical politics. We believe, sir, that, in the language of a late gallant son of Indiana, the books of this Nation ought to be open, and therefore the Democracy of Kansas believes, knowing that Mr. Harrison is from Indiana, that if there is any State pride in this canvas, the Democracy ought to be in it, and I am instructed, therefore, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the delegation from Kansas, to second the nomination of Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana.

Kentucky was then called, and Mr. Bronston said :

The State of Kentucky has no candidate to present for Vice-President ; but, in behalf and at the request of a part of the delegation from Kentucky, Hon. John S. Rhea, one of our delegates, will second the nomination of a gentleman before this Convention.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, I present to you Hon. J. S. Rhea, of Kentucky.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN S. RHEA.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention:—Hailing from that great commonwealth which is the birthplace of tariff reform and the home of the star-eyed goddess, I second the nomination of the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois. Going back to the time when modern prophets of tax reform were infants, mewling and puking in their nurses' arms, Kentucky, through Elijah Hise and Lynn Boyd, dared to beard the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall, and meet Henry Clay on his chosen battle-ground and declare the doctrine that it was the inalienable, inherent right of every man to sell the product of his labor in that market which would pay him the greatest price, and spend its return in that same market unrestricted by law, save and except so far as might be necessary to raise money to bear the expenses of a Government, honestly and economically administered.

Kentucky takes her Democracy like she does her whisky—straight.

I come before this Convention representing that contingent which was fearful to follow the flag of Grover Cleveland or get on the band wagon, because they feared they might follow the Democratic hearse in November; but in the presence of this vast assembly I have been overwhelmed by the enthusiasm that greets his great name, and I believe we are on the high road to Democratic success. I support Illinois' candidate because I understand he is a Democrat who believes that to the victor belong the spoils. Because he believes, further, that there are honest and competent men enough in the Democratic party to fill all the offices, and I make the assertion that if he is placed in this high position Mugwumps and Republicans will receive no quarter at his hands.

The States of Louisiana, Maine, Maryland and Massachusetts announced, through their respective chairmen, that they had no candidate to present.

When the State of Michigan was called, the chairman of the delegation said:

Michigan wishes to present a candidate through Hon. Edwin F. Uhl.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention: I present to you the Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, of the State of Michigan.

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWIN F. UHL.

If my memory is accurate, it was within a pistol shot of where this convention hall now stands that the great Senator from New York, in 1880, in addressing himself to the Republican National Convention, said: "Any Republican can carry Michigan." He spoke with the knowledge that for twenty-five years the Peninsular State had given majorities to his party rising as high as 60,000. Not long thereafter, in 1885, the Senator saw that Republican column shattered by a Democratic lawyer, who was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, the highest appellate tribunal in the State, by a majority of 30,000. That lawyer was the Hon. Allen B. Morse, its present Chief Justice. His adversary was the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, who, by common consent, had taken rank among the foremost jurists of his time, and whose renown as such had passed the boundaries of the continent. Following that victory the delegates from my State on the floor of this Convention, come to the great council of the party as representatives of the triumphant Democracy in Michigan. They come with a State administration behind them solidly Democratic, with a Democratic Legislature pioneer in this generation in the enactment of an electoral law which brings the choice of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation nearer to the citizen. They believe they can hold the citadel against the assaults of the enemy in the coming contest. They are prepared to pledge to the National Democracy nine out of Michigan's fourteen electoral votes. They offer more. Nominate here and now, as a candidate for the office of Vice-President, Michigan's soldier Chief Justice, whom I have the honor, at the instance of my delegation, to present, and she will give the entire fourteen. They offer still more. Make that nomination, and thousands of votes will be secured for the national ticket in the doubtful States of the Union, which will be lost by a nomination less wise, and which may decide the contest.

With no thought to detract a feather's weight from the just claims of the distinguished gentlemen who have been or who may be named in connection with this nomination, I respectfully insist that Michigan's candidate has elements of strength superior to them all. He was a brave soldier. He carries an armless sleeve. This is much, but it is not all. He is an able lawyer, a wise legislator, and

a profound jurist. He is in the full flush of manhood, just past the meridian of life. He is especially strong with the people; he is especially strong with the Grand Army of the Republic. From 1861 to 1865 he fought with dauntless courage to make certain an indestructible Union of indestructible States; but when the contest was over, when the integrity of the Union was saved from the wreck of war, he fought no more. Entering the service as a private in the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, he participated in every battle of the Peninsula campaign. He was in the fierce fire at Antietam under McClellan; He was with Pope at Manassas. He stood by the Rock of Chickamauga, fit follower of that leader of adamant. He was in the red storm at Mission Ridge, as Assistant Adjutant-General in the Fourth Army Corps.

While leading his men he left an arm on those historic heights. Himself binding up his wounds with the one hand remaining, he did not quit the field, but fought on single-handed in the strict sense of the term to the close of that memorable struggle. With an arm torn away, he remained in active service in the field to the close of September following, and upon his retirement received a most flattering testimonial from Gen. Sheridan, as to his worth, both as a soldier and an officer.

Out of the galaxy of gallant heroes in the firmament of Democracy, who are sprinkled as stars in its depths, can you name me one of sterner stuff or cast in a more heroic mold? When the brave men who wore the gray, with whom he had on many a field crossed bayonets, turned back to their war-wasted homes, when once again from every roof-tree of the South there floated the flag of the Republic, there was no bitterness left in his heart. He would obliterate rather the traces of the war with the same hand that smote; he would obscure the recollection of bitterness engendered in the hot blast at Gettysburg and Antietam by the memory of the brave deeds which there gave new meaning to heroism on either side, and by the common glory of Bunker Hill and Yorktown.

Do you remember, my fellow-delegates, that there are yet surviving nearly 1,000,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic? Do you remember that they hold in highest esteem and honor, whenever opportunity presents, one who has taken his place in the ranks and fought his own way to position and fame? Can you fail to appreciate that the nomination of this man will light the torch of enthusiasm around every camp-fire of the Grand Army and add much strength to your ticket? I have said he is strong with the

people. He is one of the people in the strictest sense of that term. He is near to the people, he knows their wants, their burdens, their hopes, their aspirations. He sympathizes with the people and they in turn give him their confidence and support in the fullest measure. Twice elected as State's Attorney in a Republican district, elected State Senator by 2,200 majority in a district which gave Grant 2,700 majority over Greeley, elected Mayor of his city when everyone on the ticket besides was defeated, receiving the highest number of votes of any candidate on the ticket as Attorney-General, and finally elected Justice of the Supreme Court by a triumphant majority—these are the touch-stones by which his strength with the people has been tested. He is a great campaigner, a vigorous debater, who will bring converts to our cause and supporters to himself wherever he is heard.

Be assured his learning and ability are commensurate with the duties of the high office to which we would elevate him. To whatever station of duty he has been called he has been found fit for the largest service to the commonwealth. Trained in the tenets formulated by Jefferson and enforced by Jackson and Cleveland, he stands for the equality of all citizens, for the reserved rights of the States, for the supremacy of the Federal Government within constitutional limitations, for the assertion of self-government and home rule. Such is our candidate. We present the Hon. Allen B. Morse, Chief Justice of Michigan, for Vice-President.

THE CHAIR: Allen B. Morse, of Michigan is put in nomination. The Secretary will proceed with the call.

In answer to the call, the chairman of the delegations from Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey and New York responded that they had no candidates to present to the Convention.

When the State of North Carolina was called, Hon. Kope Elias, of its delegation, addressed the Convention as follows :

ADDRESS OF HON. KOPE ELIAS.

I rise, sir, and gentlemen of this Convention, to second in behalf of the delegation to this Convention from the State of North Carolina, the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois. Although

he lives in the State of Illinois, we claim him as a North Carolinian, because his ancestry were of us. General Stevenson is entitled to the nomination of this Convention for the second place on its ticket. Why do I say this? Because, Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, it would be simply the proper recognition of his valiant service upon the battle-fields in defense of our indissoluble Union. His record has been made as a military officer. While Grover Cleveland was presiding as Chief Executive of this government he called General Stevenson to his council as First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States. If General Stevenson was recognized as possessing the requisite wisdom and capacity to have a seat in the cabinet of the President, then Grover Cleveland, and since you have renominated Mr. Cleveland for this highest office in the gift of the American people, why not recognize the eminent fitness of General Stevenson for the office of Vice-President of this government by placing him in the second place on the Democratic ticket?

North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and South Dakota made no response when their names were called, and signified that they had no candidate for presentation.

When the name of the State of Tennessee was called, Hon. James Cunningham responded :

Mr. Chairman, there is a State in the American union that has given the Democratic party a Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, who first announced the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. That same State gave to the Democratic party a Polk, under whose administration an empire was added to our country. That same State gave to the Democratic party a Johnson, whose name is immortal. As the representative of a majority of the delegation of that State, I now second the nomination of Isaac P. Gray.

Texas, through the chairman of the delegation, Hon. John Ireland, seconded the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson.

Vermont announced through the chairman of its delegation that it had no candidate to present.

In response to the name of the State of Virginia, Hon. John Goode, of that State, said :

On behalf of a portion of the Virginia delegation, I rise to second the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

In response to the name of the State of Washington, H. J. Snively said :

The State of Washington has no candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, but she will cast her eight solid votes for the gallant gentleman from the State of Indiana, Isaac P. Gray.

West Virginia announced through the chairman of its delegation that it has no candidate to present.

S. W. LAMEROUX, of Wisconsin : Wisconsin desires the privilege of addressing this Convention through their eminent statesman and warrior, General Edward S. Bragg.

THE CHAIR : Gentlemen of the Convention, I present to you Hon. Edward S. Bragg, of the State of Wisconsin.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL EDWARD S. BRAGG.

Gentlemen of the Convention :—On behalf of the delegation of the State in which I live, which, for the first time in many years presents herself in convention with the authority to state for her, *Democratic* Wisconsin, I am chosen to present a candidate for her. If I knew the particular qualifications that each—(interrupted by cries of “Louder” from the galleries) I am not in the habit of talking to the galleries ; if I were I would remind them of the old tale of that fellow who came up last when Gabriel blowed his horn and called out “Louder.” Here stand the men I am talking to (indicating the delegates). Gentlemen of the Convention, Wisconsin has within her borders, if you wish it and desire it as a qualification, a soldier—

At this point the rain came down in torrents, accompanied by heavy thunder, and the voice of the speaker was entirely drowned and he was obliged to await the storm's subsidence. The band struck up with the baby song from “Wang” and the Pennsylvania delegation, taking advantage of the air, gathered around Mr. Hensel and sang a selection from a hand-bill which had been distributed through the hall ; a large portion of the

Convention joined in the singing. Several attempts were made to do convention business, but while the storm raged it was the regular order, and all acquiesced in the edict of a Higher Authority than that of the Convention Chairman.

In the disorder Mr. Ryan, of Michigan, advanced to the platform and addressed the Chairman as follows :

Mr. Chairman:—After sitting here in this building in an all-night session, with the rain pouring in upon us, I think, if possible, we ought to transact our business as rapidly as we can do it and adjourn to our homes.

When order was partially restored, the Chairman requested Gen. Bragg to resume his address, which he did as follows :

GEN. BRAGG: At an early hour this morning, my fellow delegates, we closed the work which gave to the people their choice, that great tribune of the popular right, around whom centres the affection of the Democracy, North, South, East and West, Grover Cleveland, not of New York, but Grover Cleveland of the United States.

And now it comes to us to complete that ticket by placing upon it a second who shall be worthy of his chief, and upon whom his mantle may fall and like confidence rest in the minds of the people upon the successor, if it must be, as upon the chief, as it will be.

Democratic Wisconsin presents to the Convention for its support the name of John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, a member of Congress from that district, Chairman of the Congressional Democratic Committee having charge of this campaign, a man whose character in private life is above reproach ; who stands eminent in public life, and who as a soldier, has his record written in the records of the Army of the Cumberland. Chickamauga, Stone River and Atlanta, all give the name of our candidate, John L. Mitchell, eminent in peace, brave in war, sound in his Democracy, trusted by all who know him, and worthy to be trusted by all of those even though they do not know him, but who claim the name of Democrats.

I present his name for your consideration in behalf of Democratic Wisconsin, which expects to give, and will give, its twelve electoral votes for Grover Cleveland and John L. Mitchell if you so complete the ticket.

THE CHAIR: The name of Hon. John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, is presented to the Convention.

No response was heard from Wyoming, Alaska, Arizona or the District of Columbia.

When New Mexico was reached, Felix Martinez, of that delegation, arose and said:

MR. MARTINEZ: The State of New Mexico takes a back seat now, but when she shall have rolled up her six electoral votes for Grover Cleveland we trust that we will have a more prominent position in the National Democracy. In the name of five of the six delegates of New Mexico to this Convention, I desire to second the nomination of one of the first men and truest Democrats in all this world, Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana.

Oklahoma, through Henry Haskins, expressed her choice as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Oklahoma seconds the nomination of that matchless statesman, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

Indian Territory announced that it had no candidate.

At this point W. F. Vandiver, of Alabama, said:

MR. VANDIVER: Yesterday we had the storm clouds, and afterward the calm. Later on we had here what appeared to be a Democratic storm in a Democratic Convention; a few years ago the dark clouds hovered o'er the North and the South, and in the course of a few years we had the calm. The old soldiers of the North and the old soldiers of the South have declared that the storm clouds between them have passed away forever, and, Mr. Chairman, if the issues of the war are left entirely to the old soldiers of the South and the old soldiers of the North, no division or disunion in sentiments or principles can ever be recorded in this grand Nation of ours. As I look over this Alabama delegation I see those who were members of the grand old Southern army, and I see those who were then boys and are now men, who are the sons of noble heroes of that cause. I place my hand here on one of the oldest generals in the Southern army, and declare that the vote of Alabama will be cast for the one-armed soldier from the State of Michigan.

Mr. J. H. King, of Alabama, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the son of a dead Confederate soldier, representing him in this mighty presence, as well as my people, I

take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of the one-armed hero of Missionary Ridge. With that grand and great apostle of tariff reform, with that statesman in Washington associated with a soldier, I think I can see now the Moses and the Aaron leading the Democratic children of Israel out of the Egyptian house of bondage, and I can, Mr. Chairman, methinks, hear the tramp of the Republican host as they go down into the Red Sea of destruction.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, four names have been presented to the Convention as candidates for nomination for Vice-President of the United States: the names of Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; Allen P. Morse, of Michigan; John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin. The Secretary of the Convention will now call the roll of States to receive the votes.

When the State of Colorado was reached, Hon. T. J. O'Donnell said:

Colorado wants a candidate who can take the party in out of the wet, and it casts its eight votes for Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

When Iowa was reached, J. H. Shields said:

Iowa casts her twenty-six votes for a man who needs no introduction to the Democracy of the United States, nor any praise in a National Democratic Convention, that Democrat of Democrats, that peerless son of Kentucky, Colonel Henry Watterson.

As the last State was called, and it was seen that Adlai E. Stevenson was leading all the candidates, the chairman of the Iowa delegation arose and stated that he desired to change the vote of Iowa from Watterson to Stevenson.

This was the signal for a general stampede to Stevenson, and chairmen of delegations in all parts of the hall were seen standing on chairs endeavoring to catch the eye of the Speaker. As delegation after delegation followed the lead of Iowa, and it became evident that Stevenson was to be nominated, Mr. Cole, of Ohio, was recognized by the Chair, and moved that the rules be suspended and that General Stevenson be nominated

by acclamation. The motion was seconded by W. U. Hensel, of Pennsylvania.

THE CHAIR : Adlai E. Stevenson, having already received more than two-thirds of the votes of this Convention, it is moved by Mr. Cole, of Ohio, and seconded by Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, that the rules be suspended, and that he be declared nominated for the office of Vice-President unanimously.

On being put, the motion was unanimously adopted, and Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson was declared the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

The following is the result of the ballot at the close of the roll call, before any changes were recorded.

BALLOT FOR NOMINEES FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

STATE.	TOTAL VOTE.	MORSE.	GRAY.	STEVENSON.	WATTERSON.	COCKRAN.	TREE.	MITCHELL.	BOIES.
Alabama.....	22	22							
Arkansas.....	16		16						
California.....	18		9	9					
Colorado.....	8			8					
Connecticut.....	12		12						
Delaware.....	6	6							
Florida.....	8		2	6					
Georgia.....	26	10	9	7					
Idaho.....	6		6						
Illinois.....	48			48					
Indiana.....	30		30						
Iowa.....	26				26				
Kansas.....	20		20						
Kentucky.....	26		12	12				2	
Louisiana.....	16			16					
Maine.....	12		4	7					
Maryland.....	16		12	4					
Massachusetts.....	30	5	5	20					
Michigan.....	28	28							
Minnesota.....	18		18						
Mississippi.....	18	1	9	8					
Missouri.....	34	8	10	16					
Montana.....	6					5	1		
Nebraska.....	16		5	6				5	
Nevada.....	6		6						
New Hampshire.....	8			8					
New Jersey.....	20		19	1					
New York.....	72			72					
North Carolina.....	22			22					
North Dakota.....	6		6						
Ohio.....	46		4	38				4	
Oregon.....	8		8						
Pennsylvania.....	64		64						
Rhode Island.....	8		8						
South Carolina.....	18			18					
South Dakota.....	8		2	4				2	
Tennessee.....	24	1	14	8					1
Texas.....	30		4	26					
Vermont.....	8		8						
Virginia.....	24			24					
Washington.....	8		8						
West Virginia.....	12	4	4	4					
Wisconsin.....	24							24	
Wyoming.....	6							6	
Alaska.....	2			1				1	
Arizona.....	6		1	5					
District of Columbia.....	2			1				1	
New Mexico.....	6		5	1					
Oklahoma.....	2			2					
Utah.....	2	1	1						
Indian Territory.....	2		2						
Total.....	910	86	343	402	26	5	1	45	1

RECAPITULATION OF VOTE.

Stevenson.....	402
Gray	343
Morse	86
Mitchell.	45
Watterson.....	26
Cockran.....	5
Boies.....	1
Tree.....	1
	909
Total vote cast*.....	909
Necessary for a choice.....	607

*Maine voting but 11.

The following table shows the result of the ballot, embracing all the changes which were recognized by the Chair before the motion to make the nomination unanimous was adopted :

REVISED BALLOT FOR NOMINEES FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

STATE.	TOTAL VOTE.	GRAY.	STEVEN- SON.	MORSE.	MITCH- ELL.
Alabama.....	22			22	
Arkansas.....	16	16			
California.....	18	9	9		
Colorado.....	8		8		
Connecticut.....	12	12			
Delaware.....	6			6	
Florida.....	8	2	6		
Georgia.....	26		26		
Idaho.....	6	6			
Illinois.....	48		48		
Indiana.....	30	30			
Iowa.....	26		26		
Kansas.....	20	20			
Kentucky.....	26		26		
Louisiana.....	16		16		
Maine.....	12	4	7		
Maryland.....	16	12	4		
Massachusetts..	30		30		
Michigan.....	28			28	
Minnesota.....	18		18		
Mississippi.....	18	9	8	1	
Missouri.....	34		34		
Montana.....	6		6		
Nebraska.....	16		16		
Nevada.....	6	1	5		
New Hampshire.....	8		8		
New Jersey.....	20	19	1		
New York.....	72		72		
North Carolina.....	22		22		
North Dakota.....	6	6			
Ohio.....	46		46		
Oregon.....	8		8		
Pennsylvania.....	64		64		
Rhode Island.....	8	8			
South Carolina.....	18		18		
South Dakota.....	8	2	4		2
Tennessee.....	24		24		
Texas.....	30		30		
Vermont.....	8	8			
Virginia.....	24		24		
Washington.....	8	8			
West Virginia.....	12	4	4	4	
Wisconsin.....	24		24		
Wyoming.....	6				6
Alaska.....	2		1		1
Arizona.....	6	1	5		
District of Columbia.....	2		1		1
New Mexico.....	6	5	1		
Oklahoma.....	2		2		
Utah.....	2	1		1	
Indian Territory.....	2	2			
Total.....	910	185	652	62	10

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, please come to order. There is a number of resolutions which have been sent to the desk to be presented to you for your consideration. The Clerk will read them.

Chief Reading Clerk Bell then read the following resolution, offered by Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio :

Resolved, That the National Committee are hereby empowered and directed to fix the time and place for holding the next National Convention, and that the basis of representation therein be the same as fixed for this Convention.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Norman E. Mack, of New York, offered the following resolution which was read by the clerk :

Resolved, That the name of Hon. W. L. Wilson, permanent Chairman of this Convention, be added to the committee appointed by the several States to notify the nominees of this Convention of their selection as candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Gen. Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts, put the question as follows :

On account of the modesty of the permanent Chairman of this Convention, I have been requested to put this question. The gentlemen in favor of this resolution will say aye.

The resolution was thereupon unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. Samuel R. Honey, of Rhode Island, was then read by the Clerk:

Resolved, That the National Committee is authorized and empowered in its discretion to select as its Chairman and also as the Chairman of its Executive Committee persons who are not members of the said National Committee.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Permanent Chairman Wilson then took the chair and recognized General Collins, of Massachusetts, who said :

ADDRESS OF GENERAL COLLINS.

Gentlemen of the Convention : I propose to address myself to the common sense, good judgment and experience of the 900 men selected by the Democratic party as delegates to this Convention.

Twelve years ago I sent to the Chair a resolution instructing the National Committee to provide accommodation in the next Convention for the delegates, the alternates, the National Committee, the members of the press and *none others*. The time was not ripe for the adoption of that; and without disparagement to our National Committee, I feel free to say, in the presence of the small fraction of the great American public outside of ourselves as delegates, that a mistake has been made, and that the time has now come when a Democratic Convention should be a deliberative body, not governed by outside influences. If we could be on exhibition in the view of the 65,000,000 of our people, and of the 7,000,000 of Democrats who will vote the Democratic ticket, well and good; but what is the use? What is the sense in having 15,000 persons who can hardly see, and who can not hear, prolong the proceedings of a Democratic Convention and prevent it from being deliberative? It is not the discomforts, it is not the inconveniences, but it is the *danger of wrecking a Convention* that we are face to face with to-day; and I feel confident that we have reached the climax of absurdity, and therefore, I ask you, fellow delegates to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Committee be instructed to provide in the next Convention, accommodations for the delegates, the alternates, the members of the press, the National Committee and *none others*.

I offer that resolution to the end that the people who are here by their proxies may have that consideration paid to their interests which can only be secured in a really deliberative body; and upon that resolution I call for the roll of the States.

At this point, the ropes which held one of the electric lights suspended, became loosened or broken, and the rapid descent of the light caused great confusion. It seemed for a time that some of the delegates in the New York delegation seated directly beneath it, were in imminent and deadly peril. Col. Bright, the Sergeant-at-arms, and the police, soon secured the light, removed all cause for apprehension, and restored order.

Mr. W. U. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, then said:

MR. HENSEL: Mr. Chairman, I think it must be apparent to all the delegates here, that even a roll-call of the States cannot now be

taken with that deliberation necessary to the proper proceedings of this Convention. I therefore move you that the resolution of General Collins be referred to the next National Democratic Committee, with the affirmative recommendation of this Convention and with full power to act.

THE CHAIR: It is moved that the resolution of General Collins be referred to the next National Committee with an affirmative recommendation and with the power to act.

This motion was adopted.

The following resolutions were also offered by Hon. W. B. Chipley, of Florida.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered Hon. Nicholas M. Bell and other Secretaries of the Convention, and

Resolved, That Hon. Nicholas M. Bell be added to the Notification Committee as its Secretary.

This resolution was adopted.

By Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Chicago Committee and the citizens of Chicago for their courtesies to this Convention.

This resolution was adopted.

By Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky :

Resolved, That the Official Stenographer be directed to prepare the proceedings of this Convention, to be printed in proper form, and that the National Committee cause a suitable number of copies to be distributed among the delegates to this Convention, and such others as may be entitled to receive them.

This resolution was adopted.

MR. WATTERSON: Gentlemen of the Convention, it is moved and seconded that the thanks of this body be tendered to the President and other officers of this Convention for their services.

This resolution was adopted.

HON. J. RUSSELL, of Missouri: I move the Convention do now adjourn *sine die*.

MR. WATERSON: The gentleman from Missouri moves that this Convention do now adjourn *sine die*.

In announcing the vote, Chairman Wilson said :

The Chair, thanking the Convention for its kindness to himself, and asking its indulgence for any lack of capacity to perform the duties of his office, hereby declares the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Convention was thereupon adjourned *sine die* at 5:18 o'clock P. M.

APPENDIX.

ORGANIZATION
OF THE
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE
OF 1892.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, June 23, 1892,
5 o'clock P. M.

The National Committee of 1892 met for the purpose of temporary organization, at the Palmer House, Grand Parlor, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Committee was called to order by Hon. Calvin S. Brice, as follows :

THE CHAIR : It has been customary for the old members of the National Committee to meet for the purpose of finishing any business that they might have ; and then that the roll should be called, and then that the old members should retire, and the new Committee would then organize. If there be no objection, in accordance with that custom, I will call the old Committee to order, and will entertain any motions which may be offered.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be and they are cordially extended to Hon. S. P. Sheerin, Secretary; to Col. Richard J. Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms; to C. J. Canda, Esq., Treasurer; to F. E. Canda, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, and to Col. Edward B. Dickinson, Assistant Secretary and Official Stenographer, for the care, tact and fidelity with which they have performed the arduous, delicate and often vexatious duties of their respective positions, in preparing for the holding of the Convention just closed.

THE CHAIR: If there be no objection, I will hold that this is a separable resolution, in order that each of these officers may have a copy if he desires, including his own name.

SENATOR M. W. RANSOM, of North Carolina: As the oldest member in service of this Committee, I claim the privilege and the pleasure of presenting this resolution :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the Committee, for the able, faithful and devoted manner in which he has discharged all the duties belonging to his position; and that he deserves the gratitude of the Democratic party of the country for his great services to its cause.

The question being put by Senator Ransom, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee are due to and are hereby tendered the citizens of Chicago, to the Finance, Building and Reception Committees for their hospitality.

THE CHAIR: If there is no other business, a motion to adjourn will be in order.

MR. TARPEY, of California: I move that the Committee of 1888 adjourn *sine die*.

This motion was adopted, and the Committee of 1888 adjourned *sine die*.

The Committee of 1892 was then called to order by the Secretary, who called the roll, by which it appeared that the following States were represented :

<i>Alabama</i>	Henry D. Clayton.....	Enfaula.
<i>Arkansas</i>	U. M. Rose.....	Little Rock.
<i>California</i>	M. F. Tarpey.....	Alameda.
<i>Colorado</i>	Charles S. Thomas.....	Denver.
<i>Connecticut</i>	Carlos French.....	Seymour.
<i>Delaware</i>	Lewis C. Vandegrift.....	Wilmington.
<i>Florida</i>	Samuel Pasco.....	Monticello.
<i>Georgia</i>	Clark Howell, Jr.....	Atlanta.
<i>Idaho</i>	Frank W. Beane.....	Blackfoot.
<i>Illinois</i>	Ben T. Cable.....	Rock Island.
<i>Indiana</i>	S. P. Sheerin.....	Logansport.
<i>Iowa</i>	J. J. Richardson.....	Davenport.
<i>Kansas</i>	Charles W. Blair.....	Leavenworth.
<i>Kentucky</i>	Thomas H. Shenley.....	Louisville.
<i>Louisiana</i>	James Jeffries.....	Rapides.
<i>Maine</i>	Arthur Sewall.....	Bath.
<i>Maryland</i>	Arthur P. Gorman.....	Laurel.
<i>Massachusetts</i>	Josiah Quincy.....	Boston.
<i>Michigan</i>	Daniel J. Campau.....	Detroit.
<i>Minnesota</i>	Michael Doran.....	St. Paul.
<i>Mississippi</i>	Charles D. Howry.....	Oxford.
<i>Missouri</i>	John G. Prather.....	St. Louis.
<i>Montana</i>	A. J. Davidson.....	Helena.
<i>Nebraska</i>	Tobias Castor.....	Lincoln.
<i>Nevada</i>	R. P. Keating.....	Virginia City.
<i>New Hampshire</i>	A. W. Sulloway.....	Franklin.
<i>New Jersey</i>	Miles Ross.....	New Brunswick.
<i>New York</i>	William F. Sheehan.....	Buffalo.
<i>North Carolina</i>	M. W. Ransom.....	Weldon.
<i>North Dakota</i>	William C. Leistikow.....	Grafton.
<i>Ohio</i>	Calvin S. Brice.....	Lima.
<i>Oregon</i>	E. D. McKee.....	Portland.
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	William F. Harrity.....	Philadelphia.
<i>Rhode Island</i>	Samuel R. Honey.....	Newport.
<i>South Carolina</i>	M. F. Donoldson.....	Greenville.
<i>South Dakota</i>	(not reported).....	
<i>Tennessee</i>	Holmes Cummings.....	Memphis.
<i>Texas</i>	O. T. Holt.....	Houston.
<i>Vermont</i>	Bradley B. Smalley.....	Burlington.
<i>Virginia</i>	Basil B. Gordon.....	Sandy.
<i>Washington</i>	Hugh C. Wallace.....	Tacoma.
<i>West Virginia</i>	(not reported).....	
<i>Wisconsin</i>	E. C. Wall.....	Milwaukee.
<i>Wyoming</i>	W. L. Kuykendall.....	Saratoga.

<i>Alaska</i>	A. K. Delaney.....	Juneau.
<i>Arizona</i>	Charles M. Shannon.....	Clifton.
<i>Indian Territory</i> ..	E. N. Allen.....	McAllister.
<i>District of Columbia</i>	James L. Norris.....	Washington.
<i>New Mexico</i>	H. B. Ferguson.....	.....
<i>Oklahoma</i>	T. M. Richardson.....	Oklahoma City.
<i>Utah</i>	Samuel A. Merritt. .	Salt Lake City.

On motion of Mr. C. W. Blair, of Kansas, Hon. Calvin S. Brice was elected temporary Chairman of the Committee; Hon. S. P. Sheerin was elected temporary Secretary; Charles J. Canda was elected temporary Treasurer, and Edward B. Dickinson, Official Stenographer.

On motion of Mr. Tarpey, the Committee adjourned to meet on such day as should be determined for the meeting of the Notification Committee, due notice whereof will be given by the Secretary of this Committee.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY,

July 21, 1892.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to call, the Chairman, Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, presiding, and the Secretary, Hon. S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, recording.

THE CHAIR: All gentlemen who are not members of the National Committee, if there are any such present, will please retire. The Sergeant-at-Arms will close the door. The Committee is now in session. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll of the Committee was called by the Secretary, on which it appeared the following States were represented, either by the member in person or by proxy:

<i>Alabama</i> —R. N. Rhodes (proxy for Henry D. Clayton, Jr.)	<i>Kentucky</i> —Thomas H. Sherley.
<i>Arkansas</i> —U. M. Rose.	<i>Louisiana</i> —James Jeffries.
<i>California</i> —M. F. Tarpey.	<i>Maine</i> —Arthur Sewall.
<i>Colorado</i> —C. S. Thomas.	<i>Maryland</i> —Arthur P. Gorman.
<i>Connecticut</i> —Carlos French.	<i>Massachusetts</i> —Josiah Quincy.
<i>Delaware</i> —Lewis C. Vandegrift.	<i>Michigan</i> —Justin R. Whiting (proxy for Daniel J. Campau).
<i>Florida</i> —Samuel Pasco.	<i>Minnesota</i> —Michael Doran.
<i>Georgia</i> —Clark Howell, Jr.	<i>Mississippi</i> —Charles D. Howry.
<i>Idaho</i> —S. P. Sheerin (proxy for Frank W. Beane).	<i>Missouri</i> —John G. Prather.
<i>Illinois</i> —Ben. T. Cable.	<i>Montana</i> —A. P. Gorman (proxy for A. J. Davidson).
<i>Indiana</i> —S. P. Sheerin.	<i>Nebraska</i> —Tobias Castor.
<i>Iowa</i> —J. J. Richardson.	<i>Nevada</i> —Horatio C. King (proxy for R. P. Keating).
<i>Kansas</i> —Charles W. Blair.	

<i>New Hampshire</i> —A. W. Sulloway.	<i>Vermont</i> —Bradley B. Smalley.
<i>New Jersey</i> —M. F. Ross (proxy for Miles Ross).	<i>Virginia</i> —Basil D. Gordon.
<i>New York</i> —William F. Sheehan.	<i>Washington</i> —Hugh C. Wallace.
<i>North Carolina</i> —M. W. Ransom.	<i>West Virginia</i> —John Sheridan.
<i>North Dakota</i> —(not represented).	<i>Wisconsin</i> —E. C. Wall.
<i>Ohio</i> —Calvin S. Brice.	<i>Wyoming</i> —Robert H. Homer (proxy for W. L. Kuykendall).
<i>Oregon</i> —Francis Lynde Stetson (proxy for E. D. McKee).	<i>Alaska</i> —(not represented).
<i>Pennsylvania</i> —William F. Harrity.	<i>Arizona</i> —A. P. Gorman (proxy for Charles M. Shannon).
<i>Rhode Island</i> —Samuel R. Honey.	<i>District of Columbia</i> —James L. Norris.
<i>South Carolina</i> —M. F. Donaldson.	<i>New Mexico</i> —H. B. Ferguson.
<i>South Dakota</i> —	<i>Indian Territory</i> —E. N. Allen.
<i>Tennessee</i> —(not represented).	<i>Utah</i> —John T. Caine (proxy for Samuel A. Merritt).
<i>Texas</i> —William C. Whitney (proxy for O. T. Holt).	

At the conclusion of the calling of the roll, Mr. Owen arose and stated that he challenged the right of Mr. Allen to represent Indian Territory.

THE CHAIR: Let that be passed. Is there a contest?

THE SECRETARY: There is a contest in Indian Territory. Both members are present.

THE CHAIR: What will be the pleasure of the Committee? Will it be that the two members remain in the room until the matter is taken up, and that it be temporarily passed now? If that be the pleasure of the Committee we will proceed with the regular business.

At this point Mr. Henry E. Davis stated that he desired to challenge the right of Mr. Norris to represent the District of Columbia.

THE CHAIR: Let the same action be taken as to that also, if there is no objection.

SENATOR A. P. GORMAN, of Maryland: I would suggest that the matter be referred to a committee of three.

THE CHAIR: Do you put that in the form of a motion?

MR. GORMAN: Yes, sir. I move that the contested cases be referred to a committee of three, who will take the papers and report to this Committee.

This motion being duly seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

THE CHAIR: That covers both cases, as I understand it. How shall that committee be appointed?

MR. GORMAN: By the Chairman.

THE CHAIR: What will be the pleasure of the Committee as to the members remaining present during this meeting?

A MEMBER: I move that the gentlemen be allowed to remain until the matter is finally determined.

This motion being duly seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Committee:—The next business in order will be the permanent organization of this Committee. Before that takes place, I have a personal explanation or a personal statement to make to the members of this Committee. I understand that we are here without reporters, in a confidential way, in conference as to the best interests of this Committee and the Democratic party.

When the Committee honored me with an election as Chairman *pro tem.* at Chicago, I made my acknowledgments to the Committee with much less warmth of expression than my feelings really prompted, because only those who have participated in the struggle and in the associations formed during a national campaign are conscious how deep the ties grow to be, and how much affected any one of a sensitive temperament is by any such evidence of confidence and regard. I stated then to the Committee that my engagements, formed some months previous to the National Convention, precluded the possibility of my occupying the Chairmanship of the Committee through this national campaign, and that I would only hold the place of Chairman until the permanent organization of this Committee, and should not be a candidate for re-election. To that conclusion then announced I still adhere, and for the reasons which I then gave.

Since the Committee adjourned, a number of personal friends on the Committee, loath to sever the relations which existed between

us, have been endeavoring to keep our organization intact by suggesting that I be a candidate for the office of Chairman of the National Committee, but not for the Chairmanship of the Campaign Committee. In other words, they desired to honor me with the rank and title of that place without putting on me the burden and responsibility of the campaign, and they have been kind enough to assure me that their feeling was shared in by a very large number of—perhaps all—the Committee.

It is impossible for me to consent to put myself in such a position. I have considered it fully and carefully. I have considered fully, because such evidence of confidence in me and of regard for me on the part of such gentlemen as make up this Committee, made it proper that I should do so. I understand that the suggestion is made, not as antagonistic to any other person or adverse to any other action that might be taken, but simply and entirely a suggestion made by individual members of the Committee, because they wanted the friendly relations to continue which have existed for some years between us. But my own personal position is such with regard to my private business affairs as to make it imperative for me to shape everything so that I can have a reasonable amount of freedom for the next three or four months. I have been engaged at Washington for the past seven months, and I really require the next few months to put my own house in order.

In the campaign of 1888 I believe that I merited the confidence of those who were associated with me by the attention which I then gave to the business with which I was charged. Every thought, every interest, every moment of time, every particle of nerve force and of brain power that was in me, I gave to the campaign of 1888. It would not be possible for me to repeat it. I did my best, and if I should attempt to do anything of that kind again, I would fall below the standard which I then established for myself. It is possible for another to make such a fight.

I am perfectly willing to leave my record where I made it—not with the general public where failure or success is the only standard of recognition and appreciation, because no man has a right to undertake a contest of any sort and fail—but with the Committee itself. I took charge of the campaign and I failed. So far as the general body of the Democracy and the public are concerned, I have no claim to their confidence or regard. I am only entitled to

it from those who were associated with me in the contest. I claim nothing from the outside public who had a right to look for success and nothing else—who can claim that we had no business to undertake a contest unless we could be successful. I am speaking freely about my own personal views, so that you may see how I regard the situation.

The Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee is as high an honor, in my mind, as lies within the power of the party to confer upon anyone. It is equal to any other of the great distinctions in the party. To have had that honor, and to have had it even with imperfect success, is something which I shall always treasure along with the associations then formed, the confidences established and the regards and friendships then secured.

I do not think it would be right for you, if in a moment of sentiment you wished to, to put me back as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and I do not think it would be right for me to accept it.

I am of the opinion that there is in the minds of all of us the name of a man who will fill this same place with great ability, with great distinction, and in the end, take from me all the love and sentiment which I am rejoicing in now.

I am trying to bring before you the feeling which I have entertained since the adjournment of the Convention, in talking with A, B and C, who have kindly said, "Let us make you Chairman again; let us reward you for past services." Even the feeling which you have for me, and it is the expression of almost every member of this Committee, together with that of many leading Democrats outside of the Committee, I think it would be improper for me, in justice to myself, to accept it, and, except for the sentiment, improper for you to offer it to me.

Gentlemen, I have failed to express myself clearly if I have been unsuccessful in impressing upon you how deeply I feel upon this subject, and how much I appreciate the kindness with which I have been treated by all the members of this Committee. We will now proceed with the permanent organization.

MR. TARPEY, of California: In consideration of what has been said by the Chairman, I deem it proper at this time, gentlemen, to

offer a resolution, and I do so feeling that it would be adopted by every member of this Committee without a single exception.

The resolution offered by Mr. Tarpey was as follows :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee are hereby tendered to the Hon. Calvin S. Brice for the able, dignified and courteous manner in which he, as Chairman of the Committee, has presided over its deliberations and directed its management ; and we deeply regret that the pressure of personal and business affairs is such that he cannot accept the Chairmanship of this Committee.

MR. TARPEY : I move the adoption of the foregoing resolution.

MR. WHITNEY, of New York : I second the motion.

MR. GORMAN : Mr. Chairman, before the resolutions are adopted, I would like to say a few words. Of course, I take pleasure in seconding this resolution, but I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without saying, from my own connection with this Committee and some intimate relations with it during the campaign, watching closely as I did every movement and every action of those who conducted the campaign of 1888, that the Democratic party is under deep and lasting obligations to you.

I think if the records were searched, the fact would be ascertained that of all the Chairmen we have had—at least since the war and during my time, no man ever occupied the position of Chairman of the Campaign Committee who discharged his duties more faithfully or intelligently than you did ; that no man in the party, whether in office or out of it, ever assumed such responsibilities or contributed so much to the success of Democratic principles, and all without the slightest personal interests in the result of the contest.

While the unthinking and the hypercritical among the press and others may condemn and criticise you for the loss of that campaign, no greater injustice was ever done a commanding officer. That campaign was fought as intelligently, as energetically, as any contest that we ever had. There was not a man in the party from the candidates down who did not believe that our weakness was in the centres of population and in the manufacturing centres, and it was the combined judgment of every man who looked at and had an interest in the contest that there the fight should be made. There, Mr. Chairman, you made it, and the results show that you did

because we weakened the Republicans in their own strongholds while we lost in the country districts.

Whatever fault of judgment it was, it was not yours. You came to occupy the position by the request of the candidates ; you came as one not skilled in political management, but you had the good sense to adopt the judgment of those who surrounded you and their judgment and their determination of the lines of battle you adopted.

I want to say to this Committee to-day, that no mere resolutions can express my feelings. You deserve great gratitude for your action, and no man regrets more than I do that your business and personal affairs make it impossible for you to serve your party again in that capacity.

In 1884 a like case presented itself to the National Democratic Committee. Mr. Barnum, who was the Chairman of this Committee, had lost the contest of 1880. The same criticisms were made, but we said, "We know you are loyal ; we know your work and we will place you again at the head of the Committee." We did place him at the head of the Committee, and he won the contest in 1884. Therefore, sir, in relinquishing your services, I do not do it because of the criticisms which have been made. Your experience in the past four years better fits you for such a contest, and I only reluctantly consent to your withdrawal because of your own personal relations.

SENATOR M. W. RANSOM, of North Carolina : I hope the Committee will permit me to unite my expressions with those of the Senator from Maryland, so well said. I should do injustice to my judgment and heart hope if I permitted this occasion to pass without bearing my testimony to the unsurpassed and unequalled devotion with which you have met every duty as the Chairman of this Committee.

It is a matter of regret to me, and I think it is an occasion of loss to the country, that the present generation and the young men who will come soon afterwards shall not have knowledge of your action in the position which you have filled. I do not know myself what others think, but a signal and conspicuous instance of great public virtue is worth more to mankind than any object you can mention. No boy ever read the story of Cocles at the Roman bridge without being a nobler boy ; no American citizen or European ever read of

General Washington refusing to touch a dollar of public money when he offered his unrivaled services to his country without feeling new courage and a new impulse to honorable action, and, to me, living in an eminently practical time, when everything is utilitarianism, when men do not look to sentiment but to material results and effects, it is the very highest moral gratification to know that in this country of ours, and in this party of ours, a man has been found who illustrated the public services to his party by acts of unsurpassed devotion.

If the history of your administration should be published it would read like a romance, and would show a generosity on your part without a parallel in the history of this or any other country.

At the same time, I must be permitted to say that your sense of justice to every member of this Committee, your uniform and invariable courtesies, your regard for our sensibilities and our conveniences tie the heart and soul of every man to you. I wish the history of your administration could be published, as an example to all your successors, in order that they might see how disinterested, how noble, and how modest one Democrat has been in the discharge of a great duty which he was invited to take upon his hands.

I regret with pain and with sorrow that you have come to the conclusion that you have. It is only another instance of that virtue which has brought you to the position you now hold, and which I hope will protect and guide our party and our people to permanent victory in this country. Your presence here prevents me from saying more regarding the regrets of this Committee in accepting your resignation. Speaking for myself, and what I believe to be the general sentiment of the Committee, I may say that almost every man here is filled with the same regret and pain that I feel. I thank you personally for your great courtesy and consideration to me and my friends ever since you have been Chairman, and I thank the gentlemen for having heard me so patiently.

MR. WHITNEY: Mr. Chairman, having personally been intimately associated with both the campaigns of 1884 and 1888, partly from personal friendships which I value very highly, and partly from a feeling of devotion to the party, it gives me great pleasure to hear these words of appreciation which have been uttered with regard to the Chairmanship of the campaign of 1888. The Chairman

at that time, urged almost by the personal friendship of a few of us, undertook something with regard to which he distrusted himself, and, having undertaken it under circumstances which were very difficult and adverse, with issues which were new and untried, and with a party in a state of alarm, those of us who were near him know that by no possible lack of labor or time and by no personal restraint upon himself, but by every possible sacrifice, he gave everything that he had to the success of that campaign. I do not agree with the spirit which indicates that his work has not been appreciated. The personal friendships then formed, and afterwards strengthened, he now cherishes, for he has told me that they are a treasure to him, and will be for the rest of his life. We who are associated with him will likewise cherish them forever.

The Democratic party, outside of a few newspaper criticisms, never failed to appreciate the wonderful energy which he put into the campaign, and the wonderful success with which he, as an individual, conducted it. I will say that from my personal knowledge, because for the last six weeks of the campaign I was under the orders of the Chairman, and passed most of my time here in this city, if it had not been his determination for the last nine months that he would not, under all the circumstances, undertake this work again, so far as I am personally concerned nobody would have taken preference in my mind to his candidacy for this place. I have never, in public or in private, failed to do justice, so far as I could, to the great services which Senator Brice contributed to the Democratic party in 1888.

Gentlemen, turning to the future, it must be that we wish to organize in a way which will bring to the support of the Democratic party the combined force of the intelligence, the sagacity and brains of all.

Personal considerations with us allow of no possible weight in the presence of the triumph of principles in which we believe, and I know that there is not a man in this room who is not saying to himself now, "We must all of us share in the work. The party looks to us for the political sagacity to conduct it to success."

No man can do it alone; but if I were asked to name half a dozen men in this party who could fill the office of Chairman of this Committee acceptably, and execute its duties satisfactorily, I would

name three men, and those are the three men who have preceded me. My personal friendships for these three gentlemen dominate all political considerations in my mind. I cherish them as the dearest things in life. There is nothing in politics stronger than the personal affections which grow up between men standing together for a common cause, and through good report and through evil report.

Now, gentlemen, if I believed that we were allowing Senator Brice to take a back seat in this campaign, I would raise my voice in protest. Let us organize in such a way that we will stand together, and we *will* organize in such a way that we will stand together. Whoever is selected as the Chairman of this Committee will feel that we have done a wise thing in bringing together the leading spirits of the party, and all of us will feel that everything which can be done which will contribute to the success of the Democratic party will be done.

MR. C. S. THOMAS, of Colorado: I only wish to detain the Committee a moment by saying that we from the Far West, like those who have been more intimately associated with our distinguished Chairman, fully appreciate all that he has done for the party, and regret as deeply and poignantly as anyone can the conclusion and result which he has just announced. We have not been so intimately associated with the work of campaigns in the past, because the distance which separates us from the center of national political action has made it impossible.

My experience, particularly, upon the National Committee, has made me feel that, with our present Chairman in charge of our campaign, the experience gathered by him four years ago would prove a great and sure foundation for success in this campaign. It was that feeling, and the desire to see our Chairman remain, not only because of the apparent necessity to the party, but also because it would be a mark of the recognition and confidence which this Committee repose in him, regardless of what the outside world may say, that caused me to travel 3,000 miles for the purpose of casting my vote for him. I regret, as much as any one can, that the necessities of our Chairman's position make it necessary that he should come to this conclusion, and I hope—I ought not to say "I hope," because I know—that we shall find him by the side of whomever may be selected to preside over the destinies of this

Committee for the next four years, giving him that aid and that counsel which he himself has reaped from the experience of the past, and the result which we all hope to achieve may be as much due to his own efforts as those of the new organization.

MR. ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine (in the chair): The matter before the meeting is the resolution of Mr. Tarpey. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of giving the resolution passage will please manifest it by standing.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

MR. CLARK HOWELL, JR., of Georgia: In the discussion, Mr. Chairman, incident to Mr. Brice's positive refusal to allow the use of his name, I do not believe that a word has been stated that does not voice the sentiment of Democracy from Maine to California. Therefore, in consideration of the remarks which have been made by Senator Gorman, Senator Ransom, Mr. Whitney and others, I move that the veil of secrecy be removed from so much of the proceedings of this Committee as refers to the resolutions which have been adopted. I make this motion in justice to the Committee and in justice to the Chairman.

This motion, being duly seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

At this point Senator Brice resumed the Chair.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for the resolution to which I have listened, and the expressions of approval and approbation which have been made. I feel very much as those of us who have been at college did when commencement day came and we knew that it was necessary for us to part—that the time had come when we must go out into the world and sever the connection which had previously existed. Then we could not help having some feeling at the thought of being separated, and could not help being moved by it.

Now, we will proceed with the regular order of business, which is the selection of a Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Nominations are in order for that office.

MR. WHITNEY: I nominate Mr. Harrity, from Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee from Pennsylvania, as Chairman of the Committee.

THE CHAIR: Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, is placed in nomination. Are there any other nominations?

There being no response, Mr. Tarpey, of California, said:

I move that the nomination of Mr. Harrity be made by acclamation.

This motion, being duly seconded by Mr. Clark Howell, Jr., of Georgia, was put to a vote and carried.

Senator Brice then introduced Mr. W. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, as the Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Harrity said:

Gentlemen of the Committee, I am extremely grateful for the distinguished honor that you have, unworthily as I fear, bestowed upon me. The only remark that I can make at this time is the promise to give my best effort to aid in achieving success for our party, its principles and its candidates. They deserve success, and it will be your duty and mine, so far as lies in our power, to see that success is achieved. I confidently believe it will be.

I am deeply sensible, gentlemen, of the great responsibilities that devolve upon me as the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and I am not at all unmindful of my own shortcomings. For this reason I shall need, and I shall not hesitate to ask for, your aid and your indulgence. I am sure I shall feel obliged to lean heavily upon the members of this Committee, and I firmly believe that each and all of you will give me your assistance and support throughout the campaign.

I am prepared, gentleman, to entertain any suggestion, motion or resolution bearing upon the campaign upon which we have entered, or upon the business for which we are called together.

MR. SMALLEY, of Vermont: I suppose that the next business in order will be the election of a Secretary.

THE CHAIR : What is the pleasure of the meeting ?

MR. SMALLEY : I nominate for the office of Secretary of the National Democratic Committee the present Secretary, Mr. Sheerin, of Indiana.

MR. THOMAS, of Colorado : Four years ago the State of Colorado had the honor of placing Mr. Sheerin in nomination, and it simply craves the opportunity now to heartily second the same.

THE CHAIR : Mr. Sheerin, of Indiana, has been nominated for the office of Secretary of this Committee. Are there any other nominations.

A MEMBER : I move that Mr. Sheerin be elected by acclamation.

This motion, being duly seconded, was put to a vote and unanimously carried.

MR. SHEERIN, of Indiana : I thank you, gentlemen, for this high honor, and will do my utmost to discharge to your satisfaction the duties of the position to which you have elected me.

THE CHAIR : The election of a Treasurer is next in order.

MR. SHEEHAN, of New York : Without making any extended remarks, I simply desire to name for this position the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York City. I have known Mr. Roosevelt for a number of years, as doubtless many of the older members of this Committee have, and as the Treasurer properly comes from the City of New York, my judgment, and the judgment of those with whom I have talked on the subject, is that no better man for that position can be selected than Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, Mr. Roosevelt was declared elected Treasurer of the Committee, by acclamation.

Mr. Sheerin, of Indiana, offered the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of this Committee it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Hon. C. A. Broadwater, the member from the State of Montana, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Broadwater the Committee loses one who, in the short time he had been a member, had proven

his value to this body as a Democrat of unswerving loyalty, energetic and efficient in the performance of the duties pertaining to his position, and one whose death is a serious loss to the Democracy of his State and to the country.

Resolved, That this expression of sorrow be spread upon the records of this Committee, and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR: The Chair desires to announce the appointment of the committee authorized under the resolution offered by Senator Gorman. The committee is to consist of Senator Gorman, Senator Pasco and Mr. Blair.

MR. WHITNEY: I move the passage of four resolutions, which I will read, and before reading them let me say that they are the usual resolutions, with the exception of one, which, perhaps, needs a little explanation. Therefore, I will read it first. It provides for an Advisory Committee, for an Executive Committee—the usual Executive Committee, and a Campaign Committee of the Executive Committee. It provides, also, for an Advisory Committee to be appointed, the number of which is to be determined by the Campaign Committee, which can be appointed from within or without the membership of the National Committee. It follows somewhat the practice in our State, in which we recognize that each campaign is to be treated by itself. We are accustomed to make up a Campaign Committee which is of a miscellaneous character. The candidates usually have two or three very earnest, active and zealous friends who are willing to act upon that committee. It places in the power of the party a wider scope in selection of men who are willing to devote themselves to the work of the campaign, and, to my mind, it is the true way of organization. Perhaps I ought not to suggest it in the form of a regular resolution, but it seems to me that it is the proper thing for this Committee to organize in this manner. When we were discussing the question whether Mr. Brice should be made the Chairman of this Committee, it seemed to me that he ought to have a place on it, at least, where he should go, and others to whom we look for the success of the campaign should go, and take the responsibility of the position and the honor of the position, and pull together for the success of the ticket. Now, I believe there are men whom the Democracy of the country recognize

as skilled in the management of party affairs, who could serve upon an Advisory Committee, and whose services would be extremely valuable. I only go back to the campaign of 1876, because there I became intimately acquainted with that great man who was, to my mind, the greatest organizer that was ever in our party, Mr. Tilden. His campaign was run in his own house, without a paper hardly, but there he was thinking of the campaign at all times—there he was to be found, day and night, in constant communication with the leading men of the party, and there it was that the brain work of the campaign was done. Let us have the benefit of the brains and experience of a number of our public men, a half a dozen or a dozen whose brain work we want for this fight. Let us place them in a position of honor, where they will find pleasure in the work which will bring success to the ticket. For that reason I have suggested the appointment of an additional committee. Perhaps the Secretary had better read the whole resolutions.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Whitney were as follows :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee shall consist of twenty-five members, who shall be designated by the Chairman of the National Committee, and that the Chairman of the National Committee shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Campaign Committee of the National Democratic Committee shall consist of nine members, who shall be designated by the Chairman of the National Committee, the said Chairman to be also one of the members of said Campaign Committee ; and that said Campaign Committee, when appointed, shall select its own Chairman from within or without the said Campaign Committee, or from within or without the National Democratic Committee.

Resolved, That the Advisory Committee of the National Democratic Committee, which Committee the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee is hereby authorized to appoint, from within or without the membership of the National Democratic Committee, shall consist of such number of members as may be deemed proper by the Campaign Committee.

Resolved, That the conduct and direction of the campaign of 1892 shall be under the charge of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee and of the Campaign Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee.

THE CHAIR: You have heard the resolutions, gentlemen; what is your pleasure?

Upon motion by Senator Brice, duly seconded, the resolutions were adopted as read.

Mr. Thomas, of Colorado, then presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the sincere and earnest thanks of this Committee are hereby tendered to the Hon. C. J. Canda, for many years Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, for the able, conscientious and thorough manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and for the constant and unfailing courtesy which ever characterized his intercourse with its members.

This resolution, being duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

MR. BRICE, of Ohio: An Official Stenographer in 1888 was appointed—Mr. Edward B. Dickinson—who is now on his summer vacation, and who is not able to be present. He wrote me a letter, which I received a short time ago, and which, perhaps, I ought to have produced at this meeting. In that letter he stated that his business would not allow him this year, in consequence of his engagements in the courts and elsewhere, to do the work of this Committee, but I think a resolution somewhat similar to the one just offered on behalf of Mr. Canda is due to Col. Dickinson, because of the arduous and valuable services he has rendered in the four previous campaigns, and I move that a resolution be spread upon the records of this meeting expressing thanks to Col. Dickinson for his past services, and regretting that he cannot continue with us in the future.

This motion, being duly seconded, was put to a vote and unanimously carried, and the following resolutions were directed to be spread upon the records of the Committee:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee are due and are hereby tendered to Col. Edward B. Dickinson for his faithful and valuable services as Official Stenographer of the National Democratic Committee, during the past sixteen years.

Resolved, That this Committee learns with sincere regret that, owing to his official position in court, and to the pressure of his private business engagements, Colonel Dickinson will be unable to continue in the service of the Committee during the coming campaign.

MR. WHITNEY : I have been visited by a number of real estate men, and we have the option of one or two houses suitable for the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee. I think if we could get one soon, we ought to do it, and if we could open our headquarters before the Republicans do, that it would be a very good idea. Therefore, I move that the Chairman and Secretary be constituted a committee on headquarters.

MR. BRICE : With power ?

MR. WHITNEY : With power.

This motion, being duly seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

THE SECRETARY : I have a communication here which seems to be important, which I will read :

NEW YORK, July 20, 1892.

To the Members of the National Democratic Committee :

GENTLEMEN:—A committee representing New York Typographical Union, No. 6, and Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, desires to appear before your Committee on a matter relating to the printing trade. Please notify us by telegraph, at the rooms of the New York Typographical Union, 240 William Street, of the earliest date and hour when these committees can appear before you.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE CHANCE,
President, No. 2.

WILLIAM J. BOLLMAN,
Secretary, No. 2.

JEFF. W. SMITH,
Chairman Bus. Com., No. 2.

JOSEPH D. WELDRICK,
Treasurer, No. 6.

WILLIAM MCCABE, *No. 6.*
C. M. MAXWELL, *No. 6.*

F. J. KUSTENMACHER, *No. 6.*

THE CHAIR : What disposition should be made of the communication which has just been received.

MR. SMALLEY, of Vermont : It seems to me that it would be good policy for this Committee to give that committee a hearing. I have not the slightest idea what they want, but they represent a very large and influential body. It is evident that we have got to take a recess to hear the report of the Committee on Contested

Seats. I think that they should be notified that they will be allowed to appear, at the convenience of the committee. I do not make that as a motion, because there are other gentlemen who know more about the matter than I.

MR. SHEEHAN, of New York: I have been making some inquiries with reference to the subject matter addressed to the Secretary, which affects very materially the party in this State, and also other parts of the country. It seems to me that the desire is that all Democratic newspapers and newspaper organizations throughout the country should be unionized, if this Committee can bring it about. In view of the fact that the New York *Tribune*, which was for a long time what is called a "rat office," has been unionized as a Republican paper, I think we ought to do something in that direction. It also seems to me that if we are to do anything in that direction we cannot well do it in public. If you admit any gentlemen here and give them a hearing at this time, letting them specifically state their grievances against the newspapers, then all the owners of those papers will rebel at being compelled to accede to their demands. It seems to me that the matter might be referred to the Executive Committee, or to the Campaign Committee, and that these gentlemen might be notified that if they have any grievances against any newspapers, they might submit the same to that committee, either in person or in writing.

THE CHAIR: Does the gentleman make that as a motion?

MR. SHEEHAN: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIR: It has been moved by the member from New York that the committee be notified that their communication has been referred to the Campaign Committee, and that that committee, when appointed, will fix a time and place for the hearing.

This motion, being duly seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

MR. RICHARDSON, of Iowa: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Report of the Committee on Contested Seats in the National Democratic Committee shall be accepted as final, when made.

MR. DORAN, of Minnesota: I do not know what that committee has to say. I think we ought to know.

MR. RICHARDSON, of Iowa: It is to prevent calling the Committee together again to consider the question.

SENATOR PASCO, of Florida : It would seem to me that, if we are to have another session of the Committee at this time, it would be far better to submit their report and let it be referred to the entire National Committee, and I hope the gentleman will withdraw his motion. I suppose there will be another meeting soon of this Committee, and the committee to whom this matter has been referred can, probably, make their report at that adjourned meeting.

MR. SHEEHAN, of New York : There probably will not be another meeting of this Committee before election. That resolution which was offered will have to be determined upon before that time, and, it seems to me, this committee, of which the eminent Senator from Florida is a member, can be trusted to decide the question upon its merits.

THE CHAIR : The Chair ought to state that he will be absolutely unable to announce any committees this afternoon. It is a matter that will require considerable time, and the Chair will have to be assisted by experienced members of this Committee. I ought to add that it is my intention to make up the committees authorized to be appointed, at as early a time as practicable, and to announce them and convene them ; but it would be impossible to do that to-day.

SENATOR PASCO, of Florida : It would seem to be necessary that the question should be decided at the present time, as to who the regular delegates in these two contested cases are. Why should we not let those cases be settled here now. Could not these gentlemen state their claims before the full Committee, and could we not decide at once ?

THE CHAIR : The resolution already adopted would have to be reconsidered before that could be done.

The original motion of Mr. Richardson, of Iowa, that the report of the Committee on Contested Seats should be accepted as final when made, was then put, and being duly seconded, carried.

SENATOR PASCO, of Florida : I move that the resolution adopted by the National Democratic Convention, with reference to the restrictions to be made for the holding of the Convention in 1896, be adopted by this Committee.

THE CHAIR: As I understand it, that was a resolution adopted by the National Democratic Convention with reference to the restrictions to be made for holding a new National Convention, which provided that the matter should be referred to a sub-committee of five, of which the Chairman should be one.

MR. WHITNEY: If I understand the resolution that was referred to this Committee, it provided for the holding of a Convention in a small hall. In other words that there should not be any large audience. This Committee does not meet until a very short time before the National Democratic Convention meets. They meet for the purpose of considering where the next Convention shall be held. With an uncertainty as to how this Committee will act when the special committee reports, it leaves the question almost in as bad condition as it is now. If you are going to pass upon it, you can do it just as well now as at any other time. I think it would be wise to appoint a committee to report only a month or two before the Convention. When this Committee meets for the purpose of naming a time and place for the next Convention, it seems to me that that would be a very proper time for that committee to make a report, and for this General Committee to pass upon it at that time.

SENATOR PASCO, of Florida: The National Committee will meet in 1896 for the purpose of making the arrangements. At that time the report of this committee will be made, and if the resolution which I have suggested is passed, that committee will then be ready to report, and that will settle the matter. The entire National Democratic Committee will have to act upon it. It will be time enough to determine the manner in which the National Convention shall be held. It will be a meeting called for that purpose, and at that time the sub-committee, which is to be appointed, will be ready with their report. There is no necessity for any action prior to that time.

SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland: The resolution offered by the Senator from Florida provides that the committee may be appointed and a determination arrived at early in 1893 or 1894. This Committee will be called together at the close of the campaign, and, we all trust, on the fourth of March in Washington, if we are successful in electing our candidates. But this question ought to be determined long before the meeting of the National Committee for the purpose of selecting a place, and preventing the unseemly struggle

which has occurred every four years among the various cities in their efforts to secure the Convention. I should like to have the resolution adopted with a view of having the whole matter determined long before that time, the committee to report at some future meeting of this Committee.

THE CHAIR : The motion is that the resolution offered by General Collins in the National Democratic Convention with reference to the provisions for holding the next National Convention, the suggestion being made that it be held in a small hall, be referred to a committee of five of this Committee, to be appointed by the Chair, to report at a future meeting of this Committee, the Chairman of this Committee to be the Chairman of that committee.

The motion, being duly seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

Mr. Norris, of the District of Columbia, then stated that he proposed to offer a resolution relative to the Campaign Book, stating that a book had been prepared containing a number of speeches made on the floor of the House of Representatives on the tariff, in advocacy of lower duties.

Upon motion of Mr. Doran, Mr. Norris consenting thereto, the matter contained in the resolution was referred to the Campaign Committee of the National Democratic Committee.

MR. TARPEY, of California : I would like to ask what has been done by the Congressional Committee, if anything, in relation to the Campaign Text Book? Heretofore we have been furnished with that rather early in the campaign, and I think the earlier the better, because in places as remote as California we are required to have our ammunition in the magazines as early as possible.

THE CHAIR : The Chair is unable to furnish any definite information as to that. I take it the Campaign Committee, when appointed, will immediately place itself in communication with the Executive Committee. Perhaps Senator Brice may have some information on that subject?

SENATOR BRICE, of Ohio: No arrangements have as yet been made, so far as I know, that have resulted in the publication of any documents except speeches that have been made by Senators and Members of the House. Such speeches as are selected by the Congressional Committee for general circulation are being printed in large numbers, so as to respond to the demands of the kind of which the gentleman speaks. Nothing further than that has been done.

A MEMBER: In reference to the Congressional Committee, I will state that we have prepared a text book for the use of speakers. That book is completed and printed, so that those books of the Congressional Committee will be distributed. That is a book in the neighborhood of 100 pages, which has been prepared by Members of the House and of the Senate selected for that particular purpose. It is not a campaign book, but a book for the use of speakers, similar to that issued by the Republicans.

THE CHAIR: Are there any other motions or resolutions to be offered?

MR. TARPEY, of California: I would like to make a suggestion. Would it not be well to request the Secretary to correspond with the State Committeeman, the Chairmen of the State Committees of the respective States, and get from them the names and addresses of every member of the State Committees, and place them on file with this Committee as early as possible.

THE CHAIR: The suggestion will be adopted. Are there any other suggestions?

A MEMBER: I would suggest that a list of the members of the National Committee, with their full addresses, be furnished each member.

THE CHAIR: That will be done, I take it, just as soon as the committees are appointed so that it may be complete.

MR. RICHARDSON, of Iowa: I move that the Committee adjourn, subject to the call of the Chairman.

MR. NORRIS, of the District of Columbia: I am here for the District of Columbia, and am ready now to adjust this matter. It can be done in a very few minutes. I have prepared a statement which, if your Committee will permit me, I will read.

THE CHAIR: That matter has already been referred to a sub-committee. What is the pleasure of the Committee?

MR. DORAN, of Minnesota: We have passed on that already, I think.

MR. WHITNEY: It occurs to me to make a suggestion, which I think will expedite the action of the Campaign Committee when appointed, and that is that every member of this Committee from a doubtful State, or a State which he considers doubtful, or the Committee consider to be so, immediately upon arriving home, by conference with the Chairman of the State Committee, or by himself, make a report at once in writing to the Chairman of this Committee. The purpose of that, and its propriety, I think anybody well knows without any necessity of explanation. I make that motion.

This motion, being duly seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

MR. SEWALL, of Maine: I would like to have it understood, unless objection is made, that the speeches made in response to the resolution of Mr. Tarpey, regarding your predecessor, be entered in full upon the minutes of this meeting.

THE CHAIR: The Chair understands that that will be done.

MR. TARPEY: I would like to say one word of explanation. When I arose to offer that resolution I intended to have said something regarding the resolution, but my emotions were greater than I was aware of, and I was obliged to present the resolution without any comment.

MR. WHITNEY: I would like to have the motion I last made be understood to relate to every State in the Union.

This motion, being duly seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

Upon motion of Mr. Blair, of Kansas, the meeting adjourned, to re-convene at the call of the Chairman.

The following is a list of the National Democratic Committee, the Executive Committee, and the Campaign Committee of 1892 :

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

<i>Alabama</i>	Henry D. Clayton.....	Eufaula.
<i>Arkansas</i>	U. M. Rose.....	Little Rock.
<i>California</i>	M. F. Tarpey.....	Alameda.
<i>Colorado</i>	Charles S. Thomas.....	Denver.
<i>Connecticut</i>	Carlos French.....	Seymour.
<i>Delaware</i>	Lewis C. Vandegrift.....	Wilmington.
<i>Florida</i>	Samuel Pasco.....	Monticello.
<i>Georgia</i>	Clark Howell, Jr.....	Atlanta.
<i>Idaho</i>	Frank W. Beane.....	Blackfoot.
<i>Illinois</i>	Ben. T. Cable.....	Rock Island.
<i>Indiana</i>	Simon P. Sheerin.....	Logansport.
<i>Iowa</i>	J. J. Richardson.....	Davenport.
<i>Kansas</i>	Charles W. Blair.....	Leavenworth.
<i>Kentucky</i>	Thomas H. Sherley.....	Louisville.
<i>Louisiana</i>	James Jeffries.....	Rapides.
<i>Maine</i>	Arthur Sewall.....	Bath.
<i>Maryland</i>	Arthur P. Gorman.....	Laurel.
<i>Massachusetts</i>	Josiah Quincy.....	Boston.
<i>Michigan</i>	Daniel J. Campau.....	Detroit.
<i>Minnesota</i>	Michael Doran.....	St. Paul.
<i>Mississippi</i>	Charles B. Howry.....	Oxford.
<i>Missouri</i>	John G. Prather.....	St. Louis.
<i>Montana</i>	A. J. Davidson.....	Helena.
<i>Nebraska</i>	Tobias Castor.....	Lincoln.
<i>Nevada</i>	R. P. Keating.....	Virginia City.
<i>New Hampshire</i>	Alvah W. Sulloway.....	Franklin.
<i>New Jersey</i>	Miles Ross.....	New Brunswick.
<i>New York</i>	William F. Sheehan.....	Buffalo.
<i>North Carolina</i>	M. W. Ransom.....	Weldon.
<i>North Dakota</i>	William C. Leistikow.....	Grafton.
<i>Ohio</i>	Calvin S. Brice.....	Lima.
<i>Oregon</i>	E. D. McKee,*.....	Portland.
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	William F. Harry.....	Philadelphia.
<i>Rhode Island</i>	Samuel R. Honey.....	Newport.
<i>South Carolina</i>	M. L. Donaldson.....	Greenville.
<i>South Dakota</i>	James M. Woods.....	Rapid City.
<i>Tennessee</i>	Holmes Cummings.....	Memphis.
<i>Texas</i>	O. T. Holt.....	Houston.
<i>Vermont</i>	Bradley B. Smalley.....	Burlington.
<i>Virginia</i>	Basil B. Gordon.....	Charlottesville.
<i>Washington</i>	Hugh C. Wallace.....	Tacoma.

<i>West Virginia</i>	John Sheridan.....	Piedmont.
<i>Wisconsin</i>	E. C. Wall.....	Milwaukee.
<i>Wyoming</i>	W. L. Kuykendall.....	Saratoga.
<i>Alaska</i>	A. K. Delaney.....	Juneau.
<i>Arizona</i>	Charles M. Shannon.....	Clifton.
<i>District of Columbia</i>	James L. Norris.....	Washington.
<i>New Mexico</i>	H. B. Ferguson.....	Albuquerque.
<i>Oklahoma</i>	T. M. Richardson.....	Oklahoma City.
<i>Utah</i>	Samuel A. Merritt.....	Salt Lake City.
<i>Indian Territory</i>		

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
Chairman National Democratic Committee.

SIMON P. SHEERIN,
Secretary National Democratic Committee.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
Treasurer National Democratic Committee.

DON M. DICKINSON,
Chairman Campaign Committee.

B. B. SMALLEY,
Chairman Committee on Campaign Speakers.

JOSIAH QUINCY,
Chairman Committee on Campaign Literature.

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SAMUEL PASCO.	CLARK HOWELL, JR.	J. J. RICHARDSON.
CHARLES W. BLAIR.	THOMAS H. SHERLEY.	JAMES JEFFRIES.
ARTHUR SEWALL.	ARTHUR P. GORMAN.	DANIEL J. CAMPAU.
MICHAEL DORAN.	CHARLES B. HOWRY.	JOHN G. PRATHER.
ALVAH W. SULLOWAY.	MILES ROSS.	WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.
M. W. RANSOM.	CALVIN S. BRICE.	SAMUEL R. HONEY.
HOLMES CUMMINGS.	O. T. HOLT.	BRADLEY B. SMALLEY.
BASIL B. GORDON.	WILLIAM F. HARRITY,	S. P. SHEERIN,
	<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

CALVIN S. BRICE.	A. P. GORMAN.	WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.
B. B. SMALLEY.	M. W. RANSOM.	B. T. CABLE.
E. C. WALL.	JOSIAH QUINCY.	WILLIAM F. HARRITY.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.	DON M. DICKINSON,	B. B. SMALLEY,
	<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE AT CHICAGO.

DON M. DICKINSON, *Chairman, ex-officio.*

B. T. CABLE, of Illinois.

E. C. WALL, of Wisconsin.

The following is the official record of the proceedings of the committee appointed to notify the candidates, as furnished by Hon. Nicholas M. Bell, secretary of that committee :

COMMITTEE OF NOTIFICATION.

Committee met immediately after the adjournment of the Convention. Hon. Rufus N. Rhodes, of Alabama, was chosen temporary chairman, and Nicholas M. Bell, of St. Louis, Missouri, temporary secretary. Mr. McLeary, of Texas, nominated Mr. Collier, of Tennessee, as chairman of the committee. Mr. White, of California, nominated Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Convention, as chairman of the committee. After discussion, Mr. Collier's name was withdrawn and Mr. Wilson was unanimously elected chairman of the committee; and upon motion of Gov. Houser, of Montana, Nicholas M. Bell, of St. Louis, Mo., was elected secretary, and the following members were present and answered to their names :

<i>Alabama</i>	Rufus N. Rhodes.....	Birmingham.
<i>Arkansas</i>	B. R. Davidson.....	Fayetteville.
<i>California</i>	Stephen M. White.....	.....
<i>Colorado</i>	Frank Adams.....	Gunnison.
<i>Florida</i>	W. D. Chipley.....	Pensacola.
<i>Georgia</i>	John Triplett.....	Thomasville.
<i>Idaho</i>	R. L. Johnson.....	Boise City.
<i>Illinois</i>	Thomas M. Thornton.....	Shelbyville.
<i>Indiana</i>	W. A. Cullop	Vincennes.
<i>Kansas</i>	James W. Orr.....	Atchison
<i>Kentucky</i>	John P. Salyer.....	West Liberty.
<i>Louisiana</i>	A. W. Crandall.....	New Orleans.
<i>Maine</i>	Edward C. Swett.....	Portland.
<i>Michigan</i>	Richard A. Montgomery.....	Lansing.
<i>Minnesota</i>	Charles M. Foote	Minneapolis.
<i>Mississippi</i>	W. V. Sullivan.....	.....
<i>Montana</i>	S. T. Houser.....	Helena.
<i>Nebraska</i>	John A. Crayton.....	Omaha.
<i>Nevada</i>	C. W. Hutchcliff.....	Austin.

<i>New Hampshire</i>	Henry R. Parker	Dover.
<i>New York</i>	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
<i>North Carolina</i>	Kope Elias	Franklin.
<i>North Dakota</i>	Andrew Blewett	Jamestown.
<i>Oregon</i>	Henry Blackman	
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	J. Henry Cochran	Williamsport.
<i>South Carolina</i>	T. D. Jerney, Jr.	Charleston.
<i>South Dakota</i>	Wm. Van Eps	Sioux Falls.
<i>Tennessee</i>	Wm. A. Collier	Memphis.
<i>Texas</i>	J. H. McLeary	San Antonio.
<i>Vermont</i>	Oscar C. Miller	Newport.
<i>Virginia</i>	Abraham Fulkenson	Bristol.
<i>Washington</i>	John Collins	
<i>Wisconsin</i>	James Barden	Superior.
<i>Wyoming</i>	Robert H. Homer	Washington.
<i>Alaska</i>	James Sheakley	
<i>Arizona</i>	E. E. Elwood	
<i>District of Columbia</i>	Henry E. Davis	
<i>New Mexico</i>	E. V. Long	Las Vegas.
<i>Oklahoma</i>	T. M. Richardson	
<i>Utah</i>	Henry P. Henderson	

ABSENT.

<i>Connecticut</i>	Robert J. Vance	
<i>Delaware</i>	Robert J. Reynolds	
<i>Iowa</i>	L. M. Martin	
<i>Maryland</i>	L. Victor Baughman	Fredericksburg.
<i>Massachusetts</i>	Patrick Maguire	Boston.
<i>Missouri</i>	James W. Walker	St. Joseph.
<i>New Jersey</i>	George H. Barker	
<i>Ohio</i>	R. R. Holden	
<i>Rhode Island</i>	Fayette E. Bartlett	

On motion of Governor White, of California, Hon. W. C. Owens, temporary Chairman of the Convention, was invited to accompany the committee when it notifies the nominees of their nomination.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Mr. Chipley, of Florida, and adopted :

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to extend to the National Democratic Committee an invitation to be present when the official notification of the nominees of that Convention is made.

Upon motion of Mr. Chipley, of Florida, the Secretary was directed to cause an official copy of the Platform and the addresses of the committee to be properly engrossed and bound for the committee to present to each of the nominees.

Upon motion of Hon. W. A. Cullop, of Indiana, the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of five to wait on the nominees to learn when and where it would be their pleasure to receive the committee, and make such arrangements on the part of the committee as was necessary.

The chairman appointed Hon. Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, New York ; Hon. W. A. Cullop, of Indiana ; Hon. Robt. J. Vance, of Connecticut ; Hon. Patrick Maguire, of Massachusetts ; and Hon. Geo. H. Barker, of New Jersey.

On motion of Mr. Collier, of Tennessee, the chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Collier, Mr. McLeary, of Texas, and Mr. Foote, of Minnesota, a committee to draft addresses for the committee to the nominees for President and Vice-President.

On motion of Mr. Chipley, of Florida, the committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman.

On July 8th, the Hon. W. L. Wilson, chairman, directed the secretary to call the committee to meet in New York City, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on July 20th, at ten o'clock, A. M.

The committee met, pursuant to the call, at the time and place designated above.

The Sub-Committee of Arrangements appointed, reported that the committee would publicly notify the

nominees of their nominations at the Madison Square Garden, at 8.30 P. M. that day, and that a local committee of one hundred citizens of the City and State of New York had been appointed a Committee of Arrangements to entertain the committee.

The sub-committee to prepare addresses, presented their report of the two letters of the Committee of Notification. They were duly signed. On motion of Mr. Chipley, of Florida, the secretary, Nicholas M. Bell, was directed at the proper time in the proceedings to read same, as the representative of the committee. Mr. White, of California, offered a substitute that the chairman of the sub-committee be requested to read the addresses of the committee; on vote being taken the substitute was lost, the original motion as introduced by Mr. Chipley was adopted. The following invitation of the Manhattan Club was unanimously accepted:

MANHATTAN CLUB, Fifth Avenue Hotel, July 19th, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—The Manhattan Club desires to invite through you, the members of the Notification Committee and their friends to a reception to be given at the Club House, Wednesday evening, 20th inst., immediately after the ceremonies at Madison Square Garden.

Signed,

D. P. GILLETT, *Secretary.*

NICHOLAS M. BELL, ESQ.,

Secretary of the Committee of Notification,

Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Cullop, of Indiana, and adopted:

WHEREAS, At the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing sympathy with Hon. James G. Blaine in his late sad bereavement;

Therefore be it Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convention and of this committee cause to be prepared an engrossed certified copy of said resolution, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Convention and the chairman of this committee, and transmit the same to the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. R. Rhodes, of Alabama, and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee be tendered to the chairman, Hon. W. L. Wilson, of Washington, D. C., and the secretary, Nicholas M. Bell, of St. Louis, Missouri, for the courtesies extended to the committee, and further

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to have an additional copy of the Platform, engrossed and bound in the same manner as the copies already prepared for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson, and presented to the Hon. W. L. Wilson, Chairman of the Convention and chairman of the committee, as a compliment from the committee.

Upon motion of Hon. Kope Elias, of North Carolina, the committee adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock P.M., to attend the ceremonies at Madison Square Garden.

The Committee, at 8 o'clock, met on platform at Madison Square Garden, and in the presence of fifteen thousand enthusiastic Democrats, and under circumstances without precedent in political annals, Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson were officially informed of their nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The following address was read by Hon. Nicholas M. Bell, Secretary of the Committee on Notification :

Grover Cleveland, New York :

As members of the Notification Committee delegated by the National Democratic Convention, which assembled in Chicago, June 21, it is our agreeable duty to inform you that upon a single ballot you were unanimously nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

Nothing could evince the affection and confidence in which you are held by the Democratic party more positively than the fact that you have three times been made its candidate for that office. Your devotion to the principles of the party of Thomas Jefferson, your

courageous, conservative and exemplary administration when the Chief Executive of the United States, and the prosperity of the country under that administration, have won for you the respect of every citizen.

In the maintenance of the doctrines which you have so clearly expounded and so consistently advocated, and which form the basis of the declaration of principles formulated by the Democratic Convention which has again placed you in nomination, rests the hope of the people for constitutional government. They turn now to the Democratic party, that the blessings of civic and industrial liberty may be secured to them, and in response to the people's demand that party has chosen for its leader him whose public record conveys the guarantee that the will of the people will not be thwarted.

It is, then, not only with a sense of profound personal satisfaction, but also with the assurance that your nomination is welcomed by every man who feels the burden of unjust taxation, and the distress of unwarranted legislative interference with the rights of the citizen, that we inform you of the action of the National Democratic Convention, and submit herewith its declaration of principles.

Firmly believing that there is no other safe repository for the liberties of the people and the welfare of the nation than the hands of a Democratic administration, we most heartily congratulate the country upon the opportunity presented by your candidacy for a return to the methods and measures of that party which has administered and will ever administer the Government for the good of our country and in the interests of the entire people.

That our cause—the people's cause—will triumph we have no doubt, and, judging the future by the past, the administration which you will give to the people of the United States will be directed by wisdom, statesmanship, integrity and patriotism, and will cause your fellow Democrats to regard with the same pride and pleasure your future career as President of this great republic that they now enjoy in the remembrance of your former administration.

We are, sir, respectfully yours,

WM. L. WILSON, *Chairman.*

NICHOLAS M. BELL, *Secretary.*

R. N. RHODES, Alabama.

H. R. PARKER, New Hampshire.

B. R. DAVIDSON, Arkansas.

G. H. PARKER, New Jersey.

STEPHEN M. WHITE, California.

N. E. MACK, New York.

FRANK ADAMS, Colorado.	KOPE ELIAS, North Carolina.
R. J. VANCE, Connecticut.	ANDREW BLEWETT, North Dakota.
R. J. REYNOLDS, Delaware.	R. R. HOLDEN, Ohio.
W. D. CHIPLEY, Florida.	HENRY BLACKMAN, Oregon.
J. T. RIPLET, Georgia.	HENRY COCHRAN, Pennsylvania.
G. V. BRYAN, Idaho.	F. E. BARTLETT, Rhode Island.
T. M. THORNTON, Illinois.	T. D. JERVEY, JR., South Carolina.
W. D. CULLOP, Indiana.	W. A. COLLIER, Tennessee.
L. M. MARTIN, Iowa.	J. H. MCLEARY, Texas.
J. W. ORR, Kansas.	A. FULKENSON, Virginia.
J. P. SALYER, Kentucky.	O. C. MILLER, Vermont.
A. CRANDALL, Louisiana.	J. COLLINS, Washington.
E. C. SWETT, Maine.	B. F. MARTIN, West Virginia.
L. V. BAUGHMAN, Maryland.	JAMES BORDEN, Wisconsin.
P. MCGUIRE, Massachusetts.	R. H. HOMER, Wyoming.
R. A. MONTGOMERY, Michigan.	J. SHEAKLEY, Alaska.
C. M. FOOTE, Minnesota.	E. E. ELLINWOOD, Arizona.
W. V. SULLIVAN, Mississippi.	HENRY E. DAVIS, Dist. Columbia.
J. W. WALKER, Missouri.	E. V. LANG, New Mexico.
S. P. HAUSEN, Montana.	H. P. HENDERSON, Utah.
J. A. CREIGHTON, Nebraska.	MR. JACKSON, Indian Territory.
	C. W. HINCHCLIFFE, Nevada.

Speech of Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, Chairman of the Notification Committee of the National Democratic Convention, notifying Mr. Cleveland of his nomination, in Madison Square Garden, New York, July 20, 1892.

Mr. Cleveland :

We bring you, to-night, a message from the Democratic party. We come as a Committee of its National Convention, representing every Democratic constituency in the country, to give you official notification that you have been chosen as its candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We are also charged with the duty of presenting you the platform of principles adopted by that Convention. This platform contains a full and explicit declaration of the position of the National Democratic party on the great political issues of the day ; but in all its utterances it is merely a development of one great principle, that

whatever governments and laws can do for a people must be done for all the people, without precedence of section or grades of citizenship.

We believe that a government administered in this spirit, in such a country as ours, will secure a larger measure of freedom and prosperity to its own people than has heretofore been possible in the world, and that it will be an example and an inspiration to all other people. To make and keep ours such a government—to guard with jealous care the rights of equal citizenship—to bear our freedom safely along the march of our material progress, unharmed by the mighty agencies that minister to that progress—is the high and glorious duty of the Democratic party; a duty that commits it to never ending warfare with the strongest and most enduring forces of human nature—the lust of power and the lust of greed. These are the forces that in all other ages, and in almost all other lands, have put down freedom and brought government under their control, and that are seeking in our own land to add a greater victory and a richer prize to all the triumphs of the past.

It is a dangerous thing for a political party to continue its existence after the work which called it into being has been accomplished. It will inevitably pass as the political organization against which we contend has already passed, into the service of the great special interests which everywhere strive to secure political power for their own advantage. Of the present policies of that party it may truly be said that they all tend to the centralization of political power in the Federal Government and the centralization of wealth in favored classes. Against both tendencies we fight, as against enemies of our freedom. We believe that the opportunities of material prosperity which our country offers, as never before in human history, are a part of that freedom, not to be staked on the issue of political battles, or made the booty of party victories. The wealth that all may gain is not a menace but a strong buttress to free government. All men will protect what all may hope to acquire as the open prizes of industry, thrift and intelligence. But the wealth that comes from control and perversion of the power of taxation, that is gathered by unjust laws from the labor of the people, is a source of rightful discontent and a growing peril to our freedom. As guardians of that freedom we plant ourselves upon the principle that the necessities of government are the beginning, and the necessities of government are the ending of just taxation. Whatever goes beyond this

increases the power of government at the expense of the liberties of the people. The government that deals with the citizen at long range, and, through officials not chosen by himself, will become his master ; the government that is carried on beneath his own eye, by his own chosen servants, and within reach of his own regulating and punishing arm, that government can be kept his servant.

Yet we have but recently and barely escaped a successful effort to strike down the government that stands nearest the citizen, and to strip from the people in the States that right preservative of all other rights, the right of holding their own elections and of choosing their own representatives.

Such, sir, are some of the issues of the campaign on which we are about to enter. They go to the foundation of our liberty. In this great contest your party has summoned you to be its leader. Four years ago, in the mid-career of a service that well deserved the highest honors your countrymen could bestow, as we feel sure that it will receive the highest encomiums that history can award, you were struck down because as a Democrat you could make no terms with those who wished to plunder the people's treasury, or those who sought to perpetuate the passions of civil strife. Your countrymen will right that wrong. They will do it not for your sake alone, but for their own sake and the sake of the Republic. They have seen the fruits of that defeat in many forms of misgovernment. With an overflowing treasury they have seen taxes increased on the necessities of life and the necessities of labor, because private interests demanded it. They have seen that overflowing treasury emptied by extravagant expenditures and tricks of book-keeping resorted to to hide its emptiness from the people. They have seen an attempt to turn the gratitude of a great Nation into an electioneering fund for a political party, and service to that party in the conflicts of peace counts for more than service to the country in the conflicts of war. They have seen the Federal administration passionately attempt to destroy free elections in the States. They have seen the influence of our Government in its diplomatic and naval service thrown without rebuke against freedom and in favor of despotism in a struggling sister republic. And seeing all this they have lost no opportunity in the past four years to honor your administration by laying the heavy hand of punishment upon those who have thus departed from its spirit and its policies.

And now, sir, we put into your hands the commission of which we are bearers. It is the highest honor your party can bestow. It is the gravest call to duty your fellow Democrats can make. But we believe that we can assure you that there are no "weak, weary or despondent Democrats" in the ranks of our party to-day, and that with the people's cause as our cause, you will lead us to a victory in which the principles of our party shall gloriously triumph, and the welfare of our country shall be mightily promoted.

Mr. Cleveland replied as follows :

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—The message you deliver from the National Democracy arouses within me emotions which would be well nigh overwhelming if I did not recognize here assembled the representatives of a great party who must share with me the responsibility your mission invites. I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which all who have any right to claim Democratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor.

Our party responsibility is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when, in return for their trust and confidence, we promise them a rectification of their wrongs and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions.

But, if our responsibility is great, our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people, in its insistence upon the exercise of governmental powers strictly within the constitutional permission the people have granted, and in its willingness to risk its life and hope upon the people's intelligence and patriotism.

Never has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us.

Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessaries and comforts of life, an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil—while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated.

We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection.

Our workmen are still told the tale, oft repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase, while, as they listen, scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workingman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism.

We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in present conditions its operation is unjust and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them; but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens, to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other specious pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek, through the aid of unequal tariff laws, to gain unearned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of their fellows.

We have also assumed, in our covenant with those whose support we invite, the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme of our adversaries, which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers, but does not conceal, a design thereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammelled and intelligent votes of the American people. We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have

not forgotten the saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another Federal regulation of State suffrage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a President would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to enforce such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevail; because such an attempt would replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country, and would menace, everywhere in the land, the rights reserved to the States and to the people, which underlie the safeguards of American liberty.

I shall not attempt to specify at this time other objects and aims of Democratic endeavor which add inspiration to our mission. True to its history and its creed, our party will respond to the wants of the people within safe lines and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and impatient within our membership we commend continued, unswerving allegiance to the party whose principles in all times past have been found sufficient for them, and whose aggregate wisdom and patriotism, their experience teaches, can always be trusted.

In a tone of partisanship which befits the occasion, let me say to you, as equal partners in the campaign upon which we to-day enter, that the personal fortunes of those to whom you have intrusted your banners are only important as they are related to the fate of the principles they represent and to the party which they lead.

I cannot, therefore, forbear reminding you and all those attached to the Democratic party or supporting the principles which we profess that defeat in the pending campaign, followed by the consummation of the legislative schemes our opponents contemplate, and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present a most discouraging outlook for future Democratic supremacy and for the accomplishment of the objects we have at heart.

Moreover, every sincere Democrat must believe that the interests of this country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. Thus patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of partisanship, and should intensify our determination to win success.

This success can only be achieved by systematic and intelligent effort on the part of all enlisted in our cause. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to serve the interests of the entire country, and then let us, after the manner of true Democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow countrymen.

It only remains for me to say to you, in advance of a more formal response to your message, that I obey the command of my party, and confidently anticipate that an intelligent and earnest presentation of our cause will insure a popular endorsement of the action of the body you represent.

Ex-Gov. Stephen M. White, of California, delivered the following address to Adlai E. Stevenson, the nominee for Vice-President :

Mr. Stevenson :—

The Democratic party, recognizing your worth and popularity, has selected you as its candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and this committee, in obedience to the instructions of the National Convention, by which it was appointed, is present to notify you of your nomination.

The circumstances attending the conferring of this honor are such as to augment the gratification which, in any event, would accompany the discharge of the duty which we are here to perform. The great organization in whose battles for the public welfare you have borne so conspicuous a part has emphatically manifested its unfaltering approval of the enlightened and progressive administration with which you were for four years prominently identified. That period of our country's history has been compared by the American people with the record of the Presidential term which is approaching completion. To the contrast thus appearing the Democracy turns proudly and with confidence.

This is an intelligent and a patriotic people. Intelligence and patriotism, guided by experience, must enable us to learn the truth with reference to partisan professions, and to accurately determine the various effects of divergent political policies. Time has furnished ample opportunity to study all pending questions of importance,

and a general sentiment resulting from more thorough education protests against an extravagant and partial tariff; against Federal control of elections; demands governmental reform, and insures Democratic victory.

Candid in our platform, rejoicing in the character and statesmanship of our chosen leaders, conscious of the honesty and ability of those upon whose suffrages we must rely, we are prepared and anxious to meet the issue. We have nothing to fear, and can have nothing to regret.

The unanimous expression of the committee will be presented by Hon. Nicholas M. Bell, its secretary.

THE COMMITTEE TO MR. STEVENSON.

Mr. Bell then read the formal notification to Mr. Stevenson, as follows :

Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois :—The National Democratic Convention, which assembled in Chicago, June 21, has directed us, the members of the Notification Committee, to inform you of your nomination upon the first ballot by that Convention for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

We are able to assure you that the honor has been conferred because the Democratic party has recognized in you a leader whose every public act has strengthened the party in the respect of the people. As an officer of the administration, as a pleader for Democratic principles, as a statesman who has sought to protect all the people in all their risks, you have long enjoyed the esteem of your immediate constituents and the confidence of the country at large.

The declaration of principles formulated by the Convention which has placed you in nomination is herewith submitted, and it will, we have every reason to believe, from your public and private utterances, meet with your approval and invite your zealous advocacy.

The mission which has been intrusted to us has been made all the more agreeable by the fact that your nomination has been received by the public with the most cordial approbation.

In the high office for which you have been named by the unanimous voice of the National Democracy, there will be called into

exercise those virtues and abilities which have ever marked your participation in the affairs of State. That you will employ them to the satisfaction of your party and your country, your past service to the people affords the unquestionable guarantee.

In advising you of the action of the Convention, we beg to convey the assurances of our personal respect and good will.

We are, sir,

Yours respectfully,

W. L. WILSON, *Chairman.*

NICHOLAS M. BELL, *Secretary.*

R. N. RHODES, Alabama.	B. R. DAVIDSON, Arkansas.
STEPHEN M. WHITE, California.	FRANK ADAMS, Colorado.
R. J. VANCE, Connecticut.	R. J. REYNOLDS, Delaware.
W. D. CHIPLEY, Florida.	G. V. BRYAN, Idaho.
J. T. RIPLET, Georgia.	T. M. THORNTON, Illinois.
W. D. CULLOP, Indiana.	L. M. MARTIN, Iowa.
J. W. ORR, Kansas.	J. P. SALYER, Kentucky.
A. CRANDALL, Louisiana.	E. C. SWETT, Maine.
L. V. BAUGHMAN, Maryland.	P. MCGUIRE, Massachusetts.
R. A. MONTGOMERY, Michigan.	C. M. FOOTE, Minnesota.
W. V. SULLIVAN, Mississippi.	J. W. WALKER, Missouri.
S. P. HAUSEN, Montana.	J. A. CREIGHTON, Nebraska.
C. W. HINCHCLIFFE, Nevada.	H. R. PARKER, New Hampshire.
G. H. BARKER, New Jersey.	N. E. MACK, New York.
KOPE ELIAS, North Carolina.	ANDREW BLEWETT, North Dakota.
R. R. HOLDEN, Ohio.	HENRY BLACKMAN, Oregon.
HENRY COCHRAN, Pennsylvania.	F. E. BARTLETT, Rhode Island.
T. D. JERVEY, JR., South Carolina.	W. A. COLLIER, Tennessee.
J. H. MCLEARY, Texas.	A. FULKENSON, Virginia.
O. C. MILLER, Vermont.	J. COLLINS, Washington.
B. F. MARTIN, West Virginia.	JAMES BORDEN, Wisconsin.
R. H. HOMER, Wyoming.	J. SHEAKLEY, Alaska.
E. E. ELLINWOOD, Arizona.	HENRY E. DAVIS, Dist. of Columb.
E. V. LANG, New Mexico.	H. P. HENDERSON, Utah.

Reply of Hon. A. E. Stevenson to the address of Notification of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee:—I cannot too earnestly express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me

by the great delegated assembly which you officially represent. To have been selected by the National Democratic Convention as its candidate for high office, is a distinction of which any citizen might well be proud. I should do violence to my own feelings, sir, should I fail to express my gratitude for the courteous terms in which you have advised me of the result of the deliberations of the Convention.

Distrusting my capacity fully to meet the expectations of those who have honored me by their confidence, I accept the nomination so generously tendered. Should the action of the Chicago Convention receive the approval of the people, I shall, to the best of my humble ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me.

Reference has been made in terms of commendation to the late Democratic administration. Identified in some measure in an important branch of the public service with that administration, I am gratified to know that it has in so marked a degree received the endorsement of the Democratic party in its National Convention. I am persuaded that intelligent discussion of the issues involved in the pending contest for political supremacy, will result in victory to the party which stands for honest methods in government, economy in public expenditures, and relief to the people from the burdens of unjust taxation.

I am not unmindful, Mr. Chairman, of the grave responsibilities which attach to the great office for which I have been named. I may be pardoned for quoting in this connection the words of the honored patriot, Thomas A. Hendricks, when officially informed that he had been designated by his party for the Vice-Presidency in 1884. He said :

“I know that sometimes it is understood that this particular office does not involve much responsibility, and as a general rule that is so. But sometimes it comes to represent very great responsibilities and it may be so in the near future. The two parties in the Senate being so nearly evenly divided, the Vice-President may have to decide upon questions of law by the exercise of the casting vote. The responsibility would then become very great. It would not then be the responsibility of representing a District or a State. It would be the responsibility of representing the whole country, and the obligation would be to the judgment of the whole country. And that vote when thus cast should be in obedience to the just expectations and requirements of the people of the United States.”

Should it please my countrymen to call me to this office, the high appreciation of its dignity and of its responsibilities—as expressed in the utterances and illustrated in the public life of the eminent statesman whom I have mentioned—will be a light to my own pathway.

In the contest upon which we now enter we make no appeal to the passions, but to the sober judgment of the people. We believe that the welfare of the toiling millions of our countrymen is bound up in the success of the Democratic party. Recent occurrences in a neighboring State have sadly emphasized the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection, and tends in no way to better the condition of those who earn their bread by daily toil.

Believing in the right of every voter to cast his ballot unawed by power, the Democratic party will steadily oppose all legislation which threatens to imperil that right by the interposition of Federal bayonets at the polls.

In a more formal manner, hereafter, Mr. Chairman, I will indicate by letter my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the National Democratic Convention, and will give expression to my views touching the important questions enunciated in its platform.

Secretary Nicholas M. Bell, on behalf of the committee, presented Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson with a handsome sealskin portfolio, which contained the formal address of notification, neatly engrossed, and signed by every member of the Notification Committee. Besides the address, it contained an engrossed copy of the Chicago platform, bound in white buckskin, and embellished with gold.

On completion of the notification ceremonies, the Notification Committee, accompanied by Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Stevenson, the National Democratic Committee, and a large number of prominent Democrats, proceeded to the Manhattan Club reception.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

OF NEW YORK CITY,

IN REGARD TO THE CEREMONIES OF NOTIFICATION.

A number of Democrats of the City of New York had been called together by the Hon. William C. Whitney, Hon. John T. Agnew and Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor of the City, to form a Local Committee to act in conjunction with the Notification Committee in the matter of the notification proceedings. The gentlemen so called were Messrs.—

John H. V. Arnold,	George C. Clausen,	John T. Agnew,
F. R. Coudert,	E. Ellery Anderson,	Magrane Coxe,
John M. Bowers,	John F. Carroll,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Patrick Divver,	David Banks,	Peter Doelger,
Charles T. Barney,	Henry F. Dimock,	Perry Belmont,
Paul Dana,	David S. Brown,	Franklin Edson,
Simon Bernheimer,	Timothy C. Eastman,	C. C. Baldwin,
George Ehret,	Franklin Bartlett,	James Everard,
Edward Cooper,	Smith Ely,	John C. Calhoun,
Charles S. Fairchild,	James S. Coleman,	Ashbel P. Fitch,
J. Sergeant Cram,	Frank T. Fitzgerald,	John D. Crimmins,
Elbridge T. Gerry,	Richard Croker,	Henry Gunther,
W. Bourke Cockran,	Thomas F. Gilroy,	William R. Grace,
Herman Oelrichs,	Rand. Guggenheimer,	Jos. J. O'Donoghue,
Henry Hilton,	James H. Parker,	George Hoadly,
O. B. Potter,	Louis Heintz,	Charles B. Peet,

G. G. Haven,	Henry D. Purroy,	John Hunter,
George W. Plunkitt,	Edward P. Hagan,	Jacob Ruppert,
John H. Inman,	Herman Ridder,	D. Willis James,
John Reilly,	Eugene Kelly,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
John Kelly,	E. D. Randolph,	Patrick Keenan,
Samuel Spencer,	Joseph J. Little,	James Stillman,
Frank R. Lawrence,	F. L. Stetson,	William Lummis,
Ballard Smith,	Arthur Leary,	John C. Sheehan,
Theodore W. Myers,	Nathan Straus,	John A. McCall,
Walter Stanton,	James J. Martin,	Edward Schell,
Cord Meyer, Jr.	J. Edward Simmons,	Henry G. Marquand,
Nelson Smith,	Robert Maclay,	E. C. Schaefer,
David McClure,	William Salomon,	Jordon L. Mott,
Daniel F. McMahan,	Evan Thomas,	William P. Thompson,
Martin T. McMahan,	Henry Villard,	H. I. Nicholas,
Jenkins Van Schaick,	Eckstine Norton,	John R. Voorhis,
Delancey Nicoll,	James T. Woodward,	Benjamin Wood,
Sidney Webster.		

This committee met at the Governor's room, in the City Hall, on the 12th day of June, 1892. It organized by electing Samuel D. Babcock, Esq., chairman, and David McClure, Esq., secretary.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Whitney, Grant, Babcock and McClure, was appointed to confer with the Sub-Committee on Notification. This sub-committee of four met the Sub-Committee on Notification, and it was arranged that the details of the arrangements as to place of notification, and other matters connected therewith, should be put in the control of the local committee. Thereupon, the latter local committee provided Madison Square Garden as the place where the notification ceremony should take place, and perfected all arrangements as to admission, decorations and music. Admission to the hall was free to all, tickets being necessary only for the stage, the capacity of which was limited, and certain of the boxes. The Manhattan Club,

of the City of New York, through the Local Committee, extended an invitation to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson, to the members of the National Committee and to the Committee on Notification to attend a reception to be held at the club house immediately following the notification proceedings at Madison Square Garden.

In accordance with the arrangements made, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson, and the members of the Notification and National Committees, met the Reception Committee of the local committee at the Manhattan Club at 8 o'clock in the evening of July 20th. Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Messrs. Samuel D. Babcock and John T. Agnew, and the members of the Notification and National Committees by other members of the local Reception Committee, proceeded to Madison Square Garden.

LETTER OF HON. GROVER CLEVELAND,

ACCEPTING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

To Hon. William L. Wilson, and others, Committee, etc.:

GENTLEMEN—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing through federal taxation to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax-gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid for by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government, and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented, that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil, been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries should be fostered, did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our republic; and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

Recognizing these truths, the National Democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the

principles we profess without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw materials should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through federal agencies, develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support, a steady championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized, upon equal terms, in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The

wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation, can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is, therefore, their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of Civil Service Reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful; and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and unvitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy, their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our

people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to governmental approval and indorsement.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition; and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness, and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner, I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the Convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored Nation.

Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GRAY GABLES, September 26, 1892.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF HON. ADLAI E.
STEVENSON.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 29, 1892.

To the Honorable Wm. L. Wilson, Chairman, etc.:

When in the presence of 20,000 of my countrymen I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the Convention over which you presided, I promised to indicate by letter, in a more formal manner, my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the Democratic party of the United States.

Since that time I have been engaged continually in the discussion before the people, in many of the States of the Union, of the issues emphasized by the Convention and represented by our candidate, Grover Cleveland. Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like the more formal answer promised to your committee. The full discussion of public questions, commonly expected from a candidate for Vice-President, has been rendered less imperative by the complete presentation of the Democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the National ticket. His treatment of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was so complete that I can do little more than indorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval.

The greatest power conferred upon human government is that of taxation. All the great struggles of the past for a broader political liberty have looked toward the limitation of this power by the right to tax—a right which should always be limited by the necessities of government and to benefits which may be shared by all. Whenever this power is used to draw tribute from the many for the benefit of the few, or when part of the people are oppressed in order that

the remainder may prosper unduly, equality is lost sight of, injustice hardens into precedent, which is used to excuse new exactions, and there arise artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon, in due time, as vested rights sacred to themselves.

It is plain that our present inequitable system of tariff taxation has promoted the growth of such conditions in our land, favored though it has been by an industrious and enterprising people, a friendly climate, a productive soil, and the highest development of political liberty. If the beneficiaries of this system shall be able to add a new tenure of power to those they have already enjoyed, the development of these unfavorable conditions must continue, until the power to tax will be lodged in those who are willing and able to pay for the perpetuation of privileges originally conferred by a confiding people for the preservation inviolate of their own government.

There is no longer pretext or excuse for maintaining this war tariff in times of peace and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased. The platform of the National Democratic Convention demands the reform of this system and the adoption in its place of one which will insure equality to all people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes.

The Convention also declared its position on the currency question in no unmeaning words when it said in its platform :

“ We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payments of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.”

To this plain and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound, honest money, I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country, while to the wage-earner, or to the farmer, it is all-important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket, shall be of equal, unquestioned and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the Force Bill, the magnitude of which cannot be overestimated. It may mean the control of the election of the Representatives in Congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its acts in the Fifty-first Congress, and by its platform in its late National Convention, stands pledged to the passage of this bill. That it will pass when it has the power no sane man can doubt. To all our people who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country this question is all-important.

Since my nomination I have been in eight of the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union, and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there. I found a general apprehension of the evil which it is believed would result from the passage of the Lodge Bill or similar threatened legislation. I found that the industries established by Northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's administration were in a languishing condition, that the immigration of labor and the investment of capital invited to those States by their then peaceful condition had in a large measure ceased. The enactment of the Force Bill into law, while it would threaten the liberties of the entire people, would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the States at which it is especially aimed, would incite in many communities race troubles and invite retaliatory legislation, which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of Northern investments. And its reflex action upon the Northern States would result in a consequent loss of commercial and trade relations with the vast territory now becoming tributary to this wealth and prosperity.

I say nothing now of the inherent vice of the un-American and revolutionary spirit involved in the Lodge Bill, which was pronounced by a Republican Senator "the most infamous that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." I appeal to the instinct of self-interest and to the sense of common justice in the American people. The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations commencing with the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of local self-government, which furnishes an instrument to discredited Federal power to perpetuate itself, which seeks to keep alive sectional jealousies

and strife, and which offers no excuse or palliation for its existence except the perpetuation in power of a political party which has lost public confidence.

I accept the nomination tendered me, and should the action of the Convention meet the approval of my countrymen, will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided in me.

Very respectfully,

A. E. STEVENSON.

ERRATA.

Page 4, line 7, for G. C. Posey, representative from New Mexico, read Neal B. Field.

Page 13, afternoon session, line 5, for Charles L. Jewitt, read Charles L. Jewett.

