THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1884. NO. 18

THE DEMOCRACY.

The National Convention Opens at Chicago in a Spirited Manner.

Barnum Calls it to Order--A Presbyterian Makes Prayer.

While the Band Stirs up the Patriotism With "Dixie,"

Hon. R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, the Temporary Chairman.

The Unit Rule Proves to be the Entering Wedge of Warfare.

Kelly Attempts to Emancipate Tammany from the Gag.

The Convention Finally Decides Against Tammany.

By a Vote of 463 to 332 in Favor of the Unit Rule.

The Vote Taken as a Test of the Strength of Cleveland.

John Kelly Discovers a Revolt in His Ranks Last Evening.

Colonel Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be Permanent Chairman.

The Resolutions Committee Finds Itself a Tie on the Tariff—A Review of the Day's Events.

OPENING OVERTURE.

A CHORUS OF DISCORDANT SOUNDS.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 8.—The day opens auspiciously for all the purposes of a great convention, held in the heart of July, save that there is a mist in the air which may grow into rain. The air is cool and bracing and summer apparel does not burden the person. Crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the great hall, in which the democratic national convention is being held, at an early hour in the day. The door tenders and ushers reported for duty at 8 o'clock, with people then in waiting to enter and secure their seats. Inside the auditorium however, there was

AN APPROACH TO CHAOS,

laborers still being engaged in giving the finishing touches.

After having been employed during all of the preceding night, they did not desert the main platform where the decorations were being hung, to within half an hour of the time announced for opening of the convention, when the workmen quitted the building and the scene was clear. The picture presented was majestic and truly so with its seating of 14,400 auditors, every seat in the vast amphitheater appeared to be occupied. It is conceded that in picturesqueness the arrangement and dressing of the hall exceeds that of the convention of four weeks ago.

THE GREAT VISTA

If the old half has been lost by the placing of the main stage at one side, midway, instead of at the extreme end of the hall, but the arrangement brings the entire audience very much closer to the stage proper and the delegates. The decorations are not profuse but striking and pleasing to the eye, the national colors predominating.

The only retarding feature is the main platform which is dwarfed in comparison with the magnificent proportions of the hall. The delegates are in a square immediately fronting the speakers' platform on the dead level of the convention hall. Between the delegates and the platform are the quarters assigned the press representatives, which is provided with tables in raising tiers, affording these workers the wost complete view imaginable of any incident likely to be provoked during the sessions. To the right and left of the delegates are the

SEATS FOR THE SPECTATORS,

sloping upward easily to a point thirty feet from the floor level. The only additional word to be offered in the way of description is that the lighting of the vast hall is complete, being flanked and crowned with great windows which pour their flood of light upon every portion of the auditorium, even with a dull, leaden sky overhead.

At 11:30 the scarlet coated band of the First Illinois regiment took a position above the speaker's platform, and soon burst forth with a national air which proved to be the signal for the arrival of the delegates. From that moment the crowd streamed in without ceasing until at noon hour, when the hall had its full complement of people.

THE KELLEY REVOLT.

The breach in the ranks of the New York delegation, as indicated in these dispatches last night, is being used as a very effective weapon by the opponents of Mr. Cleveland, and there is everything to indica e that the southern delegates will turn toward Bayard or McDonald, and to this end those who have been startled at size, and character of the Cleveland movement are now working. Indiana is being urged to stand by the favorite, and not to be tempted from their present line of action by a vice-presidential offer.

Speaker Carlisle arrived from Washington this morning and goes to swell the active force of revenue reformers now on the ground. The committee on resolutions is generally regarded as having a majority for

A CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

It contains, however, extremists of both vices and a number whose position has not been clearly defined. In any action of the committee there will be a majority and a minority report and it is now believed that the subject may have to be fought out on the floor of the convention. Another of the things which now appear certain to occur is a fight in the convention over the unit rule and notwithstanding the claims made yesterday by the Tammany portion the Cleveland people declare they are ready for this contest also, and will defeat it by a handsome majority.

THE APPROACH OF THE HOUR

for the assembly of the convention was marked by the arrival of the delegates in large bodies and a great crush of people at the doorway, which provoked confusion. The arrival of the California delegation carrying a banner at their head, provoked the first out burst of enthusiasm in the body of the audience and the cheering was hearty. The presence of the distinguished leaders among the delegates did not appear to be caught by the crowd and there was no applans to mark their aerival. This held true until the familiar figure of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, was discerned when a cheer arose which swelled into a roar as the audience came to know the occasion of the applauding. While the excitement was at its height a California delegate, named M. T. Thompson, addressing the chairman who was not yet in his place, and said: "The California delegation, after traveling 2500 miles catches its first glimpse of paradise in the person of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio."

Soon afterward when the band struck up

"DIXIE"

there was another great shout proceeding from the southern delegations originally, and as the import of the applause was understood it was taken up by the audience.

Among the U. S. Senators present, either as delegates, alternates or simple spectators, were Hampton, Vance, Beck, Williams, McPherson, Farley, Voorhes, Pendleton, Jones, of Fla., Ramson, Lamar; Jones and Call.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At 10:40 Chicago time convention was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the national democratic committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. C. Murgeard, of the Northwestern theological seminary. He prayed for "a blessing on this great assembly of representative citizens; that they should be endowed plentifully with that wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable and gentle and easy to be entreated; that nothing should be done through strife or vain jealousy, but that they should be filled with thath charity which is not puffed up and doth not behave itself unseemingly." He prayed that their deliberations would be guarded to such conclusions that would best promote the glory of God and the welfare of the nation.

BARNUM ON HARMONY.

The chairman said: Gentlemen of the convention, harmony seems to be the sentiment of the convention. Every one here seems saturated with a desire and determination to nominate a ticket for president and vice president, which will be satisfactory to the north and to the south, to the east and the west; nay more, a ticket that will harmonize the democracy throughout the union and insure victory in November. Harmony prevailed in the delibertions of the national committee. No effort was made to nominate a temporary chairman in the interest of any candidnte, but on the contrary one who shall preside over the deliberations of this convention with absolute impartiality. In that spirit, and to that end, I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the national committee to name the

HON. RICHARD B. HUBBARD,

of Texas, for temporary chairman of the convention. As many as favor the election of Hon. R. B. Hubbard for temporary chairman will say aye; contrary, no. The Hon R. B. Hubbard is unanimously elected temporary chairman of this convention. The chair appoints Senator B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana, Hon. George T. Barnes, of Georgia, and Hon. Abram S. Hewett, of New York, a committee to await upon Mr. Hubbard and conduct him to the chair.

Gentlemen of the convention, I have the distinguished honor of presenting to this convention Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texes, elected the absolutely impartial temporary chairman of this convention.

MR. HUBBARD,

in taking the chair, gave thanks for the honor done him, and which he accepted not as a tribute to himself, but as a compliment to the great state from which he came—a state which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fibre. The democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by framers of the constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago, Men died as the leaves in autumn, but the principles underlying liberty and self-government were eternal, and the principles that underlie the democratic party could not perish from the earth, although their authors might cease to be. [Applause.]

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

he said, was as much a party organized for aggressive war as when victory perched upon its banners. The democratic party now had the house of representatives, and would have the senate but for treason in the senate chamber itself. (Cheers). It would have the presidency, too, but for the hands of robbers, who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the democratic party by men uttering falsehoods through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who had participated in the crime had passed "beyond the river," there to give an account of their stewardship. That

STEALING OF THE PRESIDENCY

was the greatest crime in the national history. The great leaders of the party (Tilden and Hendricks) with the grit which become heroic statesmen and patriots, had submitted with the courage of men who love their country better than self and power. [Cheers.] The democratic party now would work a reform, and should put forward candidates whose names would be in themselves a platform. [Cheers.] It wanted a platform, too, that would speak in no doubtful tones or as a delphic oracle. It should declare against corruption in the government, against the enormity of the civil service, against the so called department of justice, against the abuses of the postal service, against robbery in high places that the burdens of the government shall be based equally and equitably on all classes of the people, and that the hundred millions of surplus revenue shall not be allowed to accumulate.

Harmony and conciliation should rule your counsels. There never was a time in the history of the democratic party when

THE ENEMY INVITES THE VICTORY

as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the republican party are heard in the distance—in New England, in New York, on the lakes and in the west and everywhere; and while the democratic party should not deviate one iota from the paincples of its party, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds of thousands, God grant there may be—"here, here is the party of the constitution and the union—that loves our common country: come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government."

In conclusion he urged that whatever candidates were nominated, should be supported loyally, declaring that he would not so support them would not be a good democrat and hardly a patriot. [Applause.]

THE UNIT RULE.

THE CONVENTION DECLARES FOR IT.

The rest of the temporary organization having then been announced, Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, a member of the national committee, offered a resolution that the rules of the last democratic convention shall govern this body, except that in voting for candidates no state should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the states had been called, and until every state had cast its vote.

THE WEDGE OF WAR.

Mr. Grady, of New York, offered as an amendment the following:

And when the vote of a state is announced by the chairman of the delegation of such state, and is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual candidates from the state and their individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such state. ["Hi! hi! and applause.]

John R. Fellows, of New York, said that the convention of his state had decided that in compliance with immemorial usage in that state the sentiments of the majority should be first ascertained, and that having been done the vote of New York delegates should thereafter be

CAST AS A UNIT.

The convention of New York having placed upon the delegates that trust, he questioned the right of this convention to strip the New York delegation of the rights thersby conferred. Such action would not pass without protest at least from same of the members of that body.

The speaker then read the instructions to act as a unit passed by the Saratoga convention. He continued by saying that as far as the methods by which the vote of the delegation should be governed, New York alone had a right to command it in the state convention. Every member from this state in the convention voted for the enforcement of the unit rule and the delegation itself had declared, by more than two-thirds majority, that its chairman should express the will of the state by casting its 72 votes as one. He bade them prove before they struck down ruthlessly the expressed will of the sovereign state of New York, as given in a resolution which he had read.

Mr. Menzoie, of Indiana, offered as an amendment to the amendment that no state shall change its vote until the result of the ballot has been announced.

MR. GRADY, OF NEW YORK,

spoke in support of his amendment. He claimed that the delegation from New York had been misrepresented in the matter. There was a great deal of danger he said, that through the power and influence of political machinery the honest and truthful opinion of New York might not have its proper force. Here the newspapers might be bought to print in their columns that seventy-two solid votes from New York would be cast for the candidate, but there was no power to make it so. ["Hi! Hi!"]. There were resolute men in the New York delegation who would not only give their reasons why one candidate should not get the nomination, but would have the right to give their votes to that candidate who they thought would be elected. ["Hi! Hi!" and "Oh! Oh! Oh!" and hisses from the gallery].

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, made a point of order that the discussion was not in order pending the temporary organization of the convention, but the point was overruled by the chairman.

Mr. Grady continued his speech. He said that when the New York delegation left that state it was understood that their vote would be decidedly one way, but by political combinations the people's will was sought to be interfered with, so they made this, the only protest they could make. They made it for the honor of the party, and so that New York might take its place in the democratic column. He hoped that this convention would adopt

THE OLD DEMOCRATIC MOTTO.

"Let every man speak his sentiments and vote his sentiments," then whatever sentiment prevails should be slow to interfere with the power the states have over their delegates. The federal constitution provided that votes for president should be by states, and that the voice of the state should be obeyed by its electors. The same attempt that was made now had been made in the republican convention of 1880 in favor of General Grant, but had been defeated. He admitted that the state convention of New York had adopted a resolution in favor of the unit rule, and he had not opposed it because he believed the choice of the majority would be what it was not to-day. (Laughter.) The fact still remains that whatever was done in the New York state convention could not control the action of the national democratic convention. There was no power in the convention that could make a reporting recretary place a lie in the minutes of the convention and

FALSIFY ITS PROCEEDINGS.

If the chairman of the delegation announced twenty-four of his colleagues as voting for a certain candidate for whom they already announced their intention not to vote, and if the secretary so reported them, he and his colleagues would be reported as setting in a form which their lips denied, and that would be an outrage on free speech.

General Clunie, of California, said his delegation had come all the way from California to vote for the greatest political reformer of the age, Samuel J. Tilden. Speaking to the question at issue, he said the delegation from New York had been elected by districts, and at large, and it would be an outrage on the minority not to permit them to vote according to the wishes of their constituents. In the name of justice, decency and fair dealing, he called upon the convention to permit the district delegates to vote in accordance with the wishes of those who chose them.

Mr. Powers, of Michigan, advocated the amendment offered by Grady. Why, he asked, should a man be presented as a reform candidate and an attempt be made to nominate him by

MACHINE METHODS,

[Applause.] Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, argued that if the state of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit, and if they failed so to vote they would be disobeying the state, but that the convention had nothing to do with that. [Applause.] He would probably be found voting differently from Mr. Grady on the question of candidates, but he wanted a free vote now.

Mr. Jacobs, of New York, said he was of the minority and would exercise his privilege of voting against the choice of the majority, but as a democrat, and as a man loyal to his constituents, he would be obedient to the orders of the state convention, and bow to the will of the majority. [Applause.]

Mr. Grady asked him if at the Saratoga convention there had been a word of discussion as to the unit rule.

MR. JACOBS

replied that there had not been, but it was because everybody had agreed to it in advance.

John Kelly, of New York, advocated the Grady amendment. There were he said in the state of New York 72 counties, of which but 10 or 12 were democratic. According to the argument of Mr. Fellows the great democratic counties of New York (which would elect a democratic president if an opportunity were given to them) would be disfranchized. This was the principle which was now presented, and he appealed to the sense and liberality of of the convention in favor of Mr. Grady's proposition.

Mr. Fellows, of New York, again spoke against the Grady amendment. There had been, he said, an extraordinary misconception of the issue involved. It did not look to stifling the voice or repressing the sentiment of of any delegate. The question was whether the state convention had a right to say how the will of her majority should be indicated. He would not permit her 72 separate units to express 72 different desires on any question before the convention. He recognized the democratic method of ascertaining what her will was, but when the

WILL OF THE MAJORITY

was ascertained, she had a right to prescribe a form in which that will should be expressed. He asked Kelly how it was that they, too, had obtained the credentials which permitted them to be here at all.

Kelly replied that Mr. Fellows represented one democratic party in the city of New York (Kelly) another.

Mr. Fellows suggested that they represented only different organizations in the democratic party.

Mr. Kelly said that the gentleman's purpose now was to ignore him (Kelly) and not to allow him a vote in the convention. It was against that, they (the Kelly men) protested. [Cheers.]

MR. FELLOWS

proceeded with his argument. All that the majority of the New York delegates desired was to do what their state had instructed them to do—express their sentiments in a certain prescribed form. The convention should not take away that right. It was a right dear to the state of New York. If she were stripped of that right she would feel degraded and dishonored. He declared [ironically] that Mr. Kelly and himself were in tender sympathy with each other. He confessed that he had a brighter hope set before him of better methods and purer forms when he found from the lips of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Grady such eloquent denunciation of

MACHINE METHODS.

[Laughter and applause]. They all understood that everything which they did in New York was the spontaneous outcropping of the popular will [laughter], and that the hand of arbitrary power never controlled their political methods. In conclusion he asked whether the national convention would strip New York of its power in this matter. [Cries of "No."]

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, regarded the question as one whether an attorney with a delegate's powers could be permitted to violate and exceed those powers, and whether the convention, sitting as a judge on that question, would recognize such violation and be bound by it.

Mr. Burke, of Louisiana, spoke of the

QUARRELS AND CONTROVERSIES

and claims of the two democratic factions of New York, took the same view of the question as that presented by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin. If it would be an outrage, he said, to deprive individual delegates of the right to their own choice, it would be a still greater outrage to deprive a great state of her voice in the convention. He then moved to lay the Grady amendment on the table.

After some parlimentary objections, the motion to lay it on the table was withdrawn, and the previous question was moved and seconded.

The amendment offered by Menzoies, of Indiana, was withdrawn, and the convention proceeded to vote on the amendment offered by Grady, of New York, requiring the individual preferences of the delegates to be recorded as the vote of the state.

There was great interest manifested during the

TAKING OF THE VOTE.

The vote of the state of New York was withheld temporarily, and when all the other states were heard, the aggregate (without New York) were: Ayes, 330; noes, 391.

The vote of New York was then called for, and Manning, the chairman of the delegation, announced 72 votes in the negative. That vote was challenged by the convention, but the temporary chairman had the votes recorded as announced.

KELLY SQUELCHED,

The general result was then announced as ayes 350, noes 445.

The vote was then taken on the orlgina resolution offered by Smalley, of Vermont, and it was adopted.

A resolution was then offered and adopted for the appointment of committees on credentials and permanent organization. A committee on platform was also ordered and it was ordered that all resolutions in regard to the platform be referred to that committee without debate.

Mr. Francis, of Missouri, moved that when the convention adjourned it be

TILL 11 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW MORNING.

The motion prevailed.

The secretary announced a correction of the vote on Grady's amendment as follows: Total vote cast, 795; for the amendment 332; against 463; not voting 7.

Adjourned.

CARTER HARRISON.

HIS REMARKS IN FULL ON THE UNIT RULE

CHICAGO, July 8.- Carter Harrison got the floor amid continued applause, during which time the chair seemed to be laboring under considerable difficulty to learn the name of our distinguished fellow citizen. Finally succeeding, order was restored, and the mayor said:

"Mr. Chairman: The question is whether the convention shall make its own rules or not. We are told by the gentlemen from New York, that the delegates are instructed to vote as a unit. That may be so. If they failed to instruct so, then they disobeyed their state. But this convention has

NOTHING TO DO WITH THAT QUESTION.

It is for them to return to their constituents and say to their constituents whether they have done well or done badly, not for us here. I want harmony. I don't know but when the time comes, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Grady, and I may be wide from each other in whom we should vote for. It is not a question of candidates; but, sir, suppose the chairman of the state of Illinois announces that it casts so many votes for one man and so many for another; if he has cast it improperly, have I not the right to challenge that vote. [Applause.] The chairman of the New York delegation will announce, if he chooses, seventy-two votes from New York; but, sir, there is a man or a dozen men, or there may be forty men, say, who declare that the chairman has not announced it correctly. Are we here on every question to be compelled to ask whether the states instructed for the unit rule or not? That is not for this convention to decide. We make our rules, and our rules should be that every man, when challenging the vote of the chairman must be heard and it must be righted. And for the sake of harmony, if there be one, two or five votes from a state that wants to challenge the vote, I

DON'T WANT A TWO-THIRD RULE VOTE

in this state to have a two-thirds vote announce a false vote. I want an honest vote and I probably shall vote in opposition to my friend from New York on every occasion, but I want a free vote now. [Applause.]

JOHN KELLY.

HIS REMARKS ON THE UNIT GAG.

CHICAGO, July 8.—In the debate to-day on the unit rule, as Mr. Jacobs took his seat, the square outline of John Kelly's face became visible above the heads of the New York delegation, and a yell rose up from all parts of the house in which could be heard mingled cries of "Kelly! "Kelly!" "platform!" "platform!"

The chair—The gentleman from New York, Mr. Kelly. The gentleman from New York will proceed.

Mr. Kelly, of New York—Mr. Chairman: I am pleased to see that a liberal view is taken of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. [Cries of "Louder!" "Louder!" Platform!" "Platform!" and a few hisses.] The principle—[More yells of "Platform!" and cries indicative of a desire on the part of the convention, that Mr. Kelly should take the platform.] The principle involved in the amendment goes to the very foundation of the democratic party—the right to

DISFRANCHISE THE MINORITY

of the delegation in the democratic convention from the state of New York. The howls of "Platform!" were renewed and persisted in to such an extent that the chair finally felt called upon to rebuke the convention as follows: "By a vote of the convention every delegate must speak from his seat. [Applause.] The chair, of course, will take pleasure in putting a motion that any gentleman before the convention shall take the platform. The gentleman from New York will please proceed."

Comparative quiet having been restored, Mr. Kelly, proceeded as follows:

There are 62 counties in the state of New York, and but ten of them democratic, and by the argument of the senator from New York, the great democratic county of New York, which elects your democratic president if an opportunity is given to them, is to be disfranchised in a democratic convention. That is the principle which is here and now presented to the convention. When the question itself was before the state convention, it is true as stated here, that no discussion took place, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could persuade and prevail upon the majority of the convention to admit us upon equal terms with those who oppose us in the county of New York. Having accomplished that, and having also pointed out to them

THE DANGER

of what they are going to do, we have no other resources, no other appointments, but to appeal to a democratic convention to give to the democratic delegates from the great empire state of New York an opportunity to vote for their choice in this convention. The gentleman says there are no precedents for the position assumed by Mr. Grady. My recollection goes back to the convention of 1844. The very same question came up in that convention, and by the wish, the will and the good feeling and liberality which prevailed among the delegates, it was conceded that no man's voice, representing a constituency in a democratic convention should be ignored. [Applause.] I will not trouble the convention with a history of democratic conventions from that day to this, but I hope that this convention will take into consideration this important point, which I desire to present to them. Suppose that you disfranchise these democratic counties to which I have made reference,

WHAT WILL BE THE FEELING

of the constituencies that have sent their delegates here to represent them, in view of the fact, that a majority of the delegates representing the state of New York are in a minority in their own counties? Will our voices then, representing majority constituencies, be stifled in a democratic convention? I appeal to the good sense, to the liberality, the sound judgment and the wisdom of the delegates here assembled to give to the democratic constituencies the same right which they expect for themselves. And having, Mr. Chairman, said so much, and not desiring to occupy the convention any further upon the subject, I have stated it to you as clearly as I understand it, and I hope, as I said before, that the question will be met with the liberality which it deserves from a democratic convention. [Applause and cries of "Question."]

FELLOWS.

HIS REPLY TO KELLY.

Fellows said: Mr. Kelly and myself represent upon the floor of this convention as far as geographical divisions are concerned, the same congressional district. [Applause.] Will he tell me if in that council of democrats from that district he and I received the votes of democrats, what conven ion it was that gave him one set of instructions and me another?

Mr, Kelly.—Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. Fellows.—With great pleasure.

Mr. Kelly. My friend from New York (Mr. Fellows) and I are on the best of terms in the world, You gentlemen will recollect that we shook hands over the bloody chasm in Cincinnati. [Laughter and applause and cries "You will do it again."] Therefore in asking him to permit me to answer his question, I knew he would do it, because before we adjourn in this convention we expect that he and I again will shake hands

OVER THE BLOODY CHASM.

[Loud applause.] I will ask the gentleman this question, and before asking the question, if he will permit me, I will make an explanation. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. Fellows—Certainly.

Mr. Kelley—There is a division of the democratic party in the county of New York. There are three county organizations, all claiming to be the regular organization of the democratic party. In the good feeling which prevailed at Saratoga, and in consideration of the great question he and I had to meet in the coming presidential election, it was concluded that because he and I had "shaken hands over the bloody chasm," we should come here to do the same thing again, and consequently I was put on

THE TAIL OF THE TICKET.

Mr. Fellows—My friend Mr. Kelly, has well expressed the cordiality of the relations of a personal character which exists between us, and I most heartily and cordially reciprocate them here. We may differ as to methods; we may differ as to organization forms; but I say for him, as I say for myself, that we have but one end to attain, shared by every democratic delegate upon this floor. [Applause.] But his exclamation hardly meets my inquiry. That was directed to the question as to how he and I obtained the credentials which permit us to be here at all, either from the same or from different congressional districts.

Mr. Kelly—"I intended to ask a question, but I did not suppose that it was necessary to ask it now. As he has referred to the manner by which the delegates were chosen, I will say that he represents

ONE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

in that city and county of New York, and I represent another. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fellows—One democratic organization of the same party. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Mr. Kelly—Very well. And because we represent different organizations, and as neither of the organizations could choose two, it was consented that he and I should represent the district. But the great point for the convention to consider is this: this gentleman proposes now to ignore me, and not to allow me to vote in the convention at all. [Laughter and applause.] Therefore he is willing to

VOTE FOR ME,

and it is against that that I protest to this convention. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Fellows—My friend is quite mistaken. It is quite possible that during the progress of this convention a dozen questions may arise in the New York delegation where he will be one of a very large majority and I shall be in the minority. Then he, having his will expressed in the debate in the delegation, finds his voice—and that is the point of this contention—through and by the forms prescribed by the state whose authority we bear. That is all that there is of this question. Gentlemen of this convention, we are sent to this convention,

NOT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The convention at Saratoga appointed a committee to go out and report the names of seventy-two nominees to be elected as delegates to this national convention. When those names were presented, the convention of the state of New York elected us delegates and wfthout that action we could have had no authority. No gentlemen of the minority here can contend, for one moment, that if the convention had regretted those names, voted them down, that any of the names thus presented would have had any business in this convention. It was only the action of the convention of the state of New York that gave to its delegates any authority here. Now that brings me to the question that my eloquent friend from California seems to have overlooked. When New York has expressed her will by a majority, how shall that will be indicated to the country at large? The state convention said, as it has often said to every man in this convention whose hairs are whitened by the flight of time when they were black with the hues of youth, said that its state

SHOULD VOTE AS A UNIT

when the will of a majority had been ascertained by fair democratic methods. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, a word or two further. What do they propose to do here? I reveal no secrets of our deliberations in the delegation rooms, because presently the result of these deliberations is to be indicated by our action. When I say that after long reference it was agreed, and such was the sentiment of all our delegation, that its will being ascertained by a majority, the chairman of our delegation should arise in his place and say upon the pending question, "The state of New York, obeying the instructions laid upon her delegates, obedient to the will of the majority of the delegation, cast 72 votes so and so," and that result was arrived at by the following vote—(stating that vote to the convention.) [Applause.] So, you see, Mr. Chairman, that all we desire is what our state instructed us to do, to convey its sentiment in a certain prescribed form. Do not take that right from us. It is a dear right to the state of New York.

SHE CLAIMS HER POWER

inherent in herself; not granted her by the will of her sister states, but reposed in her own strong arms; envolved from her own sense of right; the product of her own judgment. She claims the right to prescribe the methods and forms by which her ambassadors shall execute her will. Do not undertake to strip her of that sovereign right for I tell you that New York will feel degraded and dishonored by the action of this convention, if not over questions which are to be the object of your entire deliberation, but over questions which refer only to the forms and methods of her own delegation, you shall undertake to right her laws instead of permitting her to do it herself. [Applause.] And apropos of this question, and of this discussion, it seems to me that the delegation must have learned something of

THE POSSIBLE MOTIVE

which animates the contention now through the expression that dropped from the lips of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cochrane) when he said that the reason they did not oppose the adoption of the unit rule at Saratoga was because they supposed then they had a majority of the delegation. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Cochrane, of New York—"Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask him a question. I would like to ask the gentleman if he understood me to say that that controlled our action, or whether I did not say that we did not feel called upon to oppose it, because nobody knew how the delegation stood."

Mr. Fellows—"O, not at all."

Mr. Cochrane—"And that it was suppressed by the engineers who now give it expression for the first time."

Mr. Fellows.—Not at all.

Mr. Chairman.—I did not understand Mr. Cochran to say anything of the sort.

Mr. Cochran.—I desire to correct that gentleman, then.

Mr. Fellows.—In what respect?

Mr. Cochran.—To correct you as to the words which you have placed in my mouth.

Mr. Fellows.—I stated the fact that he said the reason they did not oppose the unit rule at Saratoga was because at that time they imagined that the delegation would stand differently from what they find it to stand to-day.

Mr. Fellows—I certainly did not understand him to say that it was that which influenced their operations. May the Lord of the democratic hosts forbid, of course, that any such base and sordid consideration should have actuated him. [Laughter and cheers.] Sirs, all is unity, all is harmony, all is perfect accord, Mr. Kelley and myself, since we presented ourselves in the attitude—

HE THE DAVID AND I THE JONATHAN,

before the democratic hosts of this country, and shook hands, are in tender sympathy with each other. [Laughter and cheers]; and I feel it a distinction to shake hands with him every hour in the day. But I confess that I have a brighter hope set before me of better methods and purer forms when I find through the lips of these gentlemen such eloquent denunciation of machine methods. [Cheers and laughter.] Mr. Kelly and Mr. Grady and myself, and beyond us the country, understand so well that everything we do in New York is a spontaneous outcropping of the popular will. [Great laughter.] That the hand of an arbitrary power never controlled or imposes or dictates our action to make their protestations necessary. [Laughter and applause.] I come to the question again in as solemn a form of expression as I can present to you. Let me say for a majority of this delegation that

EVERY SINGLE VOTE

the minority may cast will be proclaimed upon this floor, and every single expression of individual sentiment they may desire to utter, will be heard upon this floor, but New York has told us that we shall meet in delegated form and take a vote upon every question submitted to us for action, and that when the majority is fairly ascertained that majority represents our democratic will and sentiment; and she wants it proclaimed to the nation in a certain way; in no defiant speech I say this. In a spirit of the most candor and consideration I say to you, gentlemen of our sister states, with regard to this reserved power of control over the forms and methods of our own delegation, will you—

DARE YOU

strip her of it? [Applause.] At this point there were roars all over the house for the question. The chair finally recognized General Bragg, of Wisconsin.

THE UNIT RULE.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

The following is the detailed vote on Grady's amendment.

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

*As announced by the chairman of the New York delegation.

SUMMING UP THE SITUATION.

CLEVELAND'S SUCCESS VERY PROMISING.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The anticipated fight between the Cleveland forces and the opposition broke out soon after opening of the convention. It was precipatated by a resolution introduced by Senator Grady, of New York, John Kelly's lieutenant, that the unit rule be broken. If this rule, making it imperative upon the states to vote as a unit as the majority of the delegations directed, is observed, Cleveland's nomination is an almost foregone conclusion. But if the rule is broken and the delegates votes as they choose individually, a long and bitter fight will probably result. As the case now stands, Cleveland has a majority of the vote of the delegates, but it will take two thirds of them to nominate him. The situation still is, Cleveland against the field. Dan Manning is greatly elated over the result of to-day's battle.

A REVOLT IN TAMMANY.

At a meeting of Tammany delegation, to the surprise of Kelly, a disagreement developed in his own ranks. One of the delegates said that great odium was being visited on the Tammanyites and he, for one, was tiring of it; Tammany was rapidly bringing itself into dis-

[Continued on fifth page.]

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANSABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

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