of credentials. Is that committee ready to report?

Mr. Winston of Minnesota here called attention to the fact that there were two distinguished ex-senators present, one of whom had the honor to preside over two national conventions, and moved that the convention extend the courtesy of the platform to them.

The gentlemen referred to were Hon. James R. Doolittle and Hon. Lyman Trumbull of Chicago.

Without putting the motion the chairman declared it unanimously carried.

The report of the committee on credentials was then called for. Mr. Shaw of Maryland explained that the committee could not be ready to report before 2 o'clock.

Mr. Delaney of Alaska here arose for recognition, and upon announcing his name and territory was received with cheers. He offered a memorial from the democratic territorial convention of Alaska to the national convention and asked that it receive respectful consideration.

The resolution was referred.

Mills Called on for an Address.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio moved that the chairman request Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas to address the convention. This suggestion was received with enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the vast hall.

Messrs. Johnson of Ohio and Goodman of Missouri were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Mills to the platform.

Senator Palmer of Illinois made his entrance upon the rear of the platform and was immediately recognized and greeted with an ovation of applause.

The chair announced to the convention that Senator Mills had been compelled to leave the hall on account of illness, and there were immediately loud calls for Palmer all over the house.

Mr. Sheehan of Michigan moved that Senator Palmer be asked to address the convention. [Loud applause.]

The chair appointed General Jackson of Iowa to present the request of the convention to Senator Palmer, and 20,000 throats joined in an ovation as the old man was led by General Jackson to the front of the platform.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, I need not introduce to you this battle-scarred veteran of democracy. [Loud and long continued applause.]

Palmer Makes a Talk.

Senator Palmer—Gentlemen: I find an honor thrust upon me by suddenly appearing in this great convention. I am hardly treated with fairness. I have not had an opportunity of estimating this marvellous assembly of democrats. I think I have a right (pointing to his locks) to speak in this assembly as one having experience at least, and come not urging you to be patriotic—that is an instinct in democratic hearts. I need not urge you to the adoption of every expedient to secure harmony in our ranks—[cheers]—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. It is the great crucial contest. Unity, therefore, is essential. Every democrat should forget every subject of controversy. We should be brethren, indeed, with a common motive and common purpose, and engaged in a common, earnest, patriotic effort. [Cheers.] That is your mission. The great work of restoring constitutional liberty in the country has devolved upon you [applause] and will you allow any paltry subject of dispute, any matter of a personal character, to intervene when your country calls upon you in trumpet tones? Will you 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 skulkers in the camp. Let us all work for the accomplishment of this great purpose. I expect a harmonious result. The names before you are names of patriotic men. Choose from among them him that will bear our banner aloft. Get a firm, unswerving and unalterable democrat who is in earnest. Put the flag in his hands and follow it.

At this point the speaker was interrupted by cheers and yells for Hill, Cleveland, Boies and others of the possible nominees.

Republicans Not to Be Misunderstood.

Resuming his speech, Mr. Palmer said: "Let me tell you that if the democracy and the country are deceived in this convention it is not the fault of the republicans. At Minneapolis they flung their banners to the breezes and inscribed upon it all that is indentified with republicanism. They have written upon it a menace to the peace of the country in the force bill. As sure as Benjamin Harrison is elected and the congress is republican we will have a force bill such as the ingenuity of John Davenport or the devil may suggest. [Cheers.]

"It is due to the Minneapolis convention to say that they have not attempted to deceive the country on that point. They declare their purpose and if they succeed we will have no right to complain. They have written an addition to the tariff, 'McKinleyism,' worse 'McKinleyism,' more 'McKinleyism' than they have had before. The country is walled around with what is called 'protection.' This great giant republic with its 65,000,000 of inhabitants with resources unsurpassed anywhere on earth, is to be fostered. We are going to work in Illinois. I expected to see in November that Illinois has carried the state for the democratic electoral ticket. We do not expect to burn Chicago up, [laughter] but we will make it amusingly red." [Long continued laughter and applause.]

Howled for Fellows.

General Palmer retired from the platform amid great enthusiasm, and there was an immense howl went up for Fellows of New York L. H. Chapman of Ohio: I move that John R. Fellows of New York be invited to address the convention.

Mr. Fellows was accordingly invited. Upon the announcement that Mr. Fellows would address the convention there was an outburst of enthusiasm, which testified to the respect in which Mr. Fellows was held. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: I am a delegate in this convention. At the appropriate 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 occupied that position to now claim the attention of the convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Bronson of Kentucky here appeared and announced that the committee on credentials was now ready to report.

Report of Credentials Committee.

Mr. John E. Lamb of Indiana, chairman of the committee on credentials, then said: "I am directed by the committee on credentials to make the following report in the contest of the state of Alabama: The regular delegation, as recommended by the democratic national committee, is seated and given the right to vote, while the contesting delegation is given seats upon the floor of this convention.

In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth districts of Pennsylvania the regular delegates, as recommended by the national committee, are given the seats and the votes upon the floor.

In the state of Ohio, in the First district, the regular delegate, Mr. Bernard, is seated.

In the territory of Utah, the regular delegat on, recommended by the democratic national committee, Messrs. B. Henderson and John T. Caine, are given the seats and the 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 the further fact that a democratic house passed an act to make them states of this union, the committee adopts the report of the subcommittee and submits it to the approval of this convention.

Mr. Chairman—I report the adoption of the report.

The reading of the report was greeted with great cheers, and especially that part of it relating to the admission of the states referred to through the enabling act of congress was cheered to the echo. The report was adopted.

On Permanent Organization.

The Chairman—The next business in order will be the report of the committee on permanent organization.

The report was read by the secretary as follows: For chairman, Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia; secretary, Simon P. Sheerin of Indiana; for assistant secretaries, Edward L. Mocsett of Illinois, W. H. Doyle of Pennsylvania, Hamilton Shepard of Virginia, Clinton Gallow of Missouri, E. Rolfs of Michigan, Robert Wilson of Missouri, Charles R. Depres of New York, James L. Brady of Minnesota; for reading secretary, Hon. Nicholas M. Bell of Missouri; for assistant reading secretaries, Morgan Morrison of Indiana, Cato Sells of Iowa, H. S. Martin of Kansas, William F. Thompson of Michigan, William Wilkins Carr of Pennsylvania, Henry J. Linn of Tennessee, Thomas N. Knapp of Missouri; for sergeant-at-arms, Hon. Richard J. Bright of Indiana; for assistant sergeant-at-arms, John P. Hopkins of Illinois; for official stenographer, William J. Dixon of Illinois; for vice presidents, the secretaries from each state.

The report was adopted without division.

Don M. Dickinson of Michigan moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to notify the officers of their selection and to escort them to the platform. [Applause.]

Mr. Dickinson's motion being adopted the chairman appointed Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, J. P. Duncombe of Iowa, John R. Follows of New York, Joseph C. Rich of Alabama and Martin L. Clancy of Missouri.

The appearance of Mr. Wilson upon the platform with the committee was greeted with long continued cheers and yells. When he could be heard the chairman addressed the convention as follows:

"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 Wilson.

Chairman Wilson's Address.

Mr. Wilson was again received with cheers and addressed the convention.

He began by thanking the convention for the honor and said the mission of the democratic party was to fight for the under dog. When that party was out of power the under dog was generally the American people. When that party was out of power the party in control represented a section, not the whole country; it stood for a class, not for the whole people. This was shown definitely at the Minneapolis convention. There was no doubt that their purpose in having taxed us for years without excuse and without mercy, was to disarm all further power to resist the exactions. Republican success means that the people will be stripped of the franchise through force bills in order that they may be stripped of their substance through tariff bills. For years we have been struggling to recover the lost right of taxing ourselves. Now we are threatened with the loss of the great right to govern ourselves.

Tariff Bitterly Attacked.

When you confer on the government the power of dealing out wealth, you unchain every evil to prey upon and eventually destroy free institutions. Excessive taxation is class taxation, which results in a billion-dollar congress, a corrupt civil service, a debauched ballot box and purchased elections. After every victory there will be a new McKinley bill to repay political contributions with a tax wrung from the people, until we settle the question of taxation wisely, permanently and justly. We build all other reforms on a foundation of sand. The great party we represent is for tariff reform because it is the only gateway to genuine democratic government. The distinguished leader who presided over the republican convention does not know what tariff reform is. Who ever said he did? Fortunately the people are not so ignorant of the meaning of protection, at least that protection dealt to them in the bill that bears his name. They see that meaning in prostrated agriculture, in shackled commerce, in stricken industry, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in lawmade wealth, in the discontent of the workingman and the despair of the farmer. They know by hard experience that the protective system of taxation is but an old, crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of the government.

Beauties of Tariff Reform.

"Tariff reform," said the speaker, "means a readjustment of this system of taxation and to purge away this system of tribute. Governor McKinley further charges that democrats believe in taxing ourselves. I am afraid 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 for its development, we stand disgraced in the eyes of all mankind. If we cannot and do not support our own government, we can throw its support on other people only by beggaring others. If we use one we are a pauper nation. If we use the other we are a pirate nation.

"The democratic party does not intend that we should be either. It believes that frugality is an essential virtue of free government. It believes taxes should be limited to the public needs and be levied by a plain rule of justice and economy.

Calls Reciprocity Retaliation.

"We are confronted with a new cry in the campaign. The republican party, says McKinley, stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection alone when he framed his bill in the house and he firmly resisted all the efforts of the statesman from Maine to add reciprocity to it. 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. It is retaliation and, worst of all, retaliation on our own people. It says to a few small countries south of us: 'If you are forced by your necessities or led by follies to make bread higher and scarcer to your people, we will make shoes and sugar higher and scarcer to our people.' It is like Simple Simon fishing for whales in his mother's rain barrel, and the great triumph of capturing an occasional wiggle-waggle is only a true realistic picture of the reciprocity of the McKinley act.

"We are for protection that protects and reciprocity that reciprocates. We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor, diminished only by proper contribution to broaden and increase the prosperity of the people."

A Valorous Prediction.

The speaker proceeded by saying that whoever was the choice of this convention, no telegram would flash across the sea, from castle or lord, to congratulate him, but from the home of labor, from the fireside of the toiler, from the hearts of all who love justice and equity, who wish and intend that our matchless heritage of freedom shall be the commonwealth of all our people and the common opportunities 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 ever gain a people's government, run by the people's faithful representative.

Tremendous cheering followed President Wilson's address and the delegates almost to a man gave an ovation with yells and waving hats and umbrellas and handkerchiefs.

The demonstration ended with three cheers for the permanent chairman by the delegation from Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Clancy of Missouri the thanks of the convention were tendered to the temporary chairman, W. C. Owens, for the manner in which he has discharged his duties. The convention then proceeded to its actual business.

Report of Committee on Rules.

The report of the committee on rules was first ordered and Mr. English of Indiana, chairman of the committee, presented the report as follows:

We recommend the following order of business 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 and platform.

Fourth—Nominations of candidates for the office of president of the United States.

Fifth—Nomination of candidates for the office of vice president of the United States.

The committee further recommends that the rules of the last national convention be adopted for the government of this convention.

The report as submitted was unanimously adopted, although there had been a sharp fight in the committee over the unit rule, the vote having stood 28 to 15 in favor of the retention of the unit rule.

The next order of business was the report of the committee on resolutions, but no members of the committee were present in the hall.

Presented with a Gavel.

Mr. Phelps of Missouri took advantage of a lull in the proceedings to present a gavel to the chairman of the convention. Mr. Phelps, in making the presentation in behalf of the zinc producers and miners of Missouri, said: "I present you this gavel not made of tin or stolen from Nebraska homesteads, 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 80 per cent upon the metal as a pretext for taxing the lamp, pick, shirt and blanket of the miner more than 40 per cent."

The chairman accepted the gavel, expressing the hope that this convention or its nominee will use this gavel to knock out the protection tariff upon zinc. [Applause.]

The chair again called for the report of the committee on resolutions, and there being no response he directed the secretary to call the roll of states so that the various delegations might have an opportunity to hand in the names of their members of the national committee and of the notification committee. This was done.

National Committee.

Following is a complete list of the members of the national committee as named by the various delegates in convention this morning: Alabama, Henry D. Clayton; Arkansas, N. M. Rose; California, ——; Colorado, Charles S. Thomas; Connecticut, Charles French; Delaware, ——; Florida, Samuel Pascoe; Georgia, ——; Idaho, Frank W. Boone; Illinois, Ben T. Campbell; Indiana, S. P. Sheerin; Iowa, Colonel J. J. Richardson; Kansas, General Charles W. Blair; Kentucky, ——; Louisiana, James W. Jefferys; Maine, Arthur Sewell; Maryland, Hon. A. P. Gorman; Massachusetts, Josiah L. Quincy; Michigan, Daniel J. Campau; Minnesota, Michael Doran; Mississippi, Charles B. Henry; Missouri, J. G. Prather; Montana, A. J. Davidson; Nebraska, Tobias Castor; Nevada, ——; New Hampshire, Alva W. Sulloway; New Jersey, Miles Ross; New York, William F. Sheehan; North Carolina, Hon. M. W. Ransom; North Dakota, W. C. Listelow; Ohio, Calvin S. Brice; Oregon, E. D. McKee; Pennsylvania, William F. Harrity; Rhode Island, ——; South Carolina, M. A. Donaldson; South Dakota, ——; Tennessee, Holmes Cummings; Texas, O. T. Holt; Vermont, Bradley B. Smalley; Virginia, ——; Washington, Hugh C. Wallace; West Virginia, ——; Wisconsin, Hon. E. C. Wahl; Wyoming, ——; Arizona, Charles M. Shannon; New Mexico, H. B. Ferguson; Oklahoma, T. N. Richardson; Utah, Samuel A. Merritt; District of Columbia, James L. Norris; Alaska, A. K. Delemey.

On motion of Mr. Walker of Missouri, Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky was invited to address the convention, but a search of the convention hall failed to reveal his person.

Committee on Notification.

The following notification committee was selected: Alabama, Rufus N. Hodges, Arkansas, [illegible] R. Davidson; California, passed; Colorado, Frank Adams; Connecticut, passed; Delaware, passed; Florida, W. D. Chipley; Georgia, passed; Idaho, R. S. Johnson; Illinois, Thomas M. Thornton; Indiana, William A. Collop; Iowa, Colonel L. M. Martin; Kansas, James Orr; Kentucky, John P. Salzer; Louisiana, W. Crandall; Maine, Edward C. Swett; Maryland, Hon. L. Victor Baughman; Massachusetts, Patrick Maguire; Michigan, Richard A. Montgomery; Minnesota, Charles M. Fools; Mississippi, O. M. Sullivan; Missouri, passed; Montana, D. T. Houser; Nebraska, John A. Creighton; Nevada, passed; New Hampshire, Henry R. Parker; New Jersey, Henry Barker; New York, Norman E. Mack; North Carolina, Hon. Hope Elias; North Dakota, Andrew Blewett; Ohio, R. R. Holden; Oregon, Senator Henry Blackman; Pennsylvania, J. Henry Cochran; Rhode Island, Fayette E. Bartlett; South Carolina, S. D. Jervey; South Dakota, passed; Tennessee, W. A. Collier; Texas, Hon. J. H. O'Leary; Vermont, Oscar C. Miller; Virginia, passed; Washington, John Collins; West Virginia, passed; Wisconsin, James Barden; Wyoming, Robert H. Homer; Arizona, H. O. Ellinwood; Alaska, James Sheakley; District of Columbia, Henry E. Davis; New Mexico, E. Y. Long; Oklahoma, passed; Utah, Henry P. Henderson.

Campbell Invited to Make a Speech.

On motion of Mr. Fordyce of Arkansas, ex-Governor James C. Campbell of Ohio was requested to address the convention, and he was conducted to the platform to the tune of "The Campbells are Coming," amid a storm of applause.

When quiet had been partially restored the chairman introduced the distinguished Ohioan with the remark: "Your enthusiasm shows that among the quadrupeds, the camel is the favorite democratic animal."

Governor Campbell, after saying amid laughter and applause: "I am afraid the audience, having no other amusement, wishes, as the chairman insinuates, to trot out the democratic menagerie," expressed his sense of the compliment conferred by the assembly, but declined to repay the kindness by inflicting a speech on the convention. He therefore retired after giving utterance to this suggestive sentence: "So I simply thank you and ask you when November rolls 'round to keep you eye on Ohio."

There were cries and hurrahs for Senator Voorhees, who failed to respond, and the convention having voted to hear Hon. William Hensel of Pennsylvania, a committee was appointed to escort him to the platform.

Mr. Davis moved that the chair appoint a committee to wait on the committee on resolutions for the purpose of ascertaining when they would be ready to report. The motion was adopted and Davis and Hensel appointed such committee.

Wanted to Hear Watterson.

Mr. Henry of Mississippi was then appointed to wait on Mr. Henry Watterson and ask him to address the convention, the hope being that he would make one of his characteristic speeches. The desire was backed by the fact that Mr. Watterson and Mr. Bourke Cockran of New York were busy in the Associated Press room concocting a scheme by which the nomination of Cleveland could be avoided on the first ballot. After their five minutes conference, Mr. Cockran appeared on the floor and was vociferously importuned for a speech, but declined.

A minute later, in response to a formal motion, Mr. Cockran arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, I expect to have some business with this convention 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."

Mr. Cockran resumed his seat amid great applause.

Mr. Dickinson of Michigan moved that the convention take a recess until 5 o'clock.

The motion was put amid cries of assent and dissent, and the chair declared the motion carried, and the convention adjourned until the hour named.

EVENING SESSION.

Contest on the Adoption of the Platform—Other Proceedings.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—Every man, spectator or delegate, who held a wigwam ticket knew full well as he went to the big barracks this afternoon that before the session was over the battle would be on. The assumption that there would be a skirmish or a battle was based partly upon the fact that the committee on resolutions would probably report. It was believed that Bourke Cockran's warning of the morning that "he would have business with the convention later" meant entertainment for the crowd. Partly, too, the anticipation of the throng was based upon the conviction that another democratic presidential nominee would have been placed in history before the session should have ended.

The tickets were being sold upon the curbs outside the hall for from $12 to $15 each. The atmosphere was charged heavily with moisture. The men in the galleries took off their coats. How the men maintained life no one but themselves knew.

Drowned the Cry for Hill in Hisses.

New York's delegation, with Rhoderic Dhu Croker at the head, came first into the hall and the genuine Tammany yell leaped forth from the bench rows directly behind the alternates.

A cry of Hill went up, but a sound like escaping steam shot out from the floor and grew to a whistling, hissing storm.

The great throng, however, subsided when Chairman Wilson thumped the desk with a mallet and the session begun.

Rev. Thomas Green of Cedar Rapids, Ia., was presented at 5:35 p. m. and he offered a a prayer, which, while characterized by high dignity, was strong and elicited applause at its close.

The temper of the audience was clearly one of quick demonstration. The band started "America," while yet the convention was awaiting the arrival of the resolutions committee, and the strains from the familiar hymn brought hundreds to their feet and cheers from all.

Campbell Greeted with Cheers.

Governor Campbell alone strode up the aisle to Ohio's chairs, and his greeting was vociferous.

General Daniel E. Sickles slowly entered the hall upon his crutches, and when the one-legged soldier was recognized he was cheered until he took his seat.

Up rose Delegate Dubignon of Georgia and moved to adjourn until 11 a. m. tomorrow. Yells of derision greeted this motion coming from Georgia, and the motion was scarcely put before the convention by the chair before it was buried in a storm of nays.

Ex-Secretary Whitney entered at 6:10 p. m. and took a place on the chairman's platform.

Governor Campbell at 6:15 p. m. started on a final tour of the delegations, presumably on a missionary errand. He first made his way to Michigan's chairs, and the entire body of delegates from that state leaped upon chairs and cheered him, while Don Dickinson greeted him. The tour was continued amid cheers.

At 6:24 Delegate Charles H. Jones of Missouri, chairman of the resolutions committee, appeared upon the platform. Addressing the convention, he said: "I am instructed by the committee on resolutions to present to you, as a report of the committee, the following resolutions and move their adoption. In order that you may more distinctly hear what the committee has prepared I intend to ask you to name some gentleman who is as familiar as myself with the phraseology of the platform, to read it for me, [applause] and when it has been read I shall move the previous question upon the adoption of the platform." [Cries of "No!" "No!" "No!"]

Demand of the Minority to Be Heard.

T. W. Patterson of Colorado advanced on the platform and said: "In view of the statement just made I will say that I represent a minority of the committee on resolutions and I desire to announce that the minority expects to be heard and to present its report before the previous question shall be put."

Quick cheers greeted this announcement. Then ex-Secretary Vilas commenced to read the resolutions at 6:48, but when he reached the phrase "from Madison to Cleveland" there was a quick shout of one voice near the platform. It was lost, however, in a flash, for it seemed that as though with one impulse the entire 20,000 people leaped upon their chairs and with hats and handkerchiefs and 20,000 throats let loose yells and screams that shook the heavy air and almost made the barracks quiver. In a flash a white satin banner heavy with gold fringe shot up and was moved to the middle aisle. It was the ensign of Michigan and on one side was a picture of Mr. Cleveland.

Wild Outbursts of Noise.

Had the throng before shouted? Oh, no. The first outbreak had been but a murmur beside the savage cry of noise and din that rose then and swept from side to side of the great wigwam and around the amphitheatre. A man in the rear of the delegates hoisted a picture of David B. Hill. Quick as human impulse moves, a hostile hand ripped it from the stand and tore it up while hisses swept in a wave around the hall.

Then came into the arena the crimson banner of Iowa. A sturdy Boies man bore it aloft and waved it constantly, while the mass of sweltering people if possible swelled the din and storm of sound.

The tempest raged and flowed until 6:47 p. m., when Don Dickinson of Michigan caused the Michigan banner to be carried from view in order that proceedings might be resumed. There were hisses from the crowd that guyed it and they demanded that it be removed.

The Tammanyites sit grim and silent, never hissing Cleveland or cheering Hill. Its thundering disapproval held perfectly in leash, challenged admiration even from those who opposed the Manhattan Indians.

Mr. Vilas again resumed the reading of the platform.

Mr. Jones of Missouri—Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the committee on resolutions I move the adoption of the platform as read.

Moved an Amendment.

Mr. Neal of Ohio—And, gentlemen of the convention, as a representative from Ohio upon the committee on resolutions, I gave notice of my intention to present an amendment to the section of the platform relating to the tariff [applause]. I have been unable conscientiously to agree with the majority of my fellow members upon that section of this platform. I therefore gave notice to the committee that I would move in open convention to strike out of that section of the platform pertaining to the tariff all the words preceding the denunciation of the McKinley act and substitute therefor the following:

"We denounce republican protection as a fraud. [Cries and cheers.] The labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. [Cries of "Read it again."] 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 [applause and cheers], and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered."

"Gentlemen of the convention. [The speaker was interrupted with cries of "Read that again! That is good!"]

Mr. Cockran of New York was recognized by the chair and said: "If the gentlemen will allow me a moment, I desire to suggest that the amendment be read again by the clerk of the convention."

In pursuance to the request of Mr. Cockran, the secretray re-read the minority report.

What He Wished Stricken Out.

Mr. Walker of Missouri—We want to hear what you wish to strike out read. We call for the reading of that what you propose to strike out.

Mr. Neal—Gentlemen of the convention, the proposition is to strike out the portions of sections relating to the tariff, which the secretary will now read and insert in lieu therefor the amendment proposed by myself. [Applause.]

Pursuant to the call of Mr. Walker, the secretary read the portion proposed to be struck out as follows:

"We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrines 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 the labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to the laborer 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, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous equalities, lighten their oppression and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis; but in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely on 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 plank to the dictates of justice." [Cries were heard of "strike that out."]

Mr. Neal of Ohio Speaks.

Mr. Neal of Ohio said: "Gentlemen of the convention, the history of our country demonstrates the fact that the American people will determine but one great public question at a time. Many questions in a government like ours, with its varied interests, will necessarily attract some share of public attention at one and the same time, but it is none less true that some 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 this country since the democratic party commenced to battle for a revision of protective taxation. It will 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. [The announcement of this doctrine was greeted with loud cheers.] 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 for the benefit of the few; we believe it to be so and we ought to have the courage of our convictions. [There were loud shouts from the gallery.] We should not delay the enunciation of it.

Concentration of Wealth.

"Republican protection is as hostile to our form of government as was the principle of taxation without representation—[applause]—for which our fathers rebelled and fought and achieved independence. The longer we need the necessity of protection the longer will we 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 a democracy, a government of the people, into an aristocracy of wealth. [Applause.] The rapid concentration of the wealth of the country under the fostering care of protection foreshadows this. The ownership of more than half of all the property of this great country by 17,000 persons, and the still more astounding fact that the 250 of our 63,000,000 of people own—absolutely own—one-twelfth of all the property of our country, proves with striking force the necessity for this change. [Cries of 'time, time.']

"Then, my friends, let us go forward in this great battle which we have commenced. Let us not turn back upon the enemy. [Cries of "We won't," and "Time, time."] But let us make this the controlling question in such a manner that the most uneducated and ignorant man who learns that platform may understand it. [Applause.] Let us continue this fight until we, 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 masses of this land, who too long already have been the unwilling, misguided victims of this cruel doctrine of protection." [Applause and cries of "Time, time."]

Henry Watterson Speaks.

There were cries of "Watterson, Watterson," and Mr. Henry Watterson of Kentucky came forward to the platform; his appearance being greeted with prolonged cheers. When order was restored he spoke as follows:

"Before I open my lips to express an opinion upon this matter I desire to have read an extract from the tariff plank of the democratic platform of 1876." [Cheers.]

The clerk then read the plank referred to by Mr. Watterson as follows: "We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense, which yields a dwindling and not a yearly rising revenue; has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the product of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the value of American manufactures at home and abroad; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an 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 fruits 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."

When the clerk finished the reading Mr. Watterson resumed his address as follows:

Came with Tilden's Benediction.

"This declaration of principles comes to us with the impression of the wisdom and the benediction of the spirit of the sage and saint of democrats, Samuel J. Tilden. [The mention of Mr. Tilden's name was received with prolonged cheers, all the New York delegation standing up and yelling.]

"Twelve long years I fought upon all occasions and at every opportunity to establish the doctrine of that plank as an article of cardinal democratic faith, and finally, when seeing it would practically be confirmed in three great democratic acts, and finally in the message of a great democratic president—[great applause]—finally when I saw it confirmed 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 I can trust safely to younger and less experienced hands this work of my life and love. [Applause.] And when I listened to the extraordinary essay we have heard from this desk this afternoon [great applause] I asked myself whether we are indeed in a democratic convention or simply a republican convention—[laughter and applause]—a republican convention revised by James G. Blaine [laughter and applause]; 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 the simple, lucid and true amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio—[applause]—or, if you don't want to do that, if you want to take some time to think about it, recommend the whole matter to the committee with instructions to clarify and purge themselves. [Cries of "No, no," which were followed by cries for Vilas.]"

Vilas Opposes Watterson.

Mr. Vilas then stepped upon the platform, whereupon there were cries for ["Mills," "Mills."]

Colonel Vilas waited until the cries quieted down, then he said: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—I shall delay you but a moment. I presume there is no man 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 I over and over again have reiterated from the stump and from the platform now for these many years—[cheers]—but I also desire to make this remark: It is almost impossible 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 the wearied powers of your committeemen in hearing argument and debate would enable them to sustain. But this resolution which you propose to stike out was a resolution, and reported to the convention of 1884—[cries of "that is right"]—over which I had the honor to preside; and it was reported by that prince of tariff reformers, Colonel William R. Morrison—[applause]—and all the eloquent voices that was lifted in behalf of it on that occasion, none so sweet was there to the hearts of democrats, nor rung with such blissful joy on all ears, as that of the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky."

Growing Interesting.

Mr. Watterson walked up to Senator Vilas and handed him the report of the 1884 convention and pointed out the plank in the platform referred to and said to Senator Vilas: "Read that; read it well; you can read it a great deal better than I can."

The best of feeling seemed to prevail between the two great orators contesting for their respective views. Mr. Watterson leaned back upon the speaker's desk with a smile, while Mr. Vilas read from the book handed him. "Gentlemen, on that occasion the distinguished gentlemen said in reference to it: 'It is an honest platform; entirely so. [Laughter and applause.] It is a sound platform; eminently so.'"

And then Mr. Vilas laid the book down a Mr. Watterson's side and proceeded as follows: "Gentlemen, I shall not now cause to be read at length the discussion which the distinguished gentleman made upon that occasion. Half of the words, about, in fact, the mass of that part of the platform which it is proposed to strike out and which we have heard baptized today as republican, I bowed down to in 1884 as sound democratic doctrine under the leadership of our distinguished and magnificent friend."

Senator Vilas turned to Mr. Watterson with a polite bow and the great Kentuckian seemed to enjoy the words of Mr. Vilas, as a broad smile played over his face. There were cries to go on and Mr. Vilas proceeded as follows:

Cleveland Was Elected on It.

"Now, fellow democrats, if you desire an additional expression of this idea in regard to the tariff, which the gentleman from Ohio has read, why not? [The speaker was interrupted with the volume of cries "Then take it; why not take," which came from the delegates and galleries.] The chairman rapped for order and Mr. Vilas proceeded:

"Gentlemen, I do not propose to enter into any debate of the particular form of words in which we define 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. [Applause and cries of "Good, good."] I don't 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 the tariff question which was not only right and brave and splendid and democratic [applause], but which has stood as an eternal perpetuation of the party. [Applause and cries of Watterson.]

"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 there upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected president."

Watterson Makes Reply.

Mr. Watterson took the platform and replied to Colonel Vilas as follows: "One word in relation to a reference to 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 a great internecine tariff controversy. The party seemed to be split wide open and after six hours of unbroken discussion in the platform committee the best that the moderate members of the committee—myself among the number—could obtain as common ground to stand on was the platform of 1884 in that convention. But since that time we have had the second Morrison bill, the second Mills bill, the message of the president in 1887, the great campaign education in 1888—and, I say to myself, my God, is it possible we have to go back for a tariff plank to the straddle of 1876?"

The Chairman—The question is on a motion of the committee. The sentence of the chairman was drowned in a roar of applause and hisses, after which Colonel Jones of St. Louis took a stand in front of the chairman's desk and said:

His Voice Got Lost in the Tumult.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: In behalf of the committee on resolutions, I wish to say that we wish to accept the amendment from the gentleman from Ohio as an addition to section 3."

At this point of Colonel Jones' remark there arose such a tumult in the chamber of hisses and applause that his voice was drowned, and he could not be heard. After patiently waiting for some minutes for the noise and tumult to cease Colonel Jones retired in despair.

Mr. Walker of Missouri inquired the purport of Colonel Jones' remarks and said: "We are opposed to it; we want that section stricken out."

Mr. Watterson—Mr. Chairman, I arise to a preliminary inquiry. 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 will support, or whether it is proposed to tack it on as a tail, which I will oppose.

This remark called forth shouts of applause.

The Chairman—The chair will explain in a few minutes the status of the matter at present. It is this: The gentleman from Ohio offered an amendment by which he proposed to strike out certain portions of the platform as read and therein insert therefor the amendment which he presented. The chairman of the committee on resolutions, speaking in behalf of the committee, offered to accept the proposed amendment as an addition to the platform. [Cries of "No," and "Question, question," and "call the roll."]

Begged Them to Be Honest.

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 on the tariff and, thank God, it has at last come. [Applause.] Not a miserable addition to that stump speech, but strike out what they put in and put it in in clear, ringing terms what they need. [Loud applause and cries of "that's right."] We, on the stump and in the democratic press, denounce the protective tariff as a fraud, [applause] say so in your platform. [Loud applause.] Be honest to your people. The only trouble has been that the leaders are frightened. The democratic party is all right. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman—The question before the house is on the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Neal of Ohio—Mr. Chairman, I demand a call of the roll of states upon my amendment.

The Chairman—The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, which is a motion to strike out, and he insists on a call of the states.

There were several calls of "Mr. Chairman," by delegates wishing to be recognized, but he refused to recognize any one.

Mr. John E. Lamb rose in his chair and said: "I want to know how many and what members of the committee signed that minority report. The chair refused to recognize Mr. Lamb, and amid great confusion the latter sat down.

Mr. Watterson—The motion to strike out