porary chairman and Daniel permanent chairman. He made the remarkable statement that the gold Democrats intended to remain in the Convention till its conclusion, no matter what platform was adopted or candidate was nominated. He had been told before he left Connecticut that he would receive no courtesy at the hands of the free-coinage Democrats, but he replied that this was an error. He was confident that Mr. Hill would receive the courtesy of an election. What were the free-coinage Democrats afraid of? Why did they fear Mr. Hill when they had nearly three votes to one possessed by the gold Democrats? They were proposing to turn down in dishonor David B. Hill, a brave Democrat. Mr. Waller then finally had the courage to say: "Turn down David B. Hill and we will fight you here and elsewhere!"

HISSES FROM THE FREE-COINAGE MEN.

This brought down on his head a storm of hisses from the free-coinage Democrats, but William C. Whitney applauded the statement. Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, replied for the free-coinage Democrats. He declared that National Committees merely recommend men for temporary chairman. A Republican National Convention in 1884 had rejected the choice of a National Committee. No indignity to David B. Hill was thought of. He was put forward by the gold Democrats and therefore was offensive. The gold Democrats were trying to capture the Convention. That was their plan.

"Four years ago," said Mr. Thomas, looking at Mr. Hill, "David B. Hill's utterances on the currency question warmed the heart of the free-coinage men of the United States, and I came here and worked to nominate him for President."

Mr. Thomas closed his speech by saying in a fiery manner: "I say to the silver delegates, stand by John W. Daniel. Don't let us be whipped in our first skirmish with the gold men."

The arguments of the other speakers followed the lines of those already delivered. Waller, of Alabama, replying to Waller, of Connecticut, said that the Eastern Democrats had been nominated for President for twenty-five years, and therefore it was evident that the South had the highest respect for the East. No slight was intended.

John R. Fellows, of New-York, made a diplomatic speech in behalf of Mr. Hill, pointing out that free-coinage Democrats, while alleging that they liked Mr. Hill, would not trust him. The Republican precedent he regarded as a bad one; Democrats should not follow it. It would be a personal affront to defeat Mr. Hill. A beautiful precedent ought not to be smashed. Mr. Hill should not be made a victim. Mr. Fellows's speech made a good impression, but probably it did not change a vote, and its effect was lessened by a comical incident which followed. B. W. Marsden took the platform to speak for Daniel, but had hardly said: "Not that we love David B. Hill less, but Democracy more," when he was seized with an apparently uncontrollable and endless thirst. He seized the pitcher on Chairman Harrity's desk and drank glass after glass of ice water. He would attempt to say something, stop short, rush to the ice pitcher, frantically pour out some water and gulp it down. The Convention watched his drinking on the high platform for five minutes with curiosity and then began to roar with laughter. Marsden seemed unable to stop drinking. His speech became unintelligible, and finally Harrity in mercy asked him to take his seat.

NO NEW-YORK SPEECH WANTED.

John W. Duncan said that the gold Democrats were the men who were leading David B. Hill to the slaughter. "We silver men," he added, "are terribly in earnest, and cannot afford to have a man elected by the gold men take the chair."

"We don't want a New-York speech that we will have to explain," said C. K. Ladd, of Chicago, opposing the selection of Mr. Hill. J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia, a free-coinage Democrat, said he feared a serious mistake would be committed were Mr. Hill not elected. Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, closed the debate, speaking for the free-coinage Democrats. He was listened to with especial interest when he said: "David B. Hill would reiterate his declaration in favor of free coinage made in his great Elmira speech. He helped to indoctrinate us in the South with the great truths of free coinage, and, therefore, I am sure, will support loyally a free-coinage candidate for President on a free-coinage platform."

The Convention then came to a vote on Mr. Clayton's motion to substitute the name of John W. Daniel for that of David B. Hill for temporary chairman. The vote was watched intently by all, for it was regarded as a test vote of the strength of the gold Democrats and of the free-coinage Democrats in the Convention.

The vote was eminently a sectional one. It was the West and South against the East. Mr. Daniel received 556 votes and Mr. Hill 349 votes. This is a triumph for the free-coinage Democrats, but they have not the 603 votes necessary for a two-thirds majority over the gold Democrats in favor of a free-coinage candidate for President.

Mr. Daniel was installed in the chair as temporary chairman, and made the speech expected of him as a free-coinage candidate for temporary chairman. The Convention then appointed its committees and adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The crowds from the city were assembled in constantly increasing numbers at the front of the Coliseum at 11 a. m., but all the doors were closed. The newspaper men strove in vain to raise the blockade, so far as they were concerned. The orders of the sergeant-at-arms, stupidly conceived and as stupidly executed, kept them out, until at last a few of them managed to effect an entrance and to make the way clear for many of their associates. But in the mean time, without any imaginable good reason for it, delegates and alternates and persons holding tickets of admission were kept out in the broiling sunshine, victims of the incompetent "clothed with a little brief authority." One might have supposed that the best and easiest way was to admit everybody entitled to admission as they presented their cards or badges. But instead of that they were detained for hours until it suited the caprice of the sergeant-at-arms to order the doors to be opened. Then, at 11:30 o'clock, there was a sweeping of the human wave through the vestibule of the hall (the portion cut off from the rest of the building), and the seats began to fill up to the music of a brass band playing popular airs.

As the hour of noon drew near the sections assigned to the delegates were gradually occupied. Occasionally a large delegation entered the hall with banners and flags and accompanied by bands of music. The Iowa delegation bore aloft a silk flag on which were imprinted the benevolent-looking features of its candidate, Horace Boies. Another delegation was attended by a splendid band, which played in succession the "Red, White and Blue," "Marching Through Georgia," "Maryland, My Maryland," and "Dixie." When the first strains of "Dixie" were heard the whole audience stood up and cheered enthusiastically, and at that moment, as if by prearrangement, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, appeared and took a seat on the platform. Senators Vest, of Missouri; Lindsay, of Kentucky, and Stewart, of Nevada, with Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, had at that time also taken seats on the platform. W. C. Whitney appeared as a proxy quite unexpectedly and took his seat among the New-York delegates without any demonstration. So did ex-Postmaster-General Bissell. Ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, also took his seat as a proxy among the delegates from his State. Senator Hill and ex-Governor Flower entered the hall at 12:30 o'clock, closely followed by ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, and were greeted with cheers, many delegates rising to do them honor. Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, came in soon afterward, and was also honored with cheers. The Pennsylvania delegation occupied half a dozen of the front rows of seats and was conspicuous by the fact that each delegate carried in his hand a small flag and wore on his breast a wide red ribbon bearing the name of "Pattison."

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

The Convention was called to order at 1 p. m. by Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who asked that all present should arise and stand while prayer was offered by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, as follows:

Almighty God, the hearts of Thy people are lifted in gratitude to Thee for the manifold blessings Thou hast vouchsafed to our country from the dawn of its independence unto this day. We thank Thee for the wisdom and courage which enabled our fathers to build better than they knew; for deliverance from all dangers within and without our borders, and for our unparalleled progress in times of prosperity and peace. Oh, God of our fathers, continue to guide and sustain Thy children. In our doubts and fears and distress we cry unto Thee for help. Grant us wisdom to know among all the perplexing problems of this time where lies the path of honor and safety. Help us to consider the vital questions which must be answered with thoroughness, patience and tolerance. Give us strength and courage to do what an enlightened conscience shall declare to be our duty. Inspire us with a patriotism above expediency. Remind us that honesty is not only the best, but the only policy worthy the consideration of a great people. May the hearts of all be filled with profound respect and sympathy for our toiling multitudes oppressed with burdens too heavy for them to bear, heavier than we should allow them to bear. Teach us how to give them relief without doing violence to the rights of any.

While we plead for ourselves, we are mindful of the sorrows of others. May the day soon come when no power shall be permitted to inflict upon a brave people indefensible slaughter and unspeakable shame; when no cloud of despotism shall overhang those who sigh for liberty. May we ever feel the deepest sympathy for the distressed in the great brotherhood of mankind, and yet be able to maintain an honorable peace with all.

Upon the great Convention now assembled in Thy presence send Thy gracious blessings. May its members be inspired with the most exalted patriotism, seeking no private or sectional advantage, but only the National good; so that our united and prosperous land may continue to be, in all that is truest and best, an inspiration to the nations of the earth. And to Thee, our God, shall we ascribe all the honor and glory, forever and ever. Amen.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP FIGHT ON.

Then Chairman Harrity, in slow, deliberate tones, said: "Gentlemen of the Convention: By direction of

WILLIAM F. HARRITY.

the Democratic National Committee, I desire to report the following as the temporary organization of the convention: Temporary chairman, David B. Hill, of New-York."

Then there was an outbreak of applause which lasted for two minutes. A delegate from Minnesota got up to make a motion, and the chairman, intending to ring for order, rang the bell for the band to play, remarking as the band started up, amidst laughter: "I rang the wrong bell."

The rest of the organization was read as follows:

For temporary secretary, Simon P. Sheerin, of Indiana.

For sergeant-at-arms, Colonel John I. Martin, of Missouri.

"What is the pleasure of the Convention," Mr. Harrity asked, "on the report as made from the Democratic National Committee?"

On that Mr. Clayton, a delegate from Alabama, arose, advanced to the platform and said: "Gentlemen of the Democratic National Convention: On behalf of twenty-three members of your National Committee, as opposed to twenty-seven, and, as I believe, in accordance with the wish of the great majority of this Nation (cheers), I am authorized to present to this Convention a minority recommendation, which I shall move as a substitute for a part of the motion made by the chairman of the National Committee."

SENATOR DANIEL'S NAME INSERTED.

The minority report was as follows:

To the Democratic National Convention:

The undersigned members of the Democratic National Committee respectfully recommend that the name of the Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, be substituted in the committee report for that of the Hon. David B. Hill, of New-York, and that the Hon. John W. Daniel be chosen temporary chairman of this Convention.

H. D. Clayton, Alabama.	M. L. Donaldson, South Carolina.
—— MacRae, Arkansas.	P. J. Otey, Virginia.
Michael F. Tarpey, California.	J. W. Burton, Utah.
C. M. Thomas, Colorado.	W. J. Kuykendall, Wyoming.
Samuel Pasco, Florida.	C. W. Shannon, Arizona.
Clark Howell, Georgia.	J. L. Norris, District of Columbia.
C. W. Blair, Kansas.	H. B. Ferguson, New-Mexico.
Arthur Sewall, Kansas.	F. M. Richardson, Oklahoma.
D. J. Campau, Michigan.	J. L. Owen, Indian Territory.
A. J. Davidson, Montana.	
R. P. Keating, Nevada.	
F. H. Busbee, North Carolina.	
William C. Zeistikow, North Dakota.	

As Mr. Clayton concluded by demanding the call of States and a rollcall, cheers and cries of "Call the roll!" were raised.

C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, seconded the minority report. Again cries of "rollcall" were raised, and Mr. Harrity said: "It might as well be understood, gentlemen, that, as long as the present occupant is in the chair, the proceedings will be conducted in a regular, orderly manner." This announcement was received with general applause.

M'DERMOTT EULOGIZES HILL.

Allan L. McDermott of New-Jersey, advocated the adoption of the majority report, and expressed the hope that, as the result of the Convention, every Democrat in the Union would march proudly on to victory. The State of New-Jersey had never failed, he said, to record its electoral vote for the candidate of a National Democratic Convention. And, as a representative of that State, he desired to pay a tribute of love and respect for John W. Daniel, of Virginia. (Applause.) "What did the report of the majority of the committee ask the Convention to do? To elect as temporary chairman a gentleman who uttered the sentiment that he knew no North, no South, no East, no West, but that he was a Democrat." (Cheers.)

"Standing under the portrait of the grandest man who ever wrote for liberty," Mr. McDermott continued, alluding to Jefferson, "I would be false to the spirit of that liberty if I did not believe that on all occasions a Democratic Convention had the right, by its majority, to select any one whom it chooses to preside over it. But we are here to support the precedents of the party. We are here because it is our custom, every four years, to meet and deliberate. If it shall be, when this Convention adjourns, this platform shall contain a new declaration of principles, will that not be a sufficient introduction of novelty in the campaign? We understand the duties of a temporary chairman, which, during the entire existence of the Democratic party, have been imposed upon one selected by the National Committee. Why should there be a violation of traditions? You who favor the majority rule in this Convention, why should you send it out that this Convention faltered in its advocacy of a principle which has governed in Democratic columns since Democratic conventions assembled? I want every Democrat in the North to support the action of this Convention. We of the North are maligned if it is said that we do not desire the happiness and prosperity of every section of the Union. Whenever there has been any default in prosperity in any other section we have quickly rushed to the rescue. Do not, I beg of you, begin this Convention by violating a tradition of party, by violating a rule of party. If you have the strength of a giant, use it not as giants do. Reserve that strength and all the support in it for the battle that will come in November. You have not any reasonable right to attack the minority by setting aside the traditions and rules of the party. We of the minority pay the tribute of our respect to the candidate selected by the minority of the National Committee. But we say that the tradition is in favor of abiding by the rules. We ask of those who respect that sentiment not to do anything offensive to the Democrats who disagree with them. We ask of them merely to meet the minority in a spirit of reverence for Democratic precedents. Do this. Be gentle, and gentleness will make you great."

EX-GOVERNOR WALLER'S SPEECH.

Ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, also opposed the minority report. There were no abler men, he said, no braver Democrats than the two men whose names were involved in this preliminary discussion (Cheers.) They should be honored together—Senator Hill, of New-York, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia. (Cheers.)

"One," said he, "is a candidate under immemorial usage, and the other is a candidate by the exercise of a power never before exercised—as a substitute candidate. What ought the Convention to do about it? (A Voice in the gallery: "Elect Daniel." Laughter and cheers.) I agree with you. (Laughter.) You ought to elect him, and now hear my suggestion. You ought to elect David B. Hill as your temporary chairman, and every man in this Convention, whether 16 to 1 or 1 to 16, ought to vote for him. And then you ought to elect Senator Daniel, of Virginia, as permanent chairman. (Cheers.) And I will vouch for it that every man in this Convention whom I assume specially to represent will vote for Daniel and will cheer for Daniel, so that the reverberation of that cheer will be heard in Virginia. What is to prevent it? Or are there some other arrangements made? If so, wipe them out and be equal to the emergency. Have your Daniels in the South and have your Hills in the East. (Cheers.) Disappoint your enemies by doing the courteous thing, the chivalrous thing, the judicious thing, at the very opening of your Convention. (Applause.)

"When I came from Connecticut the Republicans told me that we were going to a Convention where we would receive no courtesy, where we would receive no consideration, where we would be trampled upon, 16 men to 1, and where we would be the underneath one. (Laughter.) I told them (and I believe it to-day) that we should receive no such treatment. We may be disappointed in the platform to be adopted; we may be disappointed in the candidate to be put in nomination; but we will return to the East and say that we were beaten because you had more votes than we had, but that still we received every courtesy; that we received hospitality from the Western Democrats and chivalrous action from our fellow-Democrats of the South. (Cheers.) Fellow-Democrats, we can stand your beating us with votes, we can stand any candidate whom you will nominate, if you will nominate an honest man. (Cheers.) We are in this Convention to stay. (Cheers.) I am going to be here until every other man bolts. You cannot drive us out of this Convention by the exercise of your power. If you have got two to one against us in this Convention (and I suppose you have), what are you going to do? Are there any two men down there afraid of me? (Laughter.) I am just as good a fighter as there is in the gold section of this Convention, and I will fight as hard and fight as long as any of them. And if you are not afraid of me as a fighter, why should you be afraid of my associate? What will the Republican party say if you violate your tradition at the very opening of the Convention? They will say one of two things. They will say that you did it because you were afraid of us. (A Voice: "We are.") Or they will say that you did it not because you were afraid of us, but because you gloried in heaping personal indignity upon us. (Cries of "No, no.") You say "No," but your acts do it.

"Fellow-Democrats, whom are you proposing to turn down in indignity and dishonor? Ah, who is it? A man who has fought against the foes of the people since he first voted—and has fought successfully. He has fought against the criticisms and insults of Republicans, and he has fought without the approval of Mugwumps and without the aid of patronage and power. If you turn him down, do you think that you will stop him or any Democrat from making a speech in this Convention and expressing his views? Do you think you will stop David B. Hill? (A voice: "Never!") The speech he would make to you from the platform would be a wise, conservative speech, becoming his position as temporary chairman. But if you stop him doing it, he will make his speech from the floor, and it will go to the people and create enthusiasm. So that the indignity which you put upon him will fall upon yourselves. In God's name, think of it with reason and sense, and do not impose upon the East the indignity that is proposed. We are not worms, as you know; and even if we were, worms sometimes turn on those who tread upon them. Treat us as you ought not to do, insult us by breaking the traditions of your party, turn down David B. Hill—as indiscreet men advise you—and I tell you what we will do. We will fight you here and elsewhere, and we will fight you until you are sorry for your action of this day. (Cheers.) This is the grand old party of my heart. I love it as I love my family, and I resent an unwise action which may harm it badly and bring disaster to the country. This is the feeling of at least one-third of this Convention. I ask you to consider that feeling. Let us act in these preliminaries with courtesy to everybody. Let us stand together in the Democratic party—that party which has stood by the people and has fought for it and is the pride of the Republic. I trust in God that nothing will occur here to prevent its doing so while the Republic lasts." (Cheers.)

THE SILVER SIDE PRESENTED.

Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, one of the minority on the National Committee, defended the minority report and argued that the majority report was simply a recommendation which the Convention might adopt or reject as seemed proper to it. The minority had no desire, he said, to suppress discussion, but he reminded the delegate from Connecticut that he and those with whom he acted had boasted that they would "capture the Convention without yielding to any one." The minority of the committee had, therefore, felt that a duty was imposed upon them to carry out as far as possible what they conceived to be the wish of the majority of the Convention. They knew that if the National Committee were constituted so as to represent the will of the Convention it would have reported in favor of Senator Daniel. (Cheers.) He repelled the charge that the Democrats of the United States desired to inflict indignity and disgrace on the Senator from New-York. Nothing could be further from their intention. They recalled the fact that four years ago the man who now stood forth as his friend and those who supported him declared him unworthy of the respect of the Democratic Convention. (Cheers.) For his own part, he wished, with his whole heart, God to bless him.

At this point Mr. Thomas referred to his standing under the picture of the immortal Washington, and was proceeding to apostrophize the Father of his Country, when he was made aware by the outburst of laughter that he had made a mistake and that it was the alleged likeness of Jefferson under which he stood. He got out of it pretty well by remarking that Washington and Jefferson were both immortal Democratic names. He went on to defend the action of the minority of the National Committee, and said that they had taken their action because they had been told in the public prints of this and other cities (in which they had no voice and where they could not be heard) that the purpose of the other side was to assume control of the Convention if possible. And they had made up their minds that if the matter was to come to an issue, the sooner it came the better. He appealed to the Convention to stand by the minority report, and not let it be said that in the first skirmish their pickets were driven back from the lines. (Cheers.)

C. E. Waller, of Alabama, also advocated the adoption of the minority report, and reminded the Convention that the great State of New-York had received the Presidential nomination for the last thirty-five years. The people of the South, he declared, had the highest regard and respect for Senator Hill, but he wanted to know how it was that the servant (meaning thereby the National Committee) assumed to be greater than its master. He reminded the Eastern Democrats that, while many of the nations of Europe marched with Napoleon in 1813, they marched against him afterward, and he said: "We have been your friends. For twenty-five years we have supported every candidate that you put up, and we will be, in the near future, called to do it again. And we will do it gladly and pleasantly, but we think that we are entitled to this nomination, and the National Committee ought to have given it to us."

Mr. Tarpey, of California, a minority member of the National Committee, also advocated the adoption of the minority report. He argued that, if the Convention chose as its temporary chairman a man who represented the anti-silver side of the question, it would imply a lukewarmness and weakness in the Convention which the Democratic party could not afford. The choice of temporary chairman would sound the keynote of the campaign, and he wanted that keynote to be sounded by a silver representative, not by a gold representative. He therefore submitted that the minority report ought to be adopted by the Convention.

JOHN R. FELLOWS'S PLEA FOR HILL.

John R. Fellows, of New-York, the next speaker, while making his way to the platform was greeted with much applause. He said:

Ordinarily it would be a comparatively immaterial question as to which of the distinguished, capable and deserving Democrats should occupy a position at this table during your temporary deliberations. But the fact of rejection may be pregnant with a great deal of significance. I cannot fail to recognize here the splendid ability and almost unparalleled eloquence and long devotion to Democracy of the Senator from Virginia; and had he been named for a position upon our ticket, New-York would gladly have responded to the expression and given to him enthusiastic Democratic support. (Applause.) But a great deal more is involved in this question to-day. I have yet to hear upon the part of those gentlemen who have addressed you any expression or argument, any logical statement, as to why you should trample under foot the immortal usages of your party—why you should violate all of its precedents, and adopt a hitherto unheard-of mode of procedure. What is the reason for it? What is behind it? What purposes are to be accomplished by its consummation? Is it that you do not trust the gentleman whom the majority of your National Committee have presented for your temporary officer? (Cries of "No!") You repudiate with becoming indignation that imputation. His whole life behind him exposed to the full, clear light of public day, always in the light of public observation, repels any insinuation of that character. No right of the majority of this Convention would be assailed—no restriction placed in the way of the completion of its purposes by his selection. Now, what is our duty here to-day? Let us think it over for a moment, at least, before we proceed to this unheard-of and unnecessary act. The National Committee is the only organization existing through four years of interregnum, representing the entire sentiment of the party, and it takes matters in its own hands, so far as the selection of the temporary officers is concerned. There is no other power authorized to call this body together, and there is no power authorized to ascertain the sentiment of the Convention. For a longer period than is covered by the lives of any of the delegates who sit before me the National Committee has presented for the purpose of organization and named officers temporarily to fill the chair. (Cheers.)

The gentleman from Colorado was unfortunate in his political reminiscences. It were better he had left unsaid that which he said, because for the first time in all the history of our Democratic party you are going back on its traditions, you are violating its time-honored usages, and you are accepting a thing that was done for the first time in the history of parties in this Republic by a Republican Convention. (Applause.) The gentleman from Colorado called our attention to the fact that the West had been fighting the Democracy so long as to be somewhat indifferent as to the wishes of the Republican party. Yet you begin proceedings in this Convention by accepting a Republican precedent, disowned, denounced, flouted and spit upon by every Democratic Convention, and against whom have you done it? Ah, gentlemen, you will neither question the Democratic party nor the fairness of the gentleman whom the National Committee, in accordance with precedent, has presented here. But go further and see what precedent you ask us to establish and see what the significance of your action is. You tell me that this is not a personal affront. Then why is it that you propose to accept all the rest of the report of the majority (cheers, long continued), and select the other officers named, although they are also opposed to you in the sentiment you represent? You cannot evade the significance of this. I trust that it will mean no permanent breach, but I cannot understand why it is that you strike down a temporary officer, singling him out from the entire list, unless there be some latent and undisclosed reason for it. We understand that a large majority of this Convention is in favor of free silver. We recognize your right to control. It cannot be changed by a temporary officer. It will not be affected by anything that may be done during the temporary organization.

CHEERS AND HISSES FOR CLEVELAND.

There is a precedent, a powerful one, to lead you to accept here to-day the action of the National Committee, although not in accord with the majority of the sentiment of this Convention. Four years ago we met here and a part of New-York and other portions of the country were opposed to the candidacy of the present President of the United States (applause), whom you well knew had a large majority of the delegates, and although the sentiment was largely in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland (applause and hisses), yet a person known to be unfriendly to Mr. Cleveland's nomination and not in sympathy with his advocates was made temporary chairman against the motion to select a man known to be friendly to him. (Applause.) Then when the majority came in it made up its committees, etc., in accordance with its sentiments, and had its rightful way in the Convention.

For the sake of the perpetuation of the party do not do this thing. While it is true that for twenty-five years the candidates have come from New-York, you must remember that New-York gave you the first Democratic President since the war. (Applause.) Do not strike this blow. Indiana has been named for a place upon your temporary organization. Indiana is accepted, but you turn against New-York. You single him out for humiliation and sacrifice, and present in his stead the name of a gentleman whom I revere and honor, and yet who four years ago upon the platform of the National Convention uttered one of the most eloquent speeches to which I ever listened for David B. Hill (long and continued applause); who seconded his nomination for the office of President of the United States, and who now seems to believe that he is unworthy to occupy the position of your temporary chairman. (Cries of "No, no!") Oh, you protest too much or not at all. (Laughter and applause.) If you do not wish to support the recommendation of the committee, then reject all of its officers and elect others. But if you select a victim to slaughter, at least select not so great a long-lived Democrat and one so necessary to the success of the party as David B. Hill. (Applause.)

MR. MARSDEN'S TERRIBLE THIRST.

"Who is he? Who is he?" shouted the delegates as B. W. Marsden, of Louisiana, was recognized and ascended the platform. Mr. Marsden began to get into trouble at once. He professed no enmity to Senator Hill, and declared, instead of the majority attempting to trample on the minority, it was the minority that would trample on the majority. Loud hisses followed this sentiment, and Mr. Marsden was further interrupted by cries for Hill. By this time the audience began to realize that Mr. Marsden was drinking huge quantities of icewater from Chairman Harrity's pitcher. At the third drink they began to laugh derisively; at the fourth the vehemence increased, and when Mr. Marsden, after waving his handkerchief at his hearers in a vain attempt to secure silence, placed the glass to his lips a fifth time, the laughter and cheers became uproarious, and he was forced to sit down.

The power of the water pitcher and glass on the audience began to be realized about this time by the Louisiana delegate, and he smiled broadly as he took his sixth drink. During the rare periods of comparative silence while Mr. Marsden was on the platform he managed to say that David B. Hill did not represent the majority of the Convention and should not be chosen. He was finally obliged to desist and sat down amid renewed cheering and derisive laughter.

John W. Duncan, of Texas, followed after this stormy scene, some portion of which overlapped into the first part of his speech, and he had to pause until the chairman restored order. He said they loved the name of David B. Hill down in Texas, and wished it were in their power to honor him. But the silver men were terribly in earnest, and could not support any man by whose election disloyalty to silver might be implied. It was the opponents of silver who had forced the issue on them, and they proposed to meet it at once. He closed so abruptly that cries of "Go on!" were raised.

C. J. Ladd, of Illinois, spoke for the minority report. He said, as a member of the Democratic party and Democratic family, that there was no family quarrel. The gentlemen from New-York and Connecticut could not say words in praise of Senator Hill that were not echoed by all Democrats, and it was so of Senator Daniel. "All Democrats were good and some of them were better," said he. "We were taught to honor our parents, but if our parents made a mistake, as the National Committee had done, it should be corrected. The man to be nominated must be the man of the majority. The Convention knew perfectly well that if the gentleman from New-York were elected he would make an able speech. No man doubted that. But it would be a New-York speech, and would keep them explaining it to their Republican enemies all through the campaign." This sally was received with laughter and applause. The National Committee had made a report; might it not be voted against? That was the greatest of time-honored Democratic principles. Mr. Ladd maintained in closing that the majority should rule, and was cheered to the echo as he took his seat.

J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia, the next speaker, led off by declaring that he came here as firm a friend of the free coinage of silver as any one. But he must say to his silver friends that they were making a mistake. This was received with partial cheers, and he followed by urging them to proceed to elect a Democratic President by Democratic methods. What harm, he said, could David B. Hill do in the chair? He himself was too good a silver man to be influenced by a speech from David B. Hill or anybody else. He referred to the Convention of 1884 and remarked that some of them had lived to regret that they had not followed the lead of the minority in that Convention. This allusion to the Hill-Cleveland contest was received with shouts of laughter.

Then Chairman Harrity said that unless the majority of the Convention should otherwise instruct, the Chair would direct a call of the roll immediately after the next speaker had closed. It was for the delegates to decide.

CLOSING THE DEBATE.

This declaration apparently met the unanimous approval of the Convention, and the Chairman added that, recognizing this to be the sentiment of the Convention, he would again recognize Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, to close the debate.

Mr. Clayton promised at the outset that he would not offend the majority by threats nor amuse others by drinking too much icewater. This allusion to the Louisiana gentleman was received with laughter, and, having put the delegates in good humor, Mr. Clayton proceeded to proclaim himself as the friend of David B. Hill now, as he had been four years ago. Hill would support the nominee of the Convention and would reiterate his declaration for the independent, free and unlimited coinage of silver in line with that great Elmira speech. He loved, honored and respected him, for at his feet he had learned Democracy. It was said that the Convention was violating tradition. What tradition? Read the writings of the fathers, search them in vain, and tell him what was found there that was now applicable. It would be shown that a majority of the Democrats were entitled to rule in a Democratic Convention. As to the objection that the Republicans would criticise them, what did it mean? The one fact that the Republicans would condemn them would make him support the suggestion. Mr. Clayton closed by saying that he wanted full and unlimited coinage of silver and free and unlimited speech.

THE ROLLCALL BEGUN.

Chairman Harrity put the question, which was the adoption of the minority report, and ordered the roll of States to be called. The rollcall was proceeded with, and went on without special incident till Illinois was reached. Then cheers greeted the announcement of 48 yeas. When Iowa was reached the vote as announced, 26 yeas, was challenged, and a rollcall of the delegation showed that the result was 19 yeas and 7 nays. Chairman Harrity said that as the delegation had been instructed to act as a unit, the vote would be recorded as 26 yeas.

The vote of Kentucky was also challenged on the ground that the delegation had been instructed to vote as a unit, and the Chair again ruled that the roll might be called in order to test the accuracy of the vote. As Senator Blackburn's name was called and he voted yea, there were cheers, and demonstrations of dissent and applause when two delegates voted "no." The chairman repeated his ruling that under the unit rule the whole delegation must be recorded 26 yeas.

The chairman of the Michigan delegation announced that a poll of the delegation stood 12 yeas to 14 nays, but under the unit rule he had pleasure in casting the whole 26 votes for David B. Hill. A poll was demanded and resulted as stated by the chairman, and Mr. Harrity again ruled that the 26 votes must be cast as a unit.

Ex-Governor Flower cast the vote of New-York (Mr. Hill not voting), 71 nays, amid applause. Ohio's vote was challenged and the delegates polled. The result gave 38 votes to Daniel and 8 to Hill, but under the unit rule the entire vote went to Daniel. When Virginia was reached the chairman of the delegation announced amid great cheers that Virginia cast 23 yeas, and John W. Daniel voted no. Wisconsin was challenged, and on a poll stood 4 yeas, 20 nays, but under the unit rule was cast 24 nays.

A surprise was sprung when the Chair announced that the Territories, which had received six seats in the Convention, could only cast two votes, and New-Mexico's vote, which had previously been recorded as six yeas, was changed to two. The District of Columbia voted 2 for Daniel.

SENATOR HILL DEFEATED.

The total vote was announced by the Chair as follows: Yeas (Daniel), 556; nays (Hill), 349.

Twelve votes were knocked off from the Territories and Mr. Hill did not vote. The official vote follows:

States.	Yeas.	Nays.	States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	22	—	New-Jersey	—	20
Arkansas	16	—	New-York	—	71
California	18	—	North Carolina	22	—
Colorado	8	—	North Dakota	6	—
Connecticut	—	12	Ohio	46	—
Delaware	—	6	Oregon	8	—
Florida	4	6	Pennsylvania	—	64
Georgia	26	—	Rhode Island	—	8
Idaho	6	—	South Carolina	18	—
Illinois	48	—	South Dakota	—	8
Indiana	30	—	Tennessee	24	—
Iowa	26	—	Texas	30	—
Kansas	20	—	Utah	6	—
Kentucky	26	—	Vermont	—	8
Louisiana	16	—	Virginia	23	1
Maine	2	10	Washington	6	3
Maryland	4	12	West Virginia	9	3
Massachusetts	—	30	Wisconsin	24	—
Michigan	—	28	Wyoming	6	—
Minnesota	7	11	Arizona	2	—
Mississippi	18	—	New-Mexico	2	—
Missouri	34	—	Oklahoma	2	—
Montana	6	—	Indian Territory	2	—
Nebraska	—	16	District of Columbia	2	—
Nevada	6	—	Alaska	—	2
New-Hampshire	—	8			
Official total				556	349
Not voting, 1.					

The Chair added: "The motion offered by the

Glass Pitchers with Silver Mounts, for Claret Cup, Lemonade, etc.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
Madison Square.

Now

You should purify, enrich and vitalize your blood to avoid the debilitating effects of hot weather. Pure blood is the safeguard of health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

Office: No. 119 Broadway.

EIGHTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

July, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $3,000,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$ 260,579 36
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	626,676 57
Real Estate	1,736,406 94
Loans on Stocks	197,650 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	447,542 58
Interest due and accrued	56,132 13

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
United States Currency	6 per cent.	$ 275,000 00	$ 288,750 00
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 " "	1,000,000 00	1,120,000 00
State of Georgia, (Registered)	3½ " "	25,000 00	25,000 00
New York City	3 " "	505,000 00	505,000 00
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement	6 " "	87,540 98	90,167 20
City of Richmond, Va	5 " "	50,000 00	50,000 00
City of Greeley, Col., Water	6 " "	25,000 00	25,000 00
West Chicago Park Commissioners Spl Assessment Warrants	6 " "	162,435 73	162,435 73
Nebraska City, Neb., Paving District	7 " "	15,000 00	15,000 00
City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, City Improvement	6 " "	9,700 00	9,700 00
Kansas City, Kas., Improvement	7 " "	5,000 00	5,000 00
City of Atchison, Kas., Internal Improvement	7 " "	4,000 00	4,000 00
The Ann Arbor Rail Road Co. 1st Mortgage	4 " "	215,000 00	150,500 00
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. First Mortgage	4 " "	112,000 00	116,060 00
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co. 1st Mortgage, (1909)	7 " "	110,000 00	121,000 00
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge Regis'd (1903)	7 " "	100,000 00	120,500 00
N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st Mortgage Registered (1900)	7 " "	100,000 00	112,500 00
Ohio & West Virginia Railway Co. 1st Mortgage (1914)	7 " "	100,000 00	121,000 00
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company 1st Mortgage (Evansville Division) (1920)	6 " "	100,000 00	101,000 00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage (1914)	7 " "	100,000 00	131,000 00
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R'y Co. 1st Mtge (1910)	6 " "	100,000 00	114,000 00
West Shore Railway 1st Mortgage Gtd. (Registered)	4 " "	100,000 00	104,500 00
Jeff'nville, Mad'n & Ind'apolis R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage (S. F.) (1906)	7 " "	97,000 00	111,550 00
Dunkirk, Warren & Pitts'h R'y Co. 1st Mortgage Gtd. (1900)	7 " "	80,000 00	90,000 00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage (1930)	6 " "	50,000 00	62,500 00
Alabama Central Railroad 1st Mortgage	6 " "	50,000 00	53,500 00
Virginia Midland Railway Company, General Mortgage Guaranteed Stamped (1936)	5 " "	50,000 00	50,000 00
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway Co. 1st Mtge (1917)	6 " "	50,000 00	25,000 00
Cleveland Terminal and Valley R. R. Co	4 " "	50,000 00	42,500 00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st