smiled again and again. Senator Jones of Arkansas, Gov. Stone of Missouri, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, and Senator Harris danced about the aisles congratulating their friends that at last the Committee on Credentials had "performed the will of the people in the Michigan case." This is the favorite phrase of the silver men in speaking of the settlement of the Michigan dispute.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORTS.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when Chairman Daniel, with weak strokes of his gavel, tried to get order. He used his gavel very much as a gentle woman raps one on the chest with her fan. The delegates and the audience took their time in obeying, and meantime Chairman Atwood stood beside Mr. Daniel, ready and anxious to proclaim the verdict of the Committee on Credentials on the Michigan case. The confusion was unbounded. Daniel was helpless to bring quiet until the minor officers of the Convention came to his assistance. At last the delegates and the galleries concluded that they would sit down and listen. It was voluntary on their part, though, and Chairman Daniel appreciated the kindness, for he smiled at Atwood and told him he thought he might as well go on. Atwood then proclaimed the will of the majority of the Committee on Credentials. It took four delegates from the gold men and turned them over to the silver column, which, under the unit rule in the State, gave the twenty-eight delegates to the silver men. This announcement brought out a whirlwind of cheers and hisses, groans and shrieks. The silver men had carried out their threats. They needed twenty-eight votes from Michigan and they reached right out and took them without even saying "Thank you" to the Michigan Democrats.

MASSACHUSETTS OPENS THE DEBATE.

John C. Crosby of Massachusetts spoke for the minority members of the Committee on Credentials. He roared out until he was heard in the most distant part of the Coliseum that the action of the majority was an outrage and a scandal and not justified by the slightest legality. But it was when John L. Brennan of Wisconsin, also a minority member of the Committee on Resolutions, protested that the delegates listened. He declared that there was no record of a protest or a contest. "But you are making precedents every minute here," he cried, "and I warn you that to enter a sovereign State and upturn the will of the people will bring disaster and trouble. I appeal to the honesty and fairness of this Convention."

There were great cheers over this appeal, but S. M. Taylor of Arkansas was quickly upon the platform to speak for the majority report. He submitted no facts, but contented himself by declaring over and over again that he did not wish to do anything wrong. He added that this fact of the seating of only four delegates demonstrated that the majority wished to be fair and honest. The silver men, it will be remembered, only needed the four votes taken to capture the entire vote of Michigan.

GOV. M'LAURIN SPEAKS.

Gov. McLaurin of Mississippi also spoke up for the majority. He declared, though, that he had investigated the case and ascertained that a majority of the Michigan State Convention had been instructed for silver. Gov. McLaurin said he was very much opposed to going into a State and interfering, and that far be it from him to engage in an effort to throttle the will of the majority of Michigan Democrats. He charged that the Cleveland Administration had given its commands that the State must be carried for gold, and that the commands had been obeyed to the letter, but that fraud had been committed, and for that reason the silver men should be seated.

Time was called on McLaurin when he began to talk about the war of 1812, and this resulted in confusion. Gov. Hogg was on his chair shouting:

"Those damned scoundrels over yonder won't give us peace (pointing at the galleries), and I want 'em put out."

Sergeant-at-Arms Martin pleased Hogg by threatening to clear the galleries, and Hogg rolled his head at "those damned scoundrels in the galleries." There were many beautiful women in the galleries, but the Texas Governor didn't mean them, he says, when he made his remark.

MICHIGAN'S PROTEST.

John Salisbury, although a 16 to 1 Democrat from Delaware, protested against this Convention committing the grave wrong of entering a State to do an act of great injustice.

The Convention gave its best attention when Elliott G. Stephenson, Don M. Dickinson's business partner, got up on the platform. He is a delegate at large for Michigan, and the Committee on Credentials graciously allowed him to retain his seat. He didn't appear to be particularly grateful, as he started right in and pitched into the majority report with a vim that won him many friends among the gold men. He said: "I am the man they say stole Michigan." Then he declared that the delegates in this Convention had no right to enter a sovereign State, and that the State Convention of Michigan was organized according to law. "The gentlemen you propose to seat," he continued, "never made the slightest protest to the State Convention or to anybody. They challenged no vote, and I warn you that the delegates in our State are elected by the State. These men who now appear here and ask to be seated have not any credentials from any Convention, not even a rump Convention. This National Convention has no right to sit as a Committee on Credentials in our State Convention. You are making a precedent here that will damn you. [Cheers and roars of 'Right! right!'] This is not a question of gold and silver; it is a question of honesty and right." [Great cheers.]

SHEEHAN'S WARNING WORDS.

National Committeeman William F. Sheehan from New York then told the Convention how the National Committee had investigated the Michigan case, and by a vote of 49 to 1 had declared for the sitting delegation. Mr. Sheehan told how he and other gold men on the committee had voted for the silver men in Indiana because the silver men had the right of the case, and he went on to aver that the silver men to a man in the National Committee had voted to sustain the sitting delegates in Michigan.

"You are attempting to indirectly abrogate the two-thirds rule," cried Mr. Sheehan, "and I warn you that the Democratic party will remember the robbery of a sovereign State in this fashion."

J. W. Blake of Texas followed Mr. Sheehan. He roared it through the hall that the Michigan State Convention had been manipulated and the people of the State defrauded, and, "I declare," he said, "that in my judgment the whole infernal delegation for Michigan ought to be turned out." [Cheers and hisses.]

The next speaker was W. F. McKnight of Michigan, and his statements in support of the majority report brought out pretty strong language. He insisted that the majority of the Democrats of Michigan were for silver, and that when this was known at Detroit the Administration at Washington stepped in. "Stephenson was sent for by the great chief in Washington," roared McKnight, and before McKnight finished the sentence Stephenson jumped upon his chair in the Michigan delegation, and, facing the delegates and the audience, he yelled:

THE LIE GIVEN AND REPEATED.

"His statement is a damned lie, and he knows it."

This brought out yells and hisses. McKnight, giving no heed to the interruption, calmly proceeded to finish the sentence, "and he was told by the great chief that Michigan must be captured for the gold men."

At this a dozen Michigan delegates shouted at McKnight: "You damned liar you; you're a damned liar."

McKnight did not notice the interruption. He calmly proceeded to declare that the Federal patronage had been used to a frightful extent in the Michigan State Convention, and every sensible man in the State was fully aware that his statements were correct. McKnight seemed to enjoy the fun and the row.

John C. Brooker, another Michigander, then spoke, and his speech had this single sturdy utterance: "You can nominate your candidate in this Convention by a two-thirds vote without committing highway robbery."

He was followed by National Committeeman Charles S. Thomas of Colorado. Many believed that Mr. Thomas was to endorse the majority report. He was one of the chief opponents of Senator Hill for temporary Chairman, and is one of the great Indians in the silver tepee. He did nothing of the kind. He fought for the minority report, and he was uproariously cheered when he declared: "Democrats of the West and the South, you cannot afford to strike down a sovereign State simply to get a two-thirds vote of the Convention." Here was one of the silver chiefs telling the inside secrets of his camp. But Mr. Thomas kept right on, and, notwithstanding roars of disapproval from the silver men, he continued to warn them not to take this step.

SENATOR GRADY PROTESTS.

Senator Grady followed in an impassioned speech protesting against the adoption of the majority report. He said the question for determination was far above the seating of the delegates. It was a question of overturning a precedent as old as the party itself, and overturning it under the most suspicious circumstances. He spoke sarcastically of the generosity of the silver men in not wanting to turn out the delegates at large. At this point in his speech there was a row in one corner of the hall that it took several minutes to quell. The brass band was set going and it was five minutes before the Senator could continue. He started out with: "It's a most unfortunate circumstance, but it seems that I never can make a speech at a National Convention without creating a row. This row was not of my seeking. I was here to seek to avert a row, for a row there must be if you adopt this majority report, if not here then somewhere else." The Senator then took up the case in detail. He said that on the one side there was a certificate bearing the great seal of the State of Michigan, certifying to the honest election of twenty-eight delegates; on the other there were half a dozen affidavits of persons who were unknown to the Convention. The precedents of a hundred years had been to seat the delegations that came with such credentials as the sitting delegation of Michigan had. He told the Convention that the majority report was the worst kind of a grab. If a grab was unnecessary, then this one was all the less necessary. The Senator closed with an appeal for fairness.

CHEERS FOR THE EMPIRE STATE.

Half a dozen more speeches followed, some for and some against the majority report of the Credentials Committee. Mr. Stephenson himself then demanded the roll call. He himself wished to put the Convention on record. It was demonstrated during the roll call that Chairman Daniel was utterly powerless to keep the Convention in order. As Southern State after Southern State cast its vote to sustain the majority report, which allowed the Committee on Credentials to break down the ancient doctrine of the Democratic party for State rights, there were hisses and whistles and shrieks, but when New York was reached, and ex-Gov. Flower cried: "New York votes 72 noes," there was great cheering. The galleries were ablaze with enthusiasm. The Pennsylvanians, the sons of Massachusetts, and New England jumped upon their chairs, waved their hats and roared out volume on volume of cheers for the Empire State. The outburst died away only to be taken up again and again. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs at Gov. Flower as he led on the New Yorkers. Ex-Gov. Russell, Chairman Harrity, the Marylanders, the New Hampshire men, the Green Mountain men, the sons of Maine, the Michiganders rolled out cheer upon cheer, and amid the booming cheers the roars of "Hill! Hill! Hill!" were heard. The din and the cheers were the event of the day in the matter of applause. Again and again did the galleries return to the demonstration. The feet of thousands in the galleries rumbled like thunder. Chairman Daniel whacked and whacked for order, but he wasn't a fly on a wheel in the scene. The cheers rolled on and on, with now and then a hiss from the Texans and Mississippians. Chairman Daniel whanged for order. The Rev. Thomas Green of Cedar Rapids, Ia., who opened the Convention with prayer in the morning, joined in hissing the enthusiastic demonstration in honor of the Empire State. Daniel lost entire control of the Convention. Sergeant-at-Arms Martin undertook to restore order, and failed. He finally roared:

"Gentlemen of the Convention, your Chairman desires to make a statement to you."

This was met with: "Three cheers for New York."

Then Martin roared: "Give your Chairman Democratic attention."

There was silence at this, and when Chairman Daniel could be heard he made it known that his statement consisted of declaring that unless the Convention came to order he would certainly order the galleries cleared.

ALTGELD'S MOTION RULED OUT.

The great applause and enthusiasm over New York's vote lasted fifteen minutes. Gov. Altgeld didn't seem to be pleased, as the seventy-two votes of New York might have a marked effect on the result. So he, too, followed the rule of the day and "went behind the returns" when he declared that Michigan could not vote on its own contest. The Wolverine State had already cast its vote against unseating its delegates. Chairman Daniel ruled that no motion of the character of Altgeld's could be entertained during the roll call.

As the call proceeded it was apparent that the silver men would obey orders and sustain the majority report of the committee. Then it was that Democrats close to the newspaper seats declared so that all could hear:

"If the Republicans win this fall, we hope they'll rip up every Southern State that voted against Michigan to-night and give them negro domination from start to finish."

A wave of enthusiasm went over the Convention when Chairman Harrity of Pennsylvania cast the sixty-four votes of that State against breaking into Michigan.

When Senator Harris of Tennessee cast the solid vote of that State for the majority report a Pennsylvanian in the front seat roared: "Pray God that he gets nigger domination when the Republicans win this fall."

THE SILVER MEN WIN.

The Southern States which voted to overturn the precedent and recorded their votes against the doctrine of State rights as explained by the orators who spoke up for the sitting delegation in Michigan were: Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The vote in support of the majority report in the Michigan case, which turns out four delegates and gives the State to the silver men, was: Ayes, 558; noes, 368; absent, 4, showing that there are 930 delegates in this Convention.

The silver men went wild over their victory. The cheering was the second great demonstration of the day. It excelled the racket when New York cast its seventy-two votes for the sitting Michigan delegates, and again at the encroachments of the Committee on Credentials. The band came in with "Dixie," and the silver men were nearly crazy with delight. Again Senator Daniel lost all control of the Convention.

The cheers and the shrieks and the rumble of thousands of feet lasted nearly fifteen minutes, and during all that time neither Sergeant-at-Arms Martin nor Chairman Daniel interfered and threatened to clear the galleries, as they did when the uproar burst out for New York State. The band up aloft played merrily on, and the Rev. M. Green of Cedar Rapids, who led the demonstration for New York, cheered with all his throat for the silver victory.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was next presented by E. B. Finley of Ohio. The twenty permanent officers, headed by Senator White of California for Chairman, were all of them from the West and South, not a place, not even a little Secretary or a Vice-President, went to the North and East.

When the name of John I. Martin was read, and it was seen that he had been retained as Sergeant-at-Arms, there were hisses and cries of "No, no," but when the report was put to a vote Martin was elected along with the rest of the ticket. There were two motions to adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, but Chairman Daniel would not listen to either. He appointed Gen. Finley of Ohio, Judge McConnell of Illinois, and Senator George Vest of Missouri to escort Senator White to the chair.

In introducing Senator White, Senator Daniel jollied the crowd by telling them how thankful he was that he had been treated so well. Senator White said: "Gentlemen, I will detain you with no extended speech," and the crowd howled with delight. He said that every delegate would be treated with equal fairness, and that when the Convention had finished its labors then every man should unite in giving the heartiest support to everything that had been done. He admitted that there was a decided difference of opinion, and that admission won a laugh.

The gavel fiend popped up the moment the speech was over. He was W. A. Clark of Montana. He had a solid silver gavel, which he said the people of the city of Butte, Mont., wanted to give to the Chairman. Senator White accepted it in a ten word speech.

Senator Jones of Arkansas announced that the Committee on Platform and Resolutions would meet in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. The moment the announcement was made the crowd began piling out. A motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock in the morning was carried.

THE CONVENTION IN DETAIL.

By Unseating Gold Delegates the Silverites Secure a Two-thirds Majority – Senator White Chosen for Permanent Chairman.

By the United Press.

CHICAGO, July 8.—There was no repetition this morning of the offensive scenes of yesterday so far as admission to the Convention Hall was concerned. By order of the temporary Chairman (Senator Daniel of Virginia) just before adjournment last evening, the doors were opened at 9 A. M., and all persons having the right of entry—delegates, alternates, and holders of tickets—were admitted as soon as they presented themselves. In that way the Sergeant-at-Arms escaped the curses which fell thick upon him yesterday from the thousands who were victims of his stupid order to keep the doors closed till the last moment. The rows of spectators' seats were early filled without pushing, confusion, or the display of ill temper, and the delegates and alternates had no difficulty in reaching their several sections. The weather, which has been rather chilly for some days past, was sunny and bright this morning, and there was a delightful freshness in the air.

The business of the Convention was to have begun at 10 o'clock, but punctuality is not a cardinal virtue of this Convention, and for an hour after that time thousands of spectators were entertained by musical selections, interspersed with cheers, performed by an excellent band stationed in the gallery back of the platform. There were but few demonstrations for public favorites as they entered the hall. One of them was started, with not much spirit, for Bryan, the "Boy Orator of the Platte," who, with his fellow silver delegates from that State, had gained a point by the report of the Committee on Credentials admitting them and excluding their gold contestants.

At 10:45 none of the New York delegates had made their appearance, and it was understood that the reason for this delay on their part was that they were then in caucus on the momentous question whether or not they should attend any more sessions of the Convention.

Just before 12 o'clock the delegation, all except Hill and Whitney, straggled in.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

At a few minutes before 11 the temporary Chairman called the Convention to order and announced that its proceedings would be opened by prayer by the Rev. Thomas Edward Green, rector of Grace Church (Episcopal), Cedar Rapids, Ia. At this time the seats of the New York delegates were still unoccupied. The prayer called for a "special blessing on this Convention, assembled from all over our fair land," and asked that the minds of the delegates should be "dominated for good, for humanity, and for God, that what they did might tell in the years to come for the advancement and lifting up of our human kind."

Senator White, permanent Chairman elect, relieved Senator Daniel of the gavel and presided over the informal proceedings of the Convention which followed, Mr. Daniel being in poor voice after his exertions of yesterday.

The temporary Chairman announced that the first business in order was the report of committees, as no business could be done, except by unanimous consent, until the committees reported. He called the first committee in order, the Committee on Credentials, and there was no response, and after an interval of about ten minutes it was announced that the committee was about to reassemble after a long night's session.

At 11:12 Senator Martin of Kansas was recognized, and moved an informal recess of five minutes to permit Gov. Hogg of Texas to address the Convention. The motion was adopted, but a stray band in the gallery, out of reach of the Chairman's gavel, kept on playing "Dixie" for nearly ten minutes before it could be stopped.

GOV. HOGG ADDRESSES THE CONVENTION.

Gov. Hogg began by saying that this should be a proud occasion for every American citizen. He advocated the cultivation of a spirit of friendliness in order to win the victory next November. Every Democrat in the United States should lay aside his prejudices and march with his rival brother against the common enemy, the Republican party [cheers], which was pleading in glittering generalities and promising better behavior if the people would only try them again. Their fight should not be waged with each other, but with the common foe. If Democrats only united they could carry consternation, disaster, and defeat into the Republican ranks. [Cheers.] He assailed the Republican doctrine of protection and bounties, and said the Republican party proposed to destroy labor organizations and had organized syndicates and trusts for that purpose. It proposed, through the use of the Federal courts, backed by Federal bayonets, to strike down and overpower those who labor. In condemning the Republican party for its declaration in regard to gold and silver, Gov. Hogg exclaimed in tones of indignation: "Are you Americans, or are you truckling sycophants, winning smiles from foreign crowns?" [Cheers.]

Gov. Hogg's "five minutes" were stretched into half an hour, but still there were no tidings from the Committee on Credentials, and, amid vociferous cries for "Hill," who was not present, the Chair recognized Senator-elect Money of Mississippi, who moved that Senator Blackburn of Kentucky be invited to the stand. Mr. Blackburn, the first pronounced candidate to be heard, was received with tumultuous applause. He said:

SENATOR BLACKBURN'S SPEECH.

"The Democrats of America have gathered here to do an important work. They are charged with a great duty. The vast majority of the American people are suffering, and look to this Convention to correct their grievances and to right their wrongs. You have opened the campaign in splendid style. Stately State you have swept over the skirmish line. You have come here instructed by an overwhelming majority of your party and your people. There can be no doubt as to where your duty lies. You are here to meet the reasonable expectations of your people. Are you going to stand it? he asked, and again the response was a vigorous "No!" Another point loudly cheered was when he declared: "We will have no straddling on platform and no straddling on candidates. These gentlemen, who have to consult the tin reporters when they get up in the morning to see what will be their opinions for the day have no show in this Convention. The hand of compromise never yet ran up the flag of freedom. No compromise army ever fought the battle of liberty."

As Gov. Altgeld retired from the stand he was greeted with loud cheers.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS CALLED.

Mr. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was next called up, and was greeted with a cry, "Three cheers for George Fred Williams." He said:

"Fellow Democrats of the Union of the United States, this is not a sectional Convention. The battle that is now opening is a battle for the restoration of the Union of the States. There has been no transfer of the seat of empire from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. [Cheers.] The seat of empire is where it always has been, and where, I trust, it always will be, in the logging camps of Maine, in the tobacco fields of Virginia, in the orange groves of Florida, in the plantations of Louisiana, in the wheat fields of the West, and in the mining camps of California. I believe, fellow Democrats, that the interests of New England are represented here as well as the interests of the South and West. [Applause.]

"The contest which we make to-day in behalf of honest capital in New England is a contest in behalf of the five million spindles that are now idle. We seek to strike down a process going on which has created the talk of sectionalism against which I protest. The railroads into which we have put our honest earnings have been, under the existing system, ruined, and we have come down on our knees with you. It is the rescue of the honest industry of every man in the United States that is now demanded. I beg you, gentlemen, not to utter another word of sectionalism in this campaign. I am a fair representative myself of the real capitalist of New England, of the man who leads a life of honest toil, and makes what money he can to spend upon himself and upon those on whom he depends.

A general outburst of laughter followed this slip of the tongue, and Mr. Williams corrected the mistake in this way:

"I mean those who are dependent upon him. But it is not much of a mistake after all. For it has got to be so that my proposition is not exactly absurd. [Laughter.] I have been for my capital dependent upon the railway maker and the corporation organizer, and I have seen my earnings go out, with yours of the West, into the hands of dishonest capital. The 'waters' of the corporations have done as much harm in the West as anywhere else.

"No, gentlemen; this is not a sectional fight, and I trust that before this campaign is over New England will join in this great movement, not to transfer the seat of empire from the one section to the other, but to transfer the control of the United States Treasury and of the money of every man here from Lombard street to the centres of industry in the United States." [Cheers.]

REPORT FROM THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

At this point (1:20 P. M.) the Chair announced a partial report of the Committee on Credentials, recommending that six votes be granted each of the Territories and the District of Columbia; second, after careful comparison of the credentials returned by the National Committee, they found all of them correct except those from the States of Nebraska and Michigan. In regard to Nebraska they were pleased to report that the delegates, headed by the Hon. W. J. Bryan, should be admitted to seats. In regard to Michigan the report asked further time.

Mr. Mahoney of Nebraska rose in the body of the hall and gracefully offered to vacate the seats now occupied by the sitting members for the benefit of their successful contestants.

A motion to adopt the report was carried by a viva voce vote, a demand for a roll call, which was at first made by Gov. Russell, being withdrawn on the statement of the Chairman of the Credentials Committee that the report was unanimous. The gold delegation from Nebraska then retired to a march tune by the band and their silver successors took their places. The Bryan men, as they marched in, headed by silver-tipped spears and a banner bearing Mr. Bryan's name in silver letters, were vociferously applauded.

The Committee on Credentials notified Chairman White of the Convention that it would require at least three hours to digest the mass of testimony relating to the Michigan case and prepare its report. The vote of the committee to reopen the case stood 38 for to 5 against, and it was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Atwood of Kansas, O'Donnell of Colorado, Blake of Texas, McLaurin of Mississippi, Ulrich Sloan, Ed A. Warfield, and Smith Weed, to report to the full committee at 3 P. M.

A RECESS TAKEN.

At 1:37 P. M. Mr. Altgeld moved that the Convention take a recess till 5 o'clock. The proposition was met with loud shouts of disapproval. Thereupon the Chairman, Senator White of California, said that it had become manifest that there would be no report from the Committee on Credentials for some time, and that the motion just made was the result of that fact.

Mr. Finlay of Ohio moved that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization be now read and that the Convention proceed to its permanent organization, leaving the report of the Committee on Credentials to be disposed of subsequently.

The Chair ruled that as there was no permanent roll of the body, there could be no declaration of a permanent organization. He then put the question on the motion for a recess and declared it carried. So the Convention took a recess till 5 P. M.

Evening Session.

The Convention reassembled at 5:15 P. M., with a full attendance of delegates and with crowded galleries. Senator Daniel of Virginia was in the chair as temporary Chairman. The section assigned to the New York delegation was, however, an exception to the general rule, very few of the members of that delegation being present. Senator Hill, ex-Gov. Flower, and Mr. Whitney were conspicuously absent. Mr. Perry Belmont hovered around as if he had no particular liking for his surroundings. There appeared to be no business ready for presentation, and the band had to fill up the time, which it did to general enjoyment and satisfaction. Senators Harris of Tennessee, Cockrell of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas, and Tillman of South Carolina, with ex-Senator Reagan of Texas, moved around uneasily from section to section.

At half past 5 an order went forth through the Sergeant-at-Arms that the Committee on Permanent Organization would meet in its room immediately. The audience amused itself for some time with calls for Bryan. But these calls met with no response.

At 5:40 Senator Hill, followed by many members of the New York delegation, came into the hall, and was immediately recognized and greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hill, Hill." No notice of this demonstration was taken by him, but he and his companions quietly took their seats. Soon afterward Col. John R. Fellows came in from another quarter of the hall and brought his associates. He was not recognized by the crowd, and consequently was allowed to take his seat quietly. In an aisle in close proximity to the New York section there was at this time a group of distinguished politicians in an apparently earnest and anxious colloquy. That group consisted of Senators Harris, Jones, and Tillman, and Gov. Stone of Missouri.

THE MICHIGAN CONTEST.

At 5:50 P. M. the Committee on Credentials presented its completed report, admitting to seats the contesting delegates from the Fourth Congress district of Michigan, Messrs. Chamberlin and Hart; also admitting the contesting delegates from the Ninth Congress district of Michigan, Messrs. Hoyt and White, and recognizing the right to their seats of all the other delegates from Michigan.

Mr. Crosby of Massachusetts, explained that discussion of this matter had lasted nearly all night and most of the day before it was accepted by the committee. The minority felt it should be known that in their opinion the report was a great injustice. Mr. Crosby's voice was very weak, and he spoke with a running accompaniment of cries of "Louder," and derisive applause, most of his remarks being delivered in dumb show. He closed by offering an amendment to retain the four unseated members in their seats.

Mr. Brennan of Wisconsin also advocated the adoption of the minority report, and said they feared the effect of the adoption of the majority report upon the country. He entered into details of the facts in the contest, and said that the report in this case, if adopted, would establish the fact that a majority, in the first flush of success, might go into a sovereign State and upset the action of a legal Convention. [Cheers.] He charged that the contest originated only three or four weeks ago, when certain interests became alarmed at the majority in this Convention. He had since become acquainted with that majority, and he appealed with confidence to their sense of justice and fairness. [Cheers.]

Mr. Taylor of Arkansas, a member of the Committee on Credentials, argued in favor of the majority report.

GOV. M'LAURIN TIRES THE GALLERIES.

Gov. McLaurin of Mississippi, another member of the Committee on Credentials, gave a history of the election of delegates in Michigan, asserting that there was a clear majority of Democratic voters in that State in favor of silver, so that there was no effort here to throttle the will or to stifle the purpose of that majority of Democrats. He spoke of the orders issued from Washington to Federal officeholders in Michigan to carry that State at all hazards for gold, and he said that it was a question for the Convention to decide whether the men who represented the majority of the Democracy of that State were to be driven out of the Convention.

The audience manifested impatience at the length of Mr. McLaurin's speech and broke into constant cries to "Cut it short." Notice was given by the Chair that if these interruptions were persisted in the galleries would be cleared. Notwithstanding this, it was finally had Gov. McLaurin taken up the thread of his story again when the shouts for Hill broke out afresh. Then the Sergeant-at-arms made this solemn proclamation:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, the Chair has requested the Sergeant-at-arms to instruct the assistant sergeants-at-arms and the Police Department to remove from the galleries any one who disturbs the meeting, and he will carry out the order." [Ironical applause and laughter.]

Gov. McLaurin, referring to the war of 1812, a delegate raised the point of order that events of such ancient history were not germane to this discussion, to which Gov. McLaurin replied: "Put fire on a terrapin's back if you want to see it move," and brought his remarks to a close.

Mr. Salisbury of Delaware opposed the majority report. He said that he had been elected on a Democratic platform, and he could not conceive of the Convention doing injustice by unseating men who were duly elected as delegates. He should not vote for such action. [Cheers.]

Mr. Stephenson, member of the National Committee from the State of Michigan, opposed the majority report, beginning his speech with the statement:

"I am the man who, they say, stole Michigan. Even so. [Laughter.] I do not desire to discuss the financial question now, but to assert the rights of the delegates elected by a sovereign State to sit in a Democratic National Convention. [Cheers.] This Convention," he added, "has no right to sit as a Committee on Credentials on a State Convention. It may answer its purpose now, but it would be making a precedent which will return to damn you some day. [Cheers.] The only safe Democratic doctrine is to stand by precedents and to seat the delegates who hold the only credentials that have been issued from those districts."

SHEEHAN SPEAKS FOR THE SITTING DELEGATES.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, a member of the National Committee, made a statement to prove the impartiality of that committee in its action on the various contested election cases, and argued in opposition to the majority report of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Sheehan referred to the fact that a poll of the Michigan delegation, as it originally stood, showed 15 for gold and 13 for silver, and he disclosed the secrets of the committee room by saying that at first the majority of the committee favored unseating all four of the delegates at large, but wiser counsels prevailed and the delegates at large were retained. But the district delegates had been unseated. And what was the purpose? To make the delegation 15 silver to 13 gold, and thus open the way to the overthrow of the time-honored doctrine of the two-thirds rule.

Mr. Blake of Texas, a member of the Committee on Credentials, argued in favor of the majority report. He said that on principle he was opposed to going behind the returns, but in this case the evidence was abundant that the State Convention had been manipulated in the gold interest and the will of the people slighted. In his judgment the whole infernal delegation from Michigan ought to be turned out. [Cheers.] He believed that the four delegates at large were not entitled to seats, but in the spirit of compromise he did not wish to go so far.

"If we," he said, "cannot nominate our man for President on a silver platform, by votes that are honest and fair, we do not want him nominated. [Cheers.] I do not expect to cast my vote to rob a State of the Union of any vote to which it is justly entitled. The Committee on Credentials acted justly in reporting in favor of admitting the contestants from the Fourth and Ninth districts. You understand the question. Vote for the majority report and you will do what is right." [Applause.]

THE LIE GIVEN TO A MICHIGAN SILVERITE.

Mr. McKnight of Michigan, also a member of the Committee on Credentials, asked the support not only of the silver men, but of the entire Convention in support of the report of the majority. The gentlemen of the committee, he said, had given this case careful consideration, and they were here to report to some, and only some, of the outrages perpetrated on the Democrats of Michigan. He asserted that the State of Michigan elected a majority of 200 to the Convention in favor of silver, and when the Administration in Washington found this out Mr. Stevenson was sent to Washington to upset the will of the people.

"There is not one word of truth in all that," said Mr. Richardson from his seat. As Mr. Blake proceeded further with his statement of alleged facts, Mr. Weadock, one of the delegates at large, seated in the front row immediately facing the speaker, said in an audible voice: "That's a lie." No notice was taken of this interruption. Mr. Blake closed by saying that if the majority report were adopted the Democrats would carry Michigan by at least 25,000 majority.

Mr. Brucker of Michigan declared that he had always been a free-silver man, and that there were enough silver delegates in the Convention to nominate a President by two-thirds majority without the necessity of committing highway robbery. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. C. S. Thomas of Colorado, a member of the National Committee, next took the stand, but the audience was becoming impatient, and raised loud cries of "Vote!" He held that it would be a mistake to elect a Democratic President by overturning the expressed will of a sovereign State. He warned them that they could not afford to strike down the State of Michigan simply for the purpose of obtaining a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Powers of Utah, a member of the Committee on Credentials, argued in support of the majority report of that committee on the ground that the title of the sitting delegates from the Fourth and Ninth districts of Michigan was tainted with fraud. It was not for the purpose of having a silver majority in the Convention that he would exclude these men and seat the contestants in their places—because they had a two-thirds majority already—but because that action would be just and right.

GRADY SUSTAINS THE MINORITY REPORT.

Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York spoke against the majority report. He referred to the frequent statements in the newspapers weeks ago that the Michigan delegates would be unseated for the purpose of making the abrogation of the two-thirds rule unnecessary, but he declared that the people of the United States would not be deceived by the action of the Convention in this matter.

At this point one of the numerous very obtuse policemen stationed in the building attempted to prevent the entrance of a delegate, and a small-sized row and some excitement prevailed, but the Chairman ordered the band to strike up, and the Convention quieted down.

Resuming his remarks, Senator Grady said it seemed his unfortunate fate never to make a speech without raising some kind of a row. "My purpose in speaking," he continued, "was to avoid a row. There must be a row, if not here, in some place else, if we overturn a precedent, which is a part of the party discipline itself, by adopting this report."

The discussion was closed by two more speeches—one by Mr. Weadock of Michigan and the other by Mr. O'Donnell of Colorado. Little or no attention, however, was paid to these speeches, as the crowd in the galleries was quite turbulent and could not be kept in order. The Convention itself, as well as the spectators in the galleries, were in a hurry to come to a vote, and Mr. O'Donnell assisted that view by moving the previous question on the report. The previous question was seconded.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION OVER NEW YORK'S VOTE.

When New York's 72 votes were announced as in favor of the minority report a tumultuous wave of cheering broke over the assembly. The first efforts of the Chairman to repress the manifestation by the use of his gavel were met by a counter demonstration on the part of the gold delegates, who, rising and turning their backs to the Chairman and their faces to the immense crowds in the galleries, waved hats and handkerchiefs and stood on their chairs and gesticulated. The galleries, evidently strongly anti-silver in sentiment, were not slow to respond, and unearthly sounds from 50,000 throats filled even the vast space of the great hall. The Tammany yell was plainly heard in every temporary exit. The band tried in vain to compete with the babel of noise. Every rap of the Chairman's gavel only seemed to start it again as it began to quiet down. Shouts for Hill, yodel calls, and shrill whistles added to the confusion. Then the silver men began to hiss and stamp their feet, and this made matters infinitely worse. Senator Daniel's powerful voice, much worn with its service yesterday, called the next State, "North Carolina."

"North Carolina declines to vote till she can be heard," replied the Chairman of the delegation.

State Chairman Hinkley, ex-Mayor Hugh Grant, and other prominent New Yorkers vainly tried to stop the demonstration. It went on uninterrupted for fifteen minutes, and was barely silenced when the roll call was resumed.

When Pennsylvania was reached and Chairman Harrity, morning as a chair, said "Pennsylvania casts her 64 votes aye," an attempt was made to renew the demonstration, but it died away in a few seconds, spectators and delegates being almost tired out.

VICTORY FOR THE SILVER MEN.

The vote was taken on the minority amendment, which retains the sitting members from the Fourth and Ninth districts of Michigan in their seats. The vote resulted in the rejection of the minority report—yeas, 308; nays, 558; absent, 4.

"The noes have it," said the Chairman, "and the amendment is lost."

It was now the silver men's turn, and they yelled and waved hats and handkerchiefs and displayed Bland pictures and made the night hideous for nearly as long as the gold men, the galleries impartially assisting. During the jubilation of the silver men two stout Kentucky delegates danced a breakdown in the aisle at the rear of the delegates' section, several others "patting time," as the Southern phrase is, amid the wildest laughter.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

The official detailed vote by States was as follows:

	Yes.	Nay		Yes.	Nay
Alabama		22	New Jersey	20	
Arkansas		16	New York	72	
California	11	6	North Carolina	1	21
Colorado	4	4	North Dakota		4
Connecticut	12		Ohio		46
Delaware	6		Pennsylvania	64	
Florida	8		Rhode Island	8	
Georgia		26	South Carolina		18
Idaho		6	South Dakota	8	
Illinois		48	Tennessee		24
Indiana	8	22	Texas		18
Iowa		26	Utah		6
Kansas		20	Vermont	8	
Kentucky		24	Virginia		24
Louisiana		16	Washington	4	
Maine	10		West Virginia	2	10
Maryland	15	1	Wisconsin	24	
Massachusetts	24	5	Wyoming		6
Michigan	28		Arizona		6
Minnesota	18	4	New Mexico		6
Mississippi		18	Oklahoma		6
Missouri		34	Indian Territory		6
Montana		6	Dist of Columbia	1	5
Nebraska		16	Alaska	6	
Nevada		6			
New Hampshire	8		Total	368	558

Two not voting and two absent. Total vote, 930.

The Chairman put the question on the majority report of the Committee on Credentials and declared it adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then presented by Mr. Finley of Ohio, naming Senator White of California as permanent Chairman of the Convention and Thomas J. Cogan of Ohio as permanent Secretary.

A question was put to Mr. Finley as to whether the State of Michigan had a representative on the National Committee as reported, and it was answered in the affirmative.

An amendment to the report was offered in relation to the appointment of delegates from Nebraska to the several committees substituting other names, and the amendment was agreed to.

A motion was made to refer back to the committee that portion of the report relating to committeemen from Michigan, and it was agreed to. With those exceptions the report was adopted.

A committee of three was appointed to escort Senator White, the permanent Chairman, to the chair, the committee consisting of Mr. Finley of Ohio, Mr. McConnell of Illinois, and Senator Vest of Missouri.

Senator Daniel, in retiring from the temporary Chairmanship, expressed his deep sense of the honor which he had enjoyed, and introduced Mr. White as "the distinguished Senator from California.

CHAIRMAN WHITE'S SPEECH.

Senator White, on taking the chair, spoke of the Convention as an assemblage of men from every State and Territory in the Union, and said that he was prepared to extend full, equal, absolute, and impartial treatment to all. Every question before the Convention should be, he said, considered carefully and deliberately, and when the voice of the Convention was crystallized into a judgment, that judgment should be binding on all true Democrats. [Cheers.]

"We differ, perhaps," he continued, "on vital issues. We meet in friendly contest, presenting what seems to us as proper and right; we submit our views to the candid judgment of our brethren, and on that judgment we will certainly rely. We find in life numerous instances of hopes unrealized. Men of prominence pass away, some to oblivion, others because they are summoned to another shore. But the Democratic party will not die, even when we all have ceased to live. [Cheers.] When the differences that challenge consideration to-night have passed into history the Democratic party—the guardian of the people's rights—will endure to bless mankind. [Applause.]