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FIRST FIGHT!

The First Blood Drawn and it Came Out of Tammany.

A Nice Scrimmage on the Unit Question With Cleveland's Friends Ahead.

Pen Pictures of the Notables in Attendance at the Great Convention.

Thurman and John Kelly Both Draw Out Applause Whenever Seen.

The Prayer a Pretty Good Document for a Starter.

Col. Vilas Selected for the Permanent Chairman by 25 to 8.

Minnesota Labored With by Tammany, But Remains Rock-Rooted for Cleveland.

EPITOME OF THE DAY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 8.—Democratic national convention called to order at 12:40 p. m. by Chairman Barnum.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Marquis, of Chicago.

Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, elected temporary chairman, and makes an elaborate speech.

Resolution offered by the national committee, making a rule for the roll call by states. Amendment offered by Mr. Grady, of New York, abrogating the unit rule. Debated two hours and lost by 332 to 463.

Call of states for appointment of committees.

Adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

[Special Telegram to The Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 8.—Now I feel better.

There was a row to-day, and consequently more fun.

It rained hard during a considerable portion of the night, and the morning broke cloudy with the air heavy. This was a little ominous of a disturbing element in the convention, which was fully borne out by the subsequent proceedings. Early in the morning the Palmer was the scene of the usual jam. The police were in force regulating the crowd and the respective clubs with their brass bands were marching and countermarching through the streets, preparatory to going to the convention, or at least going down to look at the inside of the building, for where one person had a ticket, there were a hundred without, notwithstanding which there were between one and two thousand vacant chairs in the convention hall during the entire session, and during the first hour one-third of all the seating capacity was vacant. The delegates and audience gathered slowly but orderly. The arrangements for entrance and seating were superior to those of the other convention. Consequently there was much less confusion in the assembling. The band kept up a lively racket, and when they struck up "Dixie," they brought out applause which was also enthusiastically extended to "Hail Columbia," which followed in quick succession.

The only really notable event of the coming in was when Thurman of Ohio entered. At first I thought Ben Butler or John Kelly had arrived, and I have been wondering at my own stupidity, for I might have known it would be an Ohio man that created the first and only outburst. Ohio men are always doing something good or bad or both.

A California delegate mounted a chair and made the first speech of the convention by declaring that they had came there to nominate Thurman for president, and proposing "three cheers for the incorruptible patriot."

John Kelly came in apparently unobserved and it was not until the convention had been in session for more than an hour that it was generally known that he was in the hall. Ben Butler evidently did not care to risk his bald head out in the damp weather, and was not present at all. Perhaps he's waiting for the nomination, and expects to be invited by a committee and does not wish to destroy the great sensation in that event by little preliminary episodes.

Hendricks, Voorhees, Morrison, Hewitt and a number of others attracted considerable attention from those in their immediate neighborhood as they came in, but caused no demonstration.

CALLING TO ORDER.

It was half past twelve before Chairman Barnum (not the "great showman," though he comes from Connecticut,) put in an appearance on the platform, and it was ten minutes later before he rapped the convention to order. Senator Sabin, in calling the Republican convention to order, indulged in a little address before he gave the throne of grace a chance, but Barnum, with a greater degree of reverence, bounced the clergyman to the front at the outset.

Rev. Dr. Marquis, of Chicago, was the author of the opening praper, and in comparison with that delivered by Rev. Bristol at the Republican convention, it was a decidedly creditable effort. I noticed, however, the same lack of information among the delegates as to what was going on as on the previous occasion alluded to. A considerable portion of the delegates from the southern states arose and stood during the prayer. They were joined by most of the territorial delegates who, as they are trying to gain voting privileges in the convention, evidently thought that it was best to start in by being tolerably respectful in attitude toward the "higher power." Utah in particular stood up quite promptly but there was nothing connected with the delegates by which I could determine how many wives they left at home. I ran my eye over the banners of the respective states, and could scarcely see a delegate from a northern state standing during the prayer. I therefore conclude that north of the old Mason and Dixon's line the Democratic party feel less need of grace than in that other portion of the country which was defeated during the "late unpleasantness." Dr. Marquis invoked wisdom for the president—not for the next president, but for the present one—which was a good point to make. He also suggested it would be a good plan to have selfishness give way to patriotism. If Flanagan, of Texas, had been in the convention that would have been a center shot, but, as it was, I don't see that it's necessary to regard it as a personal allusion. Instead of inviting the Almighty to vote the ticket nominated by the convention, as Rev. Bristol did, Dr. Marquis simply suggested that he hoped the Lord would so direct the action of this assemblage that it would redound to the strength of this great nation. I am glad to record such an auspicious beginning for this eventful occasion, for, while it is a good plan to be on the good side of the Lord, it is not best to be too familiar with him on political topics.

WHY THINGS ARE THUS.

Following the prayer, Chairman Barnum said a few words which could scarcely be called a speech, but simply explanatory of the selection made by the committee of a temporary chairman. He said, it was not in the interest of any candidate, but was a recognition of a section of country that stood manfully by the Democratic party. With these remarks he announced that the committee had selected Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, as temporary chairman, and putting the question to vote it was unanimously carried.

THE PRO TEM SPEECH.

Gov. Hubbard was the temporary chairman of the Cincinnati convention which nominated Gen. Hancock four years ago. He proved to be a vigorous speaker on that occasion and also to-day. If my memory serves me right there was a great deal of sameness between the speech of 1880 at Cincinnati and the speech of 1884 at Chicago. He accepted the selection as a compliment to Texas, commended the Democratic party for being the same as it was three-fourths of a century ago, a commendation I doubt whether the general public will hardly endorse. The first point which called forth any enthusiasm was when he announced the progress made by the Democratic party in having secured control of the house, and announced that they would also have the control of the senate but for "treason." That was a sharp cut at Mahone and was received with loud applause. He also alluded in terms of strong denunciation to the theft of the Presidency in 1876. When he stated that that was the wrong they meant to right, there was another outburst. His further announcement that it never would be righted while the Republican party was in power, met with solid approval. As he then alluded to the old ticket, "Tilden and Hendricks," he had no sooner uttered the name of Tilden than the audience and spectators arose on their feet and gave vociferous and long continued cheers, showing the magic hold which the "Sage of Gramercy park" has on the affection of the Democratic party. He was obliged to pause some little time before he could announce the name of the entire ticket, "Tilden and Hendricks," which, when he had completed, was the signal for more cheers. Texas evidently believes in free trade, for Gov. Hubbard took occasion to advise the convention not to adopt a double-tongued platform. He said he wanted it so plain that the wayfaring man though a fool, could understand. If he had said so plain that a wayfaring man, though a, a Republican, could understand it, it would have been much more pertinent. His address was longer than the occasion required, and grew somewhat tedious as his voice grew hoarse, but he made a very good presiding officer, so much better than most presiding officers that I could forgive him for indulging in a few extra words.

Following the address of the president came the appointment of the temporary officers which was done in a moment without dissent.

THE ROW BEGINS.

Smalley, of Vermont, a member of the national committee, was then recognized, apparently according to the programme, as several others were up shaking resolutions at the chair, and sent up a resolution which had been agreed upon by the national committee making a rule for the roll call for the states. This was the signal for the beginning of a row which made the proceedings much more interesting than otherwise, and gives me some encouragement to hope that there is to be some fun in this convention, after all. No sooner had Smalley's resolution been read than Thos. F. Grady, a Tammany delegate from New York, was on his feet shaking a piece of paper and swinging it over his head to attract the attention of the chairman. His document was sent up to the president's desk, and, upon being read, proved to be an amendment to the proposed rule providing that in case any delegation objected to the announcement of a vote by the chairman from his state, the delegation should be polled and each man allowed to vote according to his individual preferences. This was, in other words, an attempt to abrogate the so-called unit rule in New York, and thwart the effort which had been supposed to have been settled yesterday to give Gov. Cleveland seventy-two solid votes from the Empire State.

The first to respond to the resolution was John R. Fellows, of New York city, who came from the same congressional district with John Kelly, and who is as ardent a supporter of Cleveland as Kelly is an opponent. Fellows is an admirable speaker, and his remarks were both heard and listened to with great interest and attention. His argument was that this convention had no right to interfere in the manner in which the vote of New York state should be cast. New York, he said, had from time immemorial voted as a unit in the Democratic national conventions. They had so been instructed at Saratoga, when they were sent to the present convention. They were willing, and had by formal vote, declared their intention to announce how the result was secured, stating that if seventy-two votes were given for such and such a question it was given under the unite rule a majority of the delegation (giving the number) favoring the proposition and the minority (also giving the number) opposing it. In this way he claimed each delegate was allowed to have his preference go before the committe while at the same time the solid vote of the state was given in accordance with the wishes of the majority.

Grady arose to reply and as he did so Tammany greeted him with its favorite yell of "Hi-yi-yi." I heard that yell in Chicago for the first time in 1866, at the convention which nominated McClelland. Tammany was here in force as it is at all national conventions, and the "Hi-yi-yi" was the war cry which repeatedly resounded through the wigwam. There were loud cries of "platform" as Grady arose, but he mounted his chair instead and proceeded to make what was, perhaps, an effective and an eloquent speech, but not in a tone of voice sufficiently audible to be effective beyond a limited circle. He was repeatedly applauded by the spectators, as also had been Mr. Fellows, but the delegates themselves were quiet listeners without manifesting their disapproval or dissent.

During the progress of the debate the chair announced that the convention must keep better order or the speakers could not be heard. Some one suggested to the chair that the convention was keeping excellent order, which was true, but it was the audience which was the disturbing element. The chair corrected himself and said he intended his remarks for the audience and not for the convention. It was a little significant that during Mr. Fellews' speech the chair broke down beneath his weight and he was obliged to replace it. The same mishap befell Mr. Grady, so that honors were easy in that respect, at least.

As Grady took his seat half a dozen delegates struggled to their feet and pointed their fingers at the chair, hoping to gain recognition, but Doolittle, of Wisconsin, apparently had the largest finger and secured the attention of Gov. Hubbard. Doolittle rather likes to hear himself talk, and has had a lingering hope that he would be elected permanent chairman of the convention. He evidently took this opportunity to show the convention that he had a pretty good voice and could make himself heard if it should see fit to put him on the platform. He favored the unit rule opposing Grady's amendment.

Power, of Michigan, was anxious to squelch things by delegating the whole matter to the committee on rules when one should be appointed. But he was somewhat nonplussed by the information from the chair that there was no provision for the appointment of such a committee.

Cochran, of New York, was the next orator, and in reply to the point made by Fellows that the resolution ordering the unit rule was passed at Saratoga, without a dissenting vote, he rather gave himself away by stating that the reason they didn't object was because they thought a majority of the delegation would be on the other side.

Several other speeches were made but nothing that attracted any special attention until Carter Harrison, "the best mayor" and Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, mounted the chair and was almost knocked off of it by the chairman of the convention who asked him to state his name so that the reporters of the convention and audience might know who the humble c it zen was that was appearing so conspicuously before them. Carter rather favored Grady, but he didn't get over being asked to introduce himself to the audience. He consoled Grady by telling him that upon every thing else that came up before the convention he expected to vote against him.

JOHN KELLY.

The next notable scene was when John Kelly arose and for the first time the larger portion of the audience knew that he was present. The applause which greeted him was immense and there were repeated and continuous cries of "platform," interspersed with the favorite "Hi-yi-yi" with which the braves are wont to greet their chieftain. The only way order was restored with out Mr. Kelly's coming to the platform was when the chair announced that under the rules no delegate could speak from any other place than his seat unless especially invited to do so by the convention.

Though Mr. Kelly is a very good speaker he failed to make himself heard, and the only especial point I could catch was that New York state had sixty-eight Republican counties and ten Democratic, and the Democratic counties were opposed to the unit rule. It was simply the sight of him which brought out the applause and not what he said, for while the delegates may have heard his speech the reporters save the short hand men who stood at his elbow, and the audience did not, but the Tammany "Hi-yi-yi" was extened to him just as though the braves were drinking every word he uttered.

The second speech of Mr. Fellows, which followed Kelly's, was *the* speech of the day. It was eloquent, forcible and keen. When with mock gravity he said that Mr. Kelly and himself were in tender sympathy, and that he had bright hopes for the future when he heard such eloquent denunciations of machine politics from the lips of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Grady, he brought down the house, the delegates this time joining in the laughter and applause.

As the debate had now lasted about two hours the delegates and audience were both becoming restive, and the audience, which appeared to be running things, made the air blue with shouts of "Question!" "Question!" In the midst of the confusion E. A. Burke, of Louisiana, moved the previous question. A large number of delegates were standing on their feet and a still larger number were talking to each other, while half a dozen or more were shouting "Mr. Chairman," Mr. Grady and Mr. Cochran, of New York, being conspicuous among that number.

"The previous question is moved and seconded and is not debatable, and I will not recognize any gentleman until the convention has decided that question," shouted the chairman in stentorian tones. Following this ruling he said, "All those in favor of the gentlemen from Louisiana ordering the previous question, say aye." There was a light vote and the negative was quickly called but feebly responded to, and the chair declared the previous question ordered. The confusion was so great and the motion was put so quickly that not one half of the convention voted and a good deal less number knew what had been voted upon.

AN OUTBURST.

At this time there was a great outburst of applause without any apparent cause and looking hastily about for the cause I saw an apparently old man, with hair and beard so grey as to be nearly white, commanding the attention of the chairman. He was above the average height and had a massive frame and was dressed in a plain business suit closely resembling in color his hair and beard. One eye seemed partly closed and his face was somewhat pallid. He had simply risen in his seat and had not spoken when the applause burst forth. The short-hand reporter hurried to his elbow that might catch his words and the chair recognized him though the previous question having been ordered, debate was out of order. I used to be familiar with that face, but twenty years have elapsed since I have chanced to see Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, and to have met him on the street, I would not have recognized him. He is vigorous, but twenty years have wrought great changes in his appearance, and the marks of age have obliterated the Thurman that I was wont to see on the Ohio stump in my younger days. The reception which is accorded this veteran reminds me of that accorded to Garfield in 1880, whose appearance on the most trivial question was the signal of applause. Mr. Thurman, like the great majority of the crowd, was not aware that the previous question had been put and ordered, and upon being informed of the fact, he quietly took his seat and the short hand man retired without the record of a speech.

Senator Thurman's rising after the applause extended him had subdued, really quieted the convention, but as he took his seat the hubbub began again. Powers, of Michigan, was shaking a long, boney finger at the chair. A California delegate who occupied a front seat, raised a point of order, only to hear the chair shout, "I overrule that point of order from the gentleman from California."

Cochran, of New York, left his seat in about the middle of the convention and moved up the aisle gesticulating for a hearing while Grady, about twenty-feet in his rear, shouted, "as the mover of the amendment I claim the right to close the debate."

CALLING THE ROLL.

The chair hammered with his gavel and was finally able to explain that "the debate was closed" when the previous question was ordered and Mr. Grady took his seat.

The Grady amendment was then read, which in effect made every delegation a go-as-you-please, individual affair, no matter whether instructed by their state to vote as a unit or not. There was a hasty hustling about for tally sheets, as "Alabama" rang out in mighty tones from a reading clerk who was so small in staure that I wondered where he kept so much sound bottled up to use as occasion required.

"Alabama fifteen a ye," shouted the chairman of the delegation from that state, and and the "hi-yi-yi," responded its approval. "Alabama fifteen aye" repeated the clerk in stentorian tones and Tammany shouted again. "Five no," said the chairman and "five no" repeated the clerk, and Alabama went down on the record fifteen for Tammany and five against.

"Arkansas fourteen no," (unanimous vote) next rang out, and this time the other fellows cheered.

"California sixteen aye," was the signal for the Tammany war cry.

"Illinois twenty-two aye and twenty-two no," was greeted with cries of "oh, oh," it being apparent that Illinois didn't know but vice presidential lightning might strike in these parts if nothing else and it was best to sit on the fence.

"Indiana 30 aye" was given a whooper up, and some people wondered whether the McDonald crowd were not jeopardizing the second place by trying to kill Cleveland off and get the first place.

Minnesota sensibly responded "14 no," and was given a cheer for her solidity.

NEW YORK.

When New York was reached, "Pass New York" was shouted from the audience seats and galleries by the Tammanyites, and "passed" it was for the present.

When the roll call had been completed "New York!" rang out the little fellow on the platform who emits a volcano of sound when he opens his mouth. Dan. Manning, of Albany, was on his feet in the aisle to respond. He said:

"As chairman of the delegation from New York and under instructions of the convention at Saratoga to vote as a unit, New York votes 72 no. The result was arrived at by a vote of 48 yes to 24 no."

"New York votes——" began the clerk, and turning to the chair added: "How shall I announce it?"

"I demand that the delegation be polled," yelled Grady from the top of a chair.

"I want to know how my vote is recorded," shrieked Cochran, advancing up the aisle in an excited manner. "The announcement of the chairman shows that there are only 48 ayes in the delegation. I vote no!"

The chair declared that the question was not a parliamentary one, but was the very thing they were voting on, and hence the convention must decide it. Half a dozen delegates shouted "Mr. Chairman!" and apparently to end it the clerk announced in a clear and measured tone: "New York votes 72 no."

And the fight was over and Tammany was underneath. In a few minutes the total record was announced: yeas, 332; nays, 463; and a round of cheers went up while the "hi yi-yi" fellows were no longer to be heard in the lead with their war cry but had urgent business "to go out and see a man."

The rest of the proceedings interested them no more. It was 4 p. m. and the debate had lasted between two and three hours. The audience began to leave *en masse*, and a good many delegates followed suite, there being nothing to do but call the states for members of the respective committees.

In the midst of the call of states for this purpose someone moved that *when* the convention adjourn it be until 11 a. m. to-morrow. The chair put the question very explicitly explaining, "this is not a motion to adjourn but that *when* we adjourn." No sooner had the motion passed than the band struck up a lively air and the delegates began filling out; the chair shouted "the convention has not adjourned?" and a messenger ran over to pull the coat-tail of the band, which stopped so suddenly when informed of its mistake that it seemed like an attempt to execute the song, "Saw my leg off *short*."

A few minutes later a motion to adjourn was made and the chair responded "a motion to adjourn is always in order and never more so than now." This time the band proposed to keep on the safe side and maintained silence.

TAMMANY CHARACTERISTICS.

Tammany is a belligerent organization and wears a kind of a tread-on my-coat-tail air. I was reminded when viewing the scene today and listening to that yell, of the convention in Chicago twenty years ago the present summer. The citizens had built a huge wigwam for the convention, and as it was built for the occasion it was necessarily somewhat crude. A large portion of the space outside of the seats allotted to delegates, officers of the convention and reporters was in the shape of large pens without seats, they being inclined planes with a tight fence about four feet high to keep the occupants separate from the delegates. The Tammany crowd were packed a good deal like sardines in these pens. Harris, a delegate from Maryland, of the Vallandigham school, and doubtless somewhat stimulated by Vallandigham's presence, made a violent speech, and just as he was about to take his seat a delegate shouted "You're a liar!" Quicker than I can write it Harris struck from the shoulder and his accuser rolled off his chair to the floor. In an instant all was confusion. Those were times when fighting meant bloodshed, or at least was liable to, and if another blow had been struck a general scrimmage would have ensued. I do not believe the man had scarcely reached the floor before a hundred Tammany legs were swung over that fence with a view of having the rest of the body follow suit and join in the fight. A single extra blow would have precipitated matters, and that row of Tammany legs swung over the fence ready to join in the festivities of the occasion was a curious sight. Tammany has been getting one leg over the fence over since that occasion. It swung its leg over the fence to-day, but it was glad to get it back to avoid its being cut off.

HOW IT IS INTERPRETED.

The vote on the unit question in the convention to-day is interpreted as being a great victory for Cleveland. It was as much to force a show of strength as anything else that Tammany made the fight, but the result was not what they anticipated. The Cleveland men to-night are claiming they can poll as many votes on the first ballot as they polled for the unit rule. They concede that some of that vote will not be cast for Cleveland, but they claim they can secure enough from the other side to even things up. It would require 71 votes more to nominate, and the Cleveland men claim they will complete the number without difficulty when they once get started. The Tammany crowd are still fighting, but they are sore and disappointed and fall back on the assertion that Cleveland cannot carry New York.

THE PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions met in the evening at the Iroquois club rooms and discussed the different prospective planks of the platform, until away after midnight. The tariff question was the most absorbing one of course, and a majority of the committee seemed inclined to favor a tariff for revenue, while a large minority stoutly opposed any broad free trade utterance. Nothing is yet definitely settled as to this matter. Another resolution to which much time was devoted was one prohibiting foreign corporations from taking up public lands through individuals or otherwise. The sentiment of the committee was favorable to the resolution. Shortly before midnight Ben. Butler put in an appearance and exerted his influence towards securing the insertion of a labor plank.

IT DIDN'T HAPPEN.

There was some hitch in the programme relative to the proposed call of the Minnesota delegation upon John Kelly this morning. To tell the truth I guess there was a little headache about. You know convention life is not a happy lot. Shelly says it isn't and I think he knows. I was on deck at sharp nine to join the gang but a look at the stairway and the irrepressible conflict of the coming and going masses was enough, and none had the temerity to tackle the job—especially in view of the headache. Now that John is a fallen chieftain it will probably be indefinitely postponed without leave to sit again.

LABORING TO CONVERT.

The solid vote of Minnesota against Tammany seems to have agitated the sachems a little and they sent Ex-Clerk Gumbleton and Mr. Reed down to Minnesota headquarters to-night to see about it. They made their argument, which is the same that has been constantly heard relative to vetoing the five cent elevated fare bill and the bill reducing the hours of labor of street car conductors. Lieut. Gov. Hill and Attorney General O'Brien were called in and made some telling points. They said the street car men were paid by the hour and not by the day. If they wanted to work less hours they could do so for less pay, or be paid for the time they did work.

Mr. Doran said to me to-night that the visit was a great mistake on the part of the Tammanyites, for their assertions were so quickly disproved that it made the Minnesota delegation look with great distrust upon all they have heard for the past few days.

VILAS FOR CHAIRMAN.

At the meeting of the national committee in Washington in February Mr. P. H. Kelly told me he was endeavoring to have Col. Vilas, of Wisconsin made chairman of the national convention. This movement which Mr. Kelly inaugurated, has borne fruit and to-night the committee on permanent organization met and by a vote of twenty-five to eight, Col. Vilas was selected.

THE GLOBE REGISTER.

The GLOBE register at the Minnesota headquarters is almost as popular as it was at the Republican headquarters last month. In fact, the GLOBE register will hereafter become a feature of national conventions and will ultimately be incorporated into the official proceedings. I presented the other GLOBE register to the Historical society and Fletcher Williams has hung it with Little Crow's scalp as an emblem for future and unborn generations to look at. I calculate on taking this register down to the next centennial in 1976, to show the style of penmanship in vogue in the early days of the Repubtic. The following is a complete record of the names entered up to midnight to-night.

B. S. Cook, Owatonna.
John Shea, Owatonna.
W. H. Shelly, St. Paul.
W. M. Cambell, Litchfield.
H. W. Lamberton, Winona.
Harry M. Lamberton, Winona.
C. H. Perry, Winona.
M. V. Kellar, Albert Lea.
D. Blakeley, Minneapolis.
J. H. Mohler, St. Paul.
E. W. Durant, Stillwater.
W. J. Whipple, Winona.
H. P. McIntyre, Red Wing.
W. F. Markoe, St. Paul.
J. M. Spicer, Willmar.
Frank R. Monissy, St. Paul.
Geo. M. Gettman, Morris.
Chas. P. McGinnis, Morris.
Dr. A. Guernon, Little Falls,
Dr. Thos. E. Heenan, Morris.
[illegible] Little, Minneapolis.
J. C. Pierce, Red Wing.
O. M. Hall, Red Wing.
H. R. Wells, Preston.
Henry Peohler, Preston.
M. Doran, LeSueur.
John F. Meagher, Mankato.
A. G. Perkins, Pine City.
A. A. Ames, Minneapolis.
M. Hoy, Minneapolis.
Sheriff Frost, Anoka.
James King, St. Paul.
Robert A. Smith, St. Paul.
Wm. P. Murray, St. Paul.
Howell W. Young, Minneapolis.
Ansel Oppenheim, St. Paul
G. Johnson, Minneapolis.
S. S. Eaton, St. Paul.
John C. Wise, Mankato.
James Smith, jr., St. Paul.
James C. McCarthy, St. Paul.
C. W. Griggs, St. Paul.
R. B. Gelatt, Minneapolis.
P. H. Kelly, St. Paul,
A. Burmann, Rochester.
Geo. M. Fish, Jr., Anoka.
Geo. B. Hall, Minneapolis.
August T. Ellerson, Albert Lea.
C. F. McDonald, St. Cloud.
F. R. O'Connor, St. Paul.
Winthrop Young, Minneapolis.
Geo. G. Jacoby, Minneapolis.
P. R. L. Hardenberg, St. Paul.
R. A. Jones, Minneapolis.
Daniel W Maratta, Dakota.
E. C. Rankhite, Waseca.
J. C. McCarthy, St. Paul.
Dr. J. Craft, Worthington.
F. A. Johnson, Winona.
James J. Hill, St. Paul.
J. J. Thornton, St. James.
John Franck, St Paul.
Wm. Foulkes, St. Paul.
E. R. Johnson, St. Paul.
R. O. Strong, St. Paul.
Edwin M. Wright, Fergus Falls.
J. W. Booth, Rochester.
John G. Moon, Minneapolis.
M. A. Brunswick, Rochester.
D. A. Robertson, St. Paul.
Geo. F. Faber, Chaska.
Cornelius Casey, St. Paul.
C. McKenna, Waseca.
Tom Burke, Stillwater.
J. N. Frost, St. Paul.
P. Connolly, St. Paul.
Thos. Kennally, St. Paul.
Jno. Dolan, St. Paul.
J. A. Campbell, Litchfield.
J. R. Burdick, Minneapolis.
Elmer E. Adams, Fergus Falls.
G. Woodruff, Rochester.
J. D. Markham, Rush City.
Edwin M. Wright, Fergus Falls.
C. M. Foote, Minneapolis.
Wm. G. Robertson, St. Paul.
F. C. Geary, St. Paul.
R. L. Gorman, St. Paul.
H. M. Young, Minneapolis.
D. R. Lehmicke, Stillwater.
John Clark, St. Paul.
J. T. Oliver, St. Paul.
James Nugent, St. Paul.
John J. O'Connor, St. Paul.
B. W. Armstrong, St. Paul,
Osseon R. Strong, St. Paul.
James P. Murmane, St. Paul.
J. C. Harrigan, St. Paul.
L. Laflin, St. Paul.
H. F. Brown, Minneapolis.
John Ludwig, Winona.
E. V. Bogart, Winona.
H. Schusten, Rochester.
S. A. Hitten, Rochester.
Dan Chisholm, Rochester.
Jim Beardsley, Rochester.
Moses Kinselman, Ambery.
Geo. Hinds, Shakopee.
A. S. Sackett, Rochester.
John Chinn, St. Paul.
T. E. Byrnes, Minneapolis.
Baldwin Brown, Minneapolis.
J. W. Henien, Minneapolis.
C. E. Bosse, Shakopee.
R. B. Langdon, Minneapolis.
Jay LaDue, Rochester.
Nathan Butler, Barnesville.
W. L. Breckenridge, Rochester.
T. E. Bowen, Sleepy Eye.
G. Baxter, Faribault.
W. B. Slocum, Rose Creek.
F. L. Randall, New Ulm.
W. W. Mayo, Rochester.
F. G. Salisbury, Minneapolis.
John Leonard, St. Peter.
P. J. Egan, St. Peter.
Neil Conklin, St. Peter.
E. G. Pope, New Ulm.
N. W. Kittson, St. Paul.
A. M. Tucker, Stearns county.
Andrew Rinker, Minneapolis.
S. W. Emery, Lake City.
John W. McCarthy, Stillwater.
James Mathews, Stillwater.
Thos. Riley, Austin.
David B. Johnson, Minneapolis.
Wm. L. McElroy, Dakota.
J. F. Taake, Red Wing.
E. L. Baker, Red Wing.
A. E. Samuel, Rochester.
Henry Hand, Rochester.
John Anderson, Albert Lea.
Millie Campbell, Litchfield.
Harry Knight, Minneapolis.
Stephen C. Cook, St. Paul.
E. A. Whitaker, St. Paul.
Jame; N. Castle, Stillwater.
Eugene M. Willson, Minneapolis.

CHIT CHAT.

The other Minnesota papers are taking advantage of the GLOBE register to enable them to tell who is in the city.

There are signs up in the hotels of tickets for sale, but I couldn't see a colored delegate in the convention to-day.

Hon. R. B. Langdon, of Minneapolis, came in this morning and asked for the GLOBE register the first thing. He says they propose to warm Gilfillan up during the canvass. That is a bigger contract than he dreams of.

Barnum had one more platform ticket printed as soon as he found Mr. Langdon was in town.

It is safe to say that Minnesota people have fared better on the ticket question than any others. Tickets are terribly scarce but somehow they would come around to crawl into Pat Kelly's pocket and he couldn't be so cruel as as to refuse them admittance. It was kind of phenomenal or magnetic as it were. In fact I think he carried a magnet wherever the ticket committee met.

It will be surprising if the committee on platform is ready to report at the morning session. If not they will delay the convention work.

The general feeling is that the convention will conclude Thursday. They want to avoid unlucky Friday and leave Blaine a monopoly of that.

Eugene Wilson, of Minneapolis, and J. N. Castle, of Stillwater, were the last to put their names on the GLOBE register to-night.

There were ten thousand people in and about the Palmer house from 7 to 10, p. m., to-night. I got caught in a Ben Butler side walk boom, and I feel as though I had been run through a cyclone and threshed by lightning.

There was quite a vigorous effort to-night to boom Thurman. His friends regard the convention applause to-day with a sort of superstitious hopefulness. They say it was just the way Garfield was greeted and both are from Ohio. What *would* we do without Ohio?

It is lucky that there is so large an attendance of the St. Paul police force. It has a tendency to keep the delegation on its good behaviour. There is no knowing what it would do if turned loose.

The crop of people this year would seem to be large enough to elect half a dozen Democratic presidents.

While I have my doubts relative to the strength of Cleveland, if the state of New York wants him the convention ought to accord it. The boy at the wood chuck hole *must* have meat. The Democrats *must* carry New York. Hence they should be given the man of their choice and shoulder the responsibility.

As "all the other places" in Chicago have shut up it occurs to me that this may be a hint for me to follow their example. So here goes. I'm shut. H. P. H.

From A Staff Correspondent.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 8.—The visitor to the Democratic convention who was present at the Republican gathering of a month ago, will notice many differences, not only in the two bodies, but in almost every detail connected with the building. The routine business, the class of attendants and in many other directions. These differences are suggestive of the dissimilarity of the two parties. In the Republican gathering there was the looseness of the party in the ordering and the control of things. The doorkeepers, filled with the inspirations of that holy higher law which makes a Republican independent of everything save his own convictions, let in everybody that came along or refused everybody admittance, as the spirit seized them. People who tried to enter one door were generally sent to another. There was nowhere order, regularity or a result of a capable management. Within the arrangement of things was but little better. The press was in a pen, not the pen which in proper hands is "mightier than the sword," but an enclosure in which animals are herded and where they bellow, stamp and gore each other, or which grunt root, squeal in shrill anger and run over each other without the slightest regard for mutual comfort and right. In the late convention there were a lot of cheap tables collected and which were seized upon by the first and strongest comer. The newspaper men were jammed together like swine in a cattle car. All the Republican loafers came in the press area to lounge, chew tobacco, hold interviews with friends, to occupy reportorial chairs and to fill the aisles to the exclusion of the legitimate occupants. All of those things were of the same nature as the Republican administration of the government. It was the *laissez aller* of the party in possession of power, everything for the Republicans and nothing for anybody else. The people were and are being overridden just as they were in the convention. By some species of divine right everybody is being sat upon, incommoded, imposed upon by the party just as they were at the June convention.

Now we have a Democratic phase of nomination. The place of the speaker is so arranged that it has one-half of the audience to the right and the other to the left. In the other convention it was situated so that the delegates and the few insiders had all the benefits of hearing and seeing, while the great body of the people present were given no opportunity of sharing in the proceedings. This is strictly in accord with the Republican method of running a convention and a government. The press seats are now close to the platform, are raised so that one row overlooks that which is before it, and the seats are numbered, so that when a legitimate newspaper representative enters he finds his seat without difficulty, and on leaving it for a moment has no fear of finding a delegate occupying it when he returns, as was the case in the June convention. It is not a principle in Democracy that simply being a Democrat confers the right to be as big a nuisance as may be thought desirable. In fine, like the Democracy, the press seats are admirably arranged, orderly, free from impertinent intrusion and adapted to exactly fill the end for which they were designed.

There was also a characteristic difference in the audience. There was a fine attendance to-day. There was no jamming, no rush, no overcrowding. The entrances were so arranged that the people came in early and found their seats without trouble. The great spaces were filled by the visiting masses as quietly and easily as the falling snow covers the ground and levels up the hollows. It was an audience of ladies and gentlemen. It was packed by the public and not by cliques. It was an assembly that came to see the representatives of a great party and not a horde of partisans that filled the seats to act as a claque for this or that candidate. Here again is another notable difference in the two conventions. In the entering of the delegates there was yet another variation. The Republican states came in solid columns, each marching by itself so as to exhibit its strength and receive the inspection and applause of the spectators. It was something like the grand entree of a circus, in which each of the wonders and curiosities is introduced by itself so as to command full attention. Not so with the Democrats to-day. They trickled in gently, but one or two of the delegations being on dress parade. The seats were filled so gradually, and so quietly that the spectator only saw the final result and not the processes of its occurrence. And yet another point of dissimilarity is to be noted. The heads of the delegations as they filled the square and before the chairman's desk showed brains, dignity and gravity. The sea of white faces was that of men of earnest looks who watched the proceedings with close interest and who did not in the least seem pervaded by the restlessness, the uneasiness, the peristaltic wrigglings of their predecessors in the same seats.

A finer body of men in appearance was never gathered in convention since the days in which assembled the Roman senate. It was cosmopolitan in its superficial appearance. There were strong, robust men from the west, the delicate, tall, lithe figures of the southerners, the well arranged toilet and finished faces of the larger cities, and the comfortable but not always fashionable make up from the interior districts. In brief there can scarcely be imagined a greater contrast than that furnished by the two conventions, and in all essential respects the advantage of the contrast is in favor of the convention now in session. No Democrat who is present fails to be proud of the gathering, its evidence of intelligence, its seriousness and its devotion to the work before it. A distinguished man in their presence was noted by the crowd and the delegates, and generally there was a welcome. Thurman, in a gray suit, harmonizing with his long gray beard, hair and features, and looking like a patriarchial youth or a stalwart man masquerading in the earlier grays of old age—was received warmly. Hendricks received recognition from his Indiana friends and other admirers. Kelly was greeted with considerable warmth when he appeared, but not to the extent that notified the majority of the people present of his arrival. Unlike the Republican convention the present convention is so favored with men of brain and preeminence that the entrance of the one fails to arouse the enthusiasm which was shown by the other convention when they entered a man who had risen to the dignity of a governor or a member of congress.

Hon. W. H. Barnum, who called the convention to order, is a fairly rounded man of half a centuary or so as to years. With his closely trimmed gray beard and his thin grey hair combed forward above his eyes he presented the appearance of a fairly flourishing storekeeper in some village of Vermont. He is round, placid, with gold-rimmed eyeglasses covering keen dark eyes, and a black frock coat that fitted him as illy as if made by a blacksmith. He introduced the Rev. D. C. Marquis, who very handsomely and clearly explained the situation to Providence in a clear well-cared-for voice, and asked that heaven would accord its most benignant smile to the body in session. It was a somewhat long, and to many, a tedious session, the opening one, but it, among the knowing ones, seems to be preliminary maneuvers of the coming battle. The opposing forces were apparently marching hither and thither, up hill and down again without apparent purpose, and to the confusion of those unused to war aud not understanding what is meant by the pregnant phrase "maneuvering for position." There were marches and counter-marches, much dust and a good deal of shouting and cheering, with now and then clamor of discontent, all punctuated at intervals with the well-known slogan, the "hi, yi, yi," of the Tammany columns, as they marched and took up their position in line of battle.

The anti-Cleveland forces were out maneuvered; the Clevelanders gained the position they sought for and then the columns went into camp sleeping on their arms and ready for the battle which will begin to-mor-

Continued on Fourth Page.

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BASE BALL.

BASE BALL! BAY CITY vs. SAINT PAUL! AT THE SEVENTH ST. PARK. JULY 8th, 9th and 10th! Game called at 4 p. m.

BLAINE'S KNABE PIANO.

See extract from American Art Journal, on 8th page of this paper and call on NATHAN FORD 96 East Third street, St. Paul.

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"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such.

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible.

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else.

"The remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers.

Religious and secular, is

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"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

DID SHE DIE ?

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"The doctors doing her no good;"

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"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

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None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.