ALMOST A RIOT.

Continued From First Page.

legiance of his devoted followers, honored and respected by all honest and loyal men,

THE GREATEST LIVING AMERICAN,

and the worthy object of our undying love. But the Republican party is not left without great men to place upon its ticket. We have that honest, able and experienced financier, statesman and senator from Ohio, and his no less distinguished colleague from Iowa. Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin present to us gallant soldiers, while New York, New Jersey, Kansas, Connecticut and other states offer worthy and favorite sons. From this splendid galaxy of political store we cannot choose amiss. The Republican party points with pride to the great achievements of its past, and offers as an earnest of its future faithfulness an unbroken record of services performed for freedom, union and national prosperity. It is pre-eminently the party of protection. It was born of the irrepressible desire to protect the slave from the lash of the master and to save our civilization from the blighting curse of its crime against humanity. It performed

THE SACRED MISSION

of protecting the republic from secession and disunion; and in the later time it succeeded in protecting the credit and currency of the nation from repudiation and inflation. Its platform epitomized stands for the protection of popular government on the American continent; stands for the protection of all governmental and international rights from restriction or invasion; stands for the protection of the life, liberty and prosperity of the individual; stands for the protection of all the immunities and privileges of American citizenship; stands for the protection of the ballot box from the crimes of intimidation, robbery and substitution; stands for the protection of American commerce, American manufacture and American agriculture from destructive foreign competition; stands for the protection of home invention, home skill and home labor against the free trade heresies which would pauperize and degrade them all; stands for the protection of the people from the unjust and oppressive exaction and combination of aggregated capital and corporate power. Stands also for the protection of both capital and corporation from confiscation and mob violence. And, above all, stands for the protection of the sanctity and happiness of the American home. It welcomes to our shores the down-trodden and oppressed of every land, but it insists that the inestimable blessing of American citizenship, purchased with the priceless blood of our heroes and martyrs, shall be extended to those only who are in full sympathy and accord with the fundamental principles of our government, and who will loyally support the sacred provisions of the constitution of the United States. And it holds that congress has the power to save American civilization and morality from the

LEPROSY OF ASIATIC PAGANISM,

degradation and contagion. It maintains that the nation should extend the benefits of free government to all true lovers of liberty, but it demands that the law of the land shall be a shield to those only who obey it, and that for the anarchist, the communist and the criminal, American just has nothing to offer but the sword.

The reconstructed Democracy has now been in power nearly four years. Its administration has been most satisfactory to those who hold office under it. Its loyalty has received the approval of every enemy of the government. The courage of its foreign policy has amused the great powers, and pleased every coward. Its civil service has been so thoroughly reformed as to delight Mr. Higgins. Its justice to the disabled soldiers has won golden opinions from those who gave them their wounds. Its financial management has been safe because of its inability to destroy the resulting prosperity of Republican legislation. And its unparalleled

STRADDLE OF THE TARIFF

question has been a source of wonderment to "gods and men." It is strong in the imbecility of "innocuous desuetude," and deserved to live as a reminiscence of promises forgotten and pledges unredeemed.

There are those in this land who seem to believe that the mission of the Republican party is at an end. That the emancipation proclamation, Appomattox and the constitutional amendments are at once the monuments of its glory and the

GRAVESTONES OF ITS DEMISE.

But the work of the Republican party will never be done until every American citizen enters into his unquestioned inheritance of liberty, equal rights and justice; until representation in congress is based upon votes freely cast and fairly counted; until adequate provision has been made for the helplessness and old age of the disabled veterans and the widows and orphans of their dead comrades; until those policies of government which insure national and individual prosperity are firmly established, and until patriotism and loyalty are the only qualifications, except fitness, for official position in the service of the republic. There are those in the land who insist that the Republican party keeps alive the old-time sectional feeling, and that it refuses to let the

"DEAD PAST BURY ITS DEAD."

The Republican party longs and prays for the coming of the millennium of its hope when in spirit and in truth Mason and Dixon's line will be blotted out forever. When fraternal ties and common interests unite us all. When the whole people are found rejoicing together that the inherited institution of human slavery was destroyed by the justice of God. Glad together that the holy bonds of union could not be severed. Hopeful together for a magnificent national destiny. Loyal together to a common country and its unconquered flag. But, when that glad time comes, black and white must march side by side in the broad sunshine of safety, and lie down to peaceful slumber in the untroubled shadows of protected homes. The Republican party turns to the new South with wide-open arms. It offers loyal assistance in the development of its agriculture, the opening of its mines, the building up of its manufactories. It proposes to break down the

BARRIERS OF UNPLEASANT MEMORIES

with the hope of a new prosperity. The great distinctive issue of the present campaign is the issue of the tariff. To the support of a protective tariff there will rise up an overwhelming army of intelligent, thoughtful and practical men, and the East and the West, the North and the South will join hands together to forever exterminate in this republic the pernicious doctrine of free trade.

As we gather here we remember that other great convention held in this city in 1860. We remember how it was inspired with the wisdom and courage to select that great man of the people; that Moses who led us through the parted waters of the sea, past the wilderness of battle, over the Jordan of safety into the promised land. In 1884 we were driven back into the wilderness again. God give us the wisdom to

FIND ANOTHER MOSES

who can limit our wandering to four years instead of forty. The mighty past is with us here to-day. It fills us with that same spirit of freedom, patriotism and devotion which breathed into the common dust of ordinary humanity the sublime inspiration of heroic deeds. Let us read its lessons rightly and hold its precepts dear. When Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, lay upon his dying bed he requested that his heart should be taken from his inanimate body and borne by knightly hands to the Savior's sepulcher. After his death James, earl of Douglas, undertook the sacred mission, and with the heart incased in a golden casket set out upon his pilgrimage to the holy land. On their way thither himself and comrades were set upon by a host of Moorish warriors. Though they fought with all the valor of mortal man, they were borne backward by sheer force of numbers and their overthrow seemed certain, when Douglas, drawing from his bosom the priceless casket, cast it far out into the midst of the oncoming host and cried out: "Lead on, heart of Bruce, we follow thee." And the knights of Scotland, never defeated while following a Bruce, pushed forward and won the day. Let this convention find a Douglas for our Bruce. He will take the soul of our great leader into the golden casket of his love, and with it lead us on to certain and splendid victory.

Mr. Thurston's speech was delivered with a resonant voice, and could be heard all over the hall, and was continually interrupted by applause. His reference to Blaine's refusal to be nominated by the convention called forth cries of "No, no" all over the hall, but his declaration that the convention dare not commit the offense of going contrary to Blaine's express wish was wildly applauded. All through his references to Blaine were cheered, as were also his references to the other candidates, but much less enthusiastically.

The speaker's criticism of the Democratic administration for its sins of omission and commission was received with hearty laughter and generous applause. His peroration was delivered with telling effect, and earned for him great and tumultuous applause and cheers.

THE CHARTER OAK.

Michigan Presents a Gavel Made of the Wood of the Tree Under Which the G. O. P. Was Organized.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—At the conclusion Chairman Thurston's speech, Secretary Fessenden announced these further officers of the temporary organization: For temporary secretaries: Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan; Michael Griffin, of Wisconsin; William Ruell, of Tennessee. For assistant secretaries: Thomas J. Brogan, of Tennessee; Tams Bixby, of Minnesota; Henry M. Copes, of Arkansas; William Nelson, of New Jersey; A. W. Monroe, of Maryland; J. E. Wiley, of Texas; C. M. Shinno, of West Virginia, and John E. Miner, of Lousiana. For temporary reading clerks: Henry Ballard, of Vermont; Col. Clarkson Lake, of New York; Capt. David Lanning, of Ohio; James H. Stone, of Michigan, and George M. Brinkerhoff, of Illinois. Official stenographer, Gustavus P. English; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Fitzsimmons, of Chicago.

When the reading of this was concluded the irrepressible Roswell G Horr, of Michigan, bobbed up like a jack in the box, and shouted, 'Mr. Chairman!" But just at that moment the chairman pushed an electric button, the band struck up a medley of national airs and Mr. Horr slipped back into his seat with a

DEEP SIGH OF DISAPPROVAL.

The convention kept time with its feet to "Yankee Doodle," "Marching Through Georgia," finally bursting out into song, applauded in a kind of reverent manner when the strains of "America" broke upon the air, and grew vocal again when the national hymn gave way to "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Horr was then recognized, and ascending the platform said:

"I am requested by the delegation from my state to present to the temporary chairman of this convention for his use a

GAVEL MADE OF THE OAK

under which the Republican party was organized on the 6th day of July, 1854, in the village or city of Jackson in the state of Michigan. [Applause.] This gavel has on it copper, wool, wood, iron, salt [laughter], the five industries that the party now in power would ruin and abolish from the face of this country. We thought it was meet that this convention should commence early to pound the daylights out of that party, and therefore beg permission of the convention to present this gavel to the temporary chairman."

Chairman Thurston accepted the gavel with the remark that he would commence to pound the life out of the Democratic party with it. [Laughter and applause.]

TO NO PURPOSE.

Kansas Again Kicks Against the Election of Thurston, But Is Silenced.

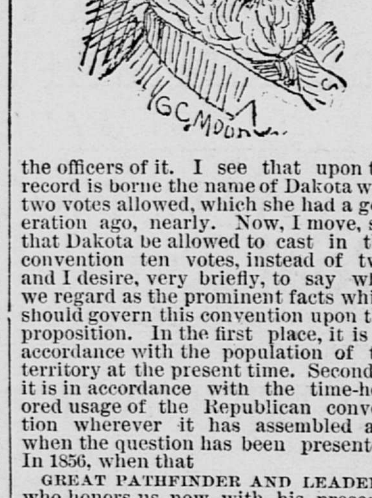
CHICAGO, June 19.—Root, of Arkansas, moved that the convention elect all the officers named by the national committee. The chair said that he understood that, Chairman Jones having recognized no objection to the nominations of the national committee, they had been accepted by the convention and are now the temporary officers of the body. Mr. Osborn, of Kansas, said that he was glad that this gave him the opportunity to again protest against the acceptance of the recommendation of the national committee without a vote. [Hisses.] He asked that the vote of Kansas be recorded for William Warner, of Missouri. Mr. Root said that his motion did not include the temporary chairman, who had, he fully understood, been duly elected. As the other officers, he now found, were included in the general acceptance of the committee's report, he withdrew his motion.

GIDEON'S GUFF.

Judge Moody, of Dakota, Taffies the Assembled Tribes and the Territory Is Allowed Ten Votes.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Judge Gideon L. Moody, of Dakota, at this point was recognized by the chair. He said: "I rise for the purpose of making a motion that will change somewhat the record already made by this convention, or by



the officers of it. I see that upon the record is borne the name of Dakota with two votes allowed, which she had a generation ago, nearly. Now, I move, sir, that Dakota be allowed to cast in this convention ten votes. Now, to that, and I desire, very briefly, to say what we regard as the precedent facts which should govern this convention upon this proposition. In the first place, it is in accordance with the population of the territory at the present time. Secondly, it is in accordance with the time-honored usage of the Republican convention wherever it has assembled and when the question has been presented. In 1856, when that

GREAT PATHFINDER AND LEADER

who honors us now with his presence [loud applause] was acknowledged as the leader of the party at the time, the territory of Kansas was given nine votes in this convention. In 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated in this city, Kansas and Nebraska were each given six votes in that convention. In 1868 again the convention had assembled in this great city, and that great man, great general and great statesman was first nominated, and Colorado was allowed at that time six votes in that convention. It is repeated again in 1876. Thus the precedents are all one way. Whenever the question has been presented the Republican party has dealt, not merely with liberality, but decent justice, except when the territories had been disrupted by the institution that was disrupted by the state. Now, Mr. Chairman, we ask this because the state of Dakota has been formed and has

KNOCKED AT THE DOOR

of the Union and the Republican party has done all in its power to constitute her a state in the Union. The Democratic party has opposed her, has driven her back every time she has applied for her admission. She has over and over again every time she has taken an advance, and we ask that the action of the Democratic party in excluding that territory and refusing to recognize others shall be rebuked, not only by the declaration of this great body, but also by its action in permitting us as the precedents have gone to cast the vote which, of right, they would be entitled to had justice ruled.

Chairman Thurston—I am directed by the national committee to announce that it has recommended that the Dakota delegation be allowed ten votes during the preliminary deliberations of this convention [applause,] and that Washington territory by the grace of the Democratic party be given six.

SYMPATHY FOR SHERIDAN.

The Convention Congratulates Little Phil on the Prospects of His Recovery.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A delegate from Pennsylvania moved that the rules of the last Republican convention be adopted until further action by the convention, and it was adopted.

Col. Hallowell, of Kansas, rising to present a resolution of sympathy with Gen. Sheridan, said: "I desire to offer a resolution of sympathy to Gen. Sheridan in his affliction, and I desire to move its adoption by the unanimous vote of the convention."

Some difficulty having been experienced in the identification of delegates who asked recognition by the chair when about to speak, Chairman Thurston requested all delegates on rising to speak to announce their names and states. The secretary then read Col. Hallowell's resolution, as follows:

The delegates to the Republican national convention, representing the surviving comrades of the distinguished soldier and general of the army, Phillip H. Sheridan, and representing also the living principles for which he so gallantly fought and triumphed during the great era of the war, send him their sincere congratulations on the prospect of his recovery, and hope that his life may be preserved for many years.

On the conclusion of the reading of the resolution the delegates and the audience emitted a hearty cheer. The chair put the question to the convention, requiring a rising vote. The delegates rose to a man, when some enthusiastic individual shouted "Everybody up," upon which the whole audience rose, and with tremendous cheers indorsed the resolution of sympathy to the heroic soldier.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

It Is Waved Amid Cheers in Discussing a Trifling Request of Battle-Scarred Veterans.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—When the applause following the adoption of the Sheridan resolution had subsided, Delegate Lewis, of Kentucky, rose and said:

At the request of a number of old Union soldiers I desire to read for the consideration of the convention a petition handed in by them, asking this convention to assign a certain number of seats to these old defenders of the government and the Union. [Cheers.] The clerk read the resolution, as follows: The undersigned committee, appointed by their comrades, would respectfully represent that a large number of ex-Union soldiers are present in the city, but very few of whom have been able to procure tickets of admission to the convention. They feel the same keen interest in the welfare of their country as they did in the other days when

THEY PROVED THEIR LOYALTY

by their actions. On behalf of these battle-scarred veteans we ask, as a favor at your hands that 200 tickets of admission be granted to the Grand Army of the Republic for their use, to be distributed among the representatives of that organization by their committee appointed for that purpose. signed by E. Farley, Gen. E. H. Hopsten, H. Espen, M. Mandeling, H. H. Root, Oro Richardson, H. H. Hyde, L. E. Pond and others.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, offered an amendment to the motion adding the words "equally among the states and territories." [Applause.] Chairman Thurston said that under the rules which had been adopted the petition would go to the committee on resolutions without debate, unless it was desired to suspend the rules. Mr. Henderson moved that the rules be suspended and that the petition of these veterans be granted.

W. M. Taft, of South Carolina, said: "It seems to me that in view of the position taken by the Democratic party of this country, and in view of the many questions now before the people involving the interests of the old soldiers who marched up to the mouth of cannon during the war, that the Republican convention, representing the

LOYAL PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY,

ought to vote to suspend the rules and admit these men. Every soldier of this country is loyal to-day to the land. The country has one grand issue to-day, and that is the tariff, but there is another issue that will stare us in the face, and that is to protect the widows and orphans and the soldiers who lost their limbs in the service of this country. [Applause.] The Democratic party is upon record as against the soldier. It was against the soldier in 1861. It was against the soldier in 1865, and it is against the soldier to-day. I think that the debt of the Republican party to those who led us to victory under Grant and Sherman and Sheridan is not so small that it can be paid by mere resolutions of sympathy. If I had my way I would vote to admit not only hundreds, but thousands here. The Democratic convention of St. Louis let in 250, and let us be at least as

GENEROUS AS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

which was the enemy and opponent of the soldiers. I therefore move that the rules be suspended and that we vote on the resolution."

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, suggested the propriety of referring the resolution to the national committee with the direction that they distribute the tickets in accordance with the resolution. He asked unanimous consent that the order be made.

"I suggest to the gentleman from Ohio," said Mr. Henderson of Iowa, "that the amendment offered by me be considered a part of the resolution. Let it be understood it was accepted by the mover."

Mr. Thurston: "It is asked that the unanimous consent of the convention be given to the reference of the resolution, together with the amendment thereto, to the national committee with the request that its prayer be granted. Hearing no objection, the chair understands that unanimous consent is given and the resolution with the amendment is so referred."

SELECTED BY STATES.

Chairman and Committeemen Choses by Caucuses.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—George Davis, of Illinois, moved that the roll of states and territories be called, and that eac state and territory proceed to name its members of the committees on rules, resolutions, permanent organization, credentials and those to notify. This was agreed to, and the call was proceeded with. When Dakota was reached it was agreed, on motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Connecticut, to suspend the call and have the names of the committeemen handed up in writing by the chairmen of the several delegations.

The following is a list of the committees of the various states and territories as reported:

Alabama—Chairman, James Jackson; secretary, Alfred Boyd; organization, I. N. Carter; credentials, John W. Jones; resolutions, J. D. Hardy; national committee, William Youngblood.

Arkansas—Chairman, Powell Clayton; secretary, J. T. Penn; organization, D. W. Ellison; credentials, C. M. Barnes; resolutions, John A. Williams.

California—Chairman, Creed Haymond; secretary, Gen. De Golia; organization, J. F. Ellison; credentials, H. T. Gage; resolutions, M. M. Estee; member national committee, M. H. De Young.

Colorado—Chairman, Henry W. Wolcott; secretary, J. M. Henderson; organization, Irving Howbert; credentials, C. M. Donaldson; resolutions, William A. Hamill; member national committee, W. A. Hamill.

Connecticut—Chairman, Samuel Fessenden; secretary, Henry R. Parrott; organization, Samuel L. Warner; credentials, E. S. Day; resolutions, N. D. Sperry; member national committee, Samuel Fessenden.

Dakota—Chairman, C. C. Moody; secretary, J. M. Bailey, Jr.; committee on organization, T. A. Bogart; credentials, R. H. Sullivan; resolutions, H. C. Hansbrough; vice president, L. B. Richardson; committee to notify, G. W. Hopp.

Delaware—Chairman, Edward G. Bradford; secretary, Charles H. Maull; organization, Albert R. Connor; credentials, Henry C. McLear; resolutions, Charles H. Treat.

Georgia—Chairman, A. E. Buck; secretary, Robert F. Millner; organization, Col. John Heard; credentials, S. A. Darnell; resolution, C. W. Arnald.

Idaho—Chairman, George A. Black; secretary, Wyllis Sweet; committee on organization, Wyllis Sweet; committee on credentials, George A. Black; committee on resolutions, Wyllis Sweet; national committee, George L. Shoup; vice president not selected; committee to notify, George A. Black.

Illinois—Chairman, C. B. Farwell; secretary, C. E. Snively; organization, William L. Disston; credentials, C. J. Lindley; resolutions, C. B. Farwell; member national committee, George R. Davis.

Indiana—Chairman, Hon. R. W. Thompson; secretary, George B. Ceckrum; organization, W. L. Dunlap; credentials, A. K. Sills; resolutions, E. W. Halford; member national committee, John C. New.

Iowa—Chairman, Col. D. B. Henderson; secretary, J. D. Glass; committee on permanent organization, F. M. Drake; credentials, C. W. P. Hepburn; resolutions, George D. Perkins; member national committee, J. S. Clarkson.

Kansas—Chairman, Thomas A. Osborne; secretary, W. W. Scott; organization, J. C. Strong; resolutions, Albert Griffin; credentials, H. D. Barker; member national committee, Cyrus Leland, Jr.

Kentucky—Chairman, Augustus E. Willson; secretary, Charles M. Pendleton; organization, John Bennett; credentials, George W. Jolly; resolutions, Logan McKee; member national committee, W. C. Goodloe.

Louisiana—Chairman, William Pitt Kellogg; secretary, Thomas W. Wickham; organization, C. B. Darrall; credentials, A. H. Leonard; resolutions, H. C. Warmoth; member national committee, P. B. S. Pinchback.

Maine—Chairman, Hon. Charles A. Boutelle; secretary, Hon. B. B. Thatcher; organization, Hon. George A. Wilson; credentials, Frederick A. Powers; resolutions, Charles H. Prescott; member national committee, Hon. J. Manchester Haynes.

Maryland—Chairman, Adam E. King; secretary, L. E. P. Dennis; committee on organization, R. J. W. Gary; committee on credentials, W. S. Warburton; committee on resolutions, Benjamin H. Miller; national committee, James A. Gary; vice president, Walter B. Broods; committee to notify, William M. Marine.

Massachusetts—Chairman, Senator Dawes; secretary, William Cogswell; organization, W. A. Gill; credentials, Joseph M. Grove; resolutions, A. W. Beard; member national committee, Henry Hide.

Michigan—Chairman, R. G. How; secretary, N. Richardson; organization, G. W. K. Boles; credentials, T. B. Dunstan; resolutions, George Spalding; member national committee, John P. Sanborn.

Minnesota—Chairman, James O'Brien; secretary, Charles L. Lewis; organization, G. G. Hartley; credentials, H. J. Miller; resolutions, C. J. Edwards; member national committee, R. J. Evans.

Mississippi—Chairman, M. McGill; secretary, Judge Frazee; organization, Wesley Crayton; credentials, J. J. Spellman; resolutions, John R. Lynch; member national committee, James Hill.

Missouri—Chairman, Chauncey I. Filley; secretary, William T. Sullivan; organization, W. J. Jacobs; credentials, John Albus, Jr.; resolutions, William Warner; member national committee, Chauncey I. Filley.

Nebraska—Chairman, C. J. Green; secretary, E. H. Emiel; organization, G. W. Holsh; credentials, Aaron Wall; resolutions, Patrick Egan; member national committee, William Robertson.

Nevada—Chairman, Senator Jones; vice president, W. S. Sharon; committee on credentials, W. S. Sharon; organization, M. D. Foley; resolutions, Senator Stewart; committee to notify, E. E. Hamilton; national committee, Evan Williams.

New Hampshire—Chairman, J. H. Gallinger; secretary, A. F. Batchelder; organization, E. H. Gilman; credentials, Hiram A. Tuttle; resolutions, A. F. Batchelder.

New Jersey—Chairman, Gen. William J. Sewell; secretary, Richard T. Starr; organization, J. H. Brewer; credentials, Gen. John Runsey; resolutions, John W. Griggs; member national committee, C. A. Hobart.

New York—Chairman, Chauncey M. Depew; secretary, O. G. Warren; organization, George B. Sloan; credentials, J. B. Weber; resolutions, Frank Hiscock.

North Carolina—Chairman, J. J. Mott; secretary, J. C. Daney; organization, J. H. Williamson; credentials, D. L. Russell; resolutions, J. C. L. Harrison; member national committee, W. P. Canaday.

Ohio—Chairman, Gov. J. B. Foraker; secretary, Gen. A. S. Bushnell; organization, Hon. Charles Foster; credentials, Gen. W. H. Gibson; resolutions, Hon. William McKinley, Jr.; member national committee, Col. A. L. Conger.

Oregon—Chairman of delegation, J. W. Cusick; secretary, J. E. Bean; committee on organization, F. P. Mays; committee on resolutions, J. E. Bean; committee on credentials, Rufus Mallory; national committee, Jonathan Bourne; vice president, Z. F. Moody; committee to notify, F. P. Mays.

Pennsylvania—Chairman, M. S. Quay; secretary, C. Magee; organization, W. R. Leeds; credentials, H. H. Bingham; resolutions, P. P. Oliver.

Rhode Island—Chairman, Col. Fred L. Marcy; secretary, Col. Melville Bull; organization, George T. Cranston; credentials, Benjamin M. Bosworth; resolutions, Hon. Albert L. Sayles; member national committee, Gen. T. Chase.

South Carolina—Chairman, W. F. Myers; secretary, F. F. Oliver; organization, T. J. Tounsy; credentials, J. M. Freeman; resolutions, George E. Herriot; member national committee, E. M. Brayton.

Tennessee—Chairman, George Manney; secretary, J. F. Norris; organization, George W. Winsted; credentials, S. A. McElwee; resolutions, L. C. Houk.

Texas—Chairman, Hon. John B. Rector; secretary, E. H. Terrell; vice president, Webster Flanagan; national committee, N. W. Cuney; credentials, F. F. Campbell; organization, H. C. Ferguson; resolutions, R. B. Rentfro.

Utah—Chairman, Charles S. Varin; national committee, John R. McBride; remainder not named.

Vermont—Chairman, Redfield Proctor; organization, C. W. Reed; credentials, H. C. Ide; resolutions, Frank Plumley; member national committee, Geo. W. Hooker.

Virginia (Anti-Mahone)—Chairman, John S. Wise; secretary, Morgan Treat; organization, Gen. V. D. Groner; credentials, W. C. Pendleton; resolutions, D. F. Houston; member national committee, H. H. Riddleberger.

West Virginia—Chairman, W. P. Hubbard; secretary, Henry C. Flesher; organization, John Frew; credentials, John Cooker; resolutions, Col. Thos. B. Swann; member national committee, N. B. Scott.

Wisconsin—Chairman, John C. Spooner; secretary, George A. Knapp; organization, A. W. Sanborn; credentials, James O'Neill; resolutions, E. W. Carter; member national committee, H. C. Payne.

Montana—Chairman, George O. Eaton; secretary, T. C. Power; organization, T. C. Power; resolutions, T. C. Power; resolutions, George O. Eaton; member national committee, Charles S. Warren.

Washington Territory—Chairman, Edward Whitson; secretary, O. C. White; organization, E. B. Hyde; credentials, O. C. White; resolutions, W. J. Thompson; member national committee, Thomas H. Cavanaugh.

Wyoming—Chairman, F. E. Warren; secretary, C. D. Clark; organization, C. D. Clark; credentials, C. D. Clark; resolutions, F. E. Warren; committee to notify, nominee, C. D. Clark; member national committee, Joseph M. Carey; committee to notify the nominee, C. D. Clark.

NO TIME FOR RHETORIC.

Green, of Nebraska, Choked Off in the Middle of a Polished Peroration.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—When the last of the lists of committeemen had been handed in, Chairman Thurston said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I wish to make an announcement. There is present in this hall, as the guest of the Nebraska delegation, that eminent citizen, the first nominee of the Republican party for the office of president [applause], and I present to you the request of that delegation that its chairman be given an opportunity to present Gen. Fremont to the convention. [Loud applause.] Do I hear any objection? [Cries of "No, no."] If not, the chairman of the delegation from Nebraska will come forward to the platform and perform that pleasant duty. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen of the convention, I introduce to you Chairman Green of the Nebraska delegation. [Loud applause.] Mr. Green, who has the voice and manner of a tragedian, said:

Gentlemen of the convention: More than thirty years ago the pioneers of Republicanism, assembled at Philadelphia, declared their political creed and named their presidential candidates. Thus the freedom of home became the first battle-cry in that tremendous struggle in which

THE POWERS OF DARKNESS

were marshaled against the hosts of freemen for the mastery of this republic. Out of the chaos and conflict of that supreme controversy a new civilization has arisen from the ashes of the past, filling all the land with light and hope. Thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands, of those who mustered at the first roll call sleep in unremembered graves. In war and in peace, wherever duty called them, they bore the banner of the free and asked no other meed of praise except an emancipated land. There were leaders, too, great men, gifted to be so, who from the humble walks of life by great and glorious deeds

ACHIEVED IMMORTAL FAME.

The martyred Lincoln, from the richness of whose life we coin our highest aspirations; Grant, whose name is the most illustrious ever borne by living man [applause]; Logan, glorious in war, magnificent in peace, all sons of Illinois, are passed away. There were a few, a heroic few—" At this point the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Fremont" from the audience. He attempted to continue, as follows: "There were a few, a heroic few, who, ere the struggle of 1856 had been proclaimed—John Brown, whose death against a leaded sky fixed the star of hope and promised—" The speaker was again interrupted by cries of "Fremont," upon which Mr. Green said: "He has been steadfast in the faith, and I present him to you now. Gentlemen of the convention, John C. Fremont."

FREMONT'S CHARGE.

The Old Pathfinder, First Leader of the Party, Talks to the Convention.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The old veteran who, in 1858, first carried the Republican flag toward the White house, and heralded the triumph which came to Abraham Lincoln in 1860, stood up beside the chairman with a G. A. R. button in the lappel of his coat, and as his face appeared above the desk the audience and the convention alike greeted him with enthusiastic cheers. When the cheering subsided Chairman Thurston said: "Gentlemen of the convention, I introduce to you the old hero, patriot and statesman, Gen. John C. Fremont." [Cheers.] Gen. Fremont addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am unwilling to delay the business of the convention, and therefore I will occupy only a very few minutes of its time, but if I fail to respond to this splendid greeting I should feel that I carry an insensible clod and not a warm, sympathetic heart in my breast. I am sensibly

GRATEFUL FOR YOUR WELCOME.

I am happy and proud to receive here in this great national assembly the welcome given by my friends and companions of many years, by my party friends and by the men and the sons of the men with whom I had the conspicuous honor to be associated in our first opening campaign in 1856. [Cheers.] It rejoices me now to see the party moving firmly forward on its natural ground of advanced opinion and action. I am glad to see it looking upon American interest and American industries from an American standpoint. [Cheers.] The policy of the party has been a continuous one. Four years ago I was among the men who made the canvass of Michigan with Mr. Blaine. The same policy upon which the party stands to-day was then urged upon the warm-hearted and patriotic people of that state by him. If we had been successful in that election we should have a distinctively

AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.

I trust that this policy, erected as it is to the immediate interests of the people in their daily affairs will soon bring the party to charge itself with the solution of the questions of labor, which are now chief in importance to-day. [Cheers.] Success now will pave easily the way to important measures and be a continuance of power. This present election will carry to the successful party the political power of the great territories which are now awaiting admission. It is not too much to say that the conditions of the country justify the belief that the result of the election will be favorable conclusively to the Republican party. [Cheers.] Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention. I am glad to receive to-day this evidence of your regard. I am happy to know that it has resisted the tests of time, and that it has come down to me with all its old-time cordiality.

AGAIN THE UNDERGARMENT.

Fred Douglass, the Colored Orator, Waves It on High.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—There were cries for Fred Douglass, which finally swelled into such proportions that the colored orator could do no less than come to the front. He would have bowed his thanks and retired, but the audience insisted on a speech and he was introduced by the chairman, as follows: Gentlemen of the convention. I have the honor to present to you a man who needs no introduction. Our friend, Fred Douglass. [Cheers.] Mr. Douglass said:

Mr. President, I had the misfortune last night to speak to a vast audience in the armory a little below here, or above here, and broke my voice so that I feel wholly unable to address you any more than to express my thanks to you for the cordial welcome and the earnest call you have given me to this platform. I have only one word to say, and it is this, that I hope this convention will make such a record in its proceedings as to put it entirely out of the power of the leaders of the Democratic party and the leaders of the Mugwump party [Laughter] to say that they see no difference between the Republican, in respect to the class I represent, and the Democratic party. [Applause.] I have great respect for a certain quality that I have seen distinguished in the Democratic party. It is its

FIDELITY TO ITS FRIENDS

[laughter]; its faithfulness to those whom it has acknowledged as its masters for the last forty years. [Laughter and applause.] They were faithful—I mean the Democrats—were faithful to the slave-holding class during the existence of slavery. They were faithful before the war. They were faithful during the war. They gave them all the encouragement that they possibly could without drawing their own necks into the halter. [Laughter and applause.] They were faithful during the period of reconstruction. They have been faithful ever since. They are faithful to-day to the solid South. I believe that the Republican party will prove itself equally faithful to its friends [cries of "good, good,] and those friends of yours, sir, were men with black faces. [Cries of "that's right."] They were eyes to your blind; they were shelter to your shelterless sons when they escaped from the line of the rebels; they are faithful to-day, and when this republic was at its extremest need, when its fate seemed to tremble in the balances, the crowned heads and the enemies of Republican institutions were saying in Europe, "Aha, aha, this great Republican bubble is about to burst;" when your armies were melting away before the fire and pestilence of rebellion, you filed upon your friends, your black friends, whom you see in your star spangled banner, now glorious, was trailing in the dust

HEAVY WITH PATRIOT BLOOD,

you called upon the negro—yes, Abraham Lincoln called upon the negro [great applause] to reach forth his iron arm and clutch with his steel fingers your faltering banner. And they came, they came, 200,000 strong. [Loud cheers.] Let us remember those black men in the platform that you are about to promulgate. Let us remember those black men who are stripped of their constitutional right to vote. [Cheers.] In the grand standard-bearer which you will present to the country, leave these men no longer to walk to the ballot-box through blood, but extend over them the arm of this republic and make their pathway to the ballot-box as straight and smooth and as safe as any other citizen's. [Cheers.] Be not deterred from duty by the cry of "bloody shirt." [Cheers.]

LET THAT SHIRT BE WAVED

so long as blood shall be found upon it. [Cheers.] A government that can give liberty in its constitution ought to have power to protect liberty in its administration. [Cheers.] I will not take up your time. I have got my thought before you. I speak in behalf of the millions who are disfranchised to-day. [Cheers and cries of "go on, Douglas, Douglass".]

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION.

Chairman Thurston Precipitates a Vocal Riot Between the Mahone-Riddleberger Factions.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—As Douglass subsided there were loud cries of "Ingersoll" and "Bradley." The chair asked the pleasure of the convention, and the calls were repeated from all parts of the hall, ending in a yell for Gov. Foraker, of Ohio. Gov. Foraker rose in his place and was recognized by the chair. He said: "Many of the delegates about us here have made a request that the organization as returned to the chair be announced, in order that the convention may know whether it has been correctly reported."

Chairman Thurston—The chair is only waiting for the completion of the returns. [Cries of "Bradley, Bradley, Bradley."] Your secretary will now read the list of members of committees as forwarded by the several delegations. This reading is for verification and correction if necessary.

The secretary then read the names of the committeemen from the various states. When Virginia was reached on the credentials committee the secretary said: "Virginia. Two names are reported by contesting delegations."

By the time that the verification had been completed the

DELEGATES BEGAN TO GET HUNGRY,

and there were indications of a disposition to adjourn. But they suddenly ceased, when Chairman Thurston said: "There now remains the question as to what delegates from the state of Virginia shall be permitted to name the members of these several committees from that state. The chair will say that the national committee has placed upon the roll of delegates, as prima facie entitled to seats, the delegation at large headed by William Mahone. [Loud applause.] There are also four district delegates from that state whose seats are uncontested. The national committee placed the other set of delegates at large upon the list as contestants, and they place all the other district delegates upon the list, with the recommendation that neither shall be allowed to vote until the contest is settled by the convention. Unless the convention shall otherwise determine, the chair will, therefore, hold that for the purposes of participation in this organization, the four delegates headed by William Mahone, together with the four delegates whose seats are uncontested, are the delegates who alone have the right to name these committees and to vote." [Loud applause.]

WISE IS WRATHY.

He Objects to Allowing Mahone Pass Upon His Own Case.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Congressman Wise, of Virginia, was immediately upon his feet and made his way to the platform amid the plaudits of the vast assemblage. He said:

"I am here claiming to be the chairman of the Virginia delegation. We are here permitted by the call to have twenty-four delegates from the state of Virginia, and of that twenty-four twenty are contested and four uncontested. The four uncontested delegates are from the First and Fourth districts of Virginia. The contested delegates are the four delegates at large, and the delegates from the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Eighth, Ninth and Tenth districts. By the decision of the national committee, with which we make no issue, the delegates at large from Virginia have been held to have a prima facia title to a place upon the roll with the representatives from the First and Fourth districts. The result is that four of the delegates on the roll have contests and four have not. Thus eight, but onethird of Virginia's representation, now led by William Mahone, whose

TRIFLING WITH THE RIGHTS

of the Republicans of Virginia is the issue here, which eight have associated themselves together with their comrades and placed William Mahone upon the committee on credentials to pass upon his own case. [Applause.] Gentlemen, that matter has been going on in Virginia for some years, and the decision is always in favor of the plaintiff. [Laughter and applause.] William Mahone's name is sent here by William Mahone to decide whether William Mahone is a delegate or not. And I assure you [Laughter and applause.] that I learned in the battles of Virginia that a free ballot and a fair count are the dearest boon of national Republicanism. I have learned in the long struggles which we have waged there that no man ought to be permitted to be

JUDGE AND SUITOR BOTH.

And yet the proposition, gravely presented to this convention by these eight men, four of whom are contested and all of whom are led by him, is that, in this contest, he shall go upon this committee and have a vote upon his rights and mine. Now, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the convention, I say it is not fair. It is not right that these eight men should go on the committee on credentials, upon the committee on rules, upon the committee on permanent organization, and decide in behalf of Virginia what the policy of this convention shall be, what the rules of this convention shall be, so that they will be that within twenty-four hours they will have their hats under their arms walking out of this convention as never having had a right to have a voice in its affairs. [Applause.] We sent up our rival delegation to make this issue, and on this issue we stand before the country. I appeal to this convention to say: "Gentlemen, your difficulty is unfortunate. Gentlemen, we feel like you, that

TEARS RATHER THAN WORDS

should express the feelings which we have about this unfortunate controversy; but, gentlemen, until it is settled, neither of you shall be judge, juror, witness or counsel in this matter. [Cheers.] For my part I am willing to trust to the honesty and the justice of the Republican party from the other forty-five states and territories of this Union until this unfortunate struggle shall be decided; but I don't want, when your case is presented, to have William Mahone on the committee of credentials to remain in when we have retired, and vote on his own case, when we are gone, and perhaps when unrepresented there [tumultuous applause]; and so I appeal to the convention to consider this matter and appeal from the decision of the chair, which places William Mahone on the committee on credentials, and I rely upon the justice of this convention to reverse the ruling of the chair on that point. As to the other committees, it is a matter of utter indifference. [Applause.]

PLAYING AT PEACEMAKING.

Senator Hoar Tries to Ward off the Inevitable Scrap Without Success.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—There were cries from all over the hall for "Mahone," and Gen. Mahone advanced through the throng towards the stage. Senator Hoar was on the floor, however, endeavoring to attract the attention of the chair. A great deal of confusion ensued, so much that it was impossible to do anything in the way of business, and the chair was obliged to rap for order, after which the chair made the following announcement: "The chair desires to state that in making its decision it expressly reserved to this convention the right to pass upon this case for itself [applause], and the chair will entertain any motion looking toward the solution of this question. I now recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts, Senator Hoar." The delegates wanted to hear from Mahone, and he was called for from all over the hall. Finally the chair rapped for order, and Senator Hoar addressed the convention as follows:

"I fully appreciate the desire of this convention to listen to the gentleman from Virginia, in a matter in which he is so much concerned, and I will interpose but two sentences before that desire can be fulfilled. They are these: First, It is absolutely necessary in the nature of the case that the national committee should make up a roll of delegates who shall deal with the organization of the convention. Otherwise we shall be at sea

WITHOUT CHART OR COMPASS.

Next, Gen. Mahone and his colleagues, by the universal law of justice, cannot be permitted to vote on their own case [applause]. That has been expressly held in previous national conventions. The committee on credentials will doubtless give the fullest hearing to the honorable contestant from Virginia who has just addressed us, and those who are with him. I suppose the Republicans of this country feel a peculiar honor for a man who, bearing the honorble name of Wise [cheers], has brought over the authority of that great name to the principles of freedom and Republicanism. [Applause.] They also have a profound respect for the gallant general who first broke the

FORCE OF THE SOLID SOUTH

[applause], and has given seven Republican representatives to the national congress. Between those two men who are so unhappily differ this convention hereafter, and the committee which it is now put upon, will make doubtless an impartial and just decision; but I appeal to my honorable friend, Mr. Wise, not to interpose at this moment a dissension of a matter which cannot have the slightest practical importance, because, as I have said, no man in this convention, either on a committee or on the floor, will ever be permitted to vote in his own cause. [Applause and cries for "Mahone."]

MAHONE'S BATTERIES.

From Them Hot Shot Is Thrown Into the Camp of the Combatants.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Gen. Mahone made his way to the front and opened fire as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans: I confess to you that it is with no ordinary embarrassment, with no ordinary regret that the representatives of the great Republican party of this nation should be troubled to consider a question of dissension in report to the party in Virginia, but I want to say to you in response to what has been said to prejudice, if that be possible, my attitude before this honorable convention, and those for whom I speak, the regular organization of the Republican party of Virginia—a party that has multiplied its active political force since I have had the honor to enter it from 80,000 to 144,000—I say that I represent, and I say it in no spirit of egotism, not only the regular organization of that state, but I represent 90 per cent and more of the Republican masses of that state. [Applause.] We are met here by gentlemen who have done little to promote that development in Virginia, who have done most to hold back the wheels of progress, never content, and rarely putting their shoulders to the wheel. They

COME HERE WITH CONTESTS,

and when I give this convention one illustration it will satisfy them, I doubt not, of the insufficiency of their pretensions which are made before this convention. I say, as before your committee of credentials, as before this convention, we shall be prepared to demonstrate, not only that the delegates with whom I am associated represent the party of that state at large, but were sent here by 600 delegates out of 700, from a convention called according to our party law, requiring the Republican voters to assemble at their respective precincts at the same day and the same hour to appoint their delegates to city and county conventions, and by them their delegates to the state convention. I say that a convention such as this, constituted and composed of near 700 delegates, send you four delegates at large, of which I have the honor to be one. And who, I ask you, I submit to this convention, are the contestants against these four delegates at large? They come from opposing conventions. They come from eighty-one members of that state convention that

CHOSE TO SECEDE

and form an organization of its own; and here you have four delegates pretending to contest the seats of the four delegates with whom I am associated, and who come here by the votes of 600 of the 700 delegates that assembled in our state convention. [Applause.] Such are the people who came here to contest our right in this convention. Aye, fellow Republicans, when you go down to look at these district delegates, when I tell you that from the great White district of Virginia, giving you your Republican member of congress by 4,000 majority [cheers]; so when I tell you that all the delegates collected by that great district in our state, great in its resources, great in its Republicanism, listen while I tell you that three persons, just three persons, called a convention in that district—just three, two of them delegates and one an alternate [laughter]—and they constituted a convention. Mr. Lincoln was made chairman, Franklin Pepper made secretary and Mr. Pendleton took the floor. On motion of Franklin Pepper, seconded by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Pendleton was unanimously elected to this convention as a delegate. [Loud laughter.] But, gentlemen, I do not intend to detain you with these details. I give you that as an illustration of these contestants and what they represent. Why, you have two other delegates here from another Republican district who did not even

PRETEND TO HOLD A CONVENTION.

They have certified by some manner of means themselves as delegates here. And this in the face of a regularly constituted convention, fully attended and unanimously acting. Now, then, as to my position in respect of this committee on credentials. As I have been advised by a member of the national committee that committee has agreed to place upon the rolls the two delegates from the First district, and the two from the Fourth whose seats are not contested. Thank God we have no bolters and kickers in those districts [applause and laughter]; no mugwumps and no Republicans who would prefer to see the Democrats succeed than that Mahone should in Virginia. Now, then, here were four delegates admitted on this roll, and the four delegates with whom I am associated were set apart that the national committee passed a resolution that these delegates should exercise the power and the privilege on this floor of naming the committeemen upon the committee you are about to constitute. So being advised, and my people asking me to serve upon this committee on credentials, I might have suggested a certain course; but even there, ever with such a contest as four delegates coming here from a bolting convention of eighty-one out of 700, even there and so situated, no man who knows me would suspect that I would vote in my own case. [Applause.] But I submit that it does not render me ineligible to sit upon the cases of those district delegates. I am in that result not involved.

NO BLOOD WAS SHED,

But in the Tilt There Was a Free Interchange of Billingsgate.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Gen. Mahone had scarcely finished his statement that, as a member of the committee on credentials, he was entitled to sit with the committee in judgment upon the cases of all delegates, regular and contesting, except his own, having no personal interest in them, when there was a clash that shook the rafters of the auditorium.

"But you are in the case of my district," Mr. Wise shouted, "for I charge you with the frauds by which I was cheated out of my seat."

Mr. Mahone—It is as false as you are foul. [General cries of order.]

Mr. Wise—I will put you to the proper stamp upon that at the proper time.

Great confusion prevailed for a few moments. Mr. Mahone again attempted to speak, but got no further than "Well then, gentlemen," when he was interrupted by a loud and universal cry of "Wise."

Mr. Spaulding, of Michigan, rose to a question of order. He said: "I believe that the decision of the chair was correct in this matter, from which there has been no appeal by a regularly constituted delegate—"

Mr. Wise—I beg your pardon. I—

Mr. Spaulding—By a regularly constituted and admitted delegate to this convention. And I think that this is not germane to the question at all, and the whole matter should be left with the committee on credentials, as I take it, and was stated succinctly by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts.

The chairman stated there was no motion before the house. This discussion had been permitted by general consent.

BROUGHT ON BY HUNGER.

The Convention, Having Enjoyed One Passage at Arms, Shuts Up Shop for the Day.

Special to the Globe.

George R. Davis, of Illinois, sent the following resolution to be read, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the roll of the states and territories be called for the presentation of credentials and for notice of contests, and that all such papers be referred without statement or debate to the committee on credentials.

"It is entirely without precedent," said Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, "that credentials should be asked for in a national convention. Gentlemen do not carry their credentials in their pocket. It is proper, though, that the roll of states may be called for any contests, but not for credentials. I move to amend the resolution so that it shall read 'on contests.'"

"As I understand it," said Chairman Thurston, "simply the list of states is to be called. The names of the delegates from the respective states are not to be called or read. I understand that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois asks nothing more than what is suggested by the gentleman from New Jersey."

Mr. Davis—There is a precedent for it in the convention of 1880.

The question was put, and after the vote the chairman declared that the resolution had carried.

The secretary called the roll of states, to which no response was made.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, asked the unanimous consent of the convention, that in the states and districts where there is no contest the list of the committee on credentials may be given at the election of the delegates of their committee on credentials.

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, said: "I understand the proposition to be this: That the elections that have been made by the congressional committee shall be allowed to stand except that where there are contests the papers that are involved in the contests be referred to the committee on credentials."

Chairman Thurston—The chair understands that the list of delegates as prepared by the national committee will be taken without further warrant, except where some contested credentials are presented. [Cries of "That's right."] I am requested to announce that the several committees will meet for organization in the rooms provided in this building as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention.

Mr. Duffield, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman, I move that when this convention adjourns it adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Gov. Foraker, who knew the temper of the convention, amended the motion so as to provide the adjournment be until noon to-morrow. This amendment was accepted with alacrity, and at 3:31 the first day's session was over, and the hall was quickly emptied of its hungry occupants.

A WASTE OF WIND.

Much Useless Talk Leaves the Virginia Matter Just Where It Was Originally Referred.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 19.—At this point the chairman was interrupted by delegates from every quarter of the hall shouting themselves hoarse in a wild attempt to gain their recognition of the chair. Chairman Thurston then proceded as follows: "If any delegate makes an objection the chair will rule that the discussion is out of order". The chairman was again interrupted by delegates all over the hall attempting to be recognized, when the chair recognized Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, who addressed the chair. He said: "Mr. Chairman, I understand that the point of controversy is as to the right of William Mahone to sit as judge in his own case. As this is impossible here, there ought to be no controversy between them. [Applause.] Under every rule of parliamentary law he will be

EXCLUDED FROM THE COMMITTEE

while his matter is under consideration. That being so, I do not know what question can arise between the two honorable gentlemen. And beyond that, this convention cannot investigate and reach a wise conclusion until it hears from the committee on credentials. This discussion is premature and out of place. The action of this committee will be reviewed, not by the statements of gentlemen who do not present all the facts, but in the light of every fact presented by all those who have an interest in instructing this committee. [Cheers.] If it be necessary for the convention to instruct the committee on credentials that those interested in the determination of any question shall be excluded from the room during its deliberations upon that question I would make such a motion, but I hesitate to

INSULT THE INTELLIGENCE

of any committee of this convention. [Cheers.] If there is no issue joined here, let us not try the case. This is a Republican convention [cheers], to proceed in orderly deliberation, and precedents are abundant. There is no precedent for this proceeding if we are to reach a just conclusion. I therefore suggest to the convention, there being no motion pending, that this whole matter go where it properly belongs, under the force of the operation of the rule, and upon the coming in of their report we will deliberate and decide justly between the claims coming up from the various parties from old Virginia. The chair has already decided that, objections being made, this discussion upon the Virginia contest is out of order at the present time. [Cheers.]

Mr. Stevenson, of Minnesota—I desire to so amend the rule under which these committees are appointed so as to make each committee consist of one member from each state whose delegations are not contested. That will exclude these gentlemen from

PASSING UPON THEIR OWN CASE,

and it will not depend upon their own sense of courtesy. [Cries of "That's right," "That's right."] There were a number of seconds from all over the hall, Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, in the meantime struggling to catch the eye of the chair, was recognized and spoke as follows: "I move that all the committees appointed from the various states be recognized except the one from Virginia, and that only upon the committee on credentials neither of the contesting delegations be recognized as entitled to pass upon the case." [Applause.] We wish to relieve Gen. Mahone from sitting upon his own case even if he does not vote upon it."

Mr. Stevenson—I think, Mr. Chairman, that my motion covers everything that is embraced in the amendment and a little more.

Mr. Wellington—It covers too much.

Mr. Stevenson—No, it does not.

The Chair—Does the gentleman from Minnesota accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. Stevenson—I don't. I insist upon the original motion.

The Chair—It is moved and seconded that the rules be amended in such a manner that no member shall be appointed upon any committee by any committeess from a state whose delegation is contested. [Cries of "No, no," from all over the hall]. The chair, not heeding the interruptions, proceeded as follows: The gentleman from Maryland moves to amend the original motion to the effect that from the state of Virginia there shall be permitted no member upon the committee on credentials. The chair will first put the amendment to the original motion.

Mr. Root, of Arkansas—I arise for the purpose of inquiry. I think before we vote upon the motion—on the original motion—we ought to know about

HOW MANY STATES HAVE CONTESTS.

We might find ourselves reducing that committee down to a very small number. I don't know. We would be willing to have it.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts—I desire to call the attention of this convention to the infinite mischief which we may do now and hereafter from the adoption of this motion. It will enable in any future national convention any man who chooses to get up a contest to disfranchise the entire state of New York or the entire state of Pennsylvania. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman, we can trust the justice, the sense of dignity and the sense of honor of the committee