

Wisconsin. (Applause.) They are seen in the grand old man who represents Illinois in the United States Senate. [Cheers.] They are seen in the reduction of the Republican majority from 60,000 to 13,000 in Illinois. They are seen in the election of a Democratic treasurer and superintendent of public instruction now in this State. We propose in this campaign to attack the last citadel. We have a governor we are going to elect. Will you help us give twenty-four electoral votes for Grover Cleveland? If you will vote for the man whose name I now present; a man who does not have to get a certificate from a labor organization to prove that he is the friend of the people (applause), a man we all love, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. (Prolonged cheers.)

When Connecticut was called Mr. Vance, chairman of that delegation, in a brief speech seconded the nomination of Gray. The roll proceeded until Idaho was reached, when it announced that the State seconded the nomination of Gray. When Iowa was called,

CRIES OF "BOIES! BOIES!"

were heard in different parts of the hall. Mr. Shields arose and said:

Iowa has said she has no candidate. I wish to say it is Governor Boies's wish, united with the wish of the delegates from Iowa, that he be not nominated or named as a candidate for Vice-President by this convention.

Great applause followed this announcement. Kansas being called, Hon. I. Scott arose on behalf of his delegation and warmly seconded the nomination of Gray.

Mr. Rhea said: I support Illinois' candidate because I understand that he is a Democrat who believes that to the victor belongs the spoils (cheers); because he believes further, that there are honest and competent men enough in the Democratic party to fill all offices (cheers), and I warrant the assertion that if he be placed in the high position the mugwumps and Republicans will have no quarters at his hand.

When Michigan was reached Hon. Edwin Uhl placed in nomination Hon. Allan B. Morse, chief justice of the Michigan supreme court.

When North Carolina was called Mr. Kope seconded Stevenson's nomination warmly, saying that while Stevenson lives in Illinois, North Carolinians claim him as one of them because his ancestors belonged there.

When Tennessee was reached Mr. Cunningham seconded Gray's nomination in a few well chosen remarks. On behalf of Texas Mr. Throckmorton seconded the nomination of Stevenson. Vermont seconded Gray and Virginia that of Stevenson. Washington announced that she was for Gray as the natural running mate of Grover Cleveland. When Wisconsin was called, Veteran General E. S. Bragg was put forward by his delegation to speak for the Democrats of that commonwealth.

He had just begun speaking when another terrific thunder storm burst. Rain came down in sheets and dripped through on the crowd within the wigwam. After a delay of fifteen minutes, during which the band played and the people in the audience amused themselves in various noisy ways, General

Bragg went on with his speech, making the nomination of John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee.

WHEN NEW MEXICO

was reached J. S. Fielder seconded the nomination of Gray. Oklahoma seconded Gray. At the conclusion of the roll call Alabama, which had been passed by request, was given a hearing. W. F. Candwal of that delegation made a stirring speech for the one-armed soldier and jurist of the State of Michigan, Allen B. Morse. (Great applause.)

M. O. King of Alabama also warmly seconded the nomination of Morse.

The chairman then announced the four names which had been presented to the convention and directed the clerk to call the roll of States for a vote. When Colorado was reached the chairman of that delegation said:

"Colorado wants a candidate for Vice-President who can take the party in and out of the wet. It casts eight votes for Stevenson of Illinois. (Great cheering.)"

When Iowa was reached Mr. Shields announced:

"Iowa casts her twenty-six votes for a man who needs no introduction to the Democracy of the United States nor any eulogy in the National Democratic convention; that Democrat of Democrats, that peerless son of a Kentucky Colonel, Henry Watterson." (Loud applause.)

WHEN MONTANA

was reached two candidates were sprung in the persons of Bourke Cockrane of New York, who got nine votes, and Judge Lambert Tree of Illinois, who got one. When New York was reached and Governor Flower cast their seventy-two votes for Stevenson, there was tremendous cheering and an evident intention to try to stampede the convention for Stevenson, the Illinois delegation standing up shouting and waving their hats. The attempt, however, was a failure. North Carolina immediately trailed in with twenty-two for Stevenson, and yelling was renewed.

The Gray men, who had been a little frightened, took fresh courage when Pennsylvania was called, and Hensel, after announcing that the individual preference was four for Mitchell, six for Morse and seventeen for Stevenson, but under the rule the sixty-four votes of the State would be cast for Gray. This brought the Gray men to their feet and they had a time. As the ballot proceeded there was evidence that the strongest candidates were Gray and Stevenson, and the adherents of each alternated with yells as their favorite candidate showed up with the highest votes from the State delegations. Shields of Iowa caused a great commotion by announcing that at the request of Colonel Watterson, Iowa changed its vote to Stevenson. Then Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Kentucky and Tennessee hastened to do the same thing. By this time the convention was in an awful uproar, which was intensified when Texas cast thirty votes solid for the Illinois man. The chair refused to recognize any one else until the confusion in some measure subsided. Then Minnesota changed to Stevenson and another wild scene followed.

Finally Delegate Cole of Ohio attracted the attention of the chairman, and moved that Stevenson's nomination be made by acclamation. Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania seconded the motion and it was unanimously adopted amid great cheers.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

The business of the convention was then resumed, and a number of miscellaneous resolutions referring to the affairs of the national committee and tendering thanks to the various officers of the Chicago reception committee were disposed of. Then Patrick Collins stirred things up with a speech, declaring that he felt free to say that the time had come when a Democratic convention should be a deliberative body, and not governed by outside influence.

"If we could," said he, "be on exhibition in view of sixty-five millions of people and seven millions of Democrats who will vote the ticket, well and good, but what sense is there in having 15,000 people who cannot hear and can hardly see the proceedings of the convention and preventing it from being deliberative? It is not only an inconvenience but there is danger of wrecking the good work of a convention. We are face to face with it today, and have reached the climax of absurdity."

Mr. Collins then offered a resolution that the National Committee be instructed to provide accommodations in the next convention for the delegates, alternates, National Committee members of the press and no others. A great howl of protests went up from the galleries, whereupon Collins informed the audience that it was here solely by the courtesy of the convention.

THE CONVENTION ENDS IN A PANIC.

While confusion reigned throughout the hall there was a crash of arc lights which had furnished illumination, and they were seen descending on the heads of the delegates. So nothing had given way above, and it appeared as if the numerous interruptions which had so ominously occurred at the hands of nature were about to be supplemented by one great catastrophe which should wipe out the whole national convention. Three lights immediately over the New York delegation came crashing down upon the Hill men. The globes were broken and streams of electric fire flashed from the carbon points. In a moment every one in the building was on his feet, and nearly every one was making tracks for the exit. The delegates tumbled wildly over one another and frantic yells of fear were heard. It seemed for a moment as if there was no possible way out of the panic which must result in the loss of a hundred lives. Fortunately, however, a number of cool heads among the delegates in the audience asserted themselves, and, aided by the police and music by the band, contrived to get the frightened people down. When quiet was restored, on motion of Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania, Collins' resolution was referred to the next national committee with an affirmative recommendation and power to act.

After some further routine business, on motion of Mr. Russell of Missouri, the convention at 5:17 p.m. adjourned sine die amid great applause.