

reciprocity, not through bickering diplomacy and presidential proclamations, but by laws of Congress that removes all unnecessary obstacles between the American producer and the markets he is obliged to seek for his products.

In so large a convention as this it would be ominously strange if there were not some differences of opinion on matters of policy, some differences of judgment or preference as to the choice of candidates. It is a sign of free Democracy that it is many-voiced, and within the limits of true freedom, tumultuous. It wears no collars, it serves no masters.

It is not for me, gentlemen, an impartial servant of you all, to attempt to foreshadow what your choice should be or ought to be in the selection under your own sense of responsibility to the people you represent and to your country. One thing only, I venture to say, whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign, no telegram will flash across the sea from castles of absentee tariff lords to congratulate him. But from the home of the laborer, from the home of the toiler, from the hearts of all who love justice and equity, who wish and intend that our matchless heritage of freedom shall be the commonwealth of all our people, and the common opportunity of all our youth, will come up the prayers for his success and recruits for the great Democratic host that must strike down the beast of sectionalism and the monarch of monopoly before we can have ever again the people's government run by the people's faithful representatives.

Wilson's speech was received with frequent bursts of applause.

At its close W. H. English, Indiana, presented the report of the committee on rules to make the rules of the last National Democratic Convention the rules of this convention. Adopted. The unit rule heretofore in force, therefore holds good in this convention. Delegate Phelps, of Missouri, presented the chairman in behalf of the miners of Missouri, a gavel of zinc as a protest against tariff on that metal.

The roll was then called for the naming by State of their national committeemen. While the list was being made up, ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, in response to persistent calls, spoke five minutes, closing with "When November rolls around, keep your eye on Ohio."

CHICAGO, June 22.—The contest was decided unanimously in favor of the sitting delegates, Henry P. Henderson and John T. Cairne.

This fight was precisely similar to the Utah contest at Minneapolis. The contestants belong to the old "Liberal" or anti-"Mormon" party. Cairne and Henderson claim that now that the "Mormons" have relinquished polygamy there can be none but a regular Democratic and a regular Republican contest.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Every man, whether a spectator or delegate, who held a ticket knew full well as he went to the wigwam this afternoon that before the session was over the battle would be done. The atmosphere was charged heavily with moisture. The men in the galleries took off their coats. How women maintained life none but themselves know.

The New York delegation came first into the hall, and the genuine Tammany yell came from the braves. Immediately behind the alternates the cry of Hill went up, but the sound was like escaping steam. It shot from the floor and grew to be a whistling, hissing storm. The great throng, however, subsided when Chairman Wilson thumped on the desk, and the session began.

The Rev. Thomas Green offered prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer the band rendered "America."

W. W. Vandiver, of Georgia, moved that the convention adjourn until tomorrow. The motion was lost and the announcement was received with cheers.

During the time which elapsed after calling the convention to order and before the committee on resolutions was ready to report, caucusing among different delegations progressed with great activity.

Then the chairman announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report. Howls of applause rose from all quarters.

Colonel Jones, chairman of the committee, mounted the platform amid great cheers and said:

"I am instructed to present the report of the committee and move its adoption."

Mr. Patterson of Colorado interrupted with the announcement that he represented a minority and wished to state that the minority expected to be heard before the previous question was put.

Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin then began to read the report of the committee. The first mention of Cleveland's name brought forth such applause as is seldom witnessed in a national convention. Nineteen minutes were consumed, when Vilas raised his powerful voice and pleaded for a hearing. After the uproar subsided, he continued reading the platform which was greeted with great applause throughout. Jones moved the adoption of the platform as read, but Neal, of Ohio, interrupted with an amendment to the section relating to the tariff, moving to strike out the section of the platform pertaining to the tariff and all words preceding the denunciation of McKinley and substitute the following:

AN AMENDMENT.

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud. (Cheers). A great majority of the American people labor for the benefit of the few. (Cries of 'Read it again.') We declare it to be the fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered."

In pursuance of the request the secretary read the minority report amid applause. The secretary read the portion relating to tariff, after which Neal addressed the convention in advocacy of the amendment.

In response to a call Henry Watterson took the platform. His appearance was greeted with prolonged cheers. He had read an extract from a tariff plank in the national Democratic con-

vention of 1876 and afterward among other things said:

"When I listened to the minority's extraordinary essay this afternoon I asked myself whether we are indeed a Democratic convention or simply a Republican convention (laughter and applause) revised by James G. Blaine or Benjamin F. Butler. For tariff planks we listened to some almost identical in principle to the minority report submitted to the Democratic convention of 1864 by Benjamin F. Butler and voted down almost unanimously. Either you should reject the monstrosity which is hurled among you and adopt in its place the simple lucid amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, or if you don't want to do that, recommit the whole matter to the committee with instructions to clarify and purge themselves." (Cries of "No, no," and "Vilas.")

Mr. Vilas then took the platform and when the cheers had subsided, said:

"The resolution which you propose to strike out was a resolution reported to the convention of 1834 and of all the eloquent voices lifted in behalf of it, none rang with such blissful joy as that of the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky." (Long continued laughter and applause). Watterson handed Vilas the report of the 1834 convention and said:

"Read that."

The best of feeling seemed to prevail between the great orators. Vilas read from the book and said:

"Gentlemen, on that occasion the distinguished Kentuckian said in reference to it: 'It is an honest platform, entirely so.'" [Laughter and applause.] "It is sound doctrine, eminently so," Vilas continuing said:

"I do not propose to enter into a debate or discussion on the particular form of words in which we declare our opposition to tariff legislation."

Watterson replying, said:

"In 1834 the party seemed to be split wide open and after fifty-two hours of unbroken discussion in the platform committee, the best that moderate and conservative members of the committee, myself among the number, could obtain as common ground, was the platform of 1834, but since that time we have had a second Morrison bill, the Mills bill, the message of the President in 1837, the great campaign of education in 1838, and I say to myself, 'My God, it is possible in 1892 that we have to go back for a tariff plank to the straddle of 1834?'"

Jones stated in behalf of the committee on resolutions that it was ready to adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio as addenda to the tariff section.

At this point he was interrupted by a tumult of hisses and applause and retired in despair.

Henry Watterson said the convention needed instructions as to whether it proposed to accept the amendment as a substitute, which he would support, or whether to take it in addition, which he would oppose.

The chairman stated that the committee on resolutions had offered to accept the proposed amendment as an addition to the platform. (Cries of "No, no!" and "Question, question!" and "Call the roll!")