

Cleveland & Hendricks

Nominated by the National Democratic Convention.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.



GROVER CLEVELAND FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The National Democratic convention opened at Chicago in the building in which the National Republican convention had been held a month previous.

ACTION OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

For weeks speculation has been rife concerning the probable choice of the convention, the chief interest centering in the struggle for and against Governor Cleveland's candidacy in the New York delegation. On the day previous to the opening of the convention the seventy-two New York delegates met at their headquarters in the Palmer house and took an informal ballot on the delegates' choice for a presidential candidate. The result was: Cleveland, 46 votes; Flower, 23; Tilden, 1; Bayard, 1; Thurman, 1. Upon formal ballot the vote resulted: Cleveland, 47; Slocum, 15; Bayard, 9; Flower, 1. A resolution was then offered that the chairman of the delegation be instructed to present Governor Cleveland's name to the convention, and that the chairman cast the 72 votes of New York for him until further orders. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Kelly and Grady, and advocated by Colonel Fellows. The delegation then took a recess until 4 P. M. At the afternoon session Messrs. Kelly and Grady again spoke against the enforcement of the rule of casting the delegation's vote as a unit. Upon a ballot being taken sixty-one votes were cast in favor of the enforcement of the unit rule and eleven votes against such enforcement. The resolution was amended at Mr. Grady's request, and by its provisions Chairman Manning was directed to announce upon the call of States that the Saratoga convention instructed the delegates to vote as a unit; that a vote having been taken for choice of candidates, forty-nine favored Cleveland and twenty-three delegates and other preferences and were divided between Flower, Bayard and Slocum.

MR. TILDEN AGAIN DECLINES.
The following is an authentic copy of a communication to Mr. Barnum, the chairman of the national committee, from Mr. Tilden, and made public on the eve of the convention:

G. EYESTONE, July 5, 1884.
To the Hon. William H. Barnum, Chicago, Ill.—I have received your telegram informing me of the disposition to nominate me to the presidency, and asking, "Will you accept a unanimous nomination from the convention?" and also a telegram from Mr. Manning, saying, "It seems absolutely necessary that you (I) should answer Barnum's telegram as soon as possible."
Your inquiry was explicitly answered in the negative by my letter of June 10 to Mr. Manning.
S. J. TILDEN.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, JULY 8.—When the convention was called to order at 12:40 noon, 15,000 people filled the seats in the vast amphitheatre, and among the spectators were a large number of women, whose bright costumes and a pleasing contrast to the sober garments of the delegates and male spectators. The arrangements and decorations of the hall were declared superior to those of the convention of four weeks ago. The main stage had been placed midway at one side of the hall instead of at the extreme end. This brought the entire audience much closer to the stage proper and to the delegates. The decorations were not profuse, but striking and pleasing to the eye, and national colors predominating. The main platform, however, was dwarfed by the magnificent proportions of the hall. The delegates were seated in a square immediately fronting the speakers' platform on the level of the convention hall. Between the delegates and the platform were the quarters assigned the press representatives, who had been provided with tables in rising tiers, thus affording this working army a complete view of the entire hall. To the right and left of the delegates were the seats for the spectators, sloping upward easily to a point thirty feet from the level of the floor. The lighting of the vast hall is excellent, as it is flanked and crowned with great windows, which pour a flood of light upon every portion of the auditorium.
At 11:30 a. m. the scarlet-coated band of the First Illinois regiment took position above the speakers' platform and burst forth with a martial air, which proved the signal for the arrival of the first of the delegates, the Tennesseans leading the van. From that moment the crowd streamed in without ceasing until the noon hour, when the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Among the United States Senators, who were present, either as delegates, alternates or as simple spectators, were Hampton, Vance, Beck, Williams, McPherson, Gorman, Farley, Voorhees, Pendleton, Jones of Florida, Kansas, Lamar, Jones, Call and Harris.

THE FIGHT OVER THE UNIT RULE.

At the conclusion of Governor Hubbard's speech Mr. Prince, of Massachusetts, secretary of the national committee, reported the temporary organization, including the secretaries.
Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, then said he was instructed by the national committee to offer the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the rules of the last Democratic convention govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modification: That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President no State shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the States has been called and every State has cast its vote."
Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, here obtained the floor and spoke in opposition to Mr. Grady's amendment. He challenged the right of the other States to strip from New

York the crown of her sovereignty and say that her loyal subjects should not obey her mandates. New York had instructed her seventy-two voters to speak as the voters of one State. The seventy-two delegates here would not violate their instructions. But, moreover, this question had not to be put in the delegation, and over two-thirds had voted in favor of the unit rule. We bade the delegates from other States pause and ere they struck down the sovereign will of the New York Democrats expressed in the convention at Saratoga. They expected New York to head the Democratic column in November. He therefore appealed to those States who were interested in carrying New York to be careful how they proceeded. He doubted whether this convention had the power to reverse the action of the Saratoga convention. He read the resolution of instruction of the Saratoga convention, requiring the delegation to act as a unit under the direction of a majority. The other States had no right to dictate what the will of New York was. Mr. Grady sat in that convention and voted for these resolutions. He did not object to any member expressing publicly the reasons that impelled him to differ from the majority, but he insisted that New York should vote as one man.

Mr. B. to Messrs. Indiana, and recognized an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that no State should change its vote until the other States had voted and the result had been announced.
Senator Grady resumed the floor. He said that the New York delegate who preceded him had challenged the convention to strike down the sovereign will of the New York Democracy expressed in convention assembled. He denied that it was the sovereign will of the New York Democracy that was the sovereign will of the New York State machine. This, he said, had no authority to prescribe any rule for the guidance of district delegates. He (Grady) was a district delegate, and recognized the right of the party as a whole to dictate how he should vote. The unit rule was undemocratic and should be done away with. Senator Grady was greeted with hisses, necessitating the president to rap for order. Judge Doolittle, of Wisconsin, addressed the convention in favor of enforcing the instructions of the New York convention.
Mr. Powers, of Michigan, moved that the amendments be referred to the committee on rules. The motion was lost by the yeas and nays.
Mr. Cockran, of New York, spoke in favor of the resolution. He asked whether the New York Democracy had instructed its delegates for any candidates. No, it had not. Nor did the New York Democracy say that the New York delegates should vote as a unit. The edict was given out by a machine, not by the Democracy of New York. Free speech and free deliberations were thrown out of the window. He did not believe in the unit rule. He instructed the recording secretary to record a living lie.
General Clinie, of California, said it was an outrage to permit a majority of any State in the convention to deprive the minority of its vote.
O. W. Powers, of Michigan, asked why should the convention attempt to stifle the voice of the delegates because they happened to be in the minority?
Mr. Kelly, of Illinois, said if the State of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit, and if they failed to do so, this convention had nothing to do with it.
Mr. Jacobs, of New York, said that he was one of the minority, and would exercise his privilege of voting against the choice of the majority, but as a Democrat and as a man of honor, he would be obedient to the orders of the State convention and bow to the will of the majority. (Applause.)
Mr. Grady asked him if, at the Saratoga convention, there had been a word of discussion as to the unit rule.
Mr. Jacobs replied that there had not been, but it was because everybody had agreed to it in advance.
John Kelly, of New York, said that in the history of the party the unit rule was the foundation of Democracy. It was a question whether a majority of men could control the votes of a minority. He did not regard any instructions of any State binding upon a national body. This was a higher power than a State convention, and he appealed to it to say whether the views of good Democrats could be stifled and their voices drowned, or whether they were to have a vote like other delegates.
There were sixty-two counties in the State of New York, of which but ten or twelve were Democratic. According to the argument of Mr. Fellows, the great Democratic counties of New York (which would elect a Democratic president) would be disfranchised (if the unit rule) would be disfranchised. That was the principle which was presented, and he appealed to the sense and liberality of the convention in favor of Mr. Grady's proposition. There was a precedent for the unit rule, and he hoped that this convention would take it into consideration.
Colonel Fellows again took the floor and responded to Mr. Kelly. There was extraordinary misapprehension of the vote of the minority was not even remotely involved. The real question was whether the State of New York had the right to say how the will of her majority should be indicated on the floor. (Applause.) She had always maintained, as she does to-day, that seventy-two units should not speak seventy-two conflicting statements as to her desires in a national convention, but that they should speak as a single State. (Applause.) She had always fairly ascertained it should be expressed in a certain way, and she claimed it as her right to prescribe that way. (Applause.) It so happened that Mr. Kelly and himself were delegates from the same congressional district in New York. Could Mr. Kelly tell him by what Democrats he had been elected whose voice was entitled to more recognition than others in the same district?
Mr. Kelly arose to explain, and an amusing colloquy between him and Colonel Fellows ensued.

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. of Louisiana; George F. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abran S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.
He was presented by Mr. Barnum. Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:
"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, men were born; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burden as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much as ever, a party for aggressive progress, and when victory perchance upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) I would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democracy by the hands of the great criminals through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That scaling of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"
Here the speaker was interrupted by long-continued applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats. When the applause ceased he continued:
"Our great leaders, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity of heroic statesmen, with the courage of men who love their country better than their self and its power, accepted this nomination as a platform for perjury and treason, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear the power at the expense of justice and right. (Cheers.) Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal troops, we would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks—fresh and uncut from Washington—(applause and laughter)—money earned and held by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the presidency. Follow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel of men, but also in the measures of the government. (Cheers.) We want men there whose very lives and whose very names would be a platform for perjury and treason, men there who shall in all the departments of the government follow its servants with the eye of the ministers of justice and see that every cent that belongs to the government shall be accounted for. (Cheers.) We want men that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; that no assessment shall be levied upon 100,000 office-holders who are paid one hundred millions annually five millions to go into a corrupt political fund. These, these, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party shall get into power once more. (Applause.) In conclusion let me say that harmony and conciliation should rule our party. There never was a more united history of the Democratic party when the enemy invites the victory as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the Republican party are heard in the distance from New England, in New York, in the lakes and in the West and everywhere; and while the Democratic party should not deviate one iota from its principles, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds and thousands of them—grant them the right to be in the party of the Constitution and the Union, that loves our common country. Come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government."
"The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onset of the change comes will be together, and whoever you may nominate of all the great and good names that are before you from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will receive its united support. Hoping that success may crown your efforts, that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite, is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. of Louisiana; George F. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abran S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.
He was presented by Mr. Barnum. Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:
"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, men were born; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burden as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much as ever, a party for aggressive progress, and when victory perchance upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) I would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democracy by the hands of the great criminals through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That scaling of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"
Here the speaker was interrupted by long-continued applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats. When the applause ceased he continued:
"Our great leaders, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity of heroic statesmen, with the courage of men who love their country better than their self and its power, accepted this nomination as a platform for perjury and treason, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear the power at the expense of justice and right. (Cheers.) Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal troops, we would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks—fresh and uncut from Washington—(applause and laughter)—money earned and held by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the presidency. Follow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel of men, but also in the measures of the government. (Cheers.) We want men there whose very lives and whose very names would be a platform for perjury and treason, men there who shall in all the departments of the government follow its servants with the eye of the ministers of justice and see that every cent that belongs to the government shall be accounted for. (Cheers.) We want men that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; that no assessment shall be levied upon 100,000 office-holders who are paid one hundred millions annually five millions to go into a corrupt political fund. These, these, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party shall get into power once more. (Applause.) In conclusion let me say that harmony and conciliation should rule our party. There never was a more united history of the Democratic party when the enemy invites the victory as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the Republican party are heard in the distance from New England, in New York, in the lakes and in the West and everywhere; and while the Democratic party should not deviate one iota from its principles, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds and thousands of them—grant them the right to be in the party of the Constitution and the Union, that loves our common country. Come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government."
"The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onset of the change comes will be together, and whoever you may nominate of all the great and good names that are before you from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will receive its united support. Hoping that success may crown your efforts, that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite, is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. of Louisiana; George F. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abran S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.
He was presented by Mr. Barnum. Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:
"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, men were born; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burden as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much as ever, a party for aggressive progress, and when victory perchance upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) I would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democracy by the hands of the great criminals through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That scaling of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"
Here the speaker was interrupted by long-continued applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats. When the applause ceased he continued:
"Our great leaders, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity of heroic statesmen, with the courage of men who love their country better than their self and its power, accepted this nomination as a platform for perjury and treason, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear the power at the expense of justice and right. (Cheers.) Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal troops, we would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks—fresh and uncut from Washington—(applause and laughter)—money earned and held by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the presidency. Follow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel of men, but also in the measures of the government. (Cheers.) We want men there whose very lives and whose very names would be a platform for perjury and treason, men there who shall in all the departments of the government follow its servants with the eye of the ministers of justice and see that every cent that belongs to the government shall be accounted for. (Cheers.) We want men that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; that no assessment shall be levied upon 100,000 office-holders who are paid one hundred millions annually five millions to go into a corrupt political fund. These, these, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party shall get into power once more. (Applause.) In conclusion let me say that harmony and conciliation should rule our party. There never was a more united history of the Democratic party when the enemy invites the victory as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the Republican party are heard in the distance from New England, in New York, in the lakes and in the West and everywhere; and while the Democratic party should not deviate one iota from its principles, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds and thousands of them—grant them the right to be in the party of the Constitution and the Union, that loves our common country. Come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government."
"The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onset of the change comes will be together, and whoever you may nominate of all the great and good names that are before you from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will receive its united support. Hoping that success may crown your efforts, that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite, is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. of Louisiana; George F. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abran S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.
He was presented by Mr. Barnum. Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:
"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, men were born; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burden as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much as ever, a party for aggressive progress, and when victory perchance upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) I would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democracy by the hands of the great criminals through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That scaling of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"
Here the speaker was interrupted by long-continued applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats. When the applause ceased he continued:
"Our great leaders, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity of heroic statesmen, with the courage of men who love their country better than their self and its power, accepted this nomination as a platform for perjury and treason, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear the power at the expense of justice and right. (Cheers.) Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal troops, we would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks—fresh and uncut from Washington—(applause and laughter)—money earned and held by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the presidency. Follow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel of men, but also in the measures of the government. (Cheers.) We want men there whose very lives and whose very names would be a platform for perjury and treason, men there who shall in all the departments of the government follow its servants with the eye of the ministers of justice and see that every cent that belongs to the government shall be accounted for. (Cheers.) We want men that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; that no assessment shall be levied upon 100,000 office-holders who are paid one hundred millions annually five millions to go into a corrupt political fund. These, these, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party shall get into power once more. (Applause.) In conclusion let me say that harmony and conciliation should rule our party. There never was a more united history of the Democratic party when the enemy invites the victory as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the Republican party are heard in the distance from New England, in New York, in the lakes and in the West and everywhere; and while the Democratic party should not deviate one iota from its principles, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds and thousands of them—grant them the right to be in the party of the Constitution and the Union, that loves our common country. Come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government."
"The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onset of the change comes will be together, and whoever you may nominate of all the great and good names that are before you from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will receive its united support. Hoping that success may crown your efforts, that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite, is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. of Louisiana; George F. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abran S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.
He was presented by Mr. Barnum. Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:
"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, men were born; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burden as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much as ever, a party for aggressive progress, and when victory perchance upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) I would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democracy by the hands of the great criminals through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That scaling of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"
Here the speaker was interrupted by long-continued applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats. When the applause ceased he continued:
"Our great leaders, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity of heroic statesmen, with the courage of men who love their country better than their self and its power, accepted this nomination as a platform for perjury and treason, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear the power at the expense of justice and right. (Cheers.) Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal troops, we would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks—fresh and uncut from Washington—(applause and laughter)—money earned and held by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the presidency. Follow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel of men, but also in the measures of the government. (Cheers.) We want men there whose very lives and whose very names would be a platform for perjury and treason, men there who shall in all the departments of the government follow its servants with the eye of the ministers of justice and see that every cent that belongs to the government shall be accounted for. (Cheers.) We want men that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; that no assessment shall be levied upon 100,000 office-holders who are paid one hundred millions annually five millions to go into a corrupt political fund. These, these, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party shall get into power once more. (Applause.) In conclusion let me say that harmony and conciliation should rule our party. There never was a more united history of the Democratic party when the enemy invites the victory as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the Republican party are heard in the distance from New England, in New York, in the lakes and in the West and everywhere; and while the Democratic party should not deviate one iota from its principles, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds and thousands of them—grant them the right to be in the party of the Constitution and the Union, that loves our common country. Come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government."
"The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onset of the change comes will be together, and whoever you may nominate of all the great and good names that are before you from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will receive its united support. Hoping that success may crown your efforts, that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite, is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. of Louisiana; George F. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abran S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.
He was presented by Mr. Barnum. Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:
"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, men were born; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burden as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much as ever, a party for aggressive progress, and when victory perchance upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) I would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democracy by the hands of the great criminals through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That scaling of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"
Here the speaker was interrupted by long-continued applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats. When the applause ceased he continued:
"Our great leaders, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity of heroic statesmen, with the courage of men who love their country better than their self and its power, accepted this nomination as a platform for perjury and treason, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear the power at the expense of justice and right. (Cheers.) Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal troops, we would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks—fresh and uncut from Washington—(applause and laughter)—money earned and held by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the presidency. Follow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel of men, but also in the measures of the government. (Cheers.) We want men there whose very lives and whose very names would be a platform for perjury and treason, men there who shall in all the departments of the government follow its servants with the eye of the ministers of justice and see that every cent that belongs to the government shall be accounted for. (Cheers.) We want men that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; that no assessment shall be levied upon 100,000 office-holders who are paid one hundred millions annually five millions to go into a corrupt political fund. These, these, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party shall get into power once more. (Applause.) In conclusion let me say that harmony and conciliation should rule our party. There never was a more united history of the Democratic party when the enemy invites the victory as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the Republican party are heard in the distance from New England, in New York, in the lakes and in the West and everywhere; and while the Democratic party should not deviate one iota from its principles, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds and thousands of them—grant them the right to be in the party of the Constitution and the Union, that loves our common country. Come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government."
"The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onset of the change comes will be together, and whoever you may nominate of all the great and good names that are before you from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will receive its united support. Hoping that success may crown your efforts, that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite, is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. of Louisiana; George F. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abran S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.
He was presented by Mr. Barnum. Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:
"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, men were born; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burden as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much as ever, a party for aggressive progress, and when victory perchance upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) I would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democracy by the hands of the great criminals through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That scaling of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"
Here the speaker was interrupted by long-continued applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats. When the applause ceased he continued:
"Our great leaders, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity of heroic statesmen, with the courage of men who love their country better than their self and its power, accepted this nomination as a platform for perjury and treason, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear the power at the expense of justice and right. (Cheers.) Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal troops, we would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks—fresh and uncut from Washington—(applause and laughter)—money earned and held by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the presidency. Follow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel of men, but also in the measures of the government. (Cheers.) We want men there whose very lives and whose very names would be a platform for perjury and treason, men there who shall in all the departments of the government follow its servants with the eye of the ministers of justice and see that every cent that belongs to the government shall be accounted for. (Cheers.) We want men that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; that no assessment shall be levied upon 100,000 office-holders who are paid one hundred millions annually five millions to go into a corrupt political fund. These, these, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party shall get into power once more. (Applause.) In conclusion let me say that harmony and conciliation should rule our party. There never was a more united history of the Democratic party when the enemy invites the victory as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the Republican party are heard in the distance from New England, in New York, in the lakes and in the West and everywhere; and while the Democratic party should not deviate one iota from its principles, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds and thousands of them—grant them the right to be in the party of the Constitution and the Union, that loves our common country. Come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government."
"The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onset of the change comes will be together, and whoever you may nominate of all the great and good names that are before you from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will receive its united support. Hoping that success may crown your efforts, that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite, is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. of Louisiana; George F. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abran S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.
He was presented by Mr. Barnum. Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:
"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, men were born; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burden as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much as ever, a party for aggressive progress, and when victory perchance upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) I would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democracy by the hands of the great criminals through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That scaling of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"
Here the speaker was interrupted by long-continued applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats. When the applause ceased he continued:
"Our great leaders, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity of heroic statesmen, with the courage of men who love their country better than their self and its power, accepted this nomination as a platform for perjury and treason, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear the power at the expense of justice and right. (Cheers.) Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal troops, we would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks—fresh and uncut from Washington—(applause and laughter)—money earned and held by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the presidency. Follow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel of men, but also in the measures of the government. (Cheers.) We want men there whose very lives and whose very names would be a platform for perjury and treason, men there who shall in all the departments of the government follow its servants with the eye of the ministers of justice and see that every cent that belongs to the government shall be accounted for. (Cheers.) We want men that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; that no assessment shall be levied upon 100,000 office-holders who are paid one hundred millions annually five millions to go into a corrupt political fund. These, these, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party shall get into power once more. (Applause.) In conclusion let me say that harmony and conciliation should rule our party. There never was a more united history of the Democratic party when the enemy invites the victory as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the Republican party are heard in the distance from New England, in New York, in the lakes and in the West and everywhere; and while the Democratic party should not deviate one iota from its principles, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds and thousands of them—grant them the right to be in the party of the Constitution and the Union, that loves our common country. Come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government."
"The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onset of the change comes will be together, and whoever you may nominate of all the great and good names that are before you from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will receive its united support. Hoping that success may crown your efforts, that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite, is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. of Louisiana; George F. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abran S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.
He was presented by Mr. Barnum. Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:
"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, men were born; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burden as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much as ever, a party for aggressive progress, and when victory perchance upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) I would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democracy by the hands of the great criminals through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That scaling of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"
Here the speaker was interrupted by long