SUPPLEMENT.

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 Nation a Republican convention had been held a month previous.

ACTION OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION. For weeks speculation has been rife conterning the probable choice of the convention, the chief interest centering in the struggle or and against Governor Cleveland's candilacy in the New York delegation. On the day previous to the opening of the convention the eventy-two New York delegates met at their neadquarters in the Palmer house and took in informal ballot on the delegates' choice for a presidential candidate. The result was: Cleveland, 46 votes; Flower, 23; Tilden, 1; Bavard, 1; Thurman, 1. Upon formal pallot the vote resulted: Cleveland, 17; Slocum, 15; Bayard, 9; Flower, I. 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 oriers. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Reilly and Grady, and advocated by Colonel Fellows. The delegation then took a recess antil 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 aken sixty-one votes were cast in favor of the enforcement of the unit rule and eleven votes against such enforcement. The resoluion 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

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 conven-

tween Flower, Bayard and Slocum.

GREYSTONE, July 5, 1884. To the Hon. William H. Barnum, Chicago, Ill.—I have received your telegram informing me of the disposition to nominate me for the presidency, and asking, "Will you accept a unanimous nomination from the convention? and also a telegram from Mr. Manning, saving, "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 neople filled the seats in the vast amphitheatre, and among the spectators were a large num-ber of women, whose bright costumes afforded 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, the national colors predominating. The main platform, however, was dwarfed by the mag-nificent proportions of the hall. The delegates were seated in a square immediately fronting were seated in a square immediately fronting the speakers' platform on the level of the con-vention hall. Between the delegates and the platform were the quarters assigned the press representatives, who had been provided with tables in rising tiers, thus afford-ing this working army a complete view of the entire hall. To the right and left of the dele-gates 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, Ransom, Lamar, Jonas, Call and Harris.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At 12:40 o'clock the convention was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of right of the other States to strip from New

the National Democratic committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. D. C. Marquis, of the Northwestern Theological seminary. He prayed for a blessing on this great assembly of representative citizens, that they should be endowed with wisdom, that nothing should be the property of the pro endowed with wisdom, that nothing should be done-through strife or vain jealousy, but that they should be filled with that charity which is not puffed up and doth not behave itself unseemly. He prayed that their delib-erations might be guided to such conclusions as would best promote the glory of God and the welfare of the nation.

The chairman then said: "Gentlemen of the Convention: Harmony seems to be the sentiment of this convention. Even the air seems saturated with a desire and determination to nominate a ticket for President and Vice President which will be satisfactory to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West—nay, more, a ticket that will harmonize the Democracy throughout the Union and insure victory in November. Harmony prevailed in the delib-erations of the national committee. No effort was made to nominate a temporary chairman in the interest of any candidate, but on the contrary it was the desire to nominate one who shall preside over the deliberations of this convention with absolute impartiality. that spirit, and to that end I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the national committee to name the Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, for temporary chairman of

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN. The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana; George T. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that pur-

On being 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:

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, as the leaves in autumn; 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 government so that the government shall make the burdens 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 citizons, 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 a party, organized for aggressive war, as when victory perched upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Rep-resentatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. It 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 Democratic party by men uttering falsehoods 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 stealing of the presidency was the greatest crime in

history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—" Here the speaker was interrupted by longcontinued 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 its pelf and its power, accepted the wrong and injury of perjury and of fraud, 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 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. Fellow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the been taken for choice of candidates, forty-nine 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 to this people. We want favored Cleveland and twenty-three delegates nad other preferences and were divided bemen 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 remain with the government (cheers); that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; 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 your councils. There never was a time in the 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 dis-tance—in New England, in New York, on 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 God grant there may be—here, here is the party of the Constitution and the Jnion, 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 charge 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 tickto 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 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

Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, then said he was nstructed by the national committee to offer the following resolution: 'Resolved, That the rules of the last Demo-

cratic 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. Senator Grady, of New York, offered the following amendment to the resolution:

"When the vote of a State as announced by the chairman of the delegation from such State is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the State, and their individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such

Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, here obtained the floor and spoke in opposition to Mr. Grady's amendment. He challenged the

York the crown of her sovereignty and say that her loyal subjects should not obey her mandates. New York had instructed her seventy-two votes to speak as the voice of one man. The seventy-two delegates here would not violate their instructions. But, moreover, this question had been put to vote in the dele this question had been put to vote in the delegation, and over two-thirds had voted in favor of the unit rule. We bade the delegates from other States pause before 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 convention had the power to reverse the action of the Saratoga convention. He read the reso-lution 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 con-vention and every man in it 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. G. V. Menzies, of Indiana, offered 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 Democra-cy expressed in convention assembled. He denied that it was the sovereign will of the New York Democracy. It 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 recog nized no authority on the part of any machine 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, 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 win-He did not believe that the convention would instruct the recording secretary to record a living lie.

General Ciunie, of California, said it was an outrage to permit a majority of any State in the convention to deprive the minority of its

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?

Carter Harrison, of Illinois, said if the State of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit, and if they failed to so vote they would be disobeving their State but this convention had nothing to do with that. (Applause).

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 loyal to his constituents 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 dis-

cussion as to the unit rule. Mr. Jacobs replied that there had not been. but it was because everybody had agreed to it

John Kelly, of New York, said that in the amendment before the convention 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 if an opportunity were given to them) 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 proposi-tion. There was a precedent for Mr, Grady's motion, 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 misconception of the issue involved, he said. The question of stifling the voice 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 [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 unit. She prescribed in her State convention the method of ascertaining her will. She had no desire to prevent any one of a minority of her delegation telling the convention why he differed with the majority. She only said that when the will of a majority had been fairly ascertained it should be expressed in a certain way, and she claimed it as her right to prescribe the way. [Applause.] It so hap-pened 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

THE UNIT RULE SUSTAINED.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fellow's speech there were roars all over the hall for the question. The Chair finally recognized General egates did not come here as representatives of congressional district as the State may direct and permit. The States, not the districts were entitled to representation. Mr. Burke, of Louisiana, also claimed that the States themselves had the right to determine the question whether the votes should be cast as a unit. He then moved to lay the motion on the table, but subsequently withdrew it and moved the previous question. Mr. Menzies then withdrew his imendment to the original amendment. The question was then put, but there being an uncertainty as to the result the roll of States was called for and ordered upon the adoption of the amendment to the original resolution. After some further discussion the secretary announced the result of the vote as follows: Total number of votes cast, 795; yeas, 332.

nays, 463. (Great applause.)	The	vote by
States was as follows:		
State.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	. 15	5
Arkansas		14
California	. 16	
Colorado	. 4	2
Connecticut	. 2	10
Delaware		
Florida	. 2	6
Georgia	. 12	12

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-	Illinois	22		2
1	Indiana	30		
1	Iowa	6		5
1	Kansas	3		1
1	Kentucky	20		1
1	Louisiana			
1	Maine	2	18 17	1
	Maryland	~		1
1	Massachusetts	21		-
	Michigan	12		1
	Minnesota	1~		1
	Mississippi	18		•
	Missouri	8		0
	Nebraska	5		•
1	Nevada	6		
	New Hampshire			
		14		
	New Jersey	14		
		10		
	North Carolina	25		6
	Ohio	-		*
	Oregon	21		
	Pennsylvania	21		
	Rhode Island	.:		4
	South Carolina	3		,
	Tennessee	17		
	Texas	12		
	Vermont	.:		
	Virginia	6		1
	West Virginia	9		
	Wisconsin	5		
			-	

Total..... 332 The call of the roll on the original resolution was then dispensed with and it was

unanimously adopted.

This question having been disposed of the roll of the States was called and the chairman of the several delegations named the delegates chosen as members of the committees on credentials and resolutions. On the completion of the call of the roll the convention adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:26 A. M., Temporary Chairman Hubbard rapped for order and introduced the Right Rev. Dr. McLaren, D. D., Bishop of Chicago. The chai man requested that the audience rise as the venerable gentleman arose and repeated the Lord's prayer. It was a striking scene, 13,000 people on their feet, with heads bowed in reverence, while in low and impressive tones the bishop followed by invoking the blessing of God upon the pro-ceedings and prayed for the blessings of the Almighty to rest upon the country and upon the nominee of the convention.

PRESENTATIONS OF PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented asking for a hearing for a Irish national league; denouncing the labor convict system; favoring the eight hour law and a labor statistic bureau; reduction of taxation to a revenue basis; against polygamy; against the acquisition of large tracts of public lands by corporations; for reform in the civil service by making postmasters elective; for a systematic reduction of taxes; providing that, in case of the death of candidates for President or Vice-President, the chairman shall call together the convention again to fill the vacancy; for the repeal of all legislation which, under Republican rule, has tended to pauperize labor; for a constitutional amendment making the presidential term of office six years, and to limit the disposal of the public lands to actual settlers in quantities of not more than 160 acres each. Finally a resolution was adopted to refer all such propositions without being read. Under that rule several anti-Chinese and tariff reform resolutions were referred, being only read by their titles.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. 'The report of the committee on permanent organization was then made. The name of W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, being presented as president, with a list of vice-presidents (one from each State) and several secretaries and assistants, it was ordered that the secretaries and clerks of the temperary organization be continued under the permanent organization. The report was unanimously adopted, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; W. W. Armstrong, of Ohio; W. H. Persons, of Georgia; John A. Henderson, of Texas; John A. Day, of Missouri; William Sparks, of Illinois, and Smith M. Weed, of New York, were ap-pointed to escort Colonel Vilas to the chair.

COLONEL VILAS TAKES THE CHAIR. Loud cheers greeted the appearance of Mr. Vilas upon the platform. When quiet had been partially restored Mr. Hubbard, the temporary chairman, introduced the elected permanant chairman in the following words: "Gentlemen of the Convention: I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin (loud applause) as the electedunanimously elected -permanent president of (Loud applause.) Thanking you your body. most kindly for the courtesy and the attention and the charity you have shown me, I invoke it for him who will need it much less than I have needed it." (Loud and long continued applause.) Vilas on assuming the chair made a

long address. He said "Gentlemen of the National Democracy: I know full well that this mark of your favor is no personal compliment, but is a recogni-tion of the young Democracy of the Northwestern States. (Loud applause). And I claim it to be justly their due (loud applause) as a tribute to their lofty zeal and patriotism, their long and gallant struggle against an outnumbering foe, and their great and growing numbers (applause), and I hail it as a presage and prototype of their coming triumphs.

You are assembled to consider a great cause, to pronounce a most momentous judg-ment. Your hand is on the helm of a mighty nation of free men. Fifty-five millions of freemen who are, and one hundred millions who soon will be, our nation-earth's greatest free society-will rejoice in the well-considered work of this convention. (Applause). Its import and value lie not in mere partisan success-in touching the spoils of office. It is a nobler opportunity. The hour is pregnant with mighty possibilities of good to men. Liberty—constitutional liberty—strangling in the surf of corruption, injustice, and favoritism, cries aloud for resuscitation.

"An assemblage of politicians such as long possession of unlicensed power creates, but recently filled this hall with clamor, and it is said to have been too well manufactured to have been the product of infant industry. (Laughter.) They have announced their purposes, and they claim the submission of the country as if it were theirs to command. How have they met the just expectation of this intelligent people. Like some corporations which have flourished under their auspices, they have issued a watered stock of promises (laughter) and every one a confession. They have promised redress only of disorders they have themselves communi-cated to the body politic. (Laughter and applause.) They proffer the infection to cure the disease. (Laughter.) They have tendered nothing adequate or worthy to the fervent aspirations and high hopes of this patriotic

To a country which rejoices in restored unity and concord they tender the renewal of sectional strife. To a nation which feels the mpulse of a mighty growth and yearns for leadership in noble prosperity they offer the inspiration of national calamity and misfortune. To a proud and sensative people, demanding deliverance from dishonoring corruption, demanding decency in the selection and cleanliness in the holding of their public stations, they care the gilded arts of skilful damagogery. (Applause.) To the generous ardor of youth, nobly ambitious to achieve a freeman's manhood, they profer the elevating sentiments of the party machine. To the men of toil seeking only opportunity to earn a free man's livelihood they say: Be your masters' villains and you shall have bread.

(Applause.)
"The burden of their campaign is already made manifest. Shouting, and, in common (Cheers.)'

22 political parlance, 'soap' (laughter) are its in-spiration and ammunition. (Laughter and 20 applause.) The air is already filled with vapors of visionary schemes addressed to various interests and factions of weak and undeserving men, and some are indulged to expect ad-vantage from the chaotic possibilities of for-

"The history of the republic will have been read in vain if such a prospect does not alarm and warn us. Twice already has liberty sunk beneath the waves of fraud and venality. She has seen her chosen servants displaced by chicane, and her people temporarily enslaved by fraudulent usurpation of their places. by fraudulent usurpation of their places.
(Applause.) She has seen a national election perverted by the stream of money which flowed from gaping wounds at Washington. Can she rise a third time if again submerged by her enemies? Gentlemen, no patriot here can contemplate contemporaneous events without a profound conviction that the duties of this hour rise far beyond partisanship.

"There is one supreme question before us, How shall we most surely rescue the republic? A new generation is on the scene of ac-

tion, an educated and intelligent generation. They understand our institutions. They comprehend the tremendous growth and capabilities of this country, and they accept the responsibilities which have devolved uppn them.

Their realizing sense is keen that the welfare and progress of the people demand, have long demanded, an utter and radical change in the administration of the government. (Benjamin F. Butler appeared in the convention at this point, escorted by one of his old aids, Mr. Drinkwater, and was received with uproarius applause, mingled with some hisses from pec-ple who did not seem to relish the interruption.) They have heard repeated promises of reform with each recurring election, and with disgrace and shame they see each new administration discover deeper iniquities than those it promised to amend. (Applause.) There is a growing conviction that the one re-form which will work all others, and is the condition of all, is the utter defeat of the

present party in power.

"And there is but one hope. It is vain to look to any new party organization. (Applause.) The prosperity and progress and hope of this republic rest to-day upon the wisdom and patriotism of the Democracy now here in convention. (Loud applause.) It is adequate to the great responsibility. It has here in convention. (Loud applause.) It is adequate to the great respons in ility. It has shared the vicissitudes, the frailties, the faults of humanity. It has profited by the sweet uses of adversity (laughter), and it stands forth to-day with a disciplined patriotism fitted to invoke and receive the restoration of that power which for half a century it wielded to the nation's grandeur and glory. (Applause.) It has been recruited steadily and constantly from the upright and fearless, who preferring from the upright and fearless, who, preferring the rewards of self-respect to the allurements of power, have shaken the dust from their feet and departed from the Sodom of so-called Republicanism. It has enlisted and caught the fire of the young manhood of this nation. and the spirit of victory rules its councils and rides in the front of its battle. (Applause.) The fatality of blundering has become a Republican possession (laughter and applause), and the doom of God's award to folly let us

pray may be theirs.
"The triumph of the party of the republic's hope cannot be longer stayed. We may hope to see the squandering of public wealth cease; to see Justice take her place in our laws regulating finance and economy. We may hope to see a Demogratic people of equality, and simplicity, and frugality, where happiness may best be found (applause), and as our millions multiply, and the subdued earth yields her abundant increase, while in every form art and industry employ their cheerful labor, the proudest boast of American citizenship shall arise, not from the favored sons of wealth, but from the manly freeman who re turns with the evening sun from his place of honored toil to the house which is his own (loud applause), where the blossoming and the rose bespeak the happiness of the

loved ones at home,"

PRESENTING CANDIDATES. At the conclusion of Mr. Vilas' address, Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolu-tion for the call of the roll of States and for the placing in nomination of candidates for President and vice-president. Motions to refer the resolution to the committee on platform, and to adjourn until to-morrow were lost. A motion to lay Mr. Snowden's resolution on the table was voted upon by States, and resulted in the negative by 521 nays to 282 yeas. When New York's seventy-two votes were announced in the negative Mr. Grady challenged the vote amid great uproar and tried to present the original tally. The chairman decided that he must accept the vote of New York as a unit. An amendment was adopted to Mr. Snowden's resolution that no vote should be taken on the nominations antil after the adoption of the platform. Motions to adjourn were voted down, and at 2 P. M. the call of States for nominations for President and Vice-President was begun.

SENATOR BAYARD'S NAME PRESENTED. When the State of Delaware was called there was an immediate outbreak of cheers. After the uproar had subsided Mr. George Gray, of Delaware, came to the platform and addressed the convention. He said:
"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Con-

vention: I am instructed to present to you the name of a man worthy to receive the nomination for the exalted station of President of the United States. (Loud applause.) I do so with a deep and realizing sense of the great responsibility that rests upon this conrention and upon every member of it so to act that the great opportunity that God himself, as we reverently believe, has given us, may not pass away unimproved. The Republican party has flung defiance into the face of American manhood and has shocked the conscience of its own best men. The Democracy demands that you shall give them as a stand ard bearer in the impending contest one who has been tried in the balance and never found wanting. (Applause.) It demands a states-man whose wisdom and experience are known of all men. (Applause.) It demands a leader whose chivalric courage will never falter. (applause), and who can and will bring to the dust the plumed knights of false pretence and personal dishonor. (Applause.) It demands a man of stainless honor, who will strike corruption whenever and wherever it shows its ad. It demands a man with a national record that will bear the electric light of hostile criticism. (Applause.) It demands a man with a private character that will defy the malignant tongue of slander. (Applause.) The Democrats of these United States, in a word, demand a man who shall in his public and private character be the very antithesis and opposite of the nominee of the Republican party. (Applause.) The man who has all this and more, an I whose name is now leaping from your hearts to your lips, is Thomas Francis Bayard of Dela-

ware. (Great applause.)
"Why, gentlemen, this republic, this dear country of ours was reared by such men as he. How can you afford, gentlemen of the Democratic party, to pass him by? plause.) What account will you give to the Democracy who sent you here, if you shall fail to meet the challenge of our opponents by failing to b'azon his name upon our banners? (Applause.) Gentlemen of the convention, with Bayard as your candidate you will make no mistake. (Cheers.) His name will still the voice of faction (cheers), and close up the ranks of the Democracy in every He will carry every doubtful State State. and he will make those States doubtful that never were doubtful before. (Cheers.) Enthusiasm will take the place of apathy, and will grow and grow as the autumn leaves are falling until the drear November is made bright by the pæans of our victory.



THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. [From the New York Truth.]

HENDRICKS PRESENTS MCDONALD. When Indiana was called loud cheers rent the air, and Mr. Menzies, of that State, arose and said: "The Indiana delegation has requested the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks to present the name of Indiana's candidate for President." Mr. Hendricks came forward amidst a burst of enthusiasm lasting several minutes. Upon a partial subsidence of the paise a wild gallery delegate with a raise noise a wild gallery delegate, with a voice like a rolling mill, shouted, "Three cheers for the old ticket," and they were given with extraordinary vigor. When the uproar had at last subsided Mr. Hendricks said:

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention: This is my first experience as a delevention: This is my first experience as a delegate in a national convention, and as I rise to present the name of a distinguished citizen of Indiana, I feel the delicacy and great responsibility of the duty I have undertaken. The people now demand a change in the management of Federal affairs, and if this convention will give them half an opportunity they will execute that purpose in the election of a President the coming fall.

"It is but two weeks ago that a secretary, standing upon the witness stand, in the presence of a Senate committee, testified that the false vouchers in the naval bureau of medicine and surgery did not, he supposed, exceed

cine and surgery did not, he supposed, exceed \$62,000! I dare say you remember that an entire administration went down, and for the time being, the party went with it, because of an embezzlement of \$62,000. That was but forty years ago, and that was the only case

forty years ago, and that was the only case occurred attracting attention during that administration. Yet so fearful was the purishment by the people that the party went from power for the time being.

"Who expects that a party long in power, with all the embluments of public position received and enjoyed by its followers and retainers, can reform itself? The offences against the public service are many. They must he pursued to their hiding places, and exposed and punished, and the agents that the President shall employ—I mean the new President that you are to nominate here—the agents that he shall employ must have no one agents that he shall employ must have no one

to shield and nothing to conceal.

"But bad as the civil service is, I know that the are men of tried fidelity in it. I know that there are men of ability in the present service, and I would not ask that they should be driven from office: but none but such ought to be continued. In the language of a writer, when we come to define the rights of the outs and of those that are in, let it be understood that none but the fittest shall sur-

vive. (Applause.)
"I have but one other sentiment to refer to before I shall call your attention to the claims which I propose to suggest for the man that I will nominate; and in respect to this sentiment no one is responsible but myself. Will nations never devise a more rational umpire of differences than force? Must blood and treasure always flow before international controversies can be settled? Controversies will arise; they are inevitable; but the civilization of this age demands that they be referred to disinterested States for settlement by friendly arbitrations. (Applause.) The intervening ocean protects our young republic from the menace of European arms. It will be a beauiiful spectacle if this republic, so strong and so secure, shall lead the nations in a movement for permanent peace, and for the relief of the people everywhere from the mainten-ance of standing armies and ships of war.

"The best part of General Grant's adminis-tration was the settlement by arbitration of controversies touching the Alabama. That settlement stands in right glorious contrast in all history to the use that he himself made of our own army when he beleaguered the capital that men might have offices to which they

were never elected. (Loud applause.)

"Mr. President and gentlemen, I have to suggest for your consideration a citizen of the State of Indiana, the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, (Loud and long continued applause.) I thank you all for this reception which you have give given to his name. Born in an adjoining State, Indiana became his home when he was but a boy. He learned a trade and made himself independent and very respectable (applause), and after that he pursued his studies with such opportunities as he had, and finally prepared himself for the great profes-sion of the law; and from the time that he took his stand in the court house of his county until the present time—when he may stand it may be, in the supreme court of the United States-he has been the peer of the best of that profession in the West. Mr. Hendricks concluded by paying a high tribute to Mr. McDonald. General Bla

THURMAN'S NAME PRESENTED. At the conclusion of General Black's remarks a delegate from California, which had been temporarily passed when its name was called, said that the State was ready to pre-

Illinois, seconded the nomination of Mr. Mc-

sent a nominee, and Hon. John W. Breckenridge presented the name of ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, in the following speech: "California has sent us here to present for the consideration of the Democratic party a man who needs no eulogy at her hands name is enshrined in the hearts of the whole American people. She has asked us to present for your consideration a man who, you nominate him, we believe there is a settled conviction in the hearts of all will be the next President of the United States. Such a selection is a sacred trust and a solemn responsibility. There never was in history a party with a rarer or grander opportunity to make an appeal to the country. Let us name a man of whose integrity and devotion to principle there has never been a question, whose character or reputation has never fallen a shadow upon or blot or stain, whose ability and learning shall be commensurate with the duties of the high office to which we would elevate him. Let us nominate such a one, place him side by side with his antithesis, the 'Plumed Knight' of Maine, and simply say to the American people, 'Behold the men!' (Applause,) "Gentlemen of the Convention, we of Cali-

fornia believe that we can confidently turn and say, behold the man—Alien G. Thurman, of Ohio. (Cheers and applause, several deleof Ohio. (Cheers and applause, several gates rising in their seals and waving their hats.) Of all the honored and illustrious names which have been and shall be presented for the consideration of this convention, there are none which lie nearer the great heart of the American people than that lofty and intrepid statesman's, who, for more than twenty years, has been the boldest and ablest advo cate of Democratic doctrine and Democratic principles. California did not send us here to