waste our time in culogy, but simply to present his name. General Durbin Ward, of Ohio, secon ded the nomination of Senator Thurman.

### PRESENTING CARLISLE'S NAME.

Great applause greeted the Hon. James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, when he took the platform for the purpose of nominating Speaker Carlisle. "In all the essential characteristics of manliness and courage and ability and patriotism," said the speaker, "Mr. Carlisle is the peer of any great name that will be montioned in this great pressure. The presidency of the United States is a position of such transcendent honor, dignity and responsibility that only such as those whose names the republic delights to honor should be mert oned in that connection. Since illhealth has compelled the retirement from the arena of American politics of the Sage of Greystone, no name carries with it more of talismanic charm nor more fully commands the respect of the American people than that of John G. Carlisle. It behooves this convention, in this great exi-gency of national affairs, that we should name for the great office a man not born for small or selfish things-a man to whom dishonor is unknown, a man made up of great-ness, one who breathes the birthright of victory in his name alone. And such a man is J. G. Carlisle.

"It may be urged, gentlemen, that he comes from the wrong side of the Ohio river, but my God, if the statute of limitations is ever to be observed again in this country, I pray that it may be effective from this time out. (Great applause). I belong to a class of men who believe the war is over. I belong to a class of men who believe that there is as much honor and virtue and patriotism in the South as there is anywhere on the face of God's earth. I appeal to the sentiments of this great presence representing the intelligence of the Democracy of America, and I ask you to recognize that the sword has settled the war. I present you a peace offering in the person of John G. Carlisle."

Expectation was on tip toe when the clerk reached Massachusetts. There were cheers and hisses from the gallery as a bald-headed man, dressed in gray, rose. The crowd expected him to nominate General Butler, but he only said that Massachusetts had no nomination to present at this time. General of Mississippi, seconded Bayard's Hooker, nomination.

#### PRESENTING CLEVELAND'S NAME.

Ex-Congressman Lockwood arose when New York was called, amid great applause, and said :

"No man has greater respect or admiration for the honored names which have been presented to this convention than myself ; but, gentlemen, the world is moving, and moving rapidly. From the North to the South, new men, men who have acted but little in politics, are coming to the front (applause), and to-day there are hundreds and thousands of young men in this country, men who are to cast their first vote, who are independent in politics, and they are looking to this conven-tion, praying silently that there shall be no mistake made here.

"They want to drive the Republican party from power; they want to cast their votes for a Democrat in whom they believe. (Applause.) These people know from the record of the gentleman whose name I shall present that Democracy with him means honest government, pure government, and protection of the rights of the people of every class and every condition.

"A little more than three years ago I had the honor, at the city of Buffalo, to present the name of this same gentleman for the office of mayor of that city. It was presented then for the same reason, for the same causes, that we present it now; it was because the government of that city had become corrupt and had become debauched, and political integrity sat not in high places. The people looked for a man who would represent the contrary, and without any hesitation they named Grover Cleveland as the man. (At this point there was a wild burst of applaus. Some of the was a wild burst of applaus. Some of the New York delegation, practically the entire Wisconsin delegation, and some few scatterod un and muda all the onstration possible in Cleveland's favor.) The result of that election and his holding that office was that in less than nine months the State of New Yerk found herself in a position to want just such a candidate and for such a purpose, and when at the convention in 1882 his name was placed in nomination York the same people, the same class of peo-ple knew that that meant honest government, it meant pure government, it meant Democratic government, and it was ratified by the people, (Cheers.) "And, gentlemen, now, after eighteen months' service there, the Democracy of the State of New York come to you and ask you to give to the country, to give the independent and Democratic voters of the country, to give the young men of the country, the new blood of the country, and present the name of Grover Cleveland as its standard bearer for the next four years. "I shall indulge in no eulogy of Mr. Cleve land. I shall not attempt any further de-scription of his political career. It is known. His Democracy is known. His statesmanship is known throughout the length and breadth of this land. And all I ask of this convention to let no passion, no p. ejudice to influence its duty which it owes to the people of this country. " Be not deceived. Grover Cleveland can give the Democratic party the thirty-six electoral votes of the State of New York on election day. He can, by his purity of character, by his purity of administration, by his fearless and undaunted courage to do right, bring to you more votes than can anybody "Gentlemen of the convention, but one word more, Mr. Cleve and's candidacy before this convention is offered upon the ground of his honor, his integrity, his wisdom and his Democracy. (Cheers.) Upon that ground we ask it, believing that if ratified by this convention he can be elected and take his seat at Washington as a Democratic President of the United States."

Governor Palmer. of Illinois, the convention adjourned until 10:50 A. M. to-morrow.

## THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, JULY 10.—Proceedings to-day were opened with prayer by the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, of the Immanuel Baptist church of

Mayor Harrison rose to a question of privilege, and wishel to denounce the assertion of Mr. Cockran, of New York, that the galleris were filled yesterday with his (Harrison's) police and hen humen in the interest of Governor Cleve a td.

A communication was received and read from the chairman of the committee on reso-lutions stating that the committee, notwithstanding constant and patient efforts, had not yet been able to complete a platform, and would not be prepared to make a completed report before 7 P. M. The unfinished business of yesterday, being

the call of State for nominations, was resumed. Mansur, of Missouri, came to the platform, and made a speech, seconding Senator Thurman's nomination.

#### HOADLY PRESENTED.

Ohio being called, Thomas E. Powell nominated Governor George Hoadly. Mr. Powell declared that if the Democracy was true to itself, its success in the coming struggle was already assured. Within the last four years, he said, the State of Ohio had overcome a Republican majority of over 100,000, and at this hour the government of Ohio was in the keeping of the great Democratic party. The man who had been the acknowledged leader in bringing about that change was the candidate whom he now presented, Governor George Hoadly, of Ohio. Mr. Hoadly has received the largest endorsement ever given to a Democrat in Ohio, having received 19,000 more votes than Hancock had received in 1880. He was known to the nation as a great lawyer, a wise statesman, a fearless and aggressive leader, a man of acknowledged ability, of undoubted integ-rity, a man of courage as well as of wisdom.

SENATOR WALLACE PRESENTS RANDALL. The State of Pennsylvania having been reached in the call, ex-Senator William A. Wallace, of that State, came to the platform to nominate Mr. Randall. He said: "By the direction of the Pennsylvania delegation I come to present the name of a candidate for the great office of President of the United States. The name which I bring you is found on every page of your country's and your party's history in the last two decades. (Applause.) It is that of no tyro in political affairs. It is that of a man in the prime and vigor of his manhood, with every faculty trained in practical government. An official life of twenty years lies behind him, clear, luminous and pure. No dishonest action, no corrupt practice has ever stained his escutch-con. (App'ause.) While most of his contemporaries in official life have grown rich through devious and unknown means, he is still a poor man (cheeis), whose highest aim has been fitly to serve his people and his repub-The hour has struck for the nominalic. of a Democrat grounded in the faith and tried in the stern crucible of his party's service. (Cheers.) The pathway of expediency lies behind us, strewn with the wrecks of our failure. Let us be honest now; let us stand by the record of our own pure public men. Let us boldly appeal to the people on that record, and spurn the delusive promises of our bitter foe. The name of such a man we bring you. His practiced hands, his experienced foresight, his conversance with public affairs will lay the foundation of your return to power, so broad, so wide, so deep, that they will be permanent. (Ap-plause.) He has been practically the leader in the national House of Representatives for seventeen years, favoring a reduction of taxation and an economical administration of the government. He has with skill and success resisted the lavish expenditure of the money of the people, the waste of the public domain, and unconstitutional and tyrannical force Applause.) His iron will has put the knife to corrupting extravagance, and has compelled a return to comparative purity of

ther; Mississippi, C. A. Johnson; Nebraska James E. Boyd; Nevada, Dennis E. McCarthy; New Hampshire, A. W. Sullaway; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio W. Sullaway; W. Armstrong; Rhode Launa, W. Armstrong; South Carolina, Barnaby; South Carolina, Balast S. W. J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, Francis W. Lawson; Tennessee, Robert S. Looney; Texas, O. T. Holt: Vermont, Hou. B. B. Smalley; Virginia, John A. Barber; West Virginia, Louis Baker; Wisconsin, Wil-liam F. Vilas: Arlzona, W. K. Meade; Dis-trict of Columbia, William Dickinson; Idaho, John Haley; Dakota, M. H. Day; Utah, G. B. Roseborough; Montana, William McCor-mick; Washington, J. A. Kuhn; New Mexico, not announced; Wyoming, William E. Post. A report was made by the committee on

resolutions in favor of the proposition to permit the national committee to choose a chair-man outside of its own members. The report was adopted. A delegate from Arkansas offered a resolution abrogating and discon-tinuing in future the two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidate for President and Vice-President. Mr. Cockran, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table characterizing it as a revolutionary proposision. Mr. Abbett, of New Jersey, said it was absurd for this convention to attempt to make rules for the next convention, and he moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely. Mr. Cockran withdrawing his motion. The question was taken and the motion to postpone indefinitely was carried.

#### THE PLATFORM.

At 9 P. M. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on resolutions, stepped to the platform to present the report of that committee. His appearance was greeted with cheers. The platform was read by one of the reading clerks. When the reading of the platform was finished Mr. Morrison said he would yield now to General Butler to present a minority report. He would allow General Butler thirty minutes to discuss his re-port; he would also allow fifteen minutes to Mr. Converse, of Ohio, and five minutes to Mr. Watterson, and then he would move the previous question and ask for a vote. General Butler said that most things in the platform he agreed to, some things ought to be added to it, and one thing specially ought to be changed. That he would submit to the better judgment of the convention. He asked the clerk to read his minority report. The clerk commenced by enunciating slowly and very distinctly the words "General Butler's platform," which caused a general laugh.

## BUTLER'S PLATFORM.

Butler's platform declares: That no taxes. direct or indirect, can be rightfully imposed upon the people except to meet the expenses of an economically administered government; that the people will tolerate direct taxation for the ordinary expenses of the government only in case of dire necessity or war; that revenue necessary for such expenses the should be raised by customs duties upon imports; that in levying such duties, two principles should be carefully observed; first, that all materials used in the arts and manufactures and the necessaries of life not produced in this country shall come in free, and that all articome in free, and that all articles of luxury should be taxed as high as possible up to the collection point; second, that in imposing customs duties the law must be carefully adjusted to promote American enterprise and industries, and not to create monopolies, and to cherish and foster American labor; that as capital is strong and labor is weak, labor has a right to demand of the government to establish tribunals, in which great controversies between them which may lead to revolution may be judicially and justly determined, with the fullest power to enforce their decrees, and that it should be provided by law that laboring men may combine and organize for their own protection, as capital may be incorporated; the platform also de-nounces the importation of foreign laborers, monopolies, the absorption of the public lands by corporations and foreigners, and the estab-lishment of a caste by life tenure in the civil It further declares that the govern-

m. t alone has power to issue money. Many of the planks, and especially those relating to labor, were applauded. General Butler next arose and proceeded to defend his

tremendous excitement, and a motion to adjourn was lost by 404 yeas to 412 nays. Final-ly, at 1:20 A. M., Mr. Manning moved to adjourn until 10 A. M., and his motion was car-

# FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. CHICAGO, July 11 .- At 11 A. M. the conven-

tion was called to order, and prayer was of-fered by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Grace church, Chicago.

SECOND BALLOT.

Upon motion of a Pennsylvania delegate the convention proceeded to a second ballot. Then Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, with thanks to those who had voted for Samuel J. Randall, withdrew that gentleman's name. The call of States was proceeded with, and when Illinois was reached that State cast one vote for Hendricks.

Here there suddenly broke out a scene of wild, general and enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats, fans and handkershiefs. It was impossible for the chair to suppress it, although he tried. Most of the delegates and spectators took part in it. It was renewed again and again, and finally the band joined in the demonstration with "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic airs.

At the end of a quarter of an hour, and while the uproar was at its height, Senator Voorhees mounted the platform and announced that at the request of the Indiana delegation he withdrew the name of Joseph E. McDonald for the purpose, at the proper time, of casting the vote of Indiana for Thomas A. Hendricks. This renewed the cheering, which was kept

up for several minutes longer. Illinois gave Cleveland 38, (a gain of 10), Bayard, 3, McDonald, 1, Hendricks, 2, Here friends of Cleveland cheered tumultuously at the gain in his vote.

#### CLEVELAND NOMINATED.

Soon after the Pennsylvania delegation asked leave to withdraw, and the balloting continued, with further changes, principally in favor of Cleveland and Hendricks. The roll being concluded, Pennsylvania was called for, and its chairman announced for Cleve land 42, Hendricks, 11, Randall, 4, Payard, 2, Thurman. 1. Great cheers from Cleveland's friends greeted this voice. The total ballot was found to be: Cleveland, 475; Bayard, 150%; Hendricks, 124%; Thurman, 60; Ran-dall, 5; McDonald, 2 Tilden, 2. Several changes were mede, North Carolina transferring her 22 votes from Bayard to Cleveland. whereat there was great cheering and excite ment; Virginia followed by giving 23 votes to Cleveland and 1 for Hendricks. Other changes followed until Cleveland had the necessary two-thirds vote-557. At this point the cheering was deafening. An anchor of flowers was car-ried to the New York delegation, and a stuffed eagle was carried in procession. The band struck up more patriotic airs, and flags and banners were waved, and the excitement reached a fever point. The result of the re-vised second ballot, by which Governor Grover Cleveland, of New York, received the National Democratic nomination for President, was: Cleveland .....

Demand	 81
Bayard	 01
Hendricks	 451/2
Thurman	 4
McDonald	 2
Randall	 4

Then Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, changed the vote of that State to Cleveland, moved that the vote be made unanimous.

At this moment an immense oil painting of Governor Cleveland was carried on the platform, waiting to be set up when the vote should be announced and still the work of changing the vote was going on in the most confused manner. The announcement was followed by great cheering, the bands playing, the people waving their hats and handkerchiefs. A large floral piece with an eagle on top and the The question was then put on Menzie's mo-

tion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, moved for a recess to 5 P. M. in order to give time for a consultation on the Vice-Presidency. The

Industry followed by naif our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law attempting to fix the status of colored cltizens—the acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions af its courts, Congress were overset by the decisions af its courts, It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform"—its caucht criminals are paraitted to escape through co.trived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycomb-ed with corruption, ontbreasing exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a suc-cessful coltest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nominations. That change is necessary "is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,00.0 a, which has yearly been col-lected from a suffering people. Unnecessary tax-at on is unjust taxation. We denounce the kepub-lican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed basiness, crippied industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward. The Democracy piedges itself to purify the ad-ministration from corruption, to restore eccomy, to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with dwa reserved to the

to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the operations of the pe ple should be cautions and conservative in method, nat in advance of public opinion, but re-sponsive to its demand-, the Democratic party is sponsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But, in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of the reform must be subject in the execution to the splain dictate of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical govern-ment. The necessary reduction in taxation can ment. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of cut: than will be ample to cover any increased cost Cut: than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the extenses of the Federal government economically administered, including pensions, in-terest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from Custom hous taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxary and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing fariff; and subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that Federal tax-ation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shal not exceed the needs of the government eco-nomically administered.

shail not exceed the needs of the government eco-nomically administered. The system of direct taxation known as the "in-ternal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the relation of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and com-for of worthy s idlers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers a like fund for the saliors having been already provided, and any surplus having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the treasury. We favor an American continental policy based

apon more intimate commercial and political rela-tions with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling allian-ces with parts ces with nore. We believe in honest money, the gold and silver

coixage of the Constitution, and a circulating me-dium convertible into such money without loss. Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the dury of the government in its

deal ngs with the people to mete out equal and ex-act justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color or per-nasion, religious or political. We believe in a free balot and a fair count, and

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Re-oublican opposit on was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the p-lis as a conclusive proof that a Democratic a ministration will preserve liberty with order.

with order. The selection of Federal officers for the Territores should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

dent therein. We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty. We favor honest civil service reform and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the set aration of church and State and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the other and online of citizenahin.

that every child in the land may be taught the rights and outes of citizenship. While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equilable distribution of property, to the pre-vention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a secrupulous regard for the rights of property as de-fined by law. We believe that labor is best re-warded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and chernined. We

racy of the United States we offer to him, in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our re-spectful sympathy and extrem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the canse now inceparable in the history of this republic from the labors and the name of Samnel J. Tilden. With this statement of the hopes, principles, and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and charge in administration is sub-mitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the em-ployment and due reward of labor and of capital and the general welfare of the whole country.

# THENOMINEES.

### GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, governor of the State o New York and nominee of the National Democratic convention for President of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837, and is therefore in his forty-sixth year. He is son of a minister, and has relatives prominent among the Protestant elergy. After obtaining such instruction as was procurable at the common schools in the various places of his father's residence, h was sent to the academy near Clinton, N. Y. to finish his education. From the Clinton academy young Cleveland went to New York city, where for some time he acted as clerk in caharitable institution. From New York he started for the West with another young man, their objective point being Cleveland, Ohio.

But stopping on his way to visit an uncle in Buffalo, he was induced to accept a situation as clerk in the store of his relative. At this time the future governor was eighteen years old, energetic and ambitious, with an earnest desire to become a lawyer. This aspiration was favored by his uncle, at whose house he resided, and he soon found himself nstalled as clerk in the office of a prom Buffalo law firm. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. His first political office was as first assistant district-attorney for Eric county, in which Buffalo is situated, his chief being C. C. Torrance. This office Mr. Cleveland held for three years, or until the expiration of District Attorney Torrance's term. He was nomin-ated on the Democratic ticket as Mr. Torated on the Democratic ticket as Mr. Tor-rance's successor, but was defeated. Five years after this event, in 1870, Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and the prominence which he gained in this position drew attention to his merits as a guberna-torial candidate, and led to his nomination by the Democratic State convention in 1882. He was elected by an overwhelm-ing and memorable majority, receiving 535,318 votes to 342,893 votes for his Republi-can competitor, Hon. Charles J. Folger, seccan competitor, Hon. Charles J. Folger, sec-retary of the treasury. This majority of 192,854 votes is the largest ever obtained by a gubernatorial candidate in the State of New York. Since his election, Governor Cleve-land, who is a bachelor, has attended quietly to his dutice at Albony. to his duties at Albany.

# THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born in Ohio en the 7th of September, 1819. He was graduated from South Hanover college in that State in 1840, when he removed to Chambersburg. Penn., and began the study of law. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Indiana. His career opened auspiciously, and in a few years he became a lawyer of stand-ing. In 1848 he was elected to the State legislature, and in 1850 was a dele-gate to the State Constitutional convention. The next year he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1853 his term expired. He was appointed commissioner of the general land office by President Pierce and from this on he has been one of the most important political characters in Indian. In 1860 he ran for governor against Henry S. Lane, and was defeated. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1863 for the long term. Here he won considerable distinction as a debater. His name was presented to the Democratic national convention in 1838 as candidate for the Presi-dency, and he would no doubt have received the nomination but for the Ohio delegates, who by persistently voting for Horatio Sey-mour finally caused a stampede in his favor. The friends of Mr. Hendricks have always in-sister that his momination model down The triends of Mr. Hendricks have always fi-sisted that his nomination would have insured a Democratic victory. Again, in 1872, he was proposed as a candidate in the Demo-cratic national convention, and but for the unexpected fusions of that time he would probably have been the nominee of his party. He was nominated for Vice-President in 1876, and give that memorphic contest his profess and since that memorable contest his profes-sional duties have engrossed the greater part of his attention.

#### THE OPPOSITION TO CLEVELAND.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, next made a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. When he had concluded there were cries of "Kelly," and some confusion. The Chair recognized Mr. Richard A. Jones, of Minnesota, who also seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleve-The Chair then recognized Mr. land. Grady, of New York, who came forward to the platform and was introduced by the Chair. Before the speaker had begun Mr. Parker, of New Hampshire, addressed the Chair and said: "I rise to a point of order, that unless the gentleman arises for the purpose of seconding a nomination"-Here the voice of Mr. Parker was drowned amid cries of "Sit down. Sit down. Grady! Grady!" and his

The Chair-The gentleman from New York having been recognized and awarded the floor before, I cannot sustain the point of order, that he is not entitled to it.

Mr. Grady then took the platform and made a speech, asserting that Mr. Cleve-land coull not carry the State of New York, and that the laboring classes and the anti-Monopo'y League of New York would oppose Mr. Cleveland. Much confusion and excitement prevailed during the dehvery of Grady's speech, and General Bragg, of Wisconsin, raised the point of order that the business of the convention was the nominating not the attacking of candidates. At the request of Mr. Manning, chairman of the New York delegation, Mr. Grady received unanimous consent to finish his remarks.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, followed Mr. Grady in a speech seconding the nomination of Senator Thurman, and attacking Governor Cleveland, who, the speaker asserted, could not carry New York. The speaker was called to order by General Bragg, amid great

excitement, but was allowed to proceed. Mr. Apgar, of New York, followed Mr. Cock an, in a speech defending Cleve and's nomination. The speaker said that the present opposition to Cleveland was Tamma fight on Tilden in 1876 over again, only that Cleveland stood in the place of Tilden now. There were 600,000 Democrats, 580,000 Re-publicans, and 100,000 votes outside of both parties in New York. That State, Mr. Apgar said, would be carried by the man who got the independent vote, and that man was Cleveland.

After Mr. Apgar's speech, upon motion of

administration. Earnest in purpose, pure in life, a grand tribune of the people and a statesman, no favor sways him and no fear can awe. This man (her son) Pennsylvania presents to the Democracy of the Unicn here assembled in convention as her candidate for the mighty office of President of the United States in the

person of Samuel J. Randall." Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Randall. He said that -Randall's record was stainless, and that he would sweep New Jersey like a cyclone. Mr. Abbott, chairman of the Massachusetts

delegation, said that when that State was called yesterday, she presented no name. Now, in behalf of the majority of that dele-gation, he asked that Mr. John W. Cummings might second the nomination of Mr. Bayard. Mr. Cummings accordingly came forward and seconded Bayard's nomination.

SECONDING VARIOUS NOMINATIONS.

Leroy F. Youmans, of South Carolina, took the platform to second Bayard's nomination. He said it was gratifying to find the Old Bay State and the Palmetto State joining hands on the Delaware statesman.

F. M. Rose, of Arkansas, seconded the nomination of Cleveland. He said Arkansas would cast her entire vote for Cleveland, and

he was certain he would be elected. Mr. Delany, of Mississippi, seconded the nomination of Cleveland amid much cheer-

General Bragg, of Wisconsin, took the plat-form and seconded Cleveland's nomination amid renewed cheering. He said he voiced the choice of the young men of Wisconsin and of the West in seconding the name of the great governor of New York. They loved him most for the enemies he has made. (Great applause).

Mr. Grady, of New York, sprang to his feet and said in behalf of the governor's ene-mies he reciprocated that hatred. Great confusion followed. General Bragg said such action on the part of a senator was a disgrace. (Cheers, hisses and confusion). General Bragg, pointing to Grady, said his

labor had been on the crank of the machine. (Renewed cheers and confusion.) He said the party had followed the old leaders to its death, and it asked a new and young man to

lead it, possessing life and blood. Henry O. Kent, of New Hampshire, trok the platform and made an earnest appeal for the nomination of Cleveland, and said it meant

certain success. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, took the platform to second the nomination of Cleveland. He asked the convention not to throw away this great opportunity for success. The roll-call was at this point completed.

Governor Waller, of Connecticut, took the platform by consent, and seconded the nomination of Cleveland in an eloquent speech, after which the convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

### THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the convention was attended by an immense gathering of specta-tors. At 8:25 o'clock the convention was called to order and a resolution was offered by Mr. Henry, of Mississippi, expressing both the regret and admiration of the convention on reading the statesmanlike and patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, in which he made known the overpowering and providential necessity which constrained him to decline the nomination to the presidency; condemn-ing the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 1876; expressing regret that the na-tion has been deprived of the lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability of Mr. Tilden, and appointing a committee to convey these sentiments to that gentleman. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

### THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, it was ordered that the States and Territories be called for the names of members of the National Democratic committee, with the following result:

with the following result: Alabama, Henry C. Semple; Arkansas, S. W. Fordyce; California, M. F. Tarpey; Col-orado, M. S. Waller; Connecticut, W. H. Barnum; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Patrick Walsh; Illinois, S. Corning Judd; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, C. W. Blair; Kentucky, Hen-ry V. McHenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jonas; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Michigan, Don M. Dickinson; Min-nesota H. H. Kelly: Missouri John G. Pra. nesota, H. H. Kelly; Missouri, John G. Pra-

minority report. Congressman Converse, of Ohio, next spoke in favor of the adoption of the platform as reported by the majority of the committee. Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, followed Congressman Converse in a speech defending the majority report.

### THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Mr. Morrison next moved the previous question on the report and substitute and it was ordered. The vote was then taken by States on Butler's substitute and it was re-jected-yeas, 971/2; nays, 7141/2. When the vote of Indiana was being announced Senator Voorhees stated that he wished specially to have his vote recorded in the affirmative. The platform was then adopted with a few dissenting votes.

#### THE FIRST BALLOT.

When the platform was disposed of, Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, presented a motion which was adopted, that the convention proceed to ballot for a presidential candidate. Great excitement ensued, and the aisles were packed with delegates. General Butler went down to his delegation, and then walked out of the hall. An unsatisfied delegate appealed from the decision of the Chair on the vote ordering a ballot. The appeal was voted down with hardly a diss nting vote. A motion to take a recess was lost by 196 yeas to 616 nays, and the first ballot was ordered. The vote was taken by States. When New York was called Chairman Manning said: "Seventy-two votes for Grover Cleveland," and added: "The preferences of the delegates were: 49 for Cleveland; 23 for Bavard, Slocum and Flower.

'I he result of the first ballot was as follows:

Cleveland	392
Bayard	170
Thurman	88
Randall	
McDonald	56
Carlisle	
Flower	4
Hoadly	
Hendricks	
L'ilden	1

Total	vote
Neces	sary to choice

### FIDST DALLOT

	Cleveland	Bayard.	McCouald	Thurman.	Randall	Carlisle	Hendricks	Hoad	Flower.
MARY CONTRACTOR	an	d.	ě	311	all	G		ly	er
	nd	:	alo	5	:	:	K	:	÷
14.176.3	:	:	-	;	:	:		:	:
Ala	2	14	1	1					
Ark	14								
Cal				16					
Col	::		-5	1					
Conn	12	•:							
Dela		6							
Florida	8	::							
Georgia	10	12	::	.:	2	.:			
Illinois	28	2	11	1		1	1		• •
Indiana	23	ï	30						
lowa	11	5	1	1		••		••	••
Kansas				2		26			••
Ken'ky	13	ï						ï	••
La	12						•••		•••
Maine	6	10				••			••
Md	3	23		2					••
Mass Mich	14						•		••
Minn	14						•		•••
Miss			· · · j		1:		••		•••
Mo	15								•••
Neb	8			••					•••
Nev				6					•••
N. H	8			0.01	2012 CT C. C.				•••
N. J	4	3			ii				
N. Y	72								
N. C		22							
Ohio	1			24				21	
Oregon	2	4							
Penn	5				55				
R. 1	6	2							
S. C	8	10							
Tenn	2	8	3	9				1	
Texas									
Vt	8	•••	.:	•:					
Va	13	93	1	1	•••				
W. Va	4	3 1		20	3	.;	••		
Wis	12 2		i	2		1	••		4
Ari	2			••	••		••	••	
Dakota	2	•••	1	••			•••		
Idaho	2		::	'i				••	•••
Mon N. Mex	2								•••
Utah	2								•••
Wash 'f	ī				ï	1		••	•••
WV g	2								•••
Dis. Col					2				
Total	392	170			74	28		23	4

motion was carried. HENDRICKS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

When the convention reassembled at 5 P. M. the roll of States for candidates for Vice-President was caled. California presented the name of General Rosecrans; Colorado named Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; Georgia named General Black, of Illinois; who declined the honor; Illinois named General Black; Kansas named Governor Glick, of that State. Missouri seconded McDonald's nomination; Oregon seconded the nomination of Rosecrans. When Pennsylvania was reached tremendous enthusiasm was aroused by Senator Wallace's nomination of ThomasA. Hendricks, of Indiana. The candidates pre-viously named were withdrawn and amid uncommon excitement and tarmoil Mr. Hen-dricks was nominated for Vice President by acclimation. The delegates from the different States seized their banners, and forming in line, marched up and down the aisles, waving

the r hats and singing songs. When quiet was restored resolutions of thanks were passed to the chairman and other officers, and at 7:25 P. M. the convention adjourned without day.

### National Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in nation il convention assembled, reco.nizes that, as the nation grows older, new is-sues are born of time and progress, and di issues perish. But the fundamental principles of the De-mocracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights; the equality of all citizens before the law; the reserved rights of all citizens before the law; the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the federal gov-ernment within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balnever be surrendered without destroving that bal-ance of rights and powers which enables a conti-nent to be developed in peace, and so cal order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be con-trolled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recur-rence to the popular will. Otherwise, abuses grow, and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrument for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country; hence a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is con-

In its is now the contained of the country, indec a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is con-cerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an or-ganization for enriching those who control its ma-chinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the govern-ment are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party, yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have suc-cumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independ-ent portion of the party are in open revolt. There-fore, a change is demauded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgot en nor condored. Again, in 1880, the change was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgot en nor condored. Again, in 1880, the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscruppious con-tractors and shameless jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits or high office. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen, and its bought tentrs of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform prom-ises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our nav-ut has sequendered hunthe restoration of our navy—it has squandered hun-dreds of millions to create a navy that does not dreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depre sed —it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers—it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions—it organized and tried to legal-ize a control of State elections by Federa troops. It prof-sses a desire to elevate labor—it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans—it left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first ef-fort to equalize both bountles and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff—it created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than tariff commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction--its Congress gave a re-duction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufactures--it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufacfacturing nations, not one of wh ch taxes raw ma-terials 1t professes to protect all Amer can industries -it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor-it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an

chould therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which lalo. organizations may be incor-

free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which lal o organizations may be incor-porated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor. We believe that the public land ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual set-tlers; that all uncarned lands heretofore improvi-dently granted to railroad corporations by the ac-tion of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees. We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens there of. In refiltring the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856 that the liberal principles embod-ied by deflerson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Co-stitution, which make ours the land of fiberty and the asylum of the op-pressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Temocratic faith, we revertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of, servile races, unfitted by habits, training, relig on, or k ndred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizen-ship which our laws confer. American civiliza-tion demands that against the immiration or im-portation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed. closed.

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to pr tect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United states papers of naturalization issued by courts of com-petent jurisdiction must be respected by the exec-ative and legislative departments of our own gov-ernment and by all foreign p wers. It is an im-perative duty of this government to efficiently pro-tect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full more tion for any investor American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation 'for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country inder her flag, and can only be tried therefor on aer own soil and according to her laws; and no ower exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. any such act.

any such act. This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic ad-ministration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign na ions, so long as they do no act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone; that as a result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana Fiorida, California, and of the adjacent Méxican cerritory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a

publican administration of nearly a quarter of a century. The Federal government should care for and im-prove the Mississippi river and other great water-ways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportati n to tide water. Under a long per od of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of oatstripping that of Great Britain; under twenty years of Depublican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms and the American flag has almost been swept off the high sens. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the Unide States an American policy. Under Demo cratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the stars and stripes in every port, success-fully searched out a market for the varied products fying the stars and stripes in every port, success-fully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantage over all other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils; despite free-dom of trade among all these United States; de-spite their population by the foremost races of men and an appual immiration of the young. and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty, and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in Old World monarchies, their costly and industry in Oil World monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-pro-ducing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have man-aged to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce the ontrol of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and talse pretense of friend-ship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty. With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman, through whose person was struck that bow at the vital principle of re-publics, acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the law by the venerable statesman, through whose person

publics, acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he cannot permit as again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal government is ar undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoloing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of ou fellow-countrymen is united in the wish that that were rejuded in his person for the Democ wrong were righted in his person, for the Democ

# Never Seen Him by Daylight.

A society belle who usually goes to the North shore for the summer, but this year took a bolder flight, remarked the other evening to her confidential friend : "I am glad Mr. X is to be at Mourt Desert when we are this summer. Do you know I've been acquainted with him for three years and I never saw him by daylight. He used to come over from the hotel evenings, and then in the city I met him at parties and he called in the evenings, positively I've known him pretty and well for all that time and never saw him except by gaslight. I must see him in the day time, for I've about made up my mind to marry him, and it is best to examine him in all lights." However absurd this may seem on the face of it, it is as a matter of fact strictly true, both the lady and the gentleman being pretty well known in fashionable circles in the city, -Boston Advertiser.

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