

waste our time in eulogy, but simply to present his name."

General Durbin Ward, of Ohio, seconded the nomination of Senator Thurman.

PRESENTING CARLISLE'S NAME.

Great applause greeted the Hon. James A. McKean, of Kentucky, when he took the floor 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 man that will be mentioned in the great press. The presidency of the United States is a position of such transcendent honor, dignity and responsibility that only such a man as should name the republic delights to honor should be met in that connection. Since ill-health 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 emergency of national affairs, that we should name for the great office a man not born for small or selfish things—a man to whom disloyalty is unknown, a man who has a great name, one who has a bright and a noble history 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 the good of the nation is the object 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 pray you to recognize that the sword has settled the war. I present you a peace offering in the person of John G. Carlisle."

Expectations were 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 Hooker, of Mississippi, seconded Bayard's 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 name of Cleveland than I have 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. 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 convention, praying silently that there shall be no mistake made."

"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 lips of the gentleman named here 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 cause, that we present it now. The name of Cleveland 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 Cleveland as the man. (At this point there was a wild burst of applause.) Some of the New York delegation, practically the entire Wisconsin delegation, and made all the demonstration 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 York had elected Cleveland to the highest office in the land, and for such a purpose, and when at the convention in 1882 his name was placed in nomination for the office of governor of the State of New York the same people, the same class of people, the same honest, honest government, meant Democratic government, and it was ratified by the people. (Cheers.)

"And, gentlemen, now, after eighteen months' service to 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, to give the country, to give the name of Grover Cleveland as its standard bearer for the next four years."

"I shall indulge in no eulogy of Mr. Cleveland. I shall not attempt any further description of his private life, his private character. His Democraticism is known throughout the length and breadth of this land. And all I ask of this convention is to let no passion, no prejudice influence its duty. Let us name Cleveland for the country. Do not deceive. 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 courage and manliness, bring to you more votes than can anybody else."

"Gentlemen of the convention, but one word more, Mr. Cleveland's candidacy before this convention is offered upon the ground of his loyalty to his country, his loyalty to 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."

THE OPPOSITION TO CLEVELAND.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, next made a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. When he had concluded his remarks he was greeted by a great confusion. The chair recognized Mr. Richard A. Jones, of Minnesota, who also seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. The chair then recognized Mr. Grady, of New York, who came forward to the platform and was introduced by Mr. Parker. 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 named here is nominated by a second nomination"—Here the voice of Mr. Parker was drowned amid cries of "Sit down. Sit down. Grady! Grady!"

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. Cleveland could not carry this State of New York, and that the laboring classes and the anti-Monopoly League of New York would oppose Mr. Cleveland. Such confusion and excitement prevailed during the delivery of Grady's speech, and General Bragg, of Wisconsin, raised the point of order that the business of the convention was the nomination of the anti-Monopoly League. At the request of Mr. Manning, chairman of the New York delegation, Mr. Grady received unanimous consent to finish his remarks.

Mr. Cockeran, of New York, followed Mr. Grady in a speech seconding the nomination of Senator Thurman. 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. Aggar, of New York, followed Mr. Cockeran in a speech defending Cleveland's nomination. The speaker said that the present opposition to Cleveland was Tammany's fight in 1876 over again, only that Cleveland stood in 1876 with 50,000 votes, and there were 600,000 Democrats, 500,000 Republicans, and 100,000 votes outside of both parties in New York. That State, Mr. Aggar said, would be carried by the man who was Cleveland's friend, and that man was Cleveland.

After Mr. Aggar's speech, upon motion of

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, the convention adjourned until 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

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

Mayor Harrison rose to a question of privilege, and wished to denounce the assertion of Mr. Cockeran of New York, that the governor had called yesterday with his (Harrison's) policies and his men in the interest of Governor Cleveland.

A communication was received and read from the chairman of the committee on resolutions, 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 call of the State for nominations, was resumed. Mansur, of Missouri, came to the platform, and made a speech, seconding Senator Thurman's nomination.

HOARDY PRESENTED.

Ohio being called, Thomas E. Powell nominated Governor George Hoody. Mr. Powell, of West Virginia, said: "It is 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 present time 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 now standing before this 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 State of Pennsylvania having been reached in the call, ex-Senator William A. Wallace, of that State, came to the platform to nominate Mr. Bayard. He said: "By 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 in the pages of your country's and your party's history in the last two decades. (Applause.) It is that of a man in the prime and vigor of his manhood, with every faculty trained in practical government. A social life of twenty years lies behind him, clear, luminous and pure. No dishonest action, no corrupt practice has ever stained his escutcheon. (Applause.) While most of his contemporaries in public life have grown rich through devotion to an unknown name, he is still a poor man (cheers), whose highest aim has been to serve his people and his republic. The hour has struck for the nomination of a Democrat grounded in the faith and in the stern discipline 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 apply to the people on that record, and spur the defusive 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 for a return to power, so broad, so wide, so deep, that they will be permanent. (Applause.) He has been practically the leader in the national House of Representatives for seven years, favoring a reduction of the national debt, 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 the unaccountable and tyrannical favoritism of the government. His iron will has put the knife to corrupting extravagance, and has compelled a return to comparative purity of administration. Earnest in purpose, pure in motive, a critic of the corruption of his man, he favors ways him and no fear can awe. This man (he son) Pennsylvania presents to the Democracy of the Union 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 Abbott, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Randall. He said that Randall's record was stainless, and that he would support him with every vote he could command. 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 delegation, he called for 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 in the support of the same man. Mr. Youmans said that when that State was called yesterday, she presented no name. Now, in behalf of the majority of that delegation, he called for the nomination of Mr. Bayard. Mr. Cummings accordingly came forward and seconded Bayard's nomination.

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.

W. H. M. of Mississippi, seconded the nomination of Cleveland amid much cheering.

General Bragg, of Wisconsin, took the platform and seconded Cleveland's nomination amid renewed cheering. He said he would support Cleveland with every vote he could command. Mr. Bragg said that when that State was called yesterday, she presented no name. Now, in behalf of the majority of that delegation, he called for the nomination of Mr. Bayard. Mr. Cummings accordingly came forward and seconded Bayard's nomination.

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Mississippi, C. A. Johnson; Nebraska, James E. Boyd; Nevada, Dennis E. McCarthy; New Hampshire, A. W. Sullaway; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, W. W. Armstrong; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnard; South Carolina, Francis W. Lawson; Tennessee, Robert S. Looney; Texas, O. T. Holt; Vermont, Hon. B. B. Small; Virginia, John A. Barber; West Virginia, Louis Baker; Wisconsin, William P. Vilas; Arizona, W. K. Meade; District of Columbia, William Dickinson; Idaho, John Haley; Dakota, M. H. Day; Utah, G. R. Rosebrough; Montana, William McCord; Washington, J. A. Kuhn; New Mexico, Robert S. Lyman; Wyoming, William E. Cost.

A report was made by the committee on resolutions in favor of the proposition to permit the national committee to choose a chairman outside of its own members. The report was adopted. A delegate from Arkansas offered a resolution abrogating and discontinuing in future the two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidate for President and Vice-President. Mr. Cockeran, of New York, moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "and" after "and discontinuing," characterizing it as a revolutionary proposition. Mr. Abbott, of New Jersey, said it was absurd for this convention to attempt to make rules for the next convention, and he moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "and" after "and discontinuing," characterizing it as a revolutionary proposition. The question was taken and the motion to postpone indefinitely was carried.

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 opponent, William E. Cost, of Arkansas, stepped to the platform to read the platform. 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 his minority report. Mr. Butler then presented his report, and he would also allow fifteen minutes to Mr. Converse, of Ohio, and five minutes to Mr. Waterston, and then he would move the adoption of the platform. Mr. 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. Mr. 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.

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 the revenue of the government 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 should be produced in this country shall come in free, and that all articles of luxury should be taxed as high as possible up to the collection point; second, that the revenue of the government should be carefully adjusted to promote American enterprise and industry, 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 that it should be judiciously 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 denounces the importation of foreign laborers, monopolies, the absorption of the public lands into the hands of corporations, the establishment of a caste by law in the civil service. It further declares that the government alone has power to issue money.

Many of the planks, and especially those relating to the rights of labor, were warmly approved by the delegates. General Butler next arose and proceeded to defend his minority report.

Congressman Converse, of Ohio, next spoke in favor of the adoption of the platform as amended. He said that the platform was a masterpiece of wisdom and statesmanship, and that it was a credit to the Democracy of the United States. He said that the platform was a masterpiece of wisdom and statesmanship, and that it was a credit to the Democracy of the United States.

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. The names of the candidates were called, and the delegates were put to the vote. The names of the candidates were called, and the delegates were put to the vote.

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tremendous excitement, and a motion to adjourn was lost by 404 yeas to 412 nays. Finally, Mr. Manning moved to adjourn until 10 A. M., and his motion was carried.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, JULY 11.—At 11 A. M. the convention was called to order, and prayer was offered 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. Shonelder, of Pennsylvania, 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 handkerchiefs. It was impossible for the chair to suppress it, and it was 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 expiration 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 of 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, Hendricks, 1, Tilden, 2. Here the 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 the chairman announced that Cleveland had 42, Hendricks, 11, Randall, 4, Payard, 2, Thurman, 1. Great cheers from Cleveland's friends greeted this vote. The total ballot was found to be: Cleveland, 475; Bayard, 12; Hendricks, 124; Tilden, 2; Randall, 5; McDonald, 3; Tilden, 2. Several changes were made, North Carolina transferring her 22 votes from Bayard to Cleveland, where there was great cheering and excitement. The vote of the State of Illinois was cast for Cleveland and 1 for Hendricks. Other changes followed until Cleveland had the necessary two-thirds vote—557.

At this point the cheering was deafening, and it was not until the delegates had returned 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 its height. The delegates of the National Democratic convention for Cleveland, of New York, received the National Democratic nomination for President, was:

Cleveland..... 883
Bayard..... 81
Hendricks..... 453
Thurman..... 4
McDonald..... 4
Randall..... 4

Then Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, changed the vote of that State to Cleveland, moved the vote to be made unanimous, and the delegates of that State were called to the platform, waiting to be set up when the vote should be announced and still the work of changing the vote 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 words "Hail Columbia" were carried in procession.

The question was then put on Menzies' motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, moved for a recess of 15 minutes, and the convention adjourned until 7:25 P. M. in the Vice-Residency. The motion was carried.

HENDRICKS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

When the convention reassembled at 7 P. M. the roll of States for candidates for Vice-President was called. California presented the name of General Rosecrans, of Indiana, named Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, Georgia named General Black, of Illinois; who declined the honor; Illinois named General Black; Kansas named Governor Black, of Missouri; seconded by the delegates; Oregon seconded the nomination of Rosecrans. When Pennsylvania was reached tremendous enthusiasm was aroused by Senator Wallace's nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks. The delegates of that State, previously named were withdrawn and amid unanimous excitement and approval Mr. Hendricks was nominated for Vice President by acclamation. The delegates from the different States seized their banners, and forming in lines, marched up and down the aisles, waving the U. S. flag 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 national convention assembled, recognizes that the nation grows older, and that the progress of time and progress, and that the fundamental principles of the Democracy approved by the united voice of the people, remain the same. It demands that the government should be organized for the preservation of personal rights; the equality of the law; the preservation of the rights of the States, and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will be maintained. It demands that the government should be organized for the preservation of personal rights; the equality of the law; the preservation of the rights of the States, and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will be maintained.

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Industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law attempting to protect the rights of colored citizens—the Congress were overruled by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of reform"—its catchword is "reform." It has permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual conviction in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, embracing every element of reform and change in administration is submitted 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 employment and distribution of labor, and the capital and the general welfare of the whole country.

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