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

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

ded the nomination of Senator Thurman.

PRESENTING CARLISLE'S NAME.

Great applaus: greeted the Hon. Janese A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, when he took the platform for the purpose of nominating Speaker Carlisle. "In all the essential characteristics of maniliness and courage and ability and patriotism," said the speaker, "Mr. Carlisle is the peer of any great name that will be mentioned in this great presence. 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 mentioned 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 sor more fully commands the respect of the American people than that of John G. Carlisle. It behooves this convention, in this great exigency of nutional 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 greatness, 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 the swar has settled the war. I present you a peace offering in the posmoracy 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 Hooker, of PRESENTING CARLISLE'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 convention, 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

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 applause. Some of the New York delegation, practically the entire Wisconsin delegation, practically the entire Wisconsin delegation, and some few scattering delegates, stood up 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 Yerk found herself in a position to want just such a candidate and for such a purpose, and when at the convention for the office of governor of the State of New York the same people, the same class of people knew that that meant honest government, it meant pure government, it meant Democratic government, and it was ratified by the people. (Chaers.)

"And, gentlemen, now, after eighteen monthe's 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 years.

"I shall indulge in no eulogy of Mr. Cleveland. I shall not attempt any further description 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 is to let no passion, no prejudice to influence its duty which it dwes to the country and the states o

is known throughout the length and breadth of this land. And all I ask of this convention is to let no passion, no prejudice 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 undannted courage to do right, 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 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."

## 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. Cleveland. The Chair then recognized Mr. 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 hisses.

voice of Mr. Parker was drowned amid cries of "Sit down. Sit down. Grady! Grady!" and bisses.

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 the State of New York, and that the laboring classes and the anti-Monopoly League of New York would oppose Mr. Cleveland. Much 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 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 Seantor Thurman, and attacking Governor Cleveland, who, the speaker asserted, could not carry New York. The speaker was called to order by General Bragg, amil great excitement, but was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Apgar, of New York, followed Mr. Cockran, in a speech defending Cleveland's nomination. The speaker said that the present opposition to Cleveland was Tammany's fight on Tilden in 1876 over again, only that Cleveland stood in the place of Tilden now. There were 600,000 Democrats, 580,000 Republicans, 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.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

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 Chicago.

Mayor Harrison rose to a question of privilege, and wished to denounce the assertion of Mr. Cockran, of New York, that the galleries were filled resterday with his (Harrison's) police and henchmen in the interest of Governor Cleve and.

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 F. 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.

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 integrity, a man of courage as well as of wisdom.

SENATOR WALLACE PRESENTS RANDALL.

The State of Pennsylvania having been

of acknowledged ability, of undoubted integrity, 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 piatform 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 an 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 escutcheon. (Applause.) While most of his contemporaries in official life have grown rich through devious and unknown means, he is still a poor man (cheers', whose highest aim has been fitly to serve his people and his republic. The hour has struck for the nomination 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 permannent. (Applause.) 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 mighty of the people, the waste of the public domain, and unconstitutional and tyrannical force bills. (Applause.)

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. Ross, of Arkansas, seconded the nomination of Cleveland. He said Arkansas

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-

ing.
General Bragg, of Wisconsin, took the platform 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).

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 enemies 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. (Benewed 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.

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 Coanacticut, 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.

The evening session of the convention was attended by an immense gathering of spectators. 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: condemning the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 1876; expressing regret that the nation 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 EVENING SESSION.

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:

Alabama, Henry C. Semple: Arkansas, S. W. Fordyce; California, M. F. Tarpey; Colorado, 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, Henry V. McHenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jonas, Maine, Edmund Wilson; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Michigan, Don M. Dickinson; Minnesota, H. H. Kelly; Missouri, John G. Pra-After Mr. Apgur's speech, upon motion of ne

the state of the state of the state 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. W. Armstrong; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, Francis W. Lawson; Tennessee, Robert S. Looney; Texas, O. T. Holt; Vermont, Hon. B. R. Smallsy; Virginia, John A. Barber; West Virginia, Louis Baker; Wisconsin, William F. Vilas; Arizona, W. K. Meade; District of Columbia, William Dickinson; Idaho, John Haleys Dakota, M. H. Day; Utah, G. B. Roseborough; Montana, William McCormick; 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 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. Cockran, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, character zing 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 FLATPORM.

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 appearance was greated 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 report; he would also allow fifteen minutes
to Mr. Converse, of Ohio, and five minutes
to Mr. Converse, of Ohio, and five minutes
to Mr. Converse, of Ohio, and five minutes
to the Xatterson, 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.

clerk commenced by enunciating slowly and very distinctly the words "General Butler's platform," which caused a general laugh.

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 necessary for such expenses 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 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 denounces the importation of foreign laborers, monopolies, the absorption of the public lands by corporations and foreigners, and the establishment of a caste by life tenure 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 labor, were applauded. General Butler next arose and proceeded to defend his minority report.

Congressman Converse, of Ohio, next spoke in favor of the adaption of the public or a second proceeded to defend his minority report.

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 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 rejected—yeas, 973¢; nays, 714½. 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.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

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 ables 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 disenting vote. A motion to take a recess was lost by 196 yeas to 616 mays, 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 Bayant Slocum and Flower."

Bayard, Slocum	and Flower." the first ballot was as follow
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of the hall. An unsatisfied delegate appealed from the decision of the Chair on the vote of dering a balloit. The appeal was voted down motion. to take a recess was lost by 168 yeas to 616 mays, and the first ballot was cordered. The vote was taken by States. When New York was called Chairman Macket with the state of the delegates were: 49 for Cleveland; 26 for Bayard, Shoum and Flower.

The result of the first ballot was follows:

The result of the first ballot was

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to pratect with equal fidelity and viginace the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization lesued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign p wers. It is an important and by all foreign p wers. It is an important of the rights of persons and property of every 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 under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws; and no power exists in this government for enals and american citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign ma ions, so tong as they do no act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our clitzens, to let them alone; that as a result of list policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana Florida, California, and of the adjacent Mexican lertitory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic estetemanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippli tiver and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportati in to tide water. States easy and cheap transportati in to tide water. The remaining the policy of the republican rule and policy our merchant and an annual immigration of the policy of the republic of the people of the United States and stripes in every port, successfully search and the majority of the

racy of the United States we offer to him, in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best houses of freemen, the piedge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Hiden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles, and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in caim condidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new man and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment 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 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., Merch 18, 1837, and is therefore in his
forty-sixth year. He is son of a minister, and
has relatives prominent among the Protestant
clergy. 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. was sent to the academy near Clinton, N. Y. to finish his education. From the Clinton

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 installed as clerk in the office of a prominent Buffalo law firm. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. His first political office was as first assistant district-attorney for Erie 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 nominated on the Democratic ticket as Mr. Torrance's successor, but was defeated. Five years after this event, in 1870, Mr. Cleveland was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and the prominence which he gained in this position drew attention to his merits as a gubernatorial candidate, and led to his nomination by the Democratic State convention in 1882, He was elected by an overwhelming and memorable majority, receiving 535,818 votesto 342,839 votes for his Republican competitor, Hon. Charles J. Folger, secretary of the treasury. This majority of 192,854 votes is the largest over obtained by a gubernatorial candidate in the State of New York. Since his election, Governor Cleveland, who is a bachelor, has attended quietly to his duties at Albany. to his duties at Albany.

### THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas Andrews Hendricles was born in Ohio on the 7th of September, 1919. He was graduated from South Hanover college in that State in 1840, when he removed to Chamborsburg, Fenn., 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 standing. In 1848 he was elected to the State legislature, and in 1850 was a delegate 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 Indiana. In 1860 he ran for governor against Henry 8, 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 1868 as candidate for the Presidency, and he would no doubt have received the nomination but for the Ohio delegates, who by persistently voting for Horatio Seymour finally caused a stampede in his favor. The friends of Mr. Hendricks have always insisted that his nomination would have insured a Democratic victory. Again, in 1872, he was proposed as a candidate in the Democratic 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 since that memorable contest his professional duties have engrossed the greater part of his attention.

# 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 Mount 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, and positively I've known him pretty 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.

From beets alone Germany now produces nearly twice as much sugar as the island of Cuba from its cane fields, and far more than that rich island ever did in its palmiest days.

Cotton mills in Mexico consumed 75, 577,000 pounds of raw cotton in 1883, of which 20,500,000 pounds were raised in



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