## **DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.**

The Democratic National Convention began its sessions in the Exposition Hall at Chicago, on Tuesday July 8th. The convention was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the national Democratic committee Prayer was offered by Rev. D. C. Marquis of the Northwestern Theological Seminary. He prayed for a blessing on this great assembly of representative citizens; that they should be endowed plentifully with that wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable and gentle, and easy to be entreated; that nothing should be done through strife or vain jealousy, but that they should be filled with that charity which is not puffed up and doth not behave itself unseemly. He prayed that their deliberations would be guided to such conclusions as would best promote the glory of God and the welfare of the nation.

The chairman then said: I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the national convention to nominate Hon. Richard B. Hubbard of Texas temporary chairman. [Applause.] As many of you as favor Hon. R. B. Hubbard of Texas for temporary chairman of this convention will say aye. Upon the vote that followed Hubbard was elected temporary chairman, the chair announcing the vote to that effect, saying the chair will appoint Senator B. F. Jonas of Louisiana, Hon. Geo. B. Barnes of Georgia, and Abram S. Hewitt of New York, a committee to wait on Mr. Hubbard and conduct him to the chair. [Applause.]

to wait on Mr. Hubbard and conduct him to the chair. [Applause.]

Gov. Hubbard, in taking the chair, gave thanks for the honor done him, and which he accepted, not as a tribute to himself, but as a compliment to the great state from which he came in state which was absolutely cosmopoli-tan every fibre. The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when found-ed by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago."

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Men died as the leaves in autumn, but the principles underlying liberty and self-government were eternal, and the principles that underlay the democratic party could not perish from the earth, although their authors might cease to be. [Applause.] The democratic party was to-day as much a party organized for aggressive war as when victory perched upon its banners.

The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate

The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. [Cheers.] It would have had the Presidency, too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The Presidency had been stolen from the Democratic party by men uttering falsehoods through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who had participated in that crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship.

That stealing of the presidency was the greatest crime in the nation's hisiory. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity which became heroic statemen and patriots, had submitted with the courage of men who love their country better than self and power. (Cheers). The Democratic party

and power. (Cheers). The Democratic party now would reform and should put forth candi-dates whose names would be in themselves a platform. (Cheers). It wanted a platform too, that would speak in no doubtful tones, or

s a delphic oracle.

It should declare against corruption in the are should declare against corruption in the government, against the enormities of the civil service, against the so-called department of justice, against the abuses of the post service, against robbery in high places that the burdens of the government shall be based equally and equitably on all classes of the people, and the hundred millions of surplus revenues shall not be allowed to accumulate. In conclusion has hundred millions of surplus revenues shall not be allowed to accumulate. In conclusion, he urged that whatever candidates were nominated should be supported loyally, declaring that he who would not so support would not be a good democrat and hardly a patriot. [Applause.]

Mr. Prince of Massachusetts—The national Democratic convention makes the following report or temporary correlisation. For temporary

Democratic convention makes the following report on temporary organization: For temporary chairman. Hon. Richard B. Hubbard of Texas; for secretary, Fredrick A. Prince of Massachusetts; assistant secretaries, E. L. Merrill of Illinois; George O. Guthrie of Pennsylvania, G. L. Johnston of Iowa; Robert M. Bashford of Wisconsin; Charles M. Valandingham of Missouri; H. J. Lynn of Tennessee; Michael D. Barrett of New Jersey. Reading clerks, T. O. Walker, of Iowa; Thomas S. Pettit of Washington, D. C.; N. H. Bell of Missouri; James C. Morrison of New York; H. L. Bryant of Delaware. Official stenographer, Edwin P. Dickerson of New York. Sargeantatarms, R. B. Bright of Indiana. The report was unanimously adopted.

was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Smalley of Vermont, under instructions committe

Resolved, That the rules of the last democratic convention govern this body until other-wise ordered, subject to the following modifi-cation: That in voting for candidates for president and vice president no state shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of states has been called and every state has cast

Mr. Grady of New York—Mr. Chairman: I offer the following amendment to the resolution of the gentleman from Vermont: When the vote of a state is announced by the chairthe vote of a state is announced by the chair-man of the delegation from each such state is

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

Upon this an animated debate occurred which lasted nearly the entire session. Mr. Fellows, Senator Grady, John Kelly, John Cochran of New York and many others participating. The arguments were the familiar ones for and against the unit rule. The anti-Clevelanders of New York protesting against the unit rule.

The previous question was ordered, and on the passage of the amendment of Grady that gentleman demanded a call of the state. Then came a roll call which in point of importance was correlative with that in which Lynch beat Clayton last June. A roll call compels recesses of quietude through its very interest, but the announcements of the various states are received with cheers. New York, of course, asked to be passed to the tail of the call, and interest awaited her decision. Minnesota's fourteen against Grady was warmly applauded by several thousand, and by the time Texas's division was learned, it was known that the amendment was defeated. The result of the ballot was announced, 332 yeas and 463 nays, amid applause. The original resolution was then adopted by acclamation. The unit rule is maintained. The vote was regarded as a test of the strength of the field against Cleveland, but the result when announced was as a test of the strength of the field against Cleveland, but the result when announced was greeted with slight demonstrations, the previ-ous decision of the chair that the seventy-two votes of New York were to be counted in the negative under the unsettling the question. e unit rule being regarded as

The organization of delegations from Northwestern States, and members of committees, are as follows:

Wisconsin—Gen. Bragg, chairman; R. M. Bashford, secretary; A. K. Delanev, organization; J. G. Jenkins, resolutions; J. M. Morrow, credentials; J. R. Doolittle, vice president.

Minnesota—Chairman, P. H. Kelly; vice president, R. H. Jones; secretary, W. S. Whipple; resolutions, J. C. Wise; credentials, G. A. Baxter; organization, R. A. Smith; national committeeman postponed.

committeeman postponed.

Iowa—H. H. Trimble, chairman; D. M. Harris, credentials; E. H. Thayer, resolutions; N.
B. Hyatt, permanent organization; W. F. Brannan, vice-president; Daniel Farren, Sections, M. M. Hall, member of the national committee; L. G. Kinne, committee on notification. SECOND DAY.

The convention was opened by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren of the diocese of Chicago. He prayed that the procedings might be tempered by the sober contemplation of the future, so that future generations might enjoy the reso that itsure generations might enjoy the results of law regulated by liberty, and not have to suffer the consequences of a rash disregard of the eternal laws of God. He prayed that the influences of patriotism might be sublime in the convention, and that all things might be done in it for the welfare of the land and the glory of God.

glory of God.

Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin sent up a commu-

glory of God.

Mr. Jonkins of Wisconsin sent up a communication from the committee on resolutions, saying that the work of the committee would not be completed until Thursday morning.

Then came a shower of resolutions upon a great variety of subjects, which were generally referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. The committee on credentials reported and this report was accepted.

Mr. Grant of Colorado, chairman of the committee, presented a report announcing Hon. W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin for permanent president and a list of secretaries and vice presidents, sent in former dispatches.

The Chair—The chair will appoint as chairman of delegation of committee to escort Hon. Mr. Vilas to the chair, Hon. T. A. Hendricks of Indiana, Hon. W. W. Armstrong of Ohio, Hon. W. H. Parsons of Georgia, Hon. John N. Henderson of Texas, Hon. J. A. Day of Missouri, Hon. Mr. Sparks of Illinois, and Hon. Smith M. Weed of New York. These gentlemen will please assemble at the Indiana delegation, and escort the gentleman to the chair. The gentlemen repaired to the Indiana delegation, and they immediately proceeded to the place set apart for the Wisconsin delegation. Mr. Vilas, on arising from his seat, was greeted with vociferous cheering, which was continued for many minutes. The gentlemen then proceeded, Mr. Vilas and Mr. Hendricks leading, and ascended the platform, where their appearance was greeted with great enthusiasm.

The Temporary Chairman—Gentlemen of the The Temporary Unairman—Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin, as the elected permanent president of your body. (Loud applause). Thanking you most kindly for the courtesy and attention you have given me, I invoke for him who will need it much less than I have needed it I resign.

Col. Vilas then made an able speech, of a par-tisan character, which was received with great

Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania offered the fol-

lowing:
Resolved, That we expedite the business of
the convention by now calling the roll of states
placing in nomination candidates of the respective states for nomination to the office of president of the United States.

This was adopted after a short debate on ques-

tions of order. When Delaware was called, amidst enthusiastic cheering, George E. Gray presented the name of Thomas Francis in a neat

When the state of Indiana was called, loud When the state of Indiana was called, loud cheers rent the air, and Mr. Menzie of that state arose and said: "The Indiana delegation requests the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks to present the name of Indiana's candidate for the presidency." Mr. Hendricks came forward amidst a perfect outburst of enthusiasm lasting several minutes. Upon partial subsidence of the noise, a wild gallery delegate with a voice like a rolling mill shouted "Three cheers for the old ticket," and they were given with extraordinary vigor. Mr. Hendricks was introduced and presented the name of ex-Senator Joseph E. Macdonald of Indiana, in a lengthy speech. Gen. John C. Black of Illinois took the platform and made a strong speech second-

speech E. Macdonaid of Indiana, in a lengthy speech. Gen. John C. Black of Illinois took the platform and made a strong speech second-ing the nomination of McDonald.

Mr. Spencer of California—The delegates from California have decided that the Hon. John W. Breckenridge shall present the name of its candidate.

The Chair—Gentlemen of the convention,

the Hon. John W. Breckenridge, a son of the last Democratic vice president who was not unjustly deprived of his office, will now adunjustly deprived of his office, will now address the convention as the representative of the State of California. Mr. Breckenridge in a short speech, presented the name of Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. By unanimous consent, den. Durbin Ward of Ohio took the platform, and seconded the nomination of Thurman.

James A. McKenzie of Kentucky—I desire, in in the new of a state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state that will give 50 000 per part of the state of the

in the name of a state that will give 50,000 majority to the nominee of this convention, to place in nomination for the highest office with-

place in nomination for the highest office within the reach of human ambition, the name of the present distinsuished speaker of the American congress—John G. Carlisle.

When Mississippi was reached Mr. Walthall of that state said the State of Mississippi, through the Hon. Charles E. Hooker, desired to second the nomination of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware. Gen. Hooker was received with cheers, and made an eloquent speech in behalf of Bayard.

When the State of New York was reached Mr. Manning of New York arose and said: Mr. Chairman, New York presents the name of Gov.

Chairman, New York presents the name of Gov. Cleveland, and desires to be heard through David Lockwood of Buffalo. Mr. Lockwood made a good speech and it was well received. Senator Grady of New York tried to catch the eye of the chair, but the latter recognized

Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, assuring Mr. Grady that he would be recognized in his turn. Mr. Harrison made a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. When he had concluded there were cries of "Kelly" and

ome confusion.

Richard A. Jones of Rochester, Minnesota then spoke from the platform in behalf of Cleveland. He acknowledged that Minnesota was a republican state, but pleaded with his hearers to give her a chance to add to the roll hearers to give her a chance to add to the roll of Democratic voters within her borders. Such additions, he said, would be easier were Grover Cleveland chosen as the leader of the party, and the announcement was greeted with loud cheers. To many Minnesotians Mr. Jones voice and inflections of emphasis recalled those of C. K. Davis of St. Paul, though the similarity between the men ends with the points mentioned. Mr. Jones spoke for less than three minutes, and in closing beamed with good humor upon the delegates, whom he thanked for their attention and applause.

Mr. Grady of New York next got the platform. Before he had gone on five minutes it was plain that the only purpose of his speech was an attack on Cleveland, and Gen. Bragg was an attack on Cleveland, and Gen. Bragg made the point of order that the order of business was the nominating and not the defamation of candidates. The chairman was disposed to sustain the point, when the wily Manning played his trump card and asked in the name of the New York delegation that Grady be heard patently, regardless of the rule. No other obtaction being made he was nermitted to go obtaction being made he was nermitted to go. tiently, regardless of the rule. No other ob-jection being made, he was permitted to go on. The shrewdness of this move was proceeded with what turned out to be an hour's diatribe, accumulating all the stock arguments against Cleveland which have been howled through the hotel corridors since Sunday. The interest in Grady's speech subsided as the contest over it

Cochran of New York made a long speech amidst a good deal of wrangling on points of order. The call had only reached Rhode Island when the convention adjourned.

## THIRD DAY.

After opening prayer the call of states was continued, Mr. Mansur of Missouri seconded the nomination of Thurman of Ohio. Mr. Powell of Ohio presented the name of Gov. Hoadly, Wm. A. Wallace of Pa. presented the name of Speaker Randall. A great many name of Speaker Randall. A great many speeches were made for and against the various candidates. The clerk then read the list of candidates in nomination, and as it was to have been expected, Cleveland's name met the highest response, where applause was lavishly given to all except Hoadly. Tennessee renewed the motion to adjourn till 8 p. m., and a substitute which instructed the committee on resolutions to report at that time being accepted, was adopted without dissent. the convention

having been in session for three hours and a

having been in session for three hours and a quarter.

In the evening, Col. Morrison, the committee presented the platform as follows.

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 as follows:

The Democratic party of the Union through its representatives in national convention assembled, recognizes that, as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish; but the fundamental principles of the Democracy 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 the states, and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of loyal self-government, but it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise abuses grow, and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality 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 concerned is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department o

scrupulous contractors and shamcless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits, or for high office.

The Republican party, during its illegal, its stolen and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in morality, character, and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its present failures. It demands the restoration of our navy; it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposes and has continued those burdens. It proposes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holding by actual settlers; it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and nonresident allens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farmers between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions; it organized and tried to control state elections by federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected American working men to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who are disabled, or died in the war leaving widows and orphans; it left to a Democratic house of representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It professes the pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff; it creates and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent reduction. Its congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent. It professes the protection of American mannfacturers; it has subjected them to an unnecessary flood of manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials, It proposes to protect all American labor; it has depleted the returns of American labor; the has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor; the has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of progress and reform; its criminals are permitted to escape through versed by the decisions of its courts. It accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform; its criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. It is reeking with corruption. Outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its counsels or a veto upon bad nominations. That a change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from the crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and just reward.

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to restore 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 occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method and not in advance of public opinion but responsive to its demands. The Democratic party is pledged to revise the

full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method and not in advance of public opinion but responsive to its demands. The Democratic party is bledged to revise the tarif in a spirit of fairness to all interests.

But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of the government taxes collected at the custom house have been the 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 reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. 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 duty 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 expenses of the federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be, under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury, and bearing lightest on articles of necessity, We therefore denounce the

ABUSES OF THE EXISTING TARIFF.

And subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. The system of direct taxation known as the internal revenue is a war tax; so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens

reasury.

We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political re-lation with the fifteen sister republics of North Central and South America, but entangling al-

We believe in honest money, the gold and sil-We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss. Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is in the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political. We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people that noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses, by which a Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will present liberty with order. with order.

with order.

THE TERRITORIES.

The selection of federal officers for the territories should be reverted to citizens previously resident therein. We oppose sumptary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual We tavor honest civil service reform and the compensation of all United States officers by

may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that the labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most eclightened, it should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restrictings the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, 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 lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all uncarned lands heretoforo granted to railroad corporations by the act of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of lands shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of a lien absentees. We are opposed to all proportions which upon any pretense would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the states or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Demo-

pretense would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the states or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856 that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, which have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, we nevertheless do not sanction the IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABOR or the admission of a servile race unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American citizenship which out and the duty of this government is to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured in the United States, papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government, and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government for invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or 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 to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country has had a well defined and executed foreign policy, Under Democratic administration of louisians, Florida, California and of the adjacent

purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

THE MISSISIPPI RIVER.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states casy and cheap transportation to tide water. Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was dast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of depublican rule and policy, our commerce has seen left to British bottoms, and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. In stead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy under Democratic rule and policy. Our merchants and sailors flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully 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 other nations in high paid labor, favorable climate and teeming soils; despite their population by the foremost races of men, and the 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 war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand, on behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, on behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, on behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor to present the primacy among nations in all the art policy. Our merchants and sailors flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully 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 other nations in high paid labor, favorable climate and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all states; despite the population by the foremost races of men, and the annual immigration of the young, thrity and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in old-world monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand, on behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and talse pretense of friendship for American labor expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, on behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor, by reduced taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among mations in all the arts and fruits of liberty.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of the republic's acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he cannot permit us again to place in the vice of the contingent fund, so that the responsibility of this questionable appropriation of 33,000 should be made for the private secretaries, and that they should not be paid out of the contingent fund, so that the responsibility of this questionable at the private secretaries, and that they should not be paid out of the contingent fund, so that the responsibility of this questionable appropriation of 35,000 should be made for the private secretaries, and that they shou

With protound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of the republic's acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he cannot permit us 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 an undertaking too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fell we countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong were righted in his person for the Democracy 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 homage of free men, the pledge 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. Tilden. With a 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 calm confidence that the popular voice will prodounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable condition for the great work of labor and of capital and the general welfare of the whole country.

Col. Morrison then got up to state that he yielded to Gen. Butler to present a minority report. He further outlined the programme by saving: Gen. Butler will have 30 minutes to explan his report after it is read; Mr. Converse

report. He further outlined the programme by saying: Gen. Butler will have 30 minutes to explan his report after it is read; Mr. Converse of Ohio will have five minutes in which to speak and Mr. Watterson of Kentucky ten, after which I shall move the previous question and call for the adoption of the report. All this was carried out and the previous question ordered. The vote was then taken by states on Butler's substitute and it was rejected—ayes, 97½; noes, 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 question was recurred on the adoption of the majority report and it was adopted without opposition.

without opposition.

The convention then prodeeded to ballot for President, and deep silence was maintained during the following announcement of the vote

by the clerk:	
Cleveland	392 Tilden
Bayard	170 Hendricks
Thurman	88 Flower
McDonald	56 -
Hoadly	3 Total8
Randall	78
Cambiala	OT Management o aboles 5

fixed salaries, the separation of church and state, and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that the labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most exilightened, it should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the consequence of laws by which labor organizations.

## POURTE AND LAST DAY.

At two or three minutes after 11. Dr. Clinton Locke, canon of the Protestant Episcopal cathedral in Chicago, led in prayer.

In response to a motion, the chair said the regular order was balloting for president, such would be commenced. Pennsylvania thanked the supporters of Mr. Randall and then withdrew his name. The roll call commenced at 11:22, and went along swiftly without any change worth the noting, though each state was received with a cheer it was soon determined that Homer Cleveland of New York was the nominee, and states for others made haste to change, Missouri came into line with thirty-two solid, and then people forgot their weariness. A huge anchor of white flowers, surmounted by an eagle, was borne through the aisless by a New Yorker, and placed behind the speaker's desk. Bragg of Wisconsin threw the state's standard into the air, and at twenty minutes of 1, Victory as she perched on the Cleveland banners, found a host drunk with joy to receive her. said the regular order was balloting for presijoy to receive her.

as to put on record the unanimous vote for Hendricks. Wallace accepted the suggestion, withdrew his motion to nominate by acclamation, and moved that the nominations do n close. The motion was agreed to and the clerk proceeded to call the roll of states.

The result was the unanimous nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks as the candidate for vice

President.

Finally the chairman got a chance to make

the formal announcement of the vote. He said there had been 816 votes cast, all of them for Thomas A. Hendricks, and that Mr. Hendricks was therefore the candidate of the national Democratic convention for vice presi-dent of the United States. The convention

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

The president arrived at his room in the capitol at 11 o'clock, his cabinet and private secretaries accompanying him, and remained until after midnight. He signed the fortifica-

until after midnight. He signed the fortifica-tions and postoffice appropriation bill, and a number of private pension bills. The electoral vote will be counted in the old way next February. The bill which was in-tended to remedy the defects of the law passed both houses of congress, but the committee of conference could not agree upon points of dif-

ference.

Amounts finally agreed upon to enable the several executive departments to participate in the industrial expositions the current fiscal year are as follows: Louisville \$10,000; New Orleans, \$300,000; Cincinnati, \$10,000.

Usually the close of a session is marked by a drunken carousal, but this year there have been none but the most orderly proceedings.

The president has signed the river and harbor bill. There were rumors of a vete, but they were unfounded.

Congress will undoubtedly adjourn on Monday.

Mr. Reed of Maine and Mr. Brown of Indian have been appointed to the committee of ways and means to fill the vacancies caused by the unseating of Maj McKinley of Ohio and the appointment of Mr. Kasson as minister to Austria. Mr. Valentine of Nebraska and Mr. Parker of New York have been selected to fill the vacancies on the judiciary committee vacated by the promotion of Messrs. Brown and Reed. Mr. Lougues to the correlated to fill the control of Mr. Lougues to the correlated to the control of Mr. Lougues to the correlated to the control of Mr. Lougues to the correlated to the control of Mr. Lougues to the correlated to the control of Mr. Lougues to the correlated to the control of Mr. Lougues to Mr. by the promotion of Messrs. Brown and Reed. Mr. Long goes to the committee on appointments to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Calkins' resignation, and Mr. Hepburn of Iowa is given Mr. Long's place on the committee of

commerce. Monday was the last day of the session. The Monday was the last day of the session. The house adjourned, as it always does, in confusion, and the closing scenes were very amusing. The senate backed down on the naval appropriation bill, but not without a division and while that was going on the other end of the capitol was a perfect babel. Speaker Carlisle went to Chicago and Blackburn was in the chair. The Mexican pension bill was the regular order and blockaded the channels of legislation as it has done for a week, its opponents fillbustering to prevent its passage and its advocates refusing to withdraw it. Hence all business had to be done by unanimous consent, a single objection being fatal at all times to all propositions, except the regular appropriation bills.

One of the last bills passed was to remove