## AN OLD MAN'S LOVE.

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Author of " boctor Thorne," "Framly Parson age," "Is he Popenjoy?" "Phineas Finn, the Irish Member," The Warden," "Barchester Towers," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED. "I do not know what color you blush," said Mr. Whittlestaff.

"I dare say not." "But when it does come I am conscious of the sweetest color that ever came upon a lady's cheek. And I tell myself that another grace has been added to the face which of all faces in the world is to my eyes the most beautiful." What was she to say in answer to a compliment so high-flown as this, to one from whose mouth compliments were so uncommon? She knew that he could not have so spoken without a purpose, declared at any rate to his own heart. He still held her by the arm. out did not progress with his speech, while she sat silent by his side, and blushing with that dark ruby streak across her cheeks which her stepmother had intended to vilify when she said that she had blushed black. "Mary," he continued, after a pause, "can you endure the thought of becoming my wife?" Now she drew her arm away, and turned her face, and compressed her lips, and sat without uttering a word. "Of course, I am an old man."

"It is not that," she muttered. "But I think that I can love you as honestly and as firmly as a younger one. I think that if you could bring yourself to be my wife you would find that you would not be treated badly."

"Oh, no, no, no!" she exclaimed. "Nothing, at any rate, would be kept from you. When I have a thought or a feeling, a hope or a fear, you shall share Mr. Whittlestaff, that I never ought to it. As to money-'

"Don't do that. There should be no talk of money from you to me." "Perhaps not. It would be best that

I should be left to do as I may think most fitting for you. I have one inci- nothing. dent in my life which I would wish to You should deceive no or tell you. I loved a girl, many years since, and she ill-used me. I continued swered him merkly; but there was run- interview with Mr. Whittlestaff. So she F. Bayard. When he concluded the roll to love her long, but that image has ning in her mind a feeling that she had went down-stairs, and found that invalpassed from my mind." He was thinkang, as he said this, of Mrs. Compas somewhat hardly used by the advice comfort of the two younger maidens. great applause and presented the name of and her large family. "It will not be necessary that I should refer to this again, because the subject is very painful: but it was essential that I should tell you. And now, Mary, how shall it he is dead or alive." · be?" he added, after a pause.

She sat listening to all that he had to say, but without speaking a word. He, too, had his "John Gordon;" but in his case the girl he had loved had treat- wich. There had been something of a ed him badly. She had received no bad treatment. There had been love between them, ample love, love enough to break their hearts. At least she had found it so. But there had been no outspoken speech of love. Because of How long is it now since Mr. Gordon that the wound made, now that it had went?" been in some sort healed, had not with her been so cruel as with Mr. Whittlestaff. John Gordon had come to her on the eve of his going, and had told Mary. She felt that he was spoken of gett, I hope it won't be along of me. her that he was about to start for some distant land. There had been loud words between him and her step-mother, and Mrs. Lawrie had told him that he was a pauper, and was doing no good about the house; and Mary had neard the words spoken. She asked him whither he was going, but he did not reply. "Your mother is right. I am at any rate doing no good here," he had said, but had not answered her question further. Then Mary had given him her hand, and had whispered, Good-bye. "If I return," he ad led, "the first place I will come to shall be Norwich." Then without further farewell he had gone. From that day to this she had had his form before her eyes; but now, life, and this brightness was not altoif she accepted Mr. Whittlestaff, it must gether obscured by the idea that she this very afternoon," said Eliza, firing be banished. No one knew of her wound. She must tell him, should she accept him. It might be that he would lovable as before, though perhaps less reject her after such telling. If so, it would be well. But, in that case, what would be her future? Would it not be his reach than she had been. "The necessary that she should return to that week has passed by, Mary, and I sup. said he would."

so?" he asked quietly, after having restory, as though with the understandmained silent for some ten minutes. Could it be that all her fate must be asked her to be his wife had come upon her, she had thought of it day and night.

distasteful to her?

the notion that Mr. Whittlestaff had But she had thought altogether of the past, and not of the future. Mary had, in truth, not thought of her answer, though she had said to herself over and over again why it should not be so. "Have you no answer to give me?" he said.

"Ob. Mr. Whittlestaff, you have so startled me!" This was hardly true. He had not startled her, but had brought her to the necessity of knowing her own

cided that a week should be accorded with her eyes bent upon the ground. them girls knew all about it, or they grows older, new issues are born of time and with her eyes bent upon the ground. Then he wouldn't have turned round upon me progress and old issues perish, but the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved she knew how for her master's interest, power. He had not asked for her love, that. If you were to talk till you're rights of the States and the supremacy of the without thinking of herself. "I shall go down to Portsmouth. I'm not worth knew well how impossible it would be it don't matter what's to become of me Portsmouth as'll take care of me. You know you are disturbed," he said. "1 don't see why I should go. I dare say also wish for a few moments to think of not; but I'm older than you, and I see it all." Then he turned away and went what you don't see. I've borne with up the garden walk by himself. you as a miss, because you've not been upsetting; but still, when I've lived with him for all those years without her bed-chamber. As she sat there she grown old a-serving him, and it don't anything of the kind, it has set me hard sometimes. As married to him, I and returning. As he went his hands hedges and otches, or where I goes. wouldn't put up with you; so I tell you were folded behind his back, and she They say that service is no heritance, governed for the benefit of the few who govfairly. But that don't signify. It ain't thought that he appeared older than and they says true. I'm to go toyou as signifies or me as signifies. It's sae had ever remarked him to be before. But don't mind me. He won't, and fairly. But that don't signify. It ain't only him. You have got to bring your- What did it signify? She was sure that why should you? Do you think you'll self to think of that. What's the mean- she would be true to him, as far as ever do half as much for him as I've ing of your duty to your neighbor, and truth to his material interests was con- done? He's got his troubles before its machinery. The frauds and jobbing which doing unto others, and all the rest of it?

Thus Mrs. Baggett taught her a reat lesson—the greatest lesson we say say which a man or a woman can are. She was minded to go to Portsouth. although Portsmouth to her was little better than a hell upon earth. But Mary could not see Mr. Whittlebut Mr. Mary could

he was dead. It might be even that he pect anything better than their fate? had taken some other wife, and she was Then her thoughts could not be kept

Mr. Whittlestaff. uttered the words.

"Mr. Whittlestaff!" "Weli, dear."

John Gordon. "Never." Norwich, and-and-I loved him."

"What became of him?" he asked. to be a Mr. Compas here, too, to inter- the softness of her skin to depend fere with his happiness? "He was poor, and he went away

when my stepmother did not like him." "You had engaged yourself to him?" "Oh, no! There had been nothing of that kind. You will understand that I should not speak to you on such a subject, were it not that I am bound to tell er repeat what you now hear."

"There was no engagement?" "There was no question of any such thing.

"And he is gone?" "Yes," said Mary; "he has gone." "And will not come back again? Then she looked into his face-oh, so wistfully. "When did it happen?"

bed. He had come sooner than that; but then it was that he went. I think, think of John Gordon." marry any one after that, and therefore it is that I have told you."

"I don't know about that. I think that I ought to deceive you at least in

"You are a good girl, Mary."

given to her. "He has gone alterether?" he asked

"I do not know where he is-whether

"But if he should come back?" her no offer. He had said that if he returned he would come first to Norpromise in this; but oh, so little! And she did not dare to tell him that hitherto she had lived upon that little.

"I do not think that you should remain single forever on that account.

There was semething in the tone in almost as an enemy. "I think it is three years since he went.' "Three years is a long time. Has he

never written?" "Not to me. How should he write? There is nothing for him to write you if you'll come into the other room, about.

"It has been a fancy." for her, and she had none stronger to short that - They've been and tied all make for herself.

It had seemed to him that his possess- parlor, which opened upon the passage ing her would give a brightness to his just opposite the kitchen door. other person. As a woman she was as emy. admirable. At any rate he wanted her. Mary began. and now she seemed to be more within idea of a governess which had been so pose that now you can give me an answer." Then she found that she was "Mary, can you say that it shall be in his power. She had told him her would have it."

ing that if he would take her with her that." "fancy" she was ready to surrender

"I suppose so." "What is it to be?"

"If you wish for me. I will be yours." "And you will cease to think of Mr. Gordon? "I shall think of him, but not in a

way that you would begrudge me."

"That will suffice. I know that you are honest, and I will not ask you said I would." had better be no speaking of him. It off for Portsmouth.' is well that he should be banished from love, give me your hand." She put her obey him too." "If you wish to think of it you shall hand at once into his. "And a kiss." take your own time." Then it was de- She just turned herself a little round, so well able to obey. I dare say as assembled, recognizes that, as the National Convention passed much of her time in tears. Mrs. bent over her, and just touched her like that. It's just like the likes of Baggett would not leave her alone. To cheek. "Mary, you are now all my them. When is it to be, Miss Lawrie! give Mrs. Baggett her due, it must be own." Yes: she was all his own and -because I won't stop in the house acknowledged that she acted as best she would do for him the best in her after you be the missus of it. That's and she certainly had not given it. She deaf and dumb, I wouldn't do it. Oh. thinking of, I ain't. There's them at that she should give him her love. "I I know that."

She went into the house alone, and

cerned. His comforts in life should be him now; that's the worst of it." You ain't got to think just of your own her first care. If he trusted her at all. This was very bad. Mrs. Baggett he should not become poorer by reason had been loud in laying down the line "There's them at Portsmouth as'll of his confidence. And she would be as of duty she should follow, and she, to ake care of me, no doubt. Don't you tender to him as the circumstances the best of her ability, had done as Mrs. | have succumbed to us corrupting innuence. | and have placed in nomination a ticket against mind about me. I ain't going to have would admit. She would not begrudge Baggett had told her. It was the case mind about me. I ain't going to have good time at Portsmouth, but people in't born to have good times of it. The work good times of it. The work good time in the people in't born to have good time. But fou're going to have a good time. But gain, but he should never know how is you. You that haven't a bit or a like you. You that haven't a bit or a like you what comes from him, and you what comes from him, and you would admit. She would not begradge that prevailed with her, and now the woman turned against her. It was the case that Mrs. Baggett had prevailed with her, and now the woman turned against her. Was it true that he had "his troubles before him," because of her acceptance of his offer? If so, might it not what comes from him, and you told her that there had better be no not yet be mended? Was it too late? but what comes from him, and you tand shilly-shallying! I can't abide speaking of John Gordon. There certainly should be none on her part. She tainly should be none on her pa Thus Mrs. Baggett taught her a had told him that she must continue to him her heart? Why should she inter-

Gordon's claim, which was paramount smoothness such as that. And vet did to everything. Yes; he was gone, and not they as a rule, live well with their might never return. It might be that husbands? What right had she to ex- Meeting of the Democratic National Con-

conscious that not a word had passed from turning to John Gordon. He had her lips that could be taken as a prom- been to her the personification of manise. There had not been even a hint of liness. That which he resolved to do a promise. But it seemed to her that he did with an iron will. But his manthis duty of which Mrs. Baggett spoke ners to all women were soft, and to her was due rather to John Gordon than to seemed to have been suffused with special tenderness. But he was charv She counted the days-nay, she of his words-as he had ever been to counted the hours, till the week had her. He had been the son of a banker run by. And when the moment had at Norwich; but, just as she had become at which an answer must be given, come acquainted with him, the bank John Gordon was still the hero of her had broke, and he had left Oxford to thoughts. "Well, dear," he said, put- come home and find himself a ruined ting his hand upon her arm, just as he man. But he had never said a word to had done on that former occasion. He her of the family misfortune. He had said no more, but there was a world of been six feet high, with dark hair cut entreaty in the tone of his voice as he very short, somewhat full of sport of the roughest kind, which, however, he abandoned instantly. "Things have so turned out," he once said to Mary, "I do not think I can. I do not think "that I must earn something to eat inought. You never heard of-Mr. stead of riding after foxes." She

some. "What does it signify?" "He used to come to our house at she had once said to her stepmother, who had declared him to be stiff, upsetting and ugly. "A man is not in a strangely altered voice. Was there like a poor girl, who has nothing but upon." Then Mrs. Lawrie had declared to him that "he did no good coming about the house '-and he went

Why had he not spoken to her? He you my whole heart. But you will nev- that and he had not come back. And turned thanks for the charity and forbearthough she would have been prepared to wait for another three years -though she would have waited till she had grown gray with waiting-she had now fallen into the hands of one who had a Democracy of the Northwest. right to demand from her that she

> CHAPTER V. "I SUPPOSE IT WAS A DREAM."

It seemed to her, as she sat there at the window, that she ought to tell Mrs. Bargett what had occurred. There had been that between them which she was absent. thought made it incumbent on her to When Delaware

what was what," as she expressed it. "You oughtn't to be angry with me, because I've done nothing." said Jane, the housemaid, sobbing.

"That's just about it," said Mrs. Bag-She only shook her head. He had made gett. "And why haven't you done nothing Do you suppose you come here to do nothing? Was it doing nothof brandy? It drives me mortial mad to think what you young folks are coming to."

"I ain't a-going anywhere, Mrs. Baggett, because of them strawberries being tied down, which, if you untie them, as I always intended, will have the sperwhich he mentioned Mr. Gordon's name rits put on them as well now as ever. "Drat your imperence."

> Miss Lawrie, and she shall say whether opposition to Cleveland. Mr. Cochran, of I'm imperence.' "Mrs. Baggett, I want to speak to

said Mary. "You are imperent, both of you. 1 "Yes-a fancy." He had this excuse | can't say a word but I'm taken up that the jam down, so that it's all got that He certainly did not think the better moldy that nobody can touch it. And the opposition which this fancy made, out of the kitchen into her own small

"They was a-going to be opened had ever thought that she had loved an- a parting shot after the departing en-"Mrs. Baggett, I mast tell you,

"He came to me for an answer, as he Geveland.

"And I told him it should be as h "Of course you would. I knew

"You told me that it was your duty resolved in so short a time? Since first herself. "Am I not to have an answer and mine to give him whatever he wanted. "I didn't say nothing of the kind,

"Oh, Mrs. Baggett!" "I didn't. I said, if he wanted your head, you was to let him take it. But if he wanted mine, you wasn't to give

it to him. "He asked me to be his wife, and to forget him altogether. But there "Then I may as well pack up and be

"No: not so. I have obeyed you, and your mind. And now, dearest, dearest I think that in these matters you should "I dare say; but, at my age, I ain't

> "But it will matter very much." "Not a ha porth."

"You ask him, Mrs. Baggett." "He's got his plaything. That's all he cares about. I've been with him and seated herself by the open window in his family almost from a baby, and have could see him up the long walk, going matter to him whether I goes into the

## ZATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

-Cleveland for President and Hendricks for Vice President.

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago on the 8th and was called to order by Mr. Barnum, Chairman of the National Committee, at 12:40 o'clock. Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, Temporary Secretary, with a full corps of assistants. After appointing the preliminary committees, the convention adjourned until eleven o'clock the following morning.

The convention assembled at the appointed hour. Prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren, of the Diocese of Chi-

The Committee on Resolutions announced could not boast that 'he was hand- that it would be impossible to report on the platform before Thursday morning. The report of the Committee on Perma-

presented as President, with a list of Vice-Presidents, of one from each State, and several Secretaries and assistants; that the Sec- ple from crushing retaries and Clerks of the temporary ormously adopted, and Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, with five other gentlemen, were aphad said that one word, promising that pointed a committee to escort Mr. Vilas to if he returned he would come to Nor- the chair. The Temporary Chairman, in wich. She had lived three years since presenting Mr. Vilas to the convention, reher house had been broken up, and she, ance shown toward himself, and which he said the Permanent Chairman would heed

much less. Mr. Vilas, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor done him; not as a recognition of himself, but as the young

An tion was made and carried should obey him. "And it is not that I while awaiting the report of the Committee hate him," she said, to herself. "I do on Resolutions the roll of States be called "When my father was on his death- love him. He is all good. But I am and candidates presented, and that no balglad that he has not bade me not to loting be had until the platform was

NOMINATIONS. After considerable preliminary work the call of States was ordered, alphabetically, for nominations. When California was reached Mr. Spencer asked that it be passed for the present as she had a name to present, but the gentleman selected to present his name

"No. Mr. Whittlestaff." She an- let Mrs. Baggett know the result of her took the platform and nominated Thomas not deceived any one, and that she was uable old domestic interfering with the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks arose amid She was determined to let them "know ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald. General Black, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Mr. McDonaid. California was then given a hearing and Hon. John W. Breckenridge, of that State, presented the name of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. When Missis- lie purposes and shall not exceed the needs of slppi was called General Hooker, in a speech, seconded the nomination of Bayard.

When New York was reached, Mr. Manning, of New York arose and said: "New ing when Eliza tied down them straw- York presents the name of Governor Cleveberries without putting in e'er a drop land, and desires to be heard through Mr. D. M. Lockwood, of Buffalo," Mr. Lockland. Senator Grady, of New York, tried to catch the eve of the Chairman, but the Chair recognized Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago. Mr. Harrison made a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Richard A. Jones, of Minnesota, which went against the grain with And as for your going mad, Mrs. Bag- also seconded the nomination of Cleve land. The Chair then recognized Mr. Grady, of New York, who came forward to "It ain't imperence at all. Here's the platform and made a strong speech in New York, also opposed Cleveland. After a great amount of talk the Convention adjourned until 10:30 Thursday morning.

Thursday.

The Convention assembled and the caft of States was resumed. Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, seconded the nomination of Mr. Thurman. and Mr. Livingston, in behalf of a majority of her in that she had indulged in such then, when I says a word, they turns of the Missouri delegation, rose to second a fancy; but his love was sharpened by upon me." Then Mrs. Baggett walked the nomination of Cleveland, but was ruled out of order unless by unanimous consent.

When the State of Ohio was called, Mr. McLean presented the name of Governor Headly. Pennsylvania was reached and ex-Senator Wallace nominated Samuel J. Randall. Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Randall. Mr. Cummins, of Massachusetts, seconded Bayard's nomination. Hampton, of South Carolina, did the same. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, made a strong speech in favor of

The convention then adjourned until eight o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION. Convention met promptly. Resolutions complimentary to Mr. Tilden and regretting the necessity that deprived the country of his services at this time and appointing a committee to convey the sentiments of the convention to him were passed.

On motion of Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersev. it was ordered that the States and Territories be now called for the names of members of the National Democratic Com-

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.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then made his resport. When he took the platform he was received with applause.

The Platform. The Democratic party of the Union, through

will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality all persons before the law, the reserve Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties and can never be surrendered and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and order, to be maintained by means of local self-government, but it is indispensable for the practical application and by all foreign powers. It is an impera-and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. Fre- of every American citizen in foreign lands, quent change of administration is as neces- and demand and enforce a full reparation for sary as constant recurrence to the popular any invasion thereof. An American citizen will: otherwise abuses grow, and the Government, instead of being carried on for the gen- any act done in his own country or under her ral welfare, becomes an instrumentality for flag, and can only be tried therefor on her ern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country, hence a change is demanded. The Re-publican party, so far as principle is con-Save under Democratic administration, that cerned, is a reminiscence: in practice, it is an policy has ever been in regard to foreign nahave been brought to light in every depart- our citizens to let them alone; that as the rement of the Government are sufficient to have sult of this policy we recall the acquisition of called for referm within the Republican party. Louisiana, Florida, California and other adjayet those in authority, made reckiess by the LONG POSSESSION OF POWER, have succumbed to its corrupting influence.

which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demand-

ence for free institutions; it organized and tried to legalize a control of the State elections by Federal troops. It professed a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected American vention at Chicago-The Organization workingmen to the competition of convict and Other Proceedings-The Platform and Imported contract labor. It professes and Nominees-The National Committee gratitude to all who were disabled or died in war, leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It professes a piedge to correct the rregularities of

OUR TABLET

minission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction. If Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent., it pro-It has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless cometition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials; it professes to protect all American industries; it has im-poverished many to subsidize a few; it pro-fesses the protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people; it professes the equality of all men before the aw. Attempting to fix the status of colored citizens, the acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform." Its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived deays or actual counivance in the prosecution; honeycombed corruption, out breaking exposures no longer shock its morality; its bonionger maintain a successful contest for au-thority in its counsels or a veto to its nomina-tions. That a change is necessary is proved manent Organization was then made. The by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000, name of W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, being 100 which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republi-

can party for having failed to relieve the peoganization be continued under the permanent organization. The report was unannent organization. The report was unanitself to purify the administration from ruption, to restore economy, to revive re-spect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest innit consistent with due regard to the preditors and pensioners, knowing full well how rare that registration, affecting the occupation of the people, should be cautious and conservative in its method and not in advance of public optnion, but in response to its de mand. The Democratic party is piedged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all in-

But in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the Custom House have been he chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regard-

thus involved; the process of reform must be subject in the execution to this piain 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 abor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any ernment, economically administered, includ-ing pensions, interest and principal of the em of taxation from Custom House taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of inxury and bearing lightest on arthe abuses of the existing tariff; and subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for pub-THE INTERNAL REVENUE

is a war tax and so long as the law continues voted to the relief of the people for removing worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in wood, then amidst considerable enthusiasm, the wars of the Republic and for the payment made a speech nominating Grovet Cleve of such pensions as Congress may from time sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury. We favor an amendment of the continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and sublics of North, Central and South America but entanging alliances with none THE CURRENCY.

We believe in honest money, all the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and a circulation medium convertible to such money without loss. Asserting the equality of a men before the law, we sold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nationality, race, coland we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Fortyifty and Forty-sixth Congress by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls as the conclusive proof that Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order. The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously residents therein. We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty. We favor honest

CIVIL SERVICE REPORM and the compensation of the United States ofchurch 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 in favor of all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property; to the prevention of is equal to gold and silver, heither por monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuse. We hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property, as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is free and most en. The co lightened; it should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws re-stricting 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 relation of capital and labor. We be

ought, as far as possible, to be kept as home-steads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to Alabama railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the pubie domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees. We are opposed to all propositions, which, upon any pretext, will 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 1866 that the "liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the home of the oppressed of every Nation, have ever been cardinal principle in the Democratic faith," we nevertheless do not FOREIGN LABOR

or the admission of servile races, unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for abor for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands, that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores, our gates be closed. duty of the Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance, the righ-s of its citizens, native an naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own Government protect all the rights of person and property is only responsible to his own Government for an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country has a tions, so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtfui to cent Mexican territory, by purchase gione and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of

Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican adminchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead 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.

tax, consumiter, Republican rule and po-surrender to Great Bri commerce, the control world. Instead of the British policy, we demand American Democracy Instead of the Republic it created and has continued it. Its own tariff scheme and false preter American labor, expre dom for American inter the end that these I pete with unbindered nency among the nation

peace and fruits of liber

With profound regre prised by the venerable whose person was struc the will of the majority. mit us again to piace in his ship of the Democratic be that the achievement of r istration of the Federal Ge dertaking now too beavy for ing strength. Rejoicing that spared until the general it low countrymen is united that wrong were righted in Democracy of the United St. him, in his withdrawn from only our respectful sympathy new inseparable in the history lie from the labors and the name Tilden. With this statement of the Demicropies and purposes of the Demicropies and purposes of the Demicropies and the great issue of reform and the purposes of the purposes ministration is submitted to cain confidence that the popular pronounce in favor of new men more favorable conditions for t industry, the extension of trade, in ment and due reward of labor and the general welfare of the whole

General Butler said that w the platform he agreed to, some to be added to it, and one thing so saily ought to be changed; that he would not not to the better judgment of the continuous ution. He asked the Clerk to read his re MINORITY REPORT. General Butler, from the Compile on Resolutions, submitted a minority and i de-

claring against taxes direct or in cept to meet the expenses of an ally adminstered Government; that the ple will tolerate direct taxation for the ary expenses only in the event of direct at or war; that such revenue should be used by customs duties upon imports; that in F ing such duties, all materials used in te arts and manufactures and the necessity exof life not produced in this country, all come in free, and that all articles of the y should be taxed as high as possible up at the collection point; that in imposing a b justed to promote American enterprise as 1 industries, not create monopolies, and 1 fabric of civilization rests; under our sy toilers and producers, the mass of the people are the governing power. Being the Democracy they demand the fullest could eration of the measures for their educ their advancement and their protestics Labo, and capital are allies, not end If each does its duty to the other no co tion can arise between them, but capital strong and labor weak, therefore, labor a right to demand of the Government tablish tribunals in which those great son troversies which may lead to revolution be Malicially and justly determined, with

fullest power to enforce their decrees to provide by law that laboring men may bine and organize for their own protection as capital may be incorporated and com for its protection; and that all devices and should be made penal by law; that future of our country unites with the laboral ing men in the demand for the liberal sup-port by the United States of the school spe-tem of the States for the common school ucation for all the children; that the public lands of the United States were the equal heritage of alf its citizens, and should have been held open to the use of all in such quan-tities only as are needed for cultivation and improvement by all, therefore we view with alarm the absorption of those lands by corporations and individuals in large areas; that all corporate bodies created whether by the States or Nation, should be under the control of, and regulated by the power creating them; that all offices belong to the people and that frequent changes are necessary to counteract its growing aristocratic tendencies to a caste of life offices, and that a frequent change of officers is necessary to the discovery and punishment of frauds, peculations, defaications and emberziements of the public money, and that the Government alone has the power to establish and issue money, and that the legal tender notes, having become the first currency of the country is equal to gold and silver, neither policy After debate, the majority report was

THE BALLOTING.

The convention, at 11:40 p. m., proceeded FIRST BALLOT. Cojorado Connecticut Dakota Territory Pioride. Kentucky Nebrueka . New Jersey New Mexico Ter New York North Carolina. Rhode Island South Carolina.

Wyoming Ter. Illinois gave one vote to Hendricks, Tennessee one for Tilden and Wisconsin four for Flower.

The National Committee.

Adjourned till Friday morning.

1 11 4

Tennessee ..

Vermont.

Virginia.

Utah Territory.

Washington Ter.

West Virginia.

Alabama-Henry C. Semple. Arkansas-S. W. Fordice. California-W. 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. lows-M. M. Ham. Kansas-C. A. Blair. Kentucky-Henry V. McHenry. Louisiana-B. F. Jones. Maine Edmund Wilson. Maryland-A. P. Gorman. Michigan-Don M. Dickinson. Minnesota—P. H. Kelly. Missouri—John G. Prather. Mississippi C. A. Johnson. Nebraska James E. Bord.

South Carolina-Propole W. Datraca. Toxas O. F. Holt. Vermont-Han. H. B. Smally West Virginia-Louis Baker, Wisconsin-William F. Ville Arizona-W. K. Meade. District of Columbia-William Dickson. daho John Haley. Dakota-M. H. Day. Utab K. R. Roseborough. Montana - William McCormick. Washington Territory-J. A. Kuba. New Mexico-Not announced Wyoming-M. E. Post.

> The convention was called to order at 11 clock and prayer was offered by Dr. Clinion Locke, of Grace Church, Chicago. A delegate from Pennsylvania moved that the convention now proceed to a second ballot; ordered. The ballot proceeded, when Cieveland gained very materially. Before the result was announced the changes to Cleveland were very rapid, and McDonaid's supporters

went to Hendricks. The confusion was great, but after order was restored the result of the second ballot was announced, as

Dukota Territory Michigan Montana Territor Nebruska Nereda New Mexico Ter Morth Carolina Rhode Island ... West Virginia

The nomination of Mr. Cleveland was The convention then adjourned to five ck to give an opportunity to consuit on

" Vice-Presidency The convention assembled at the hour. e ceral names were presented for Vice-Pr . dent, among them Hon. Thomas A.

wise, to obstruct and set aside this right in sire we and amid a storm of enthusiasm Mr. laboring men, are oppressive and in deres. He stricks received every vote of the cul-T. e following members were reported w it on the Presidential and Vice Pres-Ar anse-S. R. Cockreit. Blin to A. E. Stevenson. wa - I. G. Kinney.

> nt rky-A. Cox. Louis and James Jeffreys ine -C. A. Osgood. this an -Daniel J. Campean. the ota-Henry Poepier. ou i D. R. France ras is -P. Fahey. da -John H. Dennis Hi m; Mre John F. Co h C tro. W. G. Domb D. T. Baker, Jr. Wm. A. Quaries.

R. bert Heverly No. F. Vilas

. TEX. July Hezeki been arr nized. The

says: "Logan his letter of a sired to know sue his, so that the same time. to a formal acc will treat upon the war, and to taining the same principle involve

Ergix, Ita., freight brakeman Paul mad, was I Deceased fell betw mains were strewn quarter of a mile. this State, and was and married.

CHILLROTHE, N Q.-Dr. F. Ben ton Keith commit phine yesterday. somewhat previous suicide is unknown. of age and came from city last week for the

MATTOON, LL., Jul a carpenter of this city since last Friday night he has been foully de ing before departing abs left his wife and child b