THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1884. NO. 19

THE DEMOCRACY.

A Second and Another Stormy Day in the National Convention.

The Morning Opens with Increased Indications for Cleveland.

A Red Bandana Boom Breaks Out on the Streets for Thurman.

Vilas, of Wisconsin, Presides Over the Billowy Bourbons.

The Naming of the Various Candidates Begins at 2 P. M.

Including Bayard, McDonald, Carlisle, Thurman and Cleveland.

The Unusual Scene of Opposition Speeches to a Nominee.

Grady Objects to Cleveland on the Ground of Availibility.

Because Anti-Monopolists, Irish and Catholics Will Bolt Him.

The Convention Adjourns at 6:18 P. M. to 10 A. M. To-Day.

SECOND DAY.

ANOTHER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

CHICAGO, July 9.—As the hour approaches for the meeting of the convention, it is more apparent that the opponents of Cleveland will make another attempt to break the unit rule and that upon the result of this they count the chances of Bayard, McDonald or Thurman as good or doubtful. In what form the test will come up will depend on the form of the proceedings to-day. The Cleveland managers were industriously at work all night. The circular issued by the young men's democratic club of Brooklyn was again pressed upon the attention of the outside delegates. It urges the nomination of Cleveland on account of his availability, the independent republicans being attracted to him. Their support will be for the benefit of the democratic party. The delegates are further advised that in order to insure the support of the republicans it is necessary to have a plank in the platform favor-

REVENUE REFORM.

"It is a fact to be carefully noted," say these friends of Cleveland, "that the republican revolt against Mr. Blaine is composed for the most part of individuals and journals who are in favor of tariff reform." There are other republicans represented here not considered by these gentlemen. They are not free traders, but are those who do not like the sweeping tendency to centralization of republicanism. The legal tender decision is referred to as cause for complaint. The opinion of Justice Field in this case and his opinions in other cases involving questions of local government are referred to. These men are favorable to Justice Field and have made a strong impression in behalf of that gentleman. Very judicious work has been done for Mr. Field and if the instructions of California delegation did not stand in the way the demonstration in his behalf would be more pronounced. The enthusiasm shown for ex-Senator Thurman yesterday encourages many in the hope that he may finally be selected as

A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE

Nothing can be urged against him, say they. The Californians are very demonstrative in pushing his candidacy, and if Ohio were united for him and equally as zealous he would be very formidable.

The platform committee met at half past ten and for the first time secured a full attendance. Heretofore General Butler and two others have absented themselves. The revenue reformers express more confidence this morning of their ability to secure a plank in favor of reform. They claim the division will show 29 for and 18 against.

One feature of the morning on the streets and in the neighborhood of the convention hall was the appearance in large numbers of glaring red

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

ostentatiously displayed by adherents of Senator Thurman, on the tips of walking sticks or in their hands. The Thurman boom is to be pushed to-day. The only demonstration in honor of delegates entering the hall this morning was made when the Ohio delegation, headed by Senator Thurman, made its appearance. While it was making its way through to that portion of the hall assigned to it other delegates and the spectators generally joined in doing honor to Mr. Thurman and many such expressions were heard as "the noblest democrat of them all," "He ought to get the nomination."

The Hon. Ed. Washburn, of Illinois, occupied a seat on the platform this morning next to Senator Pendleton, of Ohio. Representative Springer, of Illinois, was also among the distinguished persons on the platform. The convention was opened with prayer by the

RIGHT REV. BISHOP M'LAREN,

of the diocese of Chicago. He prayed that the proceedings might be tempered by the sober contemplation of that future, so that future generations might enjoy the results of law regulated liberty, and not have to suffer the consequences of a rash disregard of the eternal laws of God.

He prayed that the influence of patriotism might be supreme in the convention, and that all things might be done in it for the welfare of the land and the glory of God.

PLATFORM PLANKS.

Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, sent up a communication from the committee on resolutions saying that the work of the committee would not be completed until to-morrow forenoon. Mr. Cummings, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the committee on resolutions to give a hearing to a committee of the Irish national league in favor of excluding aliens from acquiring real estate in America. Resolutions were also offered and referred without debate in favor of planks in the platform against the employment of convict labor; for the enforcement of the 8-hour law; against sumptuary laws and directing that the vote of yesterday on Grady's amendment (as to the unit rule) was intended to apply only to states which had instructed its representatives to vote as a unit.

Taylor of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported the list of delegates with an amendment giving territorial delegates the right to vote in the convention. Randolph of New Jersey, moved an amendment that the territorial delegates be not allowed to vote. McArthur of Oregon, spoke against the amendment. The amendment was rejected. Herman of Michigan, offered a resolution for the reduction of taxation to a revenue basis, referred.

Hampton, of South Carolina, offered a resolution reciting the importance of letting the national democratic committee select the chairman from the democracy of the union, and declaring it shall not be restricted in its choice of chairman to the members of the committee. Referred.

A resolution against polygamy was introduced by Smith, of Utah, and referred.

Further resolutions were offered and referred to the committee on platform, against the acquisition of large tracts of land by corporations; for reform in the civil service by making postmasters elective; against the unit rule in future conventions; for a systematic reduction of tariff taxes; providing that in case of the death of candidates for the presidency or the vice presidency the chairman shall call the convention together to fill the vacancy; for the repeal of all legislation which, under the republican rule, has tended to pauperize labor; for constitutional amendments making the presidential office six years, and to limit the disposal of the public lands to actual settlers in quantities not less than 160 acres each. Finally a resolution was adopted to refer all such propositions without being read. Under that rule several anti-Chinese and tariff reform resolutions were referred, being only read by their titles

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then made. The name of W. H. Vilas, of Wisconsin, being presented for president with a list of vice presidents (one from each state) and several secretaries and assistants, and that the secretaries and clerks of the temporary organization be continued under permanent organization. The report was unanimously adopted and Hendricks, of Indiana, with five other gentlemen, were appointed as a committee to escort Mr. Vilas to the chair.

The temporary chairman in presenting Mr. Vilas to the convention, returned thanks for the charity and forbearance shown toward him and which he said the permanent chairman would need much less.

MR. VILAS SPEECH.

Mr. Vilas in taking the chair returned thanks for the honor done him not as a recognation of himself but of the young democracy of the northwest. It was there first due. It was a tribute to their lofty zeal and patriotism. They hailed it as a presage and prototype of the coming triumph. [Applause] This convention was assembled to consider a great cause, to pronounce a nomination judgment. Its hand was on the helm of a mighty nation. Earth's greatest, noblest, free society would rejoice in the well considered work of this convention. Its import and value lay not in the hope of mere party victory, in clutching the spoils of office. The opportunity was pregnant with mighty possibilities of good to men. The republican party which had recently held its convention here had tendered nothing worthy of the fervent aspirations of the people; to a country rejoicing in restored unity and concord, it tendered the renewal of sectional strife; a nation that felt the impulse of a mighty growth, it offered the inspiration of national calamity and misfortune; to a proud and sensitive people demanding deliverance from dishonesty and corruption, demanding decency in seeking and cleanliness in holding public stations it offered the guilty darts of skillful demagoguery. In political parlance,

"SOAP"

was its inspiration and ammunition. The air was already filled with vapors of visionary schemes addressed to various interests and factions. Some were indulged to expect advantage from the chaotic possibilities of foreign war. Others were promised relief or gain from legalized usurpations on the national treasury.

Great change has been wrought in recent years in this country in the minds of the people and in political forces. We have ceased to fight out a suicidal war. The sin of slavery has been purged. The work accomplished by those who labored to save the union remains undisturbed and the gratitude of the people is their reward. [At this point General Butler entered the hall and was heartily applauded.] The speaker, resuming, said that the convention had heard repeated

PROMISES OF REFORM

from the party in power, but had been disappointed until there is a growing conviction that the only hope lies in the utter defeat of the party in power and there is but one hope. It is vain to look to any new party organization. In the wisdom and patriotism of the democracy here assembled is the only hope of relief. The party is adequate to the great responsibility. It is the party of Jefferson and Jackson to-day as formerly and the principles are the same now. It is the party of the people, of economy and honesty of the administration of government. [Cheers.] It has shaken off the venal and time serving and has recruited from the ranks of its opponents the best and purest. The democracy are ready to continue such exchanges. In conclusion he counselled moderation in their action and bespoke a generous forbearance for himself in the discharge of his duties.

A PRELIMINARY ROW.

Snowden, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the call of the roll of states and the placing in nomination of candidates for president and vice president.

Clunie, of Colorado, moved its reference to the committee on platform. The nominations should not be made until after the adoption of the platform. The motion was rejected.

A delegate from Missouri moved an adjournment until 11 a. m. to-morrow as the committee on platform had got till to-morrow to make its report. The motion to adjourn was lost.

A motion was made to lay on the table Snowden's motion to go into nominations now. That question was taken by a vote of states and resulted in the negative. When the state of New York was called the vote of 72 was announced in the negative. Grady challenged the vote and amid great noise, uproar and hisses tried to present the original tally. The chairman, however, refused to have the roll call interrupted.

A Connecticut delegate called attention to the hisses and asked that the ushers be instructed to enforce order. The chairman said that guests of the convention could not be permitted to interrupt its harmonious and orderly proceedings, and directed that the sergeant at arms remove any persons who would violate the order. The roll call was then proceeded with to the close.

After the roll call and before the announcement of the result, the chairman recognized Grady of New York, who claimed that the report was at variance with the official tally. The chairman called on Mr. Manning, chairman of the New York delegation to state again what the vote was. Mr. Manning gave it as 72 noes. The chairman ruled that he must accept the vote of the New York delegation as a unit because the state convention had instructed the delegates to vote as a unit on all questions. The vote was finally announced as—ayes 282, noes 521, so the convention refused to lay on the table the motion to proceed to the call of states for nominations.

Clunie, of California, moved as an amendment to the motion to add the following: "But no vote shall be taken on the nominations until after the platform is adopted."

Snowden accepted the amendment and the motion was agreed to.

Harrison, of Illinois, moved an adjournment till 7 p. m. Lost.

Clunie, of California, moved an adjournment till to-morrow. Lost.

The call of states for nominations for president and vice-president was then, at 2 p. m., commenced.

NOMINATIONS.

BAYARD'S NAME PRESENTED.

When the state of Delaware was called there was an immediate outburst of cheers. After the uproar had subsided, Mr. George Gray, of Delaware, came to the platform and addressed the convention. He said he had been instructed to present the name of a man too worthy to receive the nomination. He did so under the realizing sense of the great responsibility resting upon the convention to act so that the great opportunity which God Himself, he reverently believed, had given them should not pass away unimproved. The republican nomination had flung defiance into the face of American manhood and shocked the conscience of the best men in that party. Such a nomination was a sign of the decadence of that great party and not a sign of increasing strength. The democracy called for a candidate who had been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. The democracy demanded a statesman whose wisdom and experience were known. It demanded a leader who chivalric courage would never falter and who could and would bring to the lust the "plumed knight" of false pretense and of personal dishonor. It demanded a man with a private character which would defy the malignant tongue of slander. It demanded a man who should be in his public and private character the very antithesis and opposite of the nominee of the republican party. The man who was this and more, whose name was now leaping from their hearts to their mouths was Thomas J. Bayard [Loud cheers]. Mr. Bayard as a candidate would make no mistake. His name would still the voice of a nation. He would carry every doubtful state and would make some republican states doubtful. Enthusiasm would take the place of apathy, and would grow and still grow as the leaves were growing, until the dreary November was made ripe and glorious by the paeans of democratic victory. [Loud cheers].

HENDRICKS NAMES M'DONALD.

When the state of Indiana was called, Mr. Hendricks, of that state, came to the platform amid loud applause. He said that the people demanded a change in the management of official affairs, and that if the convention would give them that opportunity they would execute the purpose in the election of a president. He believed that the nominee of this convention would become the chosen president of the United States, the first inaugurated democratic president in twenty-one years. [Cheers.] He spoke of the official corruptions of the republican party, and referred to Secretary Chandler's recent testimony before a senate committee, when he said that the defalcations in one of his bureaus would not exceed $63,000, and yet four years ago an administration had gone down because of a defalcation of $60 000, and the only one. In regard to civil service, he said there were men of ability in the public service, and he would not ask that they should be driven out of office. None others but such should be continued. None but "the fittest should survive."

Referring to the foreign policy of the government, he said it would be a beautiful spectacle if the republic,—so strong, so sure—should lead the nations in a movement for permanent peace and for the relief of the peoples everywhere from standing armies and wasteful war. He then came down to the main subject of his speech, and suggested for the consideration of the convention a citizen of the state of Indiana, Joseph E. McDonald. [Cheers.] He sketched Mr. McDonald's career, and declared that if he were in the white house no man who would go to see him there would find fault with the candid and frank manner of his reception. He did not speak for himself alone, or for McDonald alone, but for the great state of Indiana which had instructed her delegates to present Mr. McDonald's name to this great convention. No matter where the democratic candidate for the presidency lived Indiana had been always found true; but that fact should not come in judgment against her. They should not say, from election to election, and from convention to convention, that they need not trouble about Indiana as her vote was sure, but that they must take care, he would say by way of illustration, of New York. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. McDonald was a man of good judgment and of high character and his name was presented by a great state. He therefore presented that name, and all he asked was justice.

GENERAL BLACK,

of Illinois, seconded the nomination of McDonald. They would present, they said, a platform which would appeal to the sober judgment of the people. They also needed a man whose antecedents, known of all men, constituted a satisfactory answer to all reasonable objections. They needed a man whose views on all public questions could be found without a search warrant and determined without an inquisition. [Applause]. Mr. McDonald was such a man. He had favored the monetization of silver and the saving of the Pacific coast from coolie servile labor. A wise legislator, a true financier, a brave statesman, his record glittered with the stars of truth, and all might see its glory; every star in it was a democratic star, and all its glories were those of the people. [Cheers].

YOUNG BRECKENRIDGE PRESENTS THURMAN.

John, W. Breckenridge, of California (introduced by the chairman as the son of the last democratic vice-president who was not unjustly deprived of his office), next came to the platform, and said the delegates from California had been instructed to present for the consideration of the convention a man who needed no eulogy, whose name was in the hearts of the whole American people, a man who, if nominated, would be the next president of the United States. That man was Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio. For more than twenty years Mr. Thurman had been the boldest and ablest advocate of democratic doctrines and democratic principles. The only objection urged against him was that Ohio was an October state. The reply to that was that this was not a state convention but a national convention.

DURBIN WARD SECONDS THURMAN.

The nomination of Mr. Thurman was endorsed by General Durbin Ward of Ohio. He declared that Ohio would be the battle-ground of the presidential election. The democracy could win without it. But if the democracy carried Ohio in October the battle would be easily won. They wanted an Ajax with a helmet and spear to thunder along the line and deal death-giving blows to the foe. Allan G. Thurman was that Ajax. In intellect, in courage, in adherence to constitutional law; in defence of the rights of the masses; in defiance of the power of monopolies; in defiance of the corruptions of the age, Mr. Thurman had no peer except Mr. Tilden. [Applause]. The democracy had carried the state of Ohio in the last two annual elections, and with Thurman as the presidential candidate it would carry it again next October. He was now a callow politician but was the colossal figure in the democratic party. [Applause].

It was observable that a part of the Ohio delegates refused to participate in the applause that greeted the name of Thurman.

M'KENZIE PRESENTS CARLISLE.

James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, next came to the platform, and in the name of a state which he said would give 50,000 majority to the democratic nominee, nominated the present distinguished speaker of the American house of commons, John G. Carlisle. In all the essential characteristics of manliness, courage, ability and patriotism, Mr. Carlisle was the peer of any great name that had been or would be mentioned in connection with that office. No name carried with it more of talismanic charm or more of the respect of the American people than his. He was a man not born for small or selfish things; he was a man to whom dishonor was unknown; he was one made up of greatness, who had a victorious birth-right in his name alone. It might be urged that he came from the wrong side of the Ohio river, but if the statute of limitations was ever to run that plea ought to begin now. [Cheers.] He contrasted Carlisle and Blaine, the first as being a man on whom "every god had seemed to set his seal," the other as leprous with accusations and covered and tattooed all over. [Applause.] when the forces of Oliver Cromwell were lying on their arms awaiting battle, they frequently engaged in angry disputation concerning matters of fact, but when the order to charge came down the line form Old Ironsides and the forces of Prince Rupert were in front, they forgot their differences and had no thought but victory, until success crowned the arms of the Protector. So when the chairman of the convention would shortly give the democratic forces the command to charge all along, all differences, and dissensions, and bickerings, and strife would be laid aside and they would charge the republican party front and rear. If they had John G Carlisle at the head of the column they would win such a victory as was won by the Puritan forces of Cromwell at Naseby and Marston Moor. [Cheers.]

MASSACHUSETTS DOES NOT NAME BUTLER.

When the state of Massachusetts was called the response was awaited with much curiosity. Cheers and hisses were about equally balanced, but it was announced by Mr. Abbot that Massachusetts had no nomination to make at this time.

LOCKWOOD NAMES CLEVELAND.

When the state of New York was called there was a good deal of cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs on the part principally of the spectators in the galleries. At 3 55 Mr. Lockwood, of New York, came up to the platform to put in nomination Mr. Cleveland. He said the responsibility which he felt was made greater when he remembered the richest pages of American history had been made up from the records of democratic administrations and remembered that the outrage of 1876 was still unavenged. No man had greater respect than himself for the honored name of the president of the convention, but the world is moving and new men who had been little in politics were coming to the front. Three years ago he had the honor in the city of Buffalo to present the name of the same gentleman for the office of mayor. Without hesitation the name of Grover Cleveland had been accepted as the candidate. [Applause in the galleries and from portions of the delegates.] The result of that election, and the holding of that office, was that in less than a month the state of New York found itself in a position to want such a candidate, and when in the convention of 1882 his name was presented for the office of governer of the state of New York, this same class of people knew that that meant honest government; that it meant pure government; and it was satisfied. [Applause.] Now the democratic state of New York came and asked that that name be given to the independent and democratic voters of the country, the young men of the country, the new blood of the country, the name of Grover Cleveland. [Cheers.]

CARTER HARRISON SECONDS CLEVELAND.

The nomination of Mr. Cleveland was seconded by Harrison, of Illinois. Six weeks ago he said the cry was "Tilden and reform!" Now it was "Cleveland and reform!" [Cheers.] The democrats of Illinois believed that the mantle of Samuel J. Tilden had fallen and rested gracefully on the shoulders of Grover Cleveland. He knew that there was a faction fight waged against him; he knew it was said that a great church would oppose him on religious grounds. Now that church never allowed its ministers' voices to be heard in the pulpit preaching politics. [Cheers and cries of "Never."] So it was said that the Irish would "knife" him. Were the Irish ever known to "knife" the democratic party except for good reason.

[Here a prominent Irish politician of Chicago, Mr. John Forsyth, shouted out from among the audience an angry denial, and the words "yes!" and "no!" were several times exchanged between him and Mr. Harrison.]

Finally order was restored and Harrison proceeded with his speech and ended with the assurance that the nomination of Cleveland would help the democrats to win next November.

The nomination of Cleveland was ably seconded by Jones, of Minnesota.

THE KELLY KICKERS.

GRADY OPPOSES CLEVELAND,

Thomas N Grady, of New York, then came to the platform.

The point of order was raised that unless Mr. Grady was going to second the nomination he was not now in order, but the chairman overruled the point, and said that as he had recognized Mr. Grady that gentleman must be heard.

Grady then proceeded to address the convention. He said he should be glad to second Mr. Cleveland's nomination, except that he knew that that gentleman could not carry the state of New York. The sure and unerring test of that fact was that the last democratic convention of New York was equally divided against him, and the delegates at large were divided between his friends and opponents.

BRAGG'S POINT OF ORDER.

At this point, Bragg, of Wisconsin, rose to make a point of order, but his voice was drowned by shouts and yells from the galleries. After there was some degree of order Bragg stated his point to be that the order of business was the nomination and seconding of candidates.

The chairman said that a similar point of order had been made in the St. Louis convention and sustained, but he had been disposed to be exceedingly lenient in allowing the course of remarks supposing that Mr. Grady would come to the point of making a nomination, but unless he was about to do so, the chair would be obliged to sustain the point of order. Mr. Manning, of New York, chairman of the New York delegation, asked unanimous consent that Mr. Grady might be allowed to proceed, irrespective of the point of order.

GRADY PROCEEDS.

Unanimous consent was given, and Grady proceeded with his speech. He said that the object of the convention was to make a nomination for the presidency that would be ratified by the people at the polls. He did not claim that

THE IRISH OR THE CATHOLICS

would be or were against Mr. Cleveland, but the anti-monopolist elements of the states, and the laboring interests of the state—catholic and protestant-Irish, German and American—are opposed to his nomination, and would be opposed to his election. Mr. Cleveland had been elected in 1882 by a majority of 192,000, but the last election in that state showed a republican majority of 18,971, making a change of 211,000 in the democratic vote.

[Here a good deal of impatience was manifested by the spectators, and shouts of "Sit down!" came from the galleries. A threat was made that the gallaries would be cleared and so Grady was allowed to go on with his speech, but not without continued interruptions from the galleries. He was told to

"MAKE THAT SPEECH FOR BLAINE,"

but the chairman announced with an air of determination that the gentleman should have a full and fair opportunity to say all he was entitled to say.]

Grady went on to discuss the veto on the Elevated railway bill and to show how the veto was injurious to the working classes. He declared that the state of New York could not be carried by Mr. Cleveland; not because of any Irish question, or of any Catholic question, but because of this anti-monopoly question, on which the people had a deep-seated feeling that no man could be worse to them in that regard than Mr. Cleveland. He knew of but one occasion in which Gov. Cleveland was called upon to show his hand whether he was

A DEMOCRAT OR SOMEBODY ELSE,

and Mr. Cleveland proved at that time to be something else. He denied that the fight against Cleveland was the same fight that had been made eight years ago against Tilden. [A motion for a recess was now made and negatived.] If the candidate was to come from New York some man should be taken who would not be antagonized by the antagonistic elements. But the democracy of New York took no such position. The democracy could carry New York for Thurman, Bayard, McDonald, or Randall, but not for Cleveland. New York was a safe state if the democratic party was kept solid, but not otherwise.

COCHRANE, OF NEW YORK,

in behalf of the minority of the New York delegation, came to the platform to second one of the nominations, but wanted to go into a statement of New York politics, to which Bragg, of Wisconsin, objected, and against which he made a point of order, which was overruled by the chair.

Cochrane declared amid shouts of incredulous laughter that no person felt more kindly than he to Mr Cleveland, but he was too old a friend of his to wish to see him nominated for the presidency.

He was asked to give the name of the candidate whose nomination he seconded.

He answered that he would name a man who never could be called guilty of a single act favoring corporations; a man who had never prostituted the executive power to veto bills that were conceived in the interest of labor; a man whose hair had grown white in the service of the country. He meant Mr. Thurman of Ohio, but he didn't name him. Why, he asked, should the democratic party take a plunge in the dark and subject the future fortunes of the party to the hazard of a lottery? Why should they thrust their hand into the bag and draw out a number which might turn out to be a regenerator for the party, a Moses whose name might be a false prophet, whom it would be much better not to have discovered. He warned this convention against a repetition of that insanity, that folly, that fatuity which had affected the democratic party for the last 20 years. He hoped that all those burning questions would be left to be settled by the state of New York itself, and that the convention would pause before it invaded that unwilling state, and he appealed to the convention to ratify the nomination of that grand old democrat, Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio.

E. K. EDGAR, OF NEW YORK,

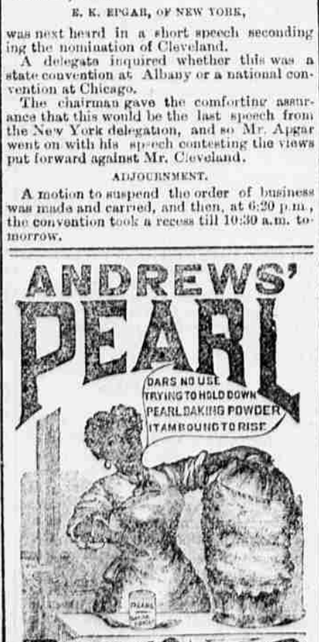
was next heard in a short speech seconding the nomination of Cleveland.

A delegate inquired whether this was a state convention at Albany or a national convention at Chicago.

The chairman gave the comforting assurance that this would be the last speech from the New York delegation, and so Mr. Apgar went on with his speech contesting the views put forward against Mr. Cleveland.

ADJOURNMENT.

A motion to suspend the order of business was made and carried, and then, at 6:20 p.m., the convention took a recess till 10:30 a.m. to-morrow.



LAST NICHT'S LOOK-OUT.

The Political Pulling that Followed the Convention's Adjournment.

Thurman Men Painting Chicago's Pale Air Lurid with Bandanas.

Varying Views as to the Effect of Tammany's Onslaught.

Cleveland Men Claiming that They Have Gained Votes by it.

While Some of His Supporters are Known to be Scared Away.

Butler Claimed to be Still in the Ring--Randall to be Named.

Hewitt and Watterson Patch Up an Unloaded Tariff Plank.

An Ingenious Use of Language to Bamboozle the Ingenuous.

Butler Makes a Plank of His Own —Morrison Chosen Chairman of the Committee.

THE RED BANDANA.

AS NUMEROUS AS LEAVES IN VALLAMBROSIA.

CHICAGO, July 9—Midnight—Red bandana handkerchiefs around the high white hats were the political rage to-night. Hundreds of the admirers of Thurman displayed this badge after the adjournment of the convention, parading through the hotel corridors and cheering for

THE "OLD ROMAN."

Those who have entered upon the canvas in his behalf claimed that he had developed strength in many unexpected quarters outside of Ohio, but acknowledged that his own state was still divided. It was confidently declared that California, Texas and Georgia could be relied to cast a solid vote for him, and that Kentucky and Indiana would follow in event that Carlisle and McDonald developed no strength, and that a portion of Massachusetts and the Bayard strength in the south could also be relied upon

CLEVELAND.

TAMMANY'S ATTACK MAKING HIM FRIENDS.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Midnight.—The open attack made upon Cleveland by Tammany is being urged as an argument in Cleveland's favor, and three Illinois delegates who have have been undecided were announced for Cleveland to-night. It is urged upon western and southern delegates that Tammany should not be allowed to point out the road for the national democracy.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

two more votes in the Iowa delegation have fallen off from Cleveland, and while a strong effort is being made with this delegation to vote solidly on the first ballot for Cleveland, it is now stated that he will have only nineteen votes. The air of the Cleveland people, however, is one of the greatest confidence. They say they can nominate him

ON THE FIRST BALLOT,

if necessary, and certainly on the second, that all of Pennsylvania and a portion of New Jersey will come to him whenever the sign is given.

OTHER CANDIDATES.

BAYARD AND M'DONALD.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Midnight.—The Bayard and McDonald people are proceeding very quietly, and nothing new has been outwardly developed in their canvass.

BUTLER NOT WITHDRAWN.

The statement that Butler was out of the race is denied by Judge Abbott, chairman of Massachusetts delegation. He would not say that General Butler would be placed in nomination to-morrow, but would say positively that he had not been withdrawn.

RANDALL TO BE NAMED.

To-morrow ex-Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, will make the nominating speech for Mr. Randall, and considerable interest has been manifested in the effort.

TO-DAY.

If no hitch occurs on the tariff, balloting is expected to commence very early in the session, and if the claims of the Cleveland managers are realized, an adjournment during the day is possible.

THE TARIFF.

A PROTECTIVE-FREE TRADE PLANK.

CHICAGO, July 9.—At midnight the committee on platform had not completed its work, having been in session over thirty-six hours. On the subject of the tariff a great variety of propositions were made late this afternoon. Messrs. Hewitt, Watterson and Burke constructed out of these propositions a tariff plank. This was taken as the basis of discussion, and it was finally shaped so as to meet the approval of all the members of the sub-committee except Butler. The plank as reported to the general committee and adopted by it declares in substance

AS FOLLOWS:

That the need of a change in our tariff system is made manifest by the excessive revenue; that since the foundation of the government custom-house duties have furnished it its main source of revenue. This system must continue. Under it many industries have sprung into existence which depend for their continuance and prosperity upon the faith of the government; that the change from a bad system to a good system should not be made precipitately or in any manner likely to

INJURE THESE GREAT INTERESTS,

but rather to promote their healthy growth; enough revenue can be collected from an excise duty upon distilled spirits and malt liquors, and custom house duties, and upon fewer articles to support the government, pay the pensions and discharge the principal and interest of the public debt, but fortunately the reduction of taxation can be had without

HURT TO THE WAGES OF LABOR.

This plank in the platform closes by declaring that all taxation should be exclusively for public purposes, and that no more taxes should be collected than are required to support the government economically administered.

This is the only plank in the platform adopted.

MORRISON

was chosen permanent chairman, with instructions to report the platform to the convention when completed.

LATER.—The committee on resolutions in session until all resolutions and plans submitted by the sub-committee were referred back to that committee, with the understanding that a complete platform shall be presented to the general committee at ten o'clock to-morrow morning

BUTLER'S PLANK

The Daily News reports the following as General Butler's tariff plank:

Resolved, That customs duties should be levied for the purpose of raising revenue for the necessary expenses of the government and to protect and foster American industries and American labor; that raw material, to be manufactured in this country, should come in free, as should also the necessaries which are used on a poor man's table, such as tea, coffee, etc., and that the tariff on luxuries should be placed at the highest limits.

GENERAL BLACK.

HIS ELOQUENT SPEECH SECONDING M'DONALD.

General Black, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of McDonald, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:—It is my high honor to second the nomination made on behalf of the state of Indiana of Joseph E. McDonald. We, fellow delegates, to whom now I address my remarks, must go from this vast convention into the presence of an actual struggle, one compared with which this is but a single leaf upon a mighty tree; and in that mightier presence of the whole American people we must maintain our cause for the benefit of good government. The enthusiasm here exhibited, Mr. Chairman, will avail but little the fifty-five millions who stand outside these walls, unless we present to them the best of causes and

THE BEST OF MEN.

By our platform, we will appeal to the sober judgment of the people for the justness of our cause and challenge the denial of any. We need for a leader a man whose antecedents and records are known and read of all, that in and of themselves will constitute and contain satisfactory answers to all reasonable objections. We need a man whose views upon all public questions, now at issue, can be found without a search warrant and determined without an inquisition. [Applause]. We need a man who is known to be in favor of the great public policies which we advocate, and which we know lie at the foundation of our stability and prosperity, honor and glory as a free people. Joseph E. McDonald is such a man. [Applause]. For twenty-five years in public life, as jurist, leader and statesman, he has made his mark by the steadfast performance of his duty. In behalf of the business interests of the land, he favored the remonetizing of silver and thus unlocked the wealth of the west [applause], and poured its full volume into the wasting funds of public prosperity. When it was sought—you men of California, and of Oregon, and of the far west—when it was sought by the

COOLEY CONTRACT SYSTEM

to defraud our miners out of the mines and fields of California, he helped to close the golden gates of the Pacific against the incoming hordes and keeps the far west free from servile invasion. [Applause.] and in the lavish expenditures of the public moneys he has borne a conspicuous part in the effort to reform and correct the amount by diminishing the sums of federal taxes, and, placing in the constitutional declaration that the congress of the United States can only raise moneys for the public needs, having no power to grant subsidies or bestow bounties; he has promptly resisted all encroachments on the vast body of rights reserved to the people by themselves, and known by them in two words—

PERSONAL LIBERTY,

words as sweet as ever fell from the lips of free men, but dreadful to the ears of the tyrant, schemer and fanatic. [Applause.] Thus we present him to you—a wise legislator, a true financier, a brave statesman. His record glitters with the stars of truth, and all may see its glory; and every star is a democratic star; and all its glories are those of the people. [Cheers.] What would you do? You demand success. He rescued his state from the calamitous fall of 1880, and in two years made it 10,000 democratic. [Cheers.] And to-day, with unanimous voice, by the tongue of the ex-vice president of the United States [cheers], she asks for his nomination. Do you require courage, fellow democrats? Here is a man whom the blandishments of party have never swerved from the truth, and who, in the hour of temptation, stood for the right, as he believed it, against all the waves of popular demand—stood like a rock immovable, the image of the scripture possibly verified in him—"silver and gold for his foundation," the original democratic faith. [Cheers.] And when treason—republican treason—in 1878 laid hold upon the pillars of the state and shook the fabric to it base, no hand more steadfast was raised in his support.

THE VOICE OF LABOR

calls loudly to you, for a representative. [Cheers.] Its organized hosts are at your doors. Its advocates stand in your midst and all around you. Its giant power endears allegiance. Fellow delegates, a million of voters await your action here. This man toiled for years with his hands for his daily bread before achieving by his unaided efforts prosperity and power. He knew, and he now remembers, the passionate prayers and the hearty need of the countless masses that their rights be observed and perpetuated. He is the child of toil, a strong son of the people, and their blood fills his right arm with life and power for their service. That makes him strong enough, and his arm long enough, to

PLUCK THE NODDING PLUME

from the brow of corruption and tear from the form of venal officialism and rascality, the mantle of fraud. He is a leader who has no factions to conciliate [cheers], nor any to conquer. [Cheers.] At his call every democrat will gladly prepare for action; every democratic column will move upon the field; every democratic banner will be held high and advanced and stream against the common foe to victory. He represents the total harmonious mass of his party. Among many honored leaders we present him to you,

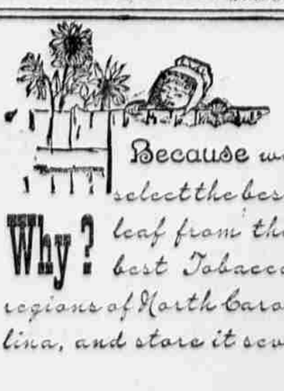
FIRST AMONG HIS PEERS.

Fellow democrats of the east, for twenty years we have committed the leadership into your hands and those of your chosen sons. For twenty years, never dishonored, it has paused upon the verge of victory. For twenty years we have rallied at your call, and the bugle blast of your chosen chieftain was always sufficient to summon the hosts of democracy from

[Continued on fifth page.

Seal of North Carolina Smoking Tobacco.

Seen everywhere, because everywhere recognized as indispensible to Dealer and Consumer.



Why? Because we select the best leaf from the best Tobacco regions of North Carolina, and store it several years until it attains the richness and mellowness which age alone imparts.

Marburg Bros.