THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1884. NO. 20

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Day's Session Consumed in a Talk Against Time.

A Cold-Water Clergyman Opens the Session With Prayer.

"Our Carter" Follows With a Denial that He Packed the Hall.

The Orators Renew the Work of Nominating and Seconding.

Hoadley Launched on the Troubled Sea by Powell, of Ohio.

Randall Named by Senator Walker and Seconded by Gov. Abbot.

The Trick of Seconding in Order to Oppose Cleveland.

Vilas, of Wisconsin, Precipitates a Row With Grady.

Massachusetts Favors Bayard to Oppose Cleveland.

Butler Thought to be Manipulating the Opposition.

The Convention Takes a Recess to 8 p. m. to Hear the Resolutions.

THIRD DAY.

THE PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, July 10, 11 a. m. - The sub-committee on resolutions has completed a full platform, which was being read to the full committe beginning at 10:30 this forenoon. The draft does not meet the approval of General Butler and he has prepared a minority report which will be submitted to the committee, but is expected to be rejected by a heavy vote. It is anticipated that the minority report may be submitted to the convention, in which event a sharp discussion is expected to follow, which may consume a great portion of the day's session. It is not now probable that the report will be read in the convention before noon.

PARALYZING GRADY.

The following dispatch has been received from New York by Mr. Manning, chairman of the New York delegation: "New York, July 9.—David Manning, Chairman New York State Delegation, Chicago:—Reading of to-days proceedings and Mr. Grady's remarks concerning Governor Cleveland, I telegraph you that I was a representative Irishman before Grady was born, and as such believe I know the sentiments of my countrymen and co-religionists, and place my assertions against his that nine-tenths of the Irishmen are in favor of Governor Cleveland's nomination, and the universal sentiment expressed in this city to-night is that Grady has uttered a vile calumny against the Irish and Catholics of America. (Signed) WM. R. ROBERTS."

THE HOUR FOR MEETING

is long past and delegates are still coming. There are occasional cheers and music by the band. The visitors' seats are being fully occupied. The scene is an animated one. The The Cleveland men confidently predict his nomination if a ballot is reached to-day. Among the distinguished gentlemen occupying seats on the platform were speaker Carlisle and the Hon. W. H. English, of Indiana, the last democratic candidate for the vice-presidency. Hon. Samuel J. Randall was not present. The convention was called to order at 11:10.

OPENED WITH PRAYER.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Geo. E. Lorimer, of the Emanuel Baptist church, Chicago. He rendered thanks for a country where liberty found a refuge, labor an opportunity, domestic virtue a shield, and humanity a temple. He prayed that the nation may be awakened to realize that not in material prosperity nor in wealth lay greatness and salvation, but in those virtues and principles announced in the word of God and echoed down through the centuries. In this country liberty need not degenerate into license nor authority into tyranny, nor capital into oppression, nor labor into riotousness, nor conviction into bigotry and superstition. He asked for a blessing on the convention; that the high sentiments of ennobling principles that fell from the lips of speakers yesterday may become the governing principles of the great party and that its affairs to-day may be so ordered that the nominee of the convention will be a man of lofty character, of resplendent resolution whose attitude before the people shall be an inspiration to the growing manhood of the people and that if such nominee be elected he may be a blessing to the nation and not a scourge.

THE EAGLE SCREAMS.

Carter Harrison of Illinois, rising to a personal explanation repelled the intimation made by one of the speakers yesterday that he had packed the hall with a clique which applauded his speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

THE PLATFORM WRANGLE.

A communication was received and read from the chairman of the committee on resolutions, stating that the committee notwithstanding constant and patient effort, had not yet been able to complete a platform and would not be prepared to make a completed report before 7 p. m.

MORE NOMINATIONS.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the call of states for nominations, was resumed Manson, of Missouri, came to the platform and made a nomination speech. He said the state of Missouri would have given 32 stalwart democratic votes for the old ticket headed by the Sage of Grammercy and his venerated friend from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks). As they could not have the old ticket he had been casting about to see who was the man who, in the emergency, should lead the embattled hosts of democracy to a grand and glorious victory. Nothing short of a blunder could make the democracy lose the election with twenty-five democratic governors and twenty-three democratic legislative representatives, 153 electoral votes out of 401. Nothing but a fatal blunder could make the democracy lose the election. The man who was spoken of as "The noblest Roman of them all," Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, [Cheers], was the man to lead to victory. He therefore seconded that nomination. He had looked in Mr. Thurman's face yesterday and recognized in dim "The collossal democrat of the country.

THE BISMARCK OF AMERICA."

With Thurman as their standard bearer they could carry Ohio and New York and California. In proof of this statement he repeated a conversation he had with General Spinola and other Tammany men and read telegrams from Ohio and California. In conclusion he declared before God that the democracy was hungry even unto death, not for the venal spoils of office but for the glory of doing good to their fellow beings. (Laughter and applause.)

Livingston, of Missouri, rose to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland but the chairman stated that it would require unanimous consent. "No matter," said Livingston, "we have got our work in anyhow." [Laughter.]

Thos. E. Powell, of Ohio, came to the platform to put in nomination the name of

GOV. HOADLY OF OHIO.

He declared that if the democracy was true to itself its success in the coming struggle was already assured. Within the last few years, he said, the state of Ohio had overcome a republican majority of over 100, 00 and at this hour the government of Ohio was in the keeping of the great democratic party. The man who had been the acknowledged leader in bringing about that change was the candidate whom he now presented, Gov. George Hoadley, of Ohio. [Some applause.] Mr. Hoadley had received the largest endorsement ever given to a democrat in Ohio, getting 19,000 more votes than Hancock had received in 1880. He was known to the nation as a great lawyer, a wise statesman, a fearless and agressive leader, a man of acknowledged ability, of undoubted integrity, and a man of courage as well as of wisdom.

SAMUEL THE SECOND.

The state of Pennsylvania having been reached in the call, Senator Wm. A. Walker, of that state, came to the platform to nominate Mr. Randall. He said: By the direction of the Pennsylvania delegation I came to present the of a candidate for the great office of president of the United States whose life work is found on every page of your country's and your party's history in the last two decades. [Applause.] It is that of no untried tyro in political affairs. It is that of a man in the prime and vigor of his matured manhood, with every faculty trained in practical government, an official life of twenty years lies behind him, clear, luminous and pure. No dishonest action, no corrupt practice has ever stained his escutcheon. [Applause.] While most of his contemporaries in official life have grown rich through devious and unknown means, he is still a poor man. [cheers] whose highest aim has been fitly to serve his people and this republic. Democrats, the hour has struck for the nomination of a democrat grounded in the faith and tried in the stern crucible of party's service. The pathway of expediency lies behind us strewn with old wrecks of our failures. Let us be honest now; let us stand by the record of our own pure public men; let us boldly appeal to the people on that record and spurn the delusive promises of our bitter foe. The name of such a man we bring you. His practiced hand, his experienced foresight, his conversance with public affairs will lay the foundations of your return to power so broad, so wide, so deep that they will be permanent. [Applause.] He has been practically the leader in the national house of representatives for 17 years, favoring a reduction of taxation and an economical administration of the government. He has with skill and success resisted the lavish expenditure of the money of the people, the waste of the public domain and unconstitutional and tyrannical force bills. [Applause]. His iron will has put the knife to corrupting extravagance and compelled a return to comparative purity of administration. Earnest in purpose, pure in life and in the tribune of the people, and as a statesman no favor can sway him and no fear can awe. This man Pennsylvania presents to the democratic convention as her candidate for the mighty office of president of the United States in the person of Samuel R. Randall. [Loud applause and cheers.]

SECONDING RANDALL.

Governor Abbot of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Randall. He said that there was a conviction in the land that if wisdom controls the councils of the democratic party in making a platform broad enough for every democrat to stand upon and in placing upon it a candidate of transcendant ability and pure life, success lies in the results of their deliberations. He thought Samuel J. Randall as the candidate would reach the controlling vote in the pivotal states more certainly than any one of the distinguished men named. He asked where does success lie? Not in Minnesota, not in Iowa or other of the confirmed republican states, but in those close states carried by Tilden in 1876. He reviewed the arguments urged for Cleveland and said these all applied to Thurman, Bayard and others. Then what excuse in putting aside these grand democratic veterans for a new man. The record of Randall is pure and stainless, while his public career for twenty years has been in behalf of an economical, an honest government. There are practical efforts for reform. Randall would sweep New Jersey like a great political cyclone. He is the friend of laborers everywhere, and the convention could do no better than to nominate him.

The call of the roll of states for nominations was then resumed. Rhode Island being called, the chairman of the delegation announced that Rhode Island had no candidate to offer.

MASSACHUSETTS SECONDS BAYARD.

Mr. Abbott, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, said that when that state was called yesterday, she presented no name; now in behalf of the majority of that delegation he asked that Mr. John W. Cummings might second the nomination of

MR. BAYARD.

Mr. Cummings then came forward to the platform and addressed the convention in support of the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. "It had been said that the electoral vote of the south was sure for any democratic nominee. The south had kept its faith unfalteringly and unflinchingly, but it must be seen to that no democratic convention committed itself to a nomination or a nominee that would in some degree imperil those states in the future. The best man whom the democracy could give would be none too good to carry the banners of democracy and none too pure for the great democracy of the south; and pure and high and exalted as the nominee could be, no one could be more so than Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. [Cheers.] He came to put

THE GARMENT OF SUCCESS

on their nominee, as it must not be a rented, tattered garment like that which New York presented. It must be a whole, entire faultless garment. [Applause.] A large part of the New York delegation was bound hand and foot in this convention, and he himself represented the fighting labor districts of Massachusetts, and he could tell the convention that if it forced upon the democratic party the man who had rent the garment of success in New York, the party would lose the state of Massachusetts. His district was populated with working men opposed to the grasping greed of monopolists, and he declared to the convention, voicing the labor element of the country, that it they tried to put the torn garment of New York on the candidate of the democratic party, they would banish the labor votes and lose the election. [Cheers.]

Mr. Leroy Yeoman, of South Carolina, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Bayard.

BAYARD BOOM SWELLING.

It was manifest from the applause with which the name of Senator Bayard was received this morning that at last the opposition to Cleveland has found a strong leader, who is skilfully organizing to strem the tide that has been sweeping New York on toward success. Heretotore the opposing delegates have been striking boldly and harmlessly. The threats of Grady and Cochran only seemed to serve to increase the strength of Cleveland, and when Massachusetts appeared on the platform in person of Mr. Cummings to second the nomination of Senator Bayard it was evident that

BUTLER WAS THE LEADER.

of the organization of the opposition, and that he expects the south to present as solid a front in Bayard's support under the influence of Senators Vance, Hampton, Lamar and others of the states of that section. The delay in perfecting a platform is felt to be a part of that scheme, as it gives time for organization.

ARKANSAS FOR CLEVELAND.

M. M. Rose, of Arkansas, stated that after much consultation and consideration the Arkansas delegation had decided unanimously to cast its votes for Grover Cleveland, of New York. As to the objection that Mr. Cleveland had enemies at home the reply was that no man could with fidelity to principle administer the office of governor of New York without making enem es at home. If they found a man without enemies they would find a man who had not that elevation of character necessary to the candidate of a great party.

BRAGG SECONDS CLEVELAND.

When the state of Wisconsin was called it was announced that a majority of that delegation had voted to support the nomination of Governor Cleveland and had assigned the chairman, General Bragg, to second the nomination. General Bragg declared that the young democrats of Wisconsin loved and respected Mr. Cleveland. Not only for himself, for his character, for his integrity, judgment and iron will, but they "loved him most for the enemies that he had made." [Enthusiastic applause.]

GRADY GROANS.

Grady, of New York, here rose and shouted out that the enemies to whom the gentleman alluded reciprocated that sentiment. [Very general hissing.]

Bragg said he was thankful to the gentleman for calling himself to his attention. He spoke of the disgraceful spectacle which the gentleman had presented yesterday, and said that the opposition to Cleveland came from those whom he had cut off from the fleshpots. The vilest, said he, may defile a splendid statue, but they necessarily disgrace themselves. The men who talked about the "rights of labor" were political tricksters, who placed their camp whenever there was a prospect for profit, but honest, intelligent, horny-handed laboring men would be found following the old democratic flag. The labor of these political tricksters had been on the crank of the mach ne [cheers]; their study had been political chicanery in the midnight conclave, and the only cure for them was in a free application of rope. [Cheers.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR CLEVELAND.

Henry O. Kent, of New Hampshire, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. He said that New Hampshire was to-day one of the doubtful states, the democracy being only in a minority of 5,000, and he believed that with the right candidate that state might be turned over to the democracy. Success was a duty. The record of James G. Blaine boded no good to the republic. Should he be made president, they might almost tremble for constitutional liberty. He, therefore, in behalf of New Hampshire, and in behalf largely, he believed, of New England, seconded the nomination of the man who had been tried and found worthy, and who would rally to his support more fully than any other man, the independent vote of the country, which desired reform in politics. In contradiction to the assertion that Governor Cleveland could not carry his own state, he cited the authority of Ex-Senator Francis Kernan, of New York, of Horatio Seymour, of New York, and of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. [Cheers.]

EX-SENATOR DOOLITTLE,

of Wisconsin, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, declaring his belief that with that candidate the democracy would carry the electoral vote of Wisconsin, and that he would more surely than any other candidate carry the electoral vote of New York. He, therefore, appealed to the convention not to throw away this great opportunity, because with Cleveland and reform, the democracy was sure of victory at the coming election.

The call of the states being completed, the chairman stated that, in his opinion, the territories were entitled to be called, and the list of candidates would be read.

CONNECTICUT FOR CLEVELAND.

Before this was done, however, Connecticut claimed to be heard, and Mr. Waller said that the Connecticut delegation had come here with no candidate of their own and opposition to none, not even to Tammany hall. [Laughter.] They joined in the cheers and applause and had enjoyed the scenes presented in the magnificent convention. They had met 800 delegates sent in the name of the people to do what? To rule over them? To rule, not over them but for them. The Connecticut delegates had had the pleasure of listening to the eloquent speeches and of greeting the gray haired statesman, Allen G. Thurman. [Cheers.] They had also listened to the unfortunate controversy in the Empire state. They had hoped that the chasm between the two sections would have been filled up, as it would be very soon so far as the Connecticut delegation were concerned. They were ready to give their verdict. They might make a mistake. Fallibility was common to all. They would now second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Loud cheers.]

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The names of the candidates were then announced as follows, each name being greeted with cheers, but by far the greatest demonstration being for Cleveland.

THOS. FRANCIS BAYARD, of Delaware,
JOSEPH E. MCDONALD, of Indiana,
JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York,
ALLAN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania.
GEORGE HOADLEY, of Ohio.

ADJOURNMENT TO EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Snowden, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the committee on platform be instructed to report this evening at 8 o'clock, to which time the committee will now adjourn. The resolution was adopted and the convention at 2:25 adjourned till 8 p. m.

CARTER'S CLACQUE.

HE DISOWNS AND DENIES IT.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The following is a verbatim report of Harrison's personal explanation, as to the charge of a claque:

The chair recognized "Carter Harrison, the mayor of the whole city," who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman—I rise to a question of privilege, which I think owe to myself, to the city of Chicago and to its police. What I desire to contradict was charged yesterday, or intimated from a speech by a delegate, whom I knew did it in hot words, when he referred to "the gentleman from Illinois, whose appearance on this platform was greeted, I believe, by

A LARGE RECRUITING

of the members in the gallery to whom the doors were thrown open by the act of his police. I wish to say Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when in the name of Chicago last February I invited this convention here, I promised fair dealing, and I mean it, and our people are carrying it out. [Applause.] I wish to say further that so far as any "recruiting" would be done because I had the honor to second Governor Cleveland [applause] that no human being knew outside of this hall that I was going to do it, for it was not known to myself until in this hall, for had I known that I was to speak impromptu

MY MODESTY

would have prevented me from speaking. [Laughter and applause.] It has been said in the papers this morning that holes were cut in the building. I have heard that Chicago enterprise did cut a hole, and probably a dozen, to get in, and our police checked it, and I have the assurance of the sergeant-at-arms that the police have given him full and entire assistance on every occasion. I want to say further, that as mayor of Chicago I received four tickets; as a delegate I received four: five of them were back in that hole (referring to the rear part of the hall) and I bought two tickets to give the members of my family a decent seat. So you see the convention is

MANAGED BY ITS OFFICERS,

The police obeying these officers and endeavoring to preserve order. The name of Chicago will go from here as true [cries of Question! Question!] that we promised and will have fair dealing." [Cheers.] Several delegates rose to a point of order at this point and the mayor sat down.

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE."

FROM CAPTAIN BRAGG.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The following is Bragg's peroration in reference to Tammany: "They come here to talk of labor. Yes; their labor has been upon the crank of the machine, [immense applause and laughter], and their study has been political chicane in the

MIDNIGHT CONCLAVE.

We are told by those men that the democratic party is suffering from fearful political disorders. If we are to judge from the past experience these disorders in the quarters where they are alleged to exist can only be cured by a reapplication of federal "soap." [Laughter.] I have heard it said that the states of the northwest ought to have no voice in this nomination. I have heard it said, "What boots it what their opinion may be?" What was it that placed the great state of the northwest into the great republican column? It was because they followed blindly and implicitly.

THE OLD LEADERS,

and they led the party to defeat, and placed our states down under thousands and tens of thousands of republican majorities. The northwestern states want new life and young blood. They have followed old leaders to death. They ask someone to lead them to victory. [Applause.]

"BEE" OBSERVATIONS.

OUR SPECIAL'S VIEWS ON THE FIELD,

Special dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Robt. Blissert, founder of the Central Labor union, which he claims numbers over seventy thousand in New York city, and sister unions in all the large cities of the state, says that it would be folly to nominate Grover Cleveland. He has been sent to Chicago by the anti-monopolists to protest against the nomination. The trade and labor unions of the state, whose votes elected Cleveland governor, think he has played them false, as is evident by his refusing to sign the bill for the reduction of the hours of children's labor and the mechanic's lien bill, as well as in giving the longest terms to the monopolist members of the railroad commission and the shortest term to the anti-monopolist members. Blissert says that the growing intelligence of the working classes also sees that it is unsafe to put the government of the country in the hands of an untried man like Cleveland, and every effort will be made by the labor organizations to

DEFEAT HIM.

His nomination will be considered by working men as an insult, and will prove that the democratic party is the party of monopoly.

An air of lassitude is gradually creeping over the delegates and visitors to the convention, and the hour of going out of their beds is becoming later each day. They are getting weary, frequent expressions indicating a desire for the pow-wow to end being heard on every side. A stroll among the delegates at the Grand Pacific to-day was productive of the information that, as a rule, Tammany had kicked itself when it made the kick at Governor Cleveland yesterday.

EDITOR JOHN R. M'LEAN

was detected in buying a fresh necktie at a furnishing store in the hotel, and while adjusting it on his manly bosom was asked how the Hoadly boom loomed up to-day.

"It is still intact, and his name will be presented to the convention to-day," was the reply.

"How was it that Carter Harrison did not second Hoadly's nomination?"

"It was intended that he should at first, but arrangments were not perfected quickly enough. However, it made no matter, but one thing is very plain, that an entente cordiale exists between the supporters of Cleveland and Hoadly."

"And who will be

THE NOMINEE?"

"Governor Cleveland on the second or third ballot. Why, the situation is very plain. Anybody will admit that Cleveland has over one-third of the delegates. The field must have two-thirds to combine on some one candidate. That will be impossible and the Cleveland men will stick to their candidate to the last and force the nomination to him. That is my view of the situation to-day."

"What about the tariff question?"

"I don't know anything about that."

M'DONALD SUBSIDING—HENDRICKS BOOMING.

One feature of the situation to-day is the position of the Indiana men. Yesterday before the convention met, they were talking of nobody but McDonald, but since Tom Hendrick's speech nominating McDonald

THE WIND HAS CHANGED.

A visit to McDonald's headquarters was made to-day. Several delegates were engaged in discussing the relative strength of the two favorite sons, and it was notable that they were unanimous in the agreement that Hendricks was head over shoulders above McDonald in statesmanlike qualities. The southern delegates dropped in and added their weight to the Hendricks movement. The idea seems to be that he had done his duty by McDonald and that the Indiana delegation had done the same and were justified in dropping him whenever they saw his chances failing, and it was their opinion that this time had come.

POLITICS AND WALL STREET.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

THE FOAMER DEMORALIZING THE LATTER.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The stock market has not been particularly active, and prices have been variable. There is too much politics in the air and too much doubt as to the probable effect of certain nominations by the convention in session in Chicago to permit any free movement on either side, by professional speculators. The fact is recognized that, with the absolute subsidence of outside speculation, the cliques in control of the market can put stocks up or down as they please, and will take any result in Chicago as a cue either way for an excuse to depress or advance. It is the

RICH MEN'S PANICKY SITUATION.

It may be added, in connection with the political feature of the market, that there is universal condemnation of the Tammany faction, and John Kelly and Grady are denounced right and left by the habitues of the various offices. Even on the exchange men stop bidding for stocks to sling short words as brokers come in from the outside with the latest bulletins. Among the Wall street fraternity

THURMAN AND BAYARD

are looked upon as the legitimate heirs of the party, but Cleveland will be supported by an equally large proportion of republican votes. Thurman, and Governor Waller, of Connecticut, or Cleveland, in a second place, would arouse great enthusiasm here, although Waller is described as more of a newspaper hero than any other suggested for a second place man.

COTTON AND CORN.

Flattering Returns for Both Crops to the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The crop report of the agricultural department relative to cotton shows the rain has been excessive, but there is nothing at present to render crops impossible. The next sixty days will be awaited with interest if not anxiety. The general average condition is one point lower than at the time of the last report—86 instead of 87.

The area in corn has increased about 2 per cent. The total area will be between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 acres. A few states report a decrease—Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Louisiana and Minnesota. There is a good degree of uniformity in the increase in southern and central districts. It is 5 per cent, in Iowa, 20 in Nebraska, and 30 in Dakota. There is also an increase on the Pacific coast. The crops is now generally healthy in color and growing rapidly. The average condition is 96 and has been exceeded but twice in July in ten years—1879 and 1880. The prospect in Iowa, which promises the best yield since 1879 and the largest crop ever grown in that state.

The condition of spring wheat is up to the normal standard—100—the same as at July in last year. Wisconsin and Minnesota stand at 101, and Dakota 102.

Winter wheat sustains the promise of previous reports. The average condition is 94, one point higher than in June, and the same as in the May report. Winter wheat covers an area of about 27,000,000 acres, and unless threshing records should prove disappointing, or injury result in stock, the outcome would exceed 350,000,000 bushels.

The condition of barley is good—98 against 97 last July.

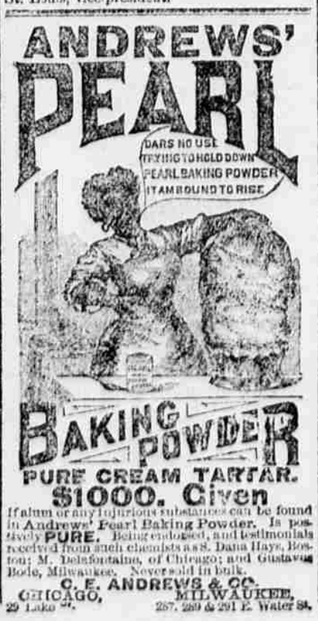
Oats—Average, 98; last year at this date, 99. Average for rye, 98.

Russell Sage Only Resting.

NEW YORK, July 10.—CYRUS W. Field, intimately acquainted with Russell Sage, said to day there was no truth in the report published that Sage was about to retire from business. Sage, who had lately been overworked, was merely taking a needed rest away from home.

The Commercial Travellers.

BOSTON, July 10.—The National Association of Commercial Travellers elected Thomas A. Young, president, and J. R. Trasley, of St. Louis, vice-president.



If alum or any injurious substances can be found in Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder. Is positively PURE. Being endorsed, and testimonials received from such chemists as S. Dana Hays, Boston; M. Delafontaine, of Chicago; and Gustavus Bode, Milwaukee. Never sold in bulk.
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TUSSLE AFTER TWILIGHT.

Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention Last Evening.

The Rock Upon Which Democracy Splits, Looms Up in the Tariff.

With That Demagogic "Laborer" Ben Butler Astride of it.

Morrison Presents a Majority Platform Without the "Only."

"For Revenue Only" Masked as "Public Purposes Exclusively."

The Massachusetts Mountebank Presents a Minority Plank.

And Makes a Half-Hour Plea for it in the Name of Labor.

The Convention Adopts the Majority Report Overwhelmingly.

The First Ballot on President Reached After Midnight.

Cleveland Receives 392 Votes Out of 820—Adjournment till 10 a. m. To-Day.

THE EVENING SESSION.

THE CRUSH OF OUTSIDERS.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The evening session of the convention was attended by an immense gathering of spectators, every seat within the building (outside of the sections reserved for delegates and their alternates) being taken before the time to which the adjournment took place, and as the delegations came in and prominent men among them were recognized among them, they were greeted with cheers or clapping of hands. Meanwhile popular airs were performed by a band of music.

THE LACK OF ENTHUSIASM.

There was a far more intense feeling of interest and exciting vibration in the atmosphere than was apparent at any preceding sessions, for it has been a matter of general observation among those who have attended both the republican convention and this one, that there has been a striking contrast between the enthusiasm manifested in the one, and the absence of it in the other.

NO MAGNETISM

None of the prominent candidates seem to be capable of exciting delegates or spectators to anything like the degree that Blaine and some of his rivals for the republican nomination did in this same hall five weeks ago.

CALLED TO ORDER.—SOFT SOAP FOR SAM.

The convention was called to order and a resolution was offered by Henry, of Mississippi, expressing his regret and that intense admiration of the convention at the reading of the statesmanlike and patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden in which he made known the overpowering and providential necessity which constrained him to decline the nomination to the presidency, condemning the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 1876, expressing regret that the nation has been deprived of the lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability of Mr. Tilden, and appointing a committee to convey these sentiments to that gentleman. Adopted.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Cleveland, of New Jersey, it was ordered that states and territories be now called for names of the members of the national democratic committee.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

A report by the committee on resolutions in favor of the proposition to permit the national committee to chose a chairman outside of its own members. The report was adopted.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

A delegate from Arkansas offered a resolution abrogating and discontinuing in the future the two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidates for president.

W. Cochran, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, characterizing it as a revolutionary proposition.

Mr. Abbott, of New Jersey, said it was absurd for this convention to attempt to make rules for the next convention and he moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

Cochran withdrew his motion, the question was taken and the motion to postpone indefinitely was carried.

READING THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, (at 9:20 p. m.) 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.

The reading of the platform was concluded at 10 o'clock. It was listened to attentively, and with very few interruptions in fact, none of its paragraphs, except that referring to Mr. Tilden, elicited any marked approval. There was, however, a slight manifestation of applause when the reading closed.

Mr. Morrison said he would yield now to General Butler to present a minority report. He would allow General Butler thirty minutes to discuss his report, fifteen minutes to Mr. Converse and five minutes to Mr. Watterson, and then he would move the previous question and ask for a vote.

GENERAL BUTLER

said that most things in the platform he agreed to; some things ought to be added to it and one thing especially ought to be changed. That he would submit to the better judgment of the convention. He asked the clerk to read his report. The clerk commenced by enunciating slowly and very distinctly the words "General Butler's Platform" which caused a general laugh.

General Butler then proceeded to address the convention. He said he appeared with great diffidence. Most things in the platform he agreed to. Those which had just been read were submitted and not agreed. There was the most radical difference between the two platforms. Both agreed that there was no constitutional power to raise revenue beyond the necessary wants of the government; that it should be raised according to the doctrines of the father; and that no tax should be laid on the necessaries of life not produced in this country. He came here as no mendicant, no beggar. He came here representing more than

A MILLION AND A HALF LABORING MEN,

He had brought their condition before the committee, and had demanded not that it should give them anything, but that when taxing the people, the tax should be taken where it would hurt them least. Was that not a reasonable demand? Did they think they could get along without that? He thought not. He

OBJECTED TO THE TARIFF PLANK

in the platform of the committee, because it took the committee thirty-six hours to frame it; and if it took these able gentlemen so long to frame it and get it in form, there must be some reason for that. If they could not find out in thirty-six hours what they wanted, how were his laboring men to find out what it meant? [Laughter.] There was a radical difference between the committee and himself. The very able chairman of the committee, Mr. Morrison, thought there should be no such thing (or could be no such thing) as protection to American labor by taxation. He (Butler) believed that there should be such protection, such fostering, such cherishing. Mr. Morrison could not yield his conviction and he (Butler) could not yield his, and therefore the committee had to spend all that time to say someting that meant one thing one way and

ANOTHER THING ANOTHER WAY.

[Laughter.] He asked the delegates to read that tariff plank and see if they could tell what it did mean. It did not mean protection. If it did, Col. Morrison was too honest a man to bring it here, and yet it was so twisted that it might mean protection. [Laughter.] The democracy had in its platform in 1880, a plank of "tariff for revenue only" and it broke the back of the most gallant soldier in the country. [Laughter.] And now they had a tariff plank for public purposes exclusively. Where was the difference?

EXCLUSIVELY MEANT "ONLY."

and "only" meant "exclusively." [Laughter.] Passing to the currency question, he said he affirmed the doctrine of Andrew Jackson that the government alone could issue money, and he would rather be wrong with Jackson than be right with the committee. [Laughter.] He represented many greenback men—good and true greenback men, like Allan G. Thurman [laughter], and these men were willing to come to the democracy to root out corruption and wrong in the government if the democracy would have them. But

HOW WERE THEY RECEIVED?

With a plank in the platform that we are in favor of honest money." As if the greenbackers were not. Who was not in favor of honest money? If there is such a man here, let him be out. [Laughter.]

AS TO CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

he ventured to say there was not a man in the convention in favor of it, unless he was a school-master. [Laughter]. Ex-Secretary Pendleton had been the author of the civil service law, and he had never been heard of since. [Laughter]. George Washington himself, could not have passed a civil service examination for $1,200 clerkship. [Laughter]. His early education had been neglected, and his will, written in his own hand, he spelled clothes "cloathes." [Laughter]. For himself, he wanted

FREQUENT CHANGES IN OFFICE,

in order to counteract the tendency to have aristocratic life offices. If office was a good thing then he wanted all the people to have a chance at it, and if it was a bad thing then it was too hard to put it on to a poor fellow for his lifetime. [Laughter.] In conclusion he said that if this convention told the workingmen and women of the country that they were to be, he would not say protected, but fostered and cherished, then the democratic party would sweep the country; otherwise they would remain in their workshops on election day, and democracy would be defeated. Theoretically he was a free-trader, but practically when $200,000,000 of revenue had to be raised on imports there could be no such thing as free trade, and so long as some industry must be fostered, American men and women should be taken care of. [Applause.] He would call for a vote by states on his substitute for the tariff plank in the platform.

MR. CONVERSE

of Ohio, next spoke in favor of the adoption of the platform as reported by the majority of the committee. He said there was much in Butler's platform to which all could subscribe; there was much in his tariff plank to which all could subscribe; there was much of that plank embodied in the report of the committee. The majority report was made by representatives of the thirty-eight states. The dissent was from but a single state. The majority report was the harmonizing of differences in the entire union, and should receive the support of the democracy. In that platform the knights of labor were fully recognized, but the great central and overshadowing idea of the platform was a reform in the government from department to department; and when that should be done, the party would be prepared to take up other and more important matters. This was the concurrent judgment of thirty-seven out of the thirty-eight states. The party was sincere, earnest and determined in the work of reform, and whoever might be nominated by this convention would be elected President of the United States.

HENRY M. WATTERSON,

of Kentucky, next addressed the convention. He said that for his own part he had never doubted that if the convention should adopt an honest and sound platform of principles, and should place on that platform two representative statesmen, of honorable reputation, and spotless lives, they would be the next president and vice-president of the United States. The committee had given to the convention the platform. It was for the convention to give the ticket to the country. It was an honest platform—entirely so, it was a sound platform—eminently so. The members of the committee had found that the differences between them were not so great as the country had imagined, and as they themselves had imagined. The committee had given to the convention

A REVENUE PLATFORM,

on which all of them could afford to stand [Applause.] The committee denounced the abuses of the present war tariff, and declared that all federal taxation should be exclusively for public purposes, and no more tax should be collected than was requisite to support the government economically administered. The gentleman from Massachusetts had avowed himself as theoretically a free trader. He (Watterson) was not a free trader. He could imagine no system of taxation more oppressive or unequal in its exactions than the distribution of the cost of the government among the states. He believed that a well regulated and moderate custom house taxation, yielding the

(Continued on fifth page.)

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