

land," were his first words. The clear cut, terse announcement brought forth loud cheers, and then Green told why he did so.

When Indiana was reached, Hon. William E. English eloquently seconded the nomination of Cleveland in a few words, as substitute for Daniel W. Voorhees, who was taken ill.

The clerk called Iowa, and Hon. John M. Duncombe took the platform and addressed the convention nominating Boles.

When Duncombe mentioned the name of Boles as the candidate of Iowa the whole delegation of Iowa jumped from their chairs and sent up a yell, followed by South Carolina, Mississippi, New York and Texas. The Boles boom had nothing like the dimensions of the Cleveland and Hill demonstrations. It lasted only eight minutes.

COCHRAN PROTESTS.

Cochran of New York arose to make a statement for New York, protesting against Cleveland. "Our State is being threatened with invasion, and the invading force being of our own political house my associates in the delegation asked me to present to the delegation before it proceeds to take final action upon the great question now before it, a plain, friendly statement of the political conditions. Our statement is in no spirit of unkindness to any one, no desire to find fault with whatever may be the action of the convention, determined to promise in advance that whatever your wisdom may desire the Democracy of New York could not be disloyal if they tried. We came here and notwithstanding the fate to which we are about to be led, we state to you if it be decided so it will cast aside the precedent of the century; violate every notion of State rights, then we must submit."

Cochran denounced the mugwumps in unmeasurable terms. [Cheering and hissing.] Cochran said Cleveland's popularity in New York in 1884 was due to Dr. Burchard and not to himself. He spoke of Cleveland's great popularity—except on election day.

WM. S. HENSLE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, seconding Cleveland, said Pennsylvania's five hundred thousand Democrats sent a representative here to make no demands, seeking only the selection of such men and the approval of such measures as will promote the best interests of their party and of the country. They anticipate an expression of the popular will that these interests will be best served by the re-nomination of Grover Cleveland.

W. H. Tillman, of South Carolina, seconded Boles' nomination, and O. C. Ochs of Tennessee and McDonald of Texas seconded Cleveland. Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia seconded Hill's nomination. Wilson of Minnesota and Wallace of Missouri seconded Cleveland, and W. A. Clark, in behalf of Montana, seconded Boles.

Thomas B. Fenton in seconding Cleveland's nomination for Kansas first assailed Ingalls, now a pedestrian himself, for calling the Democracy the street walker of the Nineteenth century. By the unanimous vote of 120,000 Kansas Democrats he seconded Cleveland's nomination.

James McKenzie of Kentucky made a characteristic speech seconding Cleveland.

HENRY WATERTON

stepped upon the platform and seconded the nomination of Horace Boles.

Hon. J. T. Kernan of Louisiana seconded Boles' nomination.

When Massachusetts was called, Hon. Patric Collins seconded Cleveland, saying: If my voice was on its last errand the request would be conveyed by it to every delegate: "When you are voting for a candidate for President heed not the voice of the locality; but the voice of the Democracy of the whole nation. I do not argue with the faction, I address myself to the entire Democracy. Today we have several candidates, but tomorrow we shall have but one, and upon whosoever your choice falls I believe that any Democrat will see he bears the title of President of the United States, and among them all when you go to the people dismiss locality and forget individual friendship and you will find ninety-nine men out of a hundred will ask you to give them the chance to right the wrong and rectify the mistake made four years ago, by voting for Cleveland.

As Collins ceased tumultuous cheers arose from all parts of the hall, and the Massachusetts delegation delivered three cheers in a body.

The roll of States being exhausted, the balloting was then commenced by States, with the following result:

The Ballot.

STATE.	Total Vote.	Cleveland.	Campbell.	Hill.	Boles.	Gorman.	Carliste.	Whitney.	Russell.
Alabama.....	22	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas.....	16	16							
California.....	19	18							
Colorado.....	3	3							
Connecticut.....	12	12							
Delaware.....	6	6							
Florida.....	26	17							
Georgia.....	43	43							
Iaho.....	43	43							
Illinois.....	30	30							
Indiana.....	26	26							
Iowa.....	20	20							
Kansas.....	24	24							
Kentucky.....	16	3							
Louisiana.....	12	9							
Maine.....	1	6							
Maryland.....	20	24							
Massachusetts.....	28	28							
Michigan.....	18	18							
Minnesota.....	13	8							
Mississippi.....	34	34							
Missouri.....	6	6							
Montana.....	16	16							
Nebraska.....	6	6							
Nevada.....	9	8							
New Hampshire.....	20	20							
New Jersey.....	72	72							
New York.....	2	3	1						
North Carolina.....	6	6							
North Dakota.....	46	1							
Ohio.....	8	8							
Oregon.....	34	64							
Pennsylvania.....	8	8							
Rhode Island.....	18	2							
South Carolina.....	8	7							
South Dakota.....	24	23							
Tennessee.....	30	23							
Texas.....	9	8							
Vermont.....	24	12							
Virginia.....	8	8							
Washington.....	12	7							
West Virginia.....	24	26							
Wisconsin.....	6	3							
Wyoming.....	2	2							
Alaska.....	6	2							
New Mexico.....	6	2							
Oklahoma.....	2	2							
Utah.....	2	2							
Indian Territory.....	6	5							
Arizona.....	2	2							
District of Columbia.....	2	2							

TOTALS.

Total vote cast.....	809
Necessary to choice.....	607
Cleveland's vote.....	617

Hill's vote.....	114
Boles' vote.....	103
Morrison's vote.....	3

ADJOURNED.

At 3:32 a. m. Mr. Upshur of Maryland that Cleveland's nomination be made unanimous. Much confusion ensued and there were many changes of votes and motions, Texas and Indiana changed solid to Cleveland as did also West Virginia and Kentucky.

Daniel (Va.) then obtained recognition and made a brief speech for Cleveland. The motion to make the vote unanimous, nominating Cleveland was carried with about half a dozen "nos," which were greeted with hisses.

Cochran (N. Y.) said, there having been some expressions of dissent in the New York neighborhood, he desired to state to the convention that on motion to make the nomination unanimous the New York vote would be cast in full for the affirmative.

Chairman Shields of Iowa made the same statement for his delegation and on motion of Don Dickinson (Mich.) the convention at 3:45 a. m. adjourned until 2 p. m.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Democratic platform as unanimously adopted by the convention is as follows:

The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by a long, illustrious line of successors in the Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of the return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when a tendency to centralize all the power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of States, that strikes at the roots of our government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

A WARNING.

We warn the people of the common country jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of the Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest dangers scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing a monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as at the South and injures the colored citizen more than the whites. It means hordes of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the States; subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and reviving the races' antagonism, now happily abated; the utmost peril to the safety and happiness to all. The measure was deliberately and justly described by the Republican senator as the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate. Such a policy if sanctioned by law would mean the domination of a self-perpetu-