

New York, of which but 10 or 12 were democratic. According to the argument of Mr. Fellows, the great democratic counties of New York, which would elect a democratic President if an opportunity were given to them, would be disfranchised. That was the principle which was now presented, and he appealed to the sense of liberality of the convention in favor of Mr. Grady's proposition.

Fellows, of New York, again spoke against the Grady amendment. There had been, he said, an extraordinary misconception of the issue involved. The question was whether the State of New York had a right to say how the will of her majority should be indicated. She would not permit her 72 separate units to speak 72 separate desires on any question before the convention. She recognized the democratic method of ascertaining what her will was, but when the will of the majority was ascertained, she had a right to prescribe the form in which that will should be expressed. He asked Kelly how it was that they, too, had obtained the credentials which permitted them to be here at all.

Kelly replied that Mr. Fellows represented one democratic party in the city of New York, and he (Kelly) another.

Fellows suggested that they represented only different organizations in the democratic party.

Kelly said that the gentleman's purpose now was to ignore Kelly and not to allow him to vote in the convention. It was against that that he (Kelly) protested. [Cheers.]

Fellows proceeded with his argument: All that the majority of the New York delegates desired was to do what their State had instructed them to do; to express a sentiment in a certain prescribed form. The convention should not take away that right. It was a right dear to the State of New York. If she was stripped of that right she would feel degraded and dishonored. He declared, ironically, that Mr. Kelly and himself were in tender sympathy with each other. He confessed he had a brighter hope set before him of better methods and purer forms, when he found from the lips of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Grady such eloquent denunciations of machine methods. [Laughter and applause.] They all understood that everything which they did in New York was the spontaneous outcropping of the popular will, [laughter], and that the hand of arbitrary power never controlled their political methods. In conclusion, he asked whether the National convention would strip New York of her power in this matter. [Cries of "No!"]

Bragg of Wisconsin regarded the question as one whether an attorney, with a delegate's powers, could be permitted to violate and exceed those powers, and whether the convention, sitting as a judge on that question, would recognize such violation and be bound by it.

Burke of Louisiana spoke of the claims, quarrels and controversies of the two Democratic factions of New York, and took the same view of the question as that presented by Bragg of Wisconsin. If it would be an outrage, he said, to deprive individual delegates of the right to their own choice, it would be a greater outrage to deprive a great State of her voice in the convention. He said that when the New York delegation left that State it was understood that their votes would be decidedly one way, but by political combination the people's will was sought to be interfered with, and so they made this the only protest they could make. They made it both for the honor of the party and of the country, and so that New York might take its place in the democratic columns. He hoped this convention would adopt the old method. Let every man speak his sentiments and vote for his sentiments; and then, whatever sentiments prevail, all would give them a hearty support.

Menzies, of Indiana, moved an amendment to the amendment, that no State shall change its vote until the result of the ballot has been announced.

Grady, of New York, spoke in support of his amendment. He claimed that the delegation from New York had been misrepresented in this matter. There was great danger, he said, that through the power and influence of political machinery the honest and truthful opinion of New York might not have its proper force. The newspapers might be bought to print in their columns that the 72 solid votes from New York would be cast for one candidate, but there was no power to make that so, as [hi, hi, hi] there were resolute men in the New York delegation who would not only give their reasons why one candidate should not get the nomination, but would have the right to give their votes to that candidate whom they thought would be elected. [Hi, hi, hi, and oh, oh, oh, and hisses from the galleries.]

Harris, of Virginia, made a point of order that the discussion was not in order pending the temporary organization of the convention, but the point was overruled by the chairman. Grady continued his speech: There was no power in the convention, that could make a reporting secretary place a lie in the minutes of the convention, falsify its proceedings. If the Chairman of the delegation announced twenty-four of his colleagues as voting for a certain candidate, for whom they have already announced their intention not to vote, and if the Secretary so reported them, he and his colleagues would be reported as sitting in a form which their lips denied, and it would be an outrage on free speech.

General Clunie, of California, said his delegation had come all the way from California to vote for the greatest political reformer of the age, Samuel J. Tilden. Speaking to the question at issue, he said the delegation from New York had been elected by districts and at large, and it would be an outrage on the minority not to permit them to vote according to the wishes of their constituents. In the name of justice, decency and fair dealing, he called upon the convention to permit the district delegations to vote in accordance with the wishes of those who chose them.

The vote on the amendment offered by Grady, of New York, requiring the individual preferences of the delegates to be recorded as the vote of their State was taken. There was great interest manifested during the taking of the vote. The vote of the State of New York was withheld temporarily, and when all the other States were called the aggregate without New York stood, ayes 332, nays 391. The vote of New York was then called for, and Manning, the chairman of the delegation, announced 72 votes in the negative. That vote was challenged by Corning, but the temporary chairman had the vote recorded as announced. The general result was then announced as ayes 350, nays 445. The vote was then taken on the original resolution, offered by Smalley of Vermont, and it was adopted.

A resolution was then offered and adopted for the appointment of a committee on credentials and permanent organization.

A committee on platform was also ordered, and it was ordered that all the resolutions in regard to platform be referred to committee without discussion.

Francis, of Missouri, moved that when the convention adjourned it be till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The motion prevailed.

The secretary announced a correction in the vote on Grady's amendment, as follows: Total vote cast, 795; for the amendment, 332; against, 463; not voting, 7. Adjourned.

The committee on resolutions is generally regarded as having a majority for a conservative platform. It contains, however, extremists of both views, and a member, whose position has not been clearly defined in any action of the committee, thinks there will be a majority and a minority report, and it is now believed that the subject may have to be fought out on the floor of the convention. Another of the things which now appear certain to occur is a fight in open convention over the unit rule, and notwithstanding the claims made yesterday by the Tammany crowd, the Cleveland people declare they are ready for the contest also, and that they will defeat it by a handsome majority.

Hon. R. B. Hubbard of Texas was unanimously elected temporary chairman of this convention.

#### MR. HUBBARD.

In taking the chair gave thanks for the honor done him, and which he accepted, not as a tribute to himself, but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fibre. The democratic party, in all its elements, was the same as when it was founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-fourths of a century ago. Men die, as the leaves in Autumn, but the principles underlying liberty and self-government were eternal, and the principles that underlay the democratic party could not perish from the earth, although their authors might cease to be. [Applause.] The democratic party was to-day as much a party organized for aggressive war, as when victory perched upon its banners. The democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate, but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. [Cheers.] It would have had the Presidency, too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The Presidency had been stolen from the Democratic party by men uttering falsehoods through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who had participated in that crime had passed "beyond the river," there to give an account of their stewardship. That stealing of the Presidency was the greatest crime in the national history. The great leaders of the party (Tilden and Hendricks) with the dignity which became heroic statesmen and patriots, had submitted with the courage of men who love their country better than self and power. [Cheers.] The Democratic party now would reform and should put forward candidates whose names would be in themselves a platform. [Cheers.] It wanted a platform, too, that would speak in no doubtful tones or as a Delphic oracle. It should declare against corruption in the Government, against the enormities of the civil service, against the so-called Department of Justice, against the abuses of the postal service, against the robbery in high places, that the burdens of the Government shall be based equally and equitably on all classes of the people, and that the hundreds of millions of surplus revenue shall not be allowed to accumulate. In conclusion, he urged that whatever candidate may be nominated, should be supported loyally, declaring that he who would not so support them, would not be a good democrat, and hardly a patriot. [Applause.] The rest of the

#### TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

having then been announced, Smalley, of Vermont, a member of the National

committee, offered a resolution that the rules of the last democratic convention shall govern this body, except that in voting for candidates, no State should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the States had been called, and until every State had cast its vote.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 8.—Gazette Fayetteville, Ark.: Yesterday morning a heavy waterspout fell near the head of Drakes Creek, Madison County, covering a radius of 15 or 20 miles. Brush Creek, Richland and Drake Creek and White river soon overflowed their banks. The current swept everything before it, dealing destruction everywhere and leaving ruin behind. Three women and three children were drowned on Richland creek, several houses were swept away near Huntsville and the crops in many places were ruined. The loss of property cannot be estimated.

FARGO, 8.—Sheriff Moore received word from Lisbon this morning that a horse thief wanted here had been captured. Moore sent an officer and a small boy to bring the prisoner here in a wagon. During the return the horse thief snatched the officer's pistol, compelled the boy to take the key and unlock the handcuffs. He then stole the horse attached to the wagon and rode away. The officer saved the wagon.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The election of directors of the Central Pacific was held to-day, and 240,000 votes were cast out of a total of 590,000. The old board, comprising Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, C. F. Crocker, Timothy Hopkins and W. V. Huntington, were re-elected. The officers will be elected to-morrow. The Central Pacific Company has received the announcement of the completion and opening to traffic of the Central American Railroad of San Jose de Guatemala to the City of Guatemala, a distance of 75 miles. The road is under the control of the Central Pacific system.

CHICAGO, 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 this test will come up will depend upon the form of 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 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 ensure the support of republicans it is necessary to have a plank in the platform favoring

#### REVENUE REFORM.

"It is a fact which is 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 a cause for complaint. The opinion of Justice field in this case, and his opinions on other cases involving the question of local government, are sound; 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 the 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 they say. The Californians are very demonstrative in pushing his candidacy, and if the Ohio men unite for him and were 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 that a division will show 20 for and 18 against. One feature of the morning on the streets and in the neighborhood of Convention Hall was the appearance in large numbers of

#### GLARING RED BANDANA HANDKERCHIEFS,

ostentatiously displayed by the adherents of Senator Thurman on tips of walking sticks or in the 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 to the 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. C. B. 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 McLaren, of the diocese of Chicago. He prayed that proceedings might be tempered by the sober contemplation of the future, so that future generations might enjoy the results of law and regulated liberty and not have to suffer in consequence 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.

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 morning.

Mr. Cummings, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the committee on resolution 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 a plank in the platform against the employment of convict labor; for the enforcement of the eight 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 their 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 A RIGHT TO VOTE

in the convention. Randolph, of New Jersey, moved an amendment that the Territorial delegates do not be allowed to vote.

McArthur, of Oregon, spoke against the amendment. The amendment was rejected and the report adopted.

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 its chairman from the democracy of the Union, and declaring that 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 offered and referred to the committee on platform were—against the acquisition of large tracts of public land by corporations; for reforms in the civil service; for 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 the candidate for President or Vice-President, the chairman shall call together the convention to fill the vacancy; for the repeal of all legislation which under the republican rules has tended to pauperize labor; for a constitutional amendment making presidential term of 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 such propositions, without being read under the rule several Anti-Chinese and tariff reform resolutions were referred, being only read by their titles.

#### THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

was then made. The name of W. H. Vilas being presented 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 the permanent organization. The report was unanimously adopted, and Hendricks of Indiana, with five other gentlemen were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Vilas to the chair.

The temporary chairman in presenting Mr. Vilas to the convention returned thanks for the cheerfulness and forbearance shown towards himself and which he said the permanent chairman would need much less.

#### MR. VILAS IN TAKING THE CHAIR

returned thanks for the honor done him, not as a recognition of himself, but as a recognition of the young men of his State (Wisconsin). It was their fair due. It was a tribute to their lofty zeal and patriotism; they hailed it as a presage and prototype of the coming triumph. [Applause.] The convention was assembled to consider a great cause, to pronounce a momentous judgment. Its hand was 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 man. The republican party, which had recently held its convention had tendered nothing worthy the fervent aspirations of the people. To a country rejoicing in restored unity and concord it

#### TENDERED THE RENEWAL OF SECTIONAL STRIFE;

to a nation that felt the impulse of a mighty growth; it offered the inspi-

ration of a national committee on 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 induced to expect advantage from the chaotic possibilities of a foreign war. Others were promised relief or gain from legalized usurpations on the National Treasury.

On 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 they promulgated are its principles now. It is the party of the people, of economy and honesty, in the administration of Government.

A great change has been wrought in recent years in this country in the minds of the people and in the political forces. We have ceased to fight over a suicidal war, the sin of slavery has been expunged. 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 country 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.

NEW YORK, 9.—Stocks weak and lower on rumors of failure in the sugar trade. Prices declined 1/4 to 1 1/2.

NEW YORK, 9.—Bar Silver, 10 1/2; 3's 94 1/2, 4's, 12 1/2; 4's, 19 1/2; Pacific 6's, 123; Central Pacific 35 1/2; Burlington, 112; Northern Pacific 17 1/2; Pfd. 43 1/2; Northwestern 88 1/2; N. Y. Central, 99 1/2; Oregon Trans. 83 1/2; Oregon Navigation 67; Pacific Mail, 41; Panama 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 15 1/2; Texas Pacific 8 1/2; Union Pacific 31 1/2; Wells Fargo Express 98; Western Union 54 1/2.

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