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and policy our merchants and sailors were flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searching a market for the varied products of American industries. Under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantages over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils, despite the freedom of trade among all the United States, despite their population of the foremost races of men and the annual immigration of the thrifty and adventurous of all nations, despite our freedom here from inherited burdens of life and industries in the old world monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax consuming standing armies, despite 20 years of peace that, republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the republican party's British policy, we demand on behalf of the American democracy an American policy. Instead of the republican party's discredit, shame and false pretense of friendship to American labor expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the democracy freedom for American labor by reducing the taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for pre-eminence among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty. With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the republic, the overturning of the will of the majority, that he cannot permit us to again place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal Government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength; rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-countrymen is united in the wish that the wrong were righted in his person. For the Democracy of the United States, we offer to him in his withdrawal from cares, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of free men, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and to the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the leadership and the name of Samuel J. Tilden. With this statement of the hopes and principles of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in the administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade and the general welfare of the country.

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 indication of applause when the reading closed.

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

On the call of States the following were announced as members of the National committee: Arkansas, S. W. Pardee; California, M. F. Parpey; Colorado, M. S. Waller; Connecticut, W. H. Barnum; Florida, Samuel Paseo; Georgia, Patrick Walsh; Illinois, T. Carning Judd; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, C. W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry McHenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jones; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Maryland, A. P. Graham; Michigan, Don M. Dickinson; Minnesota, P. H. Kelley; Missouri, John G. Prather; Mississippi, A. P. Johnson; Nebraska, J. E. Boyd; Nevada, Dennis E. McCarthy; New Hampshire, A. W. Sullaway; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, W. W. Armstrong; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, E. W. Davison; Tennessee, Robert S. Luney; Texas, O. T. Hall; Vermont, Hon. B. B. Smalley; Virginia, John S. Thurber; West Virginia, Louis Baker; Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vilas; Arizona, William Meade; District of Columbia, William Dickson; Idaho, John Bailey; Dakota, M. H. Day; Utah, J. B. Rosborough; Montana, Wm. J. McCormick; Washington Territory, J. A. Kuhn; New Mexico, not announced; Wyoming, M. E. Post.

After Butler had presented his platform and made his speech, Morrison moved the previous question on the report and substitute, and it was so ordered. The vote was then taken by States on Butler's substitute and it was rejected. Ayes 97, noes 714. When the vote of Indiana was being announced Senator Voorhees said he wished specially to have his vote recorded in the affirmative. The question was on the adoption of the majority report.

## THE FIRST BALLOT.

The vote was then taken and the platform adopted. The convention then proceeded at 12.05 to take the first ballot, with the following result:

Bayard 170, Cleveland 392, McDonald 56, Randall 78, Thurman 88, Carlisle 27, Hoadley 3, Hendricks 1, Tilden 1, Flower 4.

At 1 a.m. a motion to adjourn after the result of the first ballot has been announced, resulted in an adjournment.

CHICAGO, 11.—The following telegram has been sent: "To the democracy of Cuyahoga County: We, the

undersigned democratic representatives in the National convention, familiar with the entire situation are satisfied that neither Judge Thurman nor Mr. Hoadley can be nominated; that Thurman's name is suggested simply by Tammany and other interests opposed to Cleveland, and we believe Cleveland will most probably be nominated.

(Signed)

JACOB MUELLER,  
J. H. FARLEY."

The call of the roll proceeding. Kansas gave for Thurman 2, Bayard 4, Cleveland 12. When Kentucky was called, McKenzie who had nominated Carlisle withdrew the nomination and announced the vote of Kentucky to stand for Thurman, 1, Cleveland 3, Bayard 7, Hendricks 15. (Cheers) Louisiana for Thurman 1, Cleveland 15, Maine gave for Cleveland 12, Maryland gave for Cleveland 10, Bayard 6, Massachusetts for Hendricks 12, Cleveland 8, Bayard 7. Michigan for Hendricks 13, Cleveland 13, Minnesota for Cleveland 14, Missouri for Cleveland 21, Bayard 5, Hendricks 6, Mississippi for Bayard 15, Cleveland 2, Hendricks 5, Thurman 1. New Hampshire for Cleveland 8, New Jersey for Bayard 2, Cleveland 5, Hendricks 11, (announced as for one of the men cheated in 1876.) New York for Cleveland 72. Manning announced that on polling the delegation there were 50 for Cleveland and 22 scattering. Cochrane asked in the name of the disfranchised minority of the N. Y. delegation to have the last statement extended in the minutes. North Carolina for Bayard 22, (a delegate stated that there were 16 of the North Carolina votes for Bayard and 6 for Cleveland, but they had agreed on this ballot to cast their vote as a unit.) Ohio gave Hendricks 1, Tilden 2, Thurman 22, Cleveland 21. Oregon for Bayard 2, Cleveland 2, Hendricks 2. Pennsylvania was passed for the present. Rhode Island gave Bayard 2, Cleveland 6. South Carolina for Bayard 9, Cleveland 8, Hendricks 1. Tennessee for Bayard 10, Thurman 11, Cleveland 2, Hendricks 1. Texas for Hendricks 1, Thurman 1, Bayard 12, Cleveland 12.

Important changes were rapidly made, when the result was announced as follows, at 1.10 p.m.: The whole number of votes cast, 800; necessary to a choice, 547. Cleveland received 683; Hendricks, 45; Bayard, 81; MacDonald, 2; Randall, 4; Thurman, 4. The question was then put on Menzies' motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried triumphantly.

It was 5.30 before the evening session was called to order, and the first business was the adoption of a resolution electing Mr. Vilas, chairman of the convention, as chairman of the committee to notify the nominees of their selection as candidates.

A telegram was read from the president of the New York Exchange, stating that the business men of New York were solid for Cleveland.

A delegate from Louisiana offered a resolution providing in case of a vacancy on the ticket for the office of President or Vice-President, a majority of the national committee shall have power to fill the vacancy. There was so much opposition made to the resolution that it was withdrawn.

A delegate from Texas offered a resolution declaring that the democratic party in convention assembled endorse the Morrison bill, as a reduction of the war tax. There was a storm of opposition to the resolution, and the chairman ruled that it must be referred to the committee on resolutions.

The convention then proceeded to the call of the roll for the nomination of candidates for Vice-President.

Searles, of California, came to the platform. He presented the name of

GEN. WM. E. ROSECRANS,

the hero of Stone River, the faithful soldier, the grand old commander whose image was impressed on the hearts of all men who served under him. (Cheers for Rosecrans.)

Branch, of Colorado, nominated Jos. E. McDonald. Bacon, of Georgia, said he was commissioned by his delegation to present the name of a man eminent in war and peace, a distinguished, a gallant commander.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK

of Illinois. (Cheers for Black.) Mr. Black expressed his appreciation of the high and unmerited compliment to him. It was almost an absolute surprise to him, but he had come here as the spokesman and representative of another citizen of the Republic. He had put his hand in the hand of Joseph E. McDonald, and while that gentleman was before the convention he (Black) could not appear as, in any sense, his rival for any position. He therefore respectfully declined the nomination.

Mann, of Illinois, hoped that the declaration would not be received. He paid a high compliment to Gen. Black, saying that when the surgeon was operating on his arm, after a battle, he declared that although he lost his arm, his whole body was firm and true for the Union, and firm and true for the Democracy. He was without exception the most gallant son that Illinois possessed. Petition of Kansas presented the name of

GEO. W. GLICK.

A telegram was read from Council Bluffs, Iowa, stating that the nomination of Cleveland had been received with the wildest enthusiasm; that thousands of Democrats and hundreds of Republicans were equally captivated with it, and that Council Bluffs would

do her part toward carrying Iowa for the Democracy.

A delegate from Missouri seconded the nomination of McDonald.

W. C. Faulkner of Mississippi seconded the nomination of Gen. Rosecrans. No other candidate, he said, could come so near bringing together all the old, brave soldiers who fought on either side in the late war.

An Oregon delegate expressed the united voice of Oregon in favor of Rosecrans.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said that he nominated as a candidate for Vice President a man conversant with public affairs throughout his whole life, an honored statesman, a pure and upright citizen, a victim of the grossest fraud ever perpetrated on the American people,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

[Cheers.] Waller of Connecticut seconded the nomination of Hendricks, and said that the democratic party would in defiance of fraud and would place him in the chair of the Vice-President.

The presentation of Mr. Hendricks' name was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, the convention repeating in a lesser degree the scene which took place at the morning session in honor of the same gentleman.

Menzies of Indiana declared very emphatically that Mr. Hendricks was not and could not be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He had been authorized by Mr. Hendricks to say so. He therefore warned the convention not to do that which it would have to undo.

Walsh, of Georgia, asked Menzies whether he was authorized to say that Mr. Hendricks would not accept the unanimous nomination of the National Democratic Convention for the office of Vice President.

Menzies repeated his statement.

Waller, of Connecticut, said his State had no desire to force the Indiana candidate against his will, but this was not an Indiana convention. It was a National Convention, and the democrats of the country had a right to take a fit man from any place in it. (Cheers.) If any man said that he knew Mr. Hendricks at this time was not patriotic enough to take a nomination tendered under those circumstances, he would withdraw his name, but with humiliation.

Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said that Mr. Hendricks had once been chosen Vice-President, but he had been despoiled of the office. The democracy of the Republic demanded of them again his name as a candidate, and they would not take "No" for an answer. He moved to suspend the rules and nominate Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate for Vice-President by acclamation.

Harris of Virginia united the voice of Virginia with that of the Keystone State. [Cheers.]

Searle of California withdrew the nomination of Rosecrans. She other nominees were all withdrawn one by one, so that Mr. Hendricks alone remained before the convention.

Hubbard of Texas made a spirited speech in favor of giving Hendricks the office out of which he had been cheated.

Weed of New York suggested that the roll of States should be called, so as to put on record a unanimous vote for Hendricks.

Wallace accepted the suggestion, withdrew his motion to nominate by acclamation, and moved that the nominations now close. The motion was agreed to, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll of States.

Menzies of Indiana asked that that State be excused from voting. [Loud shouts of "no, no."] He then asked whether there was any name but Mr. Hendricks' before the convention, and on receiving an answer in the negative from the chairman, said: "Then, sir, the State of Indiana casts 30 votes for Thomas A. Hendricks." This was at the close of the call making the result.

A UNANIMOUS VOTE.

The demonstration that succeeded exceeded in vehemence and enthusiasm any similar scene that has taken place during this eventful day. All the flags and banners were gathered around the section occupied by the Indiana delegation, and there waved amid the shouts of the large audience, and the strain of patriotic music from the band, ending with "Auld Lang Syne," the words of which were sung with feeling, the chorus being joined in by several thousand voices. Then the band struck up "Old Hundred," and all joined in the solemn hymn of praise. This was followed by the music and song of "America," and that again by "Home Sweet Home." The scene was equally grand and touching. Finally the chairman got a chance to make the formal announcement of the vote. He said there had been 816 votes cast, all of them for Thos. A. Hendricks, and that Mr. Hendricks was therefore the candidate of the National Democratic Convention for Vice President of the United States.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS

were passed to the temporary chairman, the permanent chairman and the clerks and officers of the convention; also to the reportorial corps and press of the country, for their accurate and impartial reports of the proceedings. The chairman, on his own behalf, moved a vote of thanks to the sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Bright, of Indiana. Adopted. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Mayor of the city, Carter Harrison, and the chief of police, and the citizens of Chicago for their hospitality. The convention then, at 7:25, adjourned sine die.

## TALK OF TAMMANY.

The braves, 600 strong, took a special at 5 o'clock. Some of the members took the outcome jocularly, but in the main the crowd showed bitterness of spirit and some of the marchers displayed a bit of craze in their button-holes. "I think the democratic party has committed harikari," said one of the Sachems.

A number of opinions are printed as coming from John Kelly, but he declared positively that he has not conversed with any newspaper men, and that he has not expressed any opinion upon the situation, and is not responsible for any statement coming from Tammany members who may feel that they have encountered a personal defeat.

Mr. Manning and a majority of the New York delegation are exuberant, but modest in their speech. Mr. Manning says Cleveland will surely carry New York.

"By what majority," was asked. "I shall not predict the majority, but we shall carry New York beyond any doubt. If the other democratic States do their duty Mr. Cleveland will occupy the White House after next March. The party at large in the State will give him as earnest support as it did Mr. Tilden. I am safe in predicting victory in New York State."

There were great crowds outside of the Convention Hall to hear the result of the balloting, and heavy cheering followed the final result. Cannons on the lake shore took up the refrain and one hundred rounds were fired in rapid succession.

## HOW MR. HENDRICKS WAS NOMINATED

A conference of the leading friends of Cleveland and other leading members of the convention to the number of about fifty, took place during the recess, this afternoon, the merits of the various candidates for Vice President were discussed, and it was agreed if possible to nominate Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President. The choice narrowed before a final decision to Thomas A. Hendricks and ex-Senator Henry Davis of West Virginia. Mr. Davis was sent for, but gave so many reasons why he should not be placed upon the ticket, and why Mr. Hendricks should, that the latter was at length decided upon. Among the more prominent members of the conference were Messrs. Barnum of Connecticut, Cleveland of New Jersey, Smith L. Weed of New York, Manning of New York, Watterson of Kentucky, Cox of Pennsylvania, Scott of Pennsylvania, Burke of Louisiana, Kernan of New York, Hay of Pennsylvania, Gorman of Maryland, Converse of Ohio and John Kelly of New York.

Wilmington, 11.—Bayard telegraphed congratulations to Cleveland, with the assurance of his thorough and steadfast support during the canvass.

Albany, 11.—One hundred guns were fired in honor of Cleveland's nomination the minute it was received. Gov. Cleveland was in the Executive Chamber at the Capitol, with Adjutant General Farnsworth and a few other friends. The booming cannon was the first announcement of the nomination to him. Standing in his private room, with Farnsworth on the right side and Col. Lamont, private secretary on the left, he received the congratulations of those present in a dignified manner.

New York, 11.—There is no excitement about the City Hall, as there are no politicians there. All the democrats are in Chicago and the republicans are out of town. Mayor Edison said: "I consider the choice excellent. I have no doubt of the governor's election." Register John Reilly, of Tammany, said: "I hope Cleveland will be elected. The country needs such an able man as he is, and every honest man should vote for him." Republican officeholders make no comments for publication, but in private seem pleased with the nomination, considering Cleveland an easy man to beat. The news of the nomination of Cleveland was received on the Produce Exchange with loud cheering. On Wall Street it was received by every one in a manner indicating that it was a foregone conclusion.

Buffalo, 11.—The most intense excitement prevailed this morning. Immense crowds surrounded the telegraph and newspaper offices. The announcement of Cleveland's nomination brought cheer after cheer, men waved their hats and acted like mad. The hand shaking of Democrats and Republicans was general. The enthusiasm was unbounded. A salute of a hundred guns was fired by the Cleveland Central Club. A meeting of the club was called for to-morrow night, when a general celebration will be held. The Cleveland managers from this city at the convention will be met on their return with a brass band and a parade.

CHICAGO, 11.—Secretary Bell then announced the votes as follows: Total number of votes cast 820; necessary to a choice 547, of which McDonald received 2, Randall 4, Thurman 4, Hendricks 45, Bayard 81, Grover Cleveland 683. The official announcement of this handsome majority for Cleveland was received with applause lasting some moments. The Chair, fearful seemingly of another long continued demonstration, rapped violently with his gavel and cried with the full power of his voice, "The gentleman from Indiana has moved to make the nomination unanimous. It is seconded by the gentleman from California, and the gentleman from Missouri, and said Mr. Fenton, of Kansas, seconded, Mr. Chairman, by every other state in the Union.

The Chair—The question is on the adoption of the motion, all in favor of it say "aye." The tremendous response left no room for doubt as to the result, and when the contrary sign was called for; not a single voice was heard. Here followed another tremendous burst of applause, taken up and repeated from all parts of the vast hall. A magnificent flower prize, bearing the inscription of the name of Cleveland with an eagle perched above, it was passed up to Secretary Bell, who now being thoroughly enthused with the spirit of the moment waved it above his head, after which it was placed upon the stenographer's table in front of the chairman's desk. The immense oil painting of Cleveland, which had been brought in when it was known that Cleveland had received a majority, was here raised into position upon the top of the chairman's desk and the applause received a new impetus at the sight of the magnificent image of their chosen leader. A voice shouted "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland." L. F. Lindle of Arkansas—"and McDonald for Vice-President." (Applause.) Here the band played "Tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," and "Three cheers for the red, white and blue." Mr. Larne of California: "I move now that we take a recess until seven o'clock." The Chair: "The vote has not been announced, the chair will recognize nobody now, gentlemen will take their seats." The motion of the gentleman from Indiana seconded by the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Missouri to make the

## NOMINATION OF GROVER CLEVELAND UNANIMOUS

was unanimously carried and he declared the nominee of the National Democracy for the next President of the United States." (Loud applause.)

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania—"Mr. Chairman: in view of the necessity for deliberation in completing the national ticket, I move that this convention do now take a recess until five o'clock p.m."

Mr. Sparks, of Illinois—"I move to amend by substituting four o'clock." (Cries of "No? No! five o'clock.")

Mr. Sparks—"I withdraw my amendment."

The Chair—"The motion is made by the gentlemen from Pennsylvania that the convention take a recess until five o'clock."

Mr. Manning of N.Y.—"I second that motion."

The Chair—"Order, seats, Pending that motion a dispatch is to be read."

The Secretary then read the following:

Columbus, Ohio, July 11th, 1884

To Col. W. J. Vilas, President of the Democratic convention:

I congratulate the convention, the democracy and country upon the wise work this day done. Ohio is

OUR FIRST BATTLE GROUND.

We are firing 100 guns over the nomination, and promise to salute you with cheers of victory in October and November.

Signed, GEO. HOADLEY."

The Chair—Now the question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

The Chair—This convention stands adjourned until five o'clock this evening.

CHICAGO, 11.—The final session of the retiring Democratic National Committee was held to-night, and after consideration of financial matters and passing resolutions of thanks to Chairman Barnum and Secretary Price, and to the various local committees in connection with the late convention and to the citizens of Chicago generally, the committee adjourned sine die. The new national committee was then called to order by W. H. Barnum, as temporary chairman, and without transacting any business, adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, July 24th, when a permanent organization will be effected and members of the committee will accompany the ratification committee in its call upon the candidates. General Butler was seen to-night, but declined to make any explicit statement in regard to what his course will be during the campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Bearing on the dispatch from Paris last night that war between France and China was believed inevitable, the Call this morning publishes a long article on information previously received from highly reliable sources, confirming the statement. It also publishes a letter from Tso Tsung Tang, military grand secretary, dated Tientsin, May 19th, 1884, to a wealthy influential Chinaman in this city, announcing the determination to combat the French, and ordering a tax to be levied on all the Chinese here, Denver, New York and elsewhere in the United States, for the purpose of providing funds for the imperial treasury for this object. A half million dollars raised in this way were sent to China July 1st on the steamer Tokio. A like amount will be forwarded by the next steamer.

Another letter received through Tong King Ping, president of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Co., referring to the previous one, says: A secret treaty was made in December, 1883, between Germany and China, whereby the former will support the latter in the war with France. In return Germany is to exercise a suzerainty over the Island of Formosa, and construct naval military stations at