

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

## NOMINATIONS

commenced at 2 p. m.

When the State of Delaware was reached there was an immediate outburst of cheers. After the uproar had subsided, Mr. George Gray, of Delaware, came to the platform and addressed the convention. He said he had been instructed to present the name of a man worthy to receive the nomination. He said he did so under the realizing sense of great responsibility, and relying upon the convention to act so that the great opportunity which God himself, he reverentially believed, had given them, should not pass away unimproved. The republican nomination had flung defiance into the face of American manhood, and had shocked the consciences of the best men in that party. Such a nomination as Blaine's was a sign of the decadence of that great party, and not a sign of increasing strength. The democracy called for a candidate who had been tried in the balance and never found wanting. The democracy demanded a statesman whose wisdom and experience were known. It demanded a leader whose chivalric courage would never falter, and who could and would bring to the dust the "Plumed Knight" of false pretense and of personal dishonor. It demanded a man of private character which would defy the malignant tongue of slander. It demanded a man who should be in his public and private character the very antithesis and opposite of the nominee of the republican party. The man who was this and more, and whose name was now leaping from their hearts to their mouths, was

THOS. F. BAYARD,

[Loud cheers.] Mr. Bayard as a candidate would make no mistake. His name would still the voice of the Nation. He would carry every doubtful State, and would make some republican States doubtful. Enthusiasm would take the place of apathy, and would grow and still grow as the leaves were growing, until the dreary November was made ripe and glorious by the pears of democratic victory. [Loud cheers.]

When the State of Indiana was called Mr. Hendricks of that State came to the platform amid loud applause. He said that the people demanded a change in the management of official affairs and that the convention would execute the purpose in the election of a President. He believed that the nominee of this convention would become the chosen President of the United States, the first inaugurated Democratic President in twenty-four years. [Cheers.] He spoke of the official corruptions of the Republican party and referred to Secretary Chandler's recent testimony before a Senate committee, in which he said that the defalcations in one of his bureaus would not exceed \$63,000, and yet four years ago an administration had gone down because of a defalcation of \$60,000. In regard to civil service reform, he said there were men of ability in the public service, and he would not ask that they should be driven out of office. None others but such should be continued. None but the fittest men should be in the service. Referring to the foreign policy of the Government, he said it would be a beautiful spectacle if the Republic, so strong, so sure, should lead the nations in a movement for permanent peace, and for the relief of the people everywhere from standing armies and from wasteful war. He then came down to the main subject of his speech, and suggested for the consideration of the convention a citizen of the State of Indiana.

JOSEPH E. McDONALD.

[Cheers.] He sketched M. McDonald's career, and declared that if he were in the White House no man who would go to see him there would find fault with the candid, frank manner of his reception. He did not speak for himself alone, or for McDonald alone, but for the great State of Indiana, which had instructed her delegates to present Mr. McDonald's name in this great convention. No matter where the Democratic candidate for the Presidency lived, Indiana had been always found true, but that fact should not come up in judgment against her. They should not say from election to election from convention to convention, that they need not trouble about Indiana, as her vote was sure, but that they must take care, he would say by way of illustration, of New York. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. McDonald was a man of good judgment and of high character, and his name was presented by a great State. He therefore presented that name, and all that he asked was justice.

Gen. Black, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of McDonald. They would present, they said, a platform which would appeal to the sober judgment of the people. They also needed a man whose antecedents were known to all men, and which constituted a satisfactory answer to all reasonable objections. They needed a man whose views on all public questions could be found without a search warrant, and determined without an inquisition. Mr. McDonald was such a man. He had favored the monetization of silver and the saving of the Pacific Coast from coolie servile labor. A wise legislator, a true financier and a brave

statesman; his record glittered with the stars of truth, and all might see its glory. Every star in it was a democratic star, and its glories were those of the people.

John W. Breckenridge of California, (introduced by the chairman as the son of the last Democratic Vice-President), next came to the platform and said the delegates from California had been instructed to present for the consideration of the convention a man who needed no eulogy, whose name was in the hearts of the American people; a man who, if nominated would be the next President of the United States. That man was

ALLEN G. THURMAN,

of Ohio. For more than twenty years Mr. Thurman had been the boldest and ablest advocate of Democratic doctrine and democratic principles. The only objection urged against him was that Ohio was an October State. The reply to that was that this was not a State convention, but a National convention.

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

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

Jas. A. McKenzie of Kentucky, next came to the platform, and in the name of a State which he said would give 50,000 majority to the democratic nominee, nominated the present distinguished Speaker of the American House of Commons,

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

In all the essential characteristics of manliness, courage, ability and patriotism, Mr. Carlisle was the peer of any great name that had been or would be mentioned in connection with that office. No name carried with it more of a talismanic charm, or more of the respect of the American people than his. He was not a man of small or selfish things. He was a man to whom dishonor was unknown. He was one made up of greatness, who had a victorious birthright in his name alone. It might be urged that he came from the wrong side of the Ohio River, but if the statute of limitations was ever to run that plea out, it ought to begin now. [Cheers.] He contrasted Carlisle and Blaine, the first as being a man on whom even God had seemed to set his seal; the other leprous with accusations and covered and tattooed all over. [Applause.] When the forces of Oliver Cromwell were lying on their arms awaiting battle, they frequently engaged in angry dispute concerning matters of fact, but when the order to charge came down, and the word came from Old Ironsides that Prince Rupert was in front, they forgot their differences and had no thought but victory, until success crowned the arms of the Protector. So when the chairman of the convention would shortly give the democratic hosts the word to charge all along the line, they would, laying aside all differences and discussions and bickerings and strife, charge the republican party front and rear, and if they had John G. Carlisle at the head of the column, they would win such a victory as was won by the Puritan forces of Cromwell at Naseby and Marston Moor. [Cheers.]

When the State of Massachusetts was called their action was watched with much curiosity. Cheers and hisses were about equally balanced, but it was announced by Mr. Abbott that Massachusetts had no nomination to make at this time.

The nomination of Mr. Bayard was seconded by Hooker of Mississippi.

When the State of New York was called there was a good deal of cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs on the part principally of spectators in the galleries. At 3:55 p. m. Mr. Lockwood of New York, came up to the platform to put in nomination

MR. CLEVELAND.

He said that the responsibility which he felt was made greater when he remembered that the richest honors of American history had been made up from the records of democratic administrations. He remembered that the outrage of 1870 was still unavenged. No man had a greater respect than himself for the honored names presented to the convention, but the world was moving and new men were coming to the front. Three years ago he had the honor in the city of Buffalo to present the name of the same gentleman for the office of mayor. Without hesitation the name of Grover Cleveland had been accepted as the candidate. [Applause from the galleries and portions of the delegates.] The result of that election was the holding of that office. It was that in less than nine months the State of New York

found itself in a position to want such a candidate, and when in the convention of 1882, his name was presented for the office of Governor of the State of New York, the same class of people knew that meant honest government; that it meant a pure government; that it meant a democratic government, and they were satisfied. [Applause.] Now the democratic State of New York comes and asks that that name be given to the independent and democratic voters of the country; to the young men of the country, and to the new blood of the country. [Cheers.]

The nomination of Mr. Cleveland was seconded by Harrison of Illinois. Six weeks ago, he said, the cry was "Tilden and reform." [Cheers.] The Democrats of Illinois believed that the mantle of Samuel J. Tilden had fallen and rested gracefully on the shoulders of Governor Cleveland. He knew that there was a factional fight waged against him. He knew it was said a great church would oppose him on religious grounds. No; that church never allowed its ministers' voices to be heard in the pulpit preaching politics. [Cheers and cries of never.] So it was said that the Irish would knife him. Were the Irish ever known to knife the Democracy, except for good reasons?

[Here a prominent Irish politician of Chicago shouted out from among the audience, an angry denial, and the words, "yes" or "no," were several times exchanged between him and Mr. Harrison. Finally order was restored and Harrison proceeded with his speech.] With the assurance that the nomination of Cleveland would help the Democrats to win next November.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Manning of New York, chairman of the New York delegation, asked unanimous consent that Mr. Grady might be allowed to proceed, irrespective of the point of order. Unanimous consent was given and Grady proceeded with his speech.

He said that the object of the convention was to make a nomination for the Presidency that would be ratified by the people at the polls. He did not claim that the Irish or the Catholics would fire against Mr. Cleveland, but the anti-monopolist element of the State, and laboring interests of the State, Catholic and Protestant, Irish, German and American, were opposed to his nomination, and would be opposed to his election. Mr. Cleveland had elected in 1882 by a majority of 192,000, but the last election in that State showed a republican majority of 19,597, making a change of 211,000 in the democratic vote.

A motion for a recess was now made and negatived.

If the candidate was to come from New York, some man should be taken who would not be antagonized by the antagonistic elements. But the democracy of New York took no such positions. The democracy could carry New York for Thurman, Bayard, McDonald or Randall, but not for Cleveland. New York was a safe State, if the democratic party was kept solid, but not otherwise.

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

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

Here a good deal of impatience was manifested by the spectators, and cries of "Sit down," came from the galleries. A threat was made that the galleries would be cleared, and Grady was allowed to go on with his speech, but not without continued interruption from the galleries. He was told to "make that speech for Blaine," but the chairman announced, with an air of determination, that the gentleman should have a full and fair opportunity to say every word he was entitled to say.

Grady went on to discuss the vote of the elevated railroad bill, and to show

how the veto was injurious to the working classes. He declared that the State of New York could not be carried by Mr. Cleveland, not because of any Irish question, or any Catholic question, but because of this anti-monopoly question in which the people had a deep rooted feeling, and that no man could be worse to them in that regard than Mr. Cleveland. He knew of but one occasion in which Governor Cleveland was called upon to show his hand, whether he was a Democrat or something else, and Mr. Cleveland proved at that time to be something else. He denied that the fight against Cleveland was the same fight as had been made eight years ago against Tilden.

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

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

E. K. Apgar, of New York, was next heard in a short speech seconding the nomination of Cleveland.

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

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

A motion to suspend the order of business was carried.

At 6:20 the convention took a recess till 10:30 a. m. to-morrow.

## THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

The committee on platform after sitting till two o'clock this morning, resumed its session at ten, and a large number of delegations are asking for the insertion of planks for special interests. Among them are the wool growers, on whose behalf for an increase of the tariff on wool, the committee listened to General Faulkner of New York, Converse of Ohio, and Stockdale of Pennsylvania. In addition to the arguments, they presented the demands of the wool growers' National convention adopted here last May. The delegation of inventors presented the claims of that class of citizens for a law for their better protection, as set forth in the national convention of inventors held here two or three months ago.

Howard L. Smith, colored, of Boston, on behalf of the Summer National Independents of Boston, presented through General Butler a request for a recognition in the platform of the full civil rights of the colored race, as set forth in the Democratic platform of 1872, and deprecating special legislation in defining citizenship, as such legislation depreciates the status of the particular nationality in its effects, and asking a guarantee of the free exercise of the elective franchise in every State of the Union. After hearing these claims for recognition, the committee proceeded to the choice of a sub-committee to draft a platform.

The following gentlemen were selected: Abram S. Hewitt, of New York; B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska; H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; Major Burke, of Louisiana; W. R. Morrison, of Illinois; Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, and Geo. L. Converse of Ohio. The committee then adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening, and the sub-committee began its work. Because of the wide divergence in views between the members of the sub-committee on the tariff question, almost every shade of opinion from free trade to protection being represented, the work of the formulation of a platform will probably be long, and the opinion is expressed that two, possibly three platforms will be presented to the full committee. Should this be the result the session of the main committee will also probably be a long one, and little hope is expressed by the members that the report will be ready for presentation to the convention before to-morrow, and possibly not then.

## HEWITT LOOMING UP.

The following current rumors are creating great excitement. It has been ascertained from a gentleman occupying confidential relations with many members of the New York delegation, that communications are now being exchanged between Cleveland's followers in the New York delegation and his friends at Albany and New York City, with a view to having all factions unite upon the name of some New York man, and the withdrawal of Cleveland.

At 1 o'clock this p. m. Mr. John Kelly received a telegram from a gentleman in New York occupying a high position of political trust in New York City politics, enquiring whether the name of Abram S. Hewitt would be received as satisfactory by Mr. Kelly. No reply has yet been made. This inquiry, coming from such a confidential source, indicates that Cleveland's own friends here suggested Hewitt's name. Mr. Kelly is represented as being not unfriendly to Hewitt. It is said Cleveland's organizers sought a half hour interview with General Butler this morning and tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland, if he came to Cleveland's support on the first ballot. General Butler promptly replied that he could not consent to hold a Cabinet office under a man so unskilled in politics as Mr. Cleveland. In making his reply to these overtures General Butler's language was more vigorous than elegant, but it conveyed the contemptuous idea above mentioned.

## THE TARIFF.

At midnight the committee adjourned without completing its labors, having been in session 36 hours. On the subject of tariff a great variety of propositions were made. Late this afternoon Messrs. Hewitt, Watterson and Burke constructed out of these propositions a tariff plank, and this was taken as the basis of discussion, and it was finally shaped so as to meet the approval of all the members of the sub-committee except Butler. The plank as reported to the general committee and adopted by it, declares in substance: "That the need of a change in our tariff system is made manifest by the excessive revenue; that since the foundation of the Government custom house duties have furnished it its main source of revenue. This system must continue. Under it many industries have sprung into existence, which depend for their continuous prosperity upon the faith of Government; that the change of the system to a good system should not be made precipitately, or in any manner likely to injure these great interests, but rather to promote their healthy growth. Enough revenue can be collected from an excise duty on distilled spirits and malt liquors, and custom house duties upon lower articles, to support the Government, pay pensions and discharge the interest and principal of the public debt, and fortunately the reduction of taxation can be had without hurt to the wages of labor."

This plank in the platform closes by declaring that all taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and no more taxes shall be collected than are required to support the government. This is the only plank of the platform yet adopted.

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

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts delegates held a secret caucus to-night. The members are very reticent, but admit that Butler has reconsidered his decision to withdraw from the field as a candidate, and that he would be presented after the second ballot.

## BEN VS. GROVER.

New York, 9.—The following is made public to-day:

New York, July 7th.

Benjamin F. Butler, Chicago: Your friends advise you to bolt the convention if a monopolist like Cleveland is nominated.

(Signed) JNO. F. HENRY, President of the National Anti-Monopoly Organization.

The following answer was received to the foregoing:

Chicago, July 8th.

Jno. F. Henry, New York: I will never agree to the nomination of a monopolist.

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER. SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The directors of the Central Pacific elected to-day Leonard Stanford, president; C. P. Huntington, vice-president; Chas. Crocker, second vice-president; Timothy Hopkins, treasurer; E. H. Miller, Jr., secretary.

The Southern Pacific elected Chas. Crocker president, and Charles F. Crocker, vice-president. In neither case is there any change.

CLEVELAND, 9.—Saunders telegraphs W. J. Gordon from Chicago that he drove Clingstone three exercising miles to-day, the last in 2.17, and he stopped lame in the third leg. Therefore Clingstone will not be entered, and the race here on the 31st with Jay-Eye-See will be declared off.

CHICAGO, 10.—The sub-committee on resolutions has completed the full platform which was being read to the full committee 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 it 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.

The following dispatch has been received from New York by Mr. Manning, chairman of the New York delegation: