

their confidence in war and peace with him they could safely trust institutions of the country.

W. H. English, of New York, spoke last, but could not be understood.

In response to calls, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, came forward and was introduced, and said, they had to turn their swords into pruning hooks with which they would reap the harvest of victory next November. They had shown that they were again a united people and were no North, no South, no East, no West. (Cheers.) They had put nomination here to-day a man who had given his blood for the nation. It was a national candidate whose name they put out to-day in the name of the democratic party. (Cheers.) Kentucky always voted the democratic ticket, but he asked, "Did you say the doubtful States?" He said New York, Pennsylvania, all the Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana if they could carry the ticket in triumph, and each responded affirmatively, amid applause. In conclusion he invoked the God of battles to give the democratic party a triumph.

He proceeded to the platform and was greeted with a lively Irish song by the band and great calls for a hymn.

The chair said it gave him great pleasure to announce to the convention that its action to-day had united in a great democracy of New York, and that the contestants from that State had come here to give in their allegiance. He introduced Kelly, who was received with great applause and some hisses.

Kelly said it was true that Hancock's nomination had united the democracy of New York. Though they had been fighting bitterly for some years, let past differences be banished forever.

J. B. Anthony pressed forward and ascended the platform, presenting a paper to the chairman, who handed it to the reading clerk. It proved to be a printed appeal by the Women's Suffrage Association, and was read by the clerk.

W. H. English, from the committee on resolutions reported the platform, which was adopted unanimously.

W. H. English, of Indiana, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President, and at 3 p. m. the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CINCINNATI.—At the conclusion of Kelly's speech, Fellowes, of New York, leader of the anti-Tammany delegates, came forward in response to calls, but was so hoarse as to be hardly indistinct. He commended Tammany's action as superb. They had killed all the distraction existing heretofore in the democratic party, and they were now united to fight a common foe. (Applause.) They had done still more in strangling a strife which had for years dominated the whole country, they had stored us all to a common country.

At the conclusion, he and Kelly shook hands formally, amid great applause. The bands and organ played Auld Lang Syne. The following Tammany men came to the platform with Kelly: Augustus Archell, Amasa Parker, Geo. C. Green and Sam North, when they played the second verse of Auld Lang Syne, the audience joined in it with great force. The effect was spoiled through the imperfect time.

Pulasti, of Missouri, moved that they proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President; agreed. The roll of States was ordered.

Pettis, of Alabama, put in nomination W. H. English, of Indiana. Some one moved that it be made unanimous. Cries of "No, no," proceeded with the ballot.

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois and Georgia seconded English.

Indiana being called, Voorhees took the platform and said Indiana had not been an applicant for the second place on the ticket, but was deeply touched by this mark of confidence in one of her most distinguished citizens—a man who was never defeated for any position when his name was before the people, nor would he now. She would cast her vote for English.

Iowa being called, Irish, of that State, on behalf of its delegates, rose to make a nomination, the acceptance of which he thought he could bring about almost an absolute necessity. Finally he presented the name of Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, which was greeted with cheers, hisses, and cries of "No," from the galleries.

A telegram was here read from Allan G. Thurman, saying: Hancock's will make a splendid nomination, and can be elected; also

one from Hendricks endorsing Hancock.)

Kansas and Kentucky endorsed English; Louisiana ditto, and the other States followed.

Pennsylvania, when called on, said that she was profoundly grateful for the great honor done her by the nomination of one of her sons for the head of the ticket, and had no nomination to present for Vice-President.

In announcing Wisconsin's seconding of English, Villas, of that State, addressed the convention in an eloquent and stirring manner. "I saw in the reunion of all sections of the democratic party the bow of promise stretching from Maine to the Gulf and all over the land." (Applause.) He predicted for the ticket a great and triumphant victory, and moved to make the nomination of English by acclamation and unanimously.

Ohio withdrew their candidate and seconded the nomination of English, and then the motion to nominate the latter by acclamation as the only candidate before the convention was put and unanimously carried.

On motion of Smith Weed, of New York, the thanks of the convention were given to Stevenson for the able and impartial discharge of the duties of chairman.

On motion of Breckenridge, of Kentucky, it was ordered that a committee of one be appointed from each State to notify the nominees of their selection.

At the suggestion of Preston, of Kentucky, it was ordered that the committees were instructed to inform the nominees by letter as well as in person.

On motion of Mr. Weed the President of the convention was added to the committee to wait on the nominees.

Weed, of New York, moved that the delegation of different States were authorized to send the names of new members of the National Committee to the secretary of the convention. This was not accepted, however, and the roll of States was called for presentation of members of said committee. In the confusion, some names could not be heard.

The usual resolution of thanks to secretary and reading clerk were adopted; also the resolution selecting the place of the next National Convention adopted.

The galleries are already depleted and three-fourths of the delegates have left the hall.

At 6.40 they are still calling States for names of members of the National Committee. A number of elderly men, apparently delegates, came up the aisle singing a paraphrase campaign song with the refrain: "Garfield's body lies mould'ring in the grave, while we go marching on."

On motion of Preston, of Kentucky, the convention, after thanks from the chairman and his congratulations, adjourned *sine die*.

The democrats of the United States in convention assembled, declare:

First—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the democratic party as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of democratic statesmen and patriots as embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralization, and that the dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one and thus create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism. No sumptuary laws, separation of church and state, for the good of each; the common schools fostered and protected.

Third—Home rule, honest money, the strict maintenance of the public faith, consisting of gold, silver and paper, convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national credit.

[Fourth, fifth and sixth resolution fail to come.]

Seventh—The great fraud of 1876, by which upon a false count of the electoral vote of the States the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was, under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow. The democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time, in firm and patriotic faith the people would punish this crime in 1880. This is sure and dwarfs every other consideration. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever ad-

dressed the conscience of a nation of free men.

Eighth—We execrate the course of this Administration in making places for political crime, and demand a reformation by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat.

Ninth—The resolution of S. J. Tilden not again to become a candidate for election to the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the republican party, is received by the democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unsullied by the assault of the common enemy, and they assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth—Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the sea and on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Eleventh—Amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth—Public money into public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

Thirteenth—The democratic party is a friend of labor and the laboring man and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the commune.

Sixteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of the democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home, and the national honor abroad, and above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure its genuine lasting reform in every department of the public service.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Throughout Washington the nomination of Gen. Hancock is received with great enthusiasm by the democrats, and the republicans regard him as the strongest candidate the Cincinnati Convention could have selected. The democrats claim that Hancock's brilliant record as a soldier, and the fact that he has no record as a politician to answer for, will make his election easy and certain. The cool republicans, while conceding Hancock as a popular candidate, express confidence that Garfield will prove to be equally strong personally, and that the contest will be decided as usual upon strict party lines and party records. They therefore continue to predict Garfield's election. The nomination of English for Vice-President is also admitted on all hands to be a strong one. He is very popular in Indiana. He is an acute and skillful political manager, and is a man of great wealth, estimated at not less than three or four million dollars, which, it is said, he will be willing to use very freely in all proper ways to promote the success of the ticket. The general impression is that the fight in November will be one of the liveliest ever seen, and that the republican party will have to put forth its most strenuous exertions to achieve the victory. The army officers on duty at the War Department do not deal much in politics and talk but little about the candidates and parties. They have, however, but one thing to say about General Hancock, that he is one of the finest officers in the army, and one of the best men in the country. The democratic nominee is popular among all the officers and men in the service.

Columbus, O., 24.—The news of Hancock's nomination was received by a large crowd assembled in front of the Western Union Telegraph Office. The dispatches of late last night had prepared the people here for this result, and a general season of congratulations followed for several minutes. Hancock was the first choice of any number of democrats here, but his nomination is looked upon as a fortunate escape from various complications, and a strong one in many respects. The republicans, as a rule, would have preferred Tilden's nomination, and concede that with Hancock as a leader of the opposition, the coming campaign means the hardest kind of hard work.

The republicans and democrats,

with very few exceptions, admit that the ticket nominated to-day at Cincinnati is strong and popular.

New York, 24.—A reporter found Gen. Hancock on the veranda of his official residence on Governor's Island, surrounded by military friends, to-day. He shook the reporter heartily by the hand, and in response to his congratulations, said: "Indeed I have nothing to say at present, as I have not been officially notified of my nomination, and smilingly added: 'You know it might all be a mistake. However, I have received a number of congratulatory telegrams which you can see and copy.'" So saying the General referred the reporter to his office, where the latter copied the following among others:

I cordially congratulate you on your nomination.

S. J. TILDEN.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., 23.—The facts regarding the reports of the caving in of the central shaft of the Hoosac tunnel are as follows: This morning about 1 o'clock the timber of the upper flooring of the central shaft, which were used to keep loose stones from falling, gave way, precipitating a large quantity of timber and such fragments of rocks as had collected on it for the past five years. Luckily, the workmen were not near at the time and no trains passing. The trains were delayed about four hours until the rubbish was removed. There was naturally great excitement over the reports, and all sorts of exaggerated stories were circulated. There is no damage, as the removing of the flooring was about to be made.

CINCINNATI, 25.—The following are the members of the national executive committee: Alabama, Levi Lawlor; Arkansas, Jno. J. Sumter; California, J. T. Farley; Colorado, T. M. Patterson; Connecticut, Wm. H. Barnum; Delaware, J. C. Grubb; Florida, S. Pasco; Georgia, G. J. Barnes; Illinois, W. C. Gaudy; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, C. W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry D. McHenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jones; Maine, Edward W. Thompson; Md., O. P. Horsey; Mass., Fred O. Prince; Mich., Edward Karter; Minnesota, P. H. Kelly; Mississippi, W. D. Martin; Missouri, John G. Prather; Nebraska, J. Sherling Morton; Nev., V. C. Hagerman; New Hampshire, A. M. Sullivan; New Jersey, O. S. Cleveland; New York, Abram S. Hewitt; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Rhode Island, A. S. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, Thos. O'Connor; Texas, F. S. Stockdale; Vermont, D. P. Smalley; Virginia, Robt. A. Coghill; West Virginia, Alexander Campbell; Wisconsin, W. F. Vilas; Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania to whereafter appointed.

NEW YORK, 25.—The general opinion among republicans and Tammany journals and people is, that the democratic ticket is one of the strongest that could have been named. The idea commonly expressed is that the "bloody shirt" and personalities have been taken out of the campaign, and the battle must be fought on better and wider questions. The *Commercial Advertiser* declares that the orator who expects to win votes on the argument that Hancock ordered the destruction of Mrs. Surrat will lose votes. The *Sun* wheels into line, saying the nomination of Hancock presents the same great issue which would have been presented by the nomination of Tilden, although it had hoped the latter would be nominated by the Convention. Every democratic paper—Tammany and anti-Tammany—is elated and declares the ticket will carry all the States that Tilden did and Pennsylvania, Ohio and possibly Wisconsin as well. Republicans and republican journals confess their danger and admit that if the election were held to-morrow Hancock would win easily. They hope, however, that sober second thought will show that Garfield has all the excellencies that Hancock has, civilly and militarily and that he is a tried statesman in addition, while Hancock is merely an uneducated tyro and must be the tool of southern politicians.

The latter idea finds an exponent in a Baltimore paper thus: "He is entirely unacquainted with legislative work, and the methods of civil administration will be imparted to him by those whom he shall choose for his advisers and who will really run the executive branch of the government. His conduct will be determined by circumstances and by the opinions of his advisers. If elected he will be the figure head of

his nomination not its motive force. As a candidate he is stronger than most of those named would have been, but he is weaker than either Bayard or Hendricks or perhaps Payne or Jewitt."

LITIZ, Pa., 25.—John A. Sutter, the distinguished pioneer and philanthropist of early California, was buried yesterday at this place. The funeral was attended by delegations of veteran Californians from New York and Philadelphia members of the society of the Associated Pioneers of the territorial days, among whom were present General J. C. Fremont, H. G. Gibson, the latter the president of the society. Gen. Sutter had been embalmed and enclosed in a massive rosewood casket, and while they lay in state in his residence in Litiz, was viewed by over 500 people, who came in from the surrounding country. He was buried with the simple services of the Moravian Church, performed by Rev. Charles Nagle, and at rest in the beautiful grounds adjacent to the church. The remains were followed to the grave by the grandchildren of the deceased old soldier, by the pioneers, among whom were some of his associates in California in 1846, and by nearly three hundred of his friends and neighbors in Litiz. The pallbearers were General John C. Fremont, General H. G. Gibson, E. E. Venable, J. G. Nutman, Francis G. Clark, I. S. Sherwood, J. F. McClosky, Wm. Walter and R. W. Doling, Jno. Sickles, H. K. Cummings and S. H. Quint. At the conclusion of the burial services, Gen. Gibson delivered a brief, but impressive eulogy over the deceased. He was followed by Gen. Fremont who referred to his friendship for Gen. Sutter, commencing 36 years ago, when he first arrived in California. As the coffin was lowered into the grave a large and beautiful floral pillow, brought by his veteran friends and associates, was placed over the remains. It bore the inscription, "California pioneer—we loved him."

PANAMA, 16.—The last mail from the south brings but meagre details of the battle of Tacna. The details are furnished in the report of the Chilean commander-in-chief to the war department, and in the official report of the officer who brought the dispatches from Tacna to Ite. Gen. Bouquedo, the Chilean, reports as follows:

The Suburbs of Tacna, May 26th, 1880.

To the Minister of War.

Yesterday, at nine o'clock a. m. the army under my command marched in search of the enemy. In the evening the army encamped at a distance of about two leagues and a half from the position occupied by the allied armies. At six o'clock on the following morning we renewed the march. At 7 o'clock our artillery opened fire on the advance of the enemy, the artillery on the other side replying to our fire. The fire of the artillery was sustained until 11, at which hour our infantry advanced and the general combat commenced. The enemy offered a strong and tenacious resistance, but in spite of this, three hours later our valiant soldiers took possession of the formidable position occupied by the enemy. From this moment the enemy dispersed, flying in all directions. In a few hours later we took possession of Tacna. Our losses are heavy, but those of the enemy are still greater. I congratulate you and the country on this victory which is a severe blow inflicted on the enemy, not easily repaired, and for Chile it is the consolidation of the work committed to the army.

Signed,

MANUEL BOUQUEDO.

Campers, the allied commander-in-chief, was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Col. Comacho, he who lately initiated the revolution in Bolivia against Gen. Daza, was killed during the action. The action was more or less an artillery fight in which the great superiority of the Chileans has always been admitted. The infantry fight, which followed was of short duration, as the main body of the Chilean force was sent forward to the attack, and was followed so closely by the reserve, composed of four crack regiments, that the allies broke and ran in all directions.

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