DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1876. NO. 185.

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO.,

910 and 912 Washington Ave.,

ST. LOUIS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL and MILL MACHINERY, AND FARM WAGONS!

THE

Largest Stock in the United States.

d127

W. H. GREGG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec.

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY

Every Package of this Company's Brand is Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

SOUTHERN COMPANY WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN BLEACHED OIL ST. LOUIS.

☞ The White Lead contained in this Package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly PURE CARBONATE OF LEAD and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the BLOW PIPE TEST.

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE Lead. It is not placed upon a second or other inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY" are ABSOLUTELY SURE of obtaining a Perfectly Pure Article.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitt & Co., Teasdel & Co., and Day & Co.

d127

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Mammoth Lime Kilns,

HOT SPRING LAKE.

LIME Delivered in Salt Lake City by the Load at **25 cents per bushel.**

BEST LIME IN THE MARKET for every purpose.

Will sell Cheaper for Cash at Kiln than any other firm in the Territory.

MACDUFF BROTHERS.

d129

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

On and after June 20th 1875.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Pass'r.	No. 3. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Salt Lake.	7 00 AM	2 30 PM	
"Wood's Cross.	7 25 "	4 08 "	.80
Centreville	7 33 "	4 16 "	.75
Farmington	7 50 "	4 33 "	1.00
Kaysville	8 02 "	4 45 "	1.25
Arrive at Ogden	9 00 "	5 40 "	2.00
Name of Station.	No. 2. Pass'r.	No. 4. Pass'r.	Fares.
Trains leave Ogden	9 40 AM	4 30 PM	
Kaysville.	10 21 "	7 10 "	1.00
Farmington	10 52 "	7 31 "	1.25
Centreville	11 04 "	7 44 "	1.50
"Wood's Cross.	11 18 "	7 58 "	1.75
Arrive at Salt Lake.	11 46 "	8 25 "	2.00

*Passing Places.

MIXED TRAINS WILL RUN DAILY.

(Sundays Excepted.)

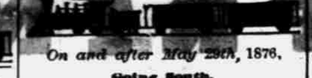
Leaving Salt Lake City at 8:40 a. m. and 5:45 p.m.; and Ogden at 8 a.m and 3:20 p.m.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP, JR., Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP, Superintendent.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD



On and after May 29th, 1876.

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 3. Freight.	No. 5. Freight.	Fares.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Trains leave Salt Lake	7 00	6 10	2 30	
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	3 05	.50
Junction	7 48	7 15	3 35	.75
Arrive at Sandy	7 58	7 25	3 45	1 00
Leave Sandy	8 03			
Draper	8 18			.75
Lehi	9 05			1 50
American Fork	9 20			2 00
Pleasant Grove	9 38			2 25
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 40			3 00
Spanish Fork	11 00			3 25
Payson	11 20			3 50
Santaquin	11 42			4 00
Arrive at Terminus	12 00			4 25

Going North.

Name of Station.	No. 2. Passenger.	No. 4. Freight.	No. 6. Freight.	Fares.
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Trains leave Terminus	12 20			
Santaquin	12 57			
Payson	1 17			
Spanish Fork	1 37			
Springville	2 05			
Provo	2 25			
Pleasant Grove	3 03			
American Fork	3 20			
Lehi	3 35			
Draper	4 00			
Arrive at Sandy	4 37			
Leave Sandy	4 41	9 15	5 00	3 00
Junction	4 58	9 35	5 10	2 50
Little Cottonw'd	5 11	9 55	5 50	2 25
Arrive at Salt Lake	5 40	10 30	6 15	4 00

Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be run daily, Sundays excepted.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP, JR., General Superintendent.

JOHN SHARP, JR., General Freight and Ticket Agent.

Utah Western Railway COMPANY.

SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, May 1st, 1876,

The UTAH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will run daily Trains as follows (Sundays excepted):

Leave Salt Lake City at 8:00 a. m. Stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for Breakfast.)

Arrive at Half-way House at 9:50 a. m.

Leave Half-way House at 11:40 a.m. (Stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for Dinner.)

Arriving at Salt Lake City at 3:35 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Salt Lake City at 8:00 a.m., stopping 45 minutes at Lake Point for Dinner, arrive at Half-way House at 2:00 p.m.; returning Leave Half-way House at 3:30 p.m., arriving at Salt Lake City at 7:30 p.m.

On Wednesdays & Sundays

ONLY, A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Salt Lake City at 10:45 a.m, connecting at Lake Point with

THE STEAMER GENERAL GARFIELD

Which will make a trip on the GREAT SALT LAKE, returning in time for Supper at the Lake Point Hotel, and connect with Train arriving at Salt Lake City at 7:30 p.m.

TICKETS, good on Steamer on Wednesday and Sunday Trains, and including ride on Steamer, $2.50.

Special rates given to Excursion Parties upon application at W. THATCHER, General Passenger Agent.

For any information concerning freight, apply to J. N. PIER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

H. P. KIMBALL, Supt.

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UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER

JANUARY 1st, 1876

Trains will run Daily as follows:

NORTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Ogden	9:20 a. m.
" Brigham	12:50 "
" Logan	2:00 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	5:30 "

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	9:40 a. m.
" Logan	10:50 "
" Brigham	2:30 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden	6:00 "

Gilmer & Salisbury's Stage line to and from Montana connects with trains at Franklin.

M. W. MERRILL, Sup't.

CHAS. NIELEY, Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON EASY TERMS,

To small responsible parties on improved city real estate. Negotiable by instalments if desirable. Principals only, deals with.

C. R. FONNEBU, Banker, In Godbe's Drug Store.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the Public.

F. Auerbach & Bro.
Sell dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps notions, etc.

Joe. Barker
Sharpens saws, repairs stoves, and does all cutlery, lock and gunsmith work.

Calder & Careless
Sell Mason & Hamlin and other organs, pianos, fancy goods, holiday presents, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second-hand pianos and organs in exchange.

Dr. A. W. Calder
Practices in dentistry.

G. F. Culmer & Co.
Sell family groceries, window glass, and home-made sashes.

Davis, Howe & Co.
Do all kinds of milling and mining machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.

Day & Co.
Sell groceries, dry goods, hardware, crockery and glassware, provisions, and all sorts of general merchandise.

Deseret National Bank
Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.

Dinwoodey
Sells the very best live geese feathers, walnut lumber and baby wagons.

O. F. Dee
Sells window, bedding and basket plants, greenhouse and garden flowering plants, cuts flowers and bouquets, garden and flower seeds, and digs and plants gardens.

Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co.
(Walker, Knight, Ross and Obiad) Make and repair all kinds of vehicles to order, wagons and carriages, mining cars, etc., and do all kinds of blacksmithing and carriage painting and trimming.

O. L. Elisson
Is a practical clock and watchmaker.

Geo. C. Ferguson
Does all kinds of watch and clock making, repairing and cleaning.

Daniel Grenig.
Sells staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc.

Dr. W. H. Groves
Does all sorts of Dentist work.

David James
Does anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gasfitting line.

R. W. E. Jennens
Is resident agent for Franklin MacVeagh & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago; Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.; and Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.

Latimer, Taylor & Co.
Sells lumber, shingles, sash, doors, mouldings, frames, and everything in the building line.

John Matthews
Does carriage painting and trimming and wagon painting.

James McGhie
Sells all kinds of Wasatch woolen mills home-made cloth, and buys wool.

A. Miner
Does business as attorney and counsellor-at-law.

Morris & Evans
Deal in mantels and grates and fine stone-work.

Morton & Tufts
Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.

Thomas Oakey
Does all kinds of planing and sawing, makes doors, sash-frames and packing, boxes, also does wood-turning, etc.

O'Neil & Co.
Do all kinds of wagon and carriage work-blacksmithing, carriage painting and trimming, horseshoing, etc.

C. C Pomeroy
Loans money on easy terms to small borrowers on improved city real estate.

The Provo Co-operative Company
Taylor & Cutler, agents for this city) make and sell business and other suits of Provo cloth.

Rockell & Darling
(Utah Steam Cracker Factory) Make and sell a first-class article of crackers.

Howard Scipeo
Sells the Bain Wagon, Wood Mower and Reaper, Paddock Sulky Rake, Concord buggies and carriages, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon timber, etc.

Sierra Nevada Lumber Association,
Sells sash, mouldings, shingles, doors, blinds, lath, wood pumps and water pipes cheap, at wholesale and retail.

Dr. W. H. H. Sharp
Dentist, sets teeth on gold plates, rubber base, adamantine base, cosmosus gum work on gold and platina plates, crown filling with gold and other material, etc.

Robert Smith.
Is agent for the Red Canyon Coal.

Taylor & Cutler
Sell all kinds of general merchandise.

Taylor's Hotel
With or without board. Mrs. S. J. Rodgers keeps table.

S. P. Teasdel
Sells family groceries, barracks, summer prints, dress goods, gents' clothing, boots and shoes, ladies shoes, children's shoes, and dry goods and merchandise generally.

James Townsend
Keeps the Townsend House.

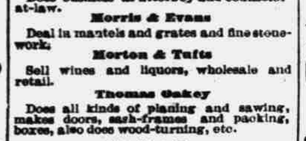
Walker Bros.
Sell dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and crockery ware, and merchandise generally, wholesale and retail.

S. C. M. I.

Sell dry goods, groceries, carpets, hardware, crockery and glassware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, leather and findings, and all sorts of general merchandise, wholesale and retail.

Klein's Savings Bank and Trust Company
Does a general banking business and receives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

Manufactured by the Deseret Woolen Mill Company.



PARLEY P. PRATT.

Cloth,	$2 50
Calf Gilt,	4.00
Morocco Gilt,	5.00

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE DESERET EVENING NEWS, SALT LAKE CITY.

☞ Mailed on receipt of price. d116

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE Utah Legislature, Assembly, also Probate Judges, and City or County Officers, are requested to send their address to the Territorial Auditor's office, for "Journals of the Legislative Assembly, 3rd Session," "Statistical Report of Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society," and "Annual Financial Reports," now ready for distribution.

WM. CLAYTON, Auditor, &c.

Salt Lake City, May 25th, 1876. dalw 110

NOTICE!

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late President George A. Smith are hereby requested to present them for settlement within two months from the date of this notice.

And all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are also requested to make settlement thereof immediately.

JOS. F. SMITH, JOHN HENRY SMITH, Administrators.

Salt Lake City, June 8, 1876. d167

JOE BARKER,

CUTLER, LOCK AND GUNSMITH

SAWS SHARPEND, STOVES REPAIRED, GUNS RESTOCKED. Etc.,

Commercial Street

PATRONIZE

DANIEL.

The Best Market for all kinds of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, HAMS and BACON, Home-made and Imported Candies, Can Goods, &c., *Wholesale and Retail*, at

No. 82 FIRST SOUTH STREET,

SALT LAKE CITY.

☞ *Delivery Wagon always ready.*

CALL AND SEE ME.

DANIEL GRENIG.

d100

THE

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

Of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Paid up Capital,	$200,000
Authorized Capital,	$1,000,000

WM. H. HOOPER, President,
H. S. ELDREDGE, Vice-Prest.,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
WM. JENNINGS,
JOHN SHARP,
FERAMORZ LITTLE,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier. } *Directors.*

Deals in Exchange, Coin, Gold Dust, College Scrip, etc.

Collections made and promptly remitted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SALE.

☞ *Interest paid on Savings' Deposits.*

d257 tf

G. F. CULMER & CO.

ARE SELLING 150 CHESTS

Japan Tea at Cost

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

TEA POT STORE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Two Car Loads

WINDOW GLASS,

(Sizes, 6x8 to 30x74)

AMERICAN AND FRENCH,

And have made a large reduction, as the following Price List will show:

8x10	5c per lt.	15x24	45c per lt.
9x12	7c "	15x28	50c "
10x12	8c "	15x30	55c "
10x14	10c "	18x36	75c "
10x16	12c "	24x30	$1.00 "

24x36 $1.25 per lt.

WE HAVE NEARLY

1,000 SIZES IN STOCK.

PURE

LINSEED OIL PUTTY!

Ready worked for Glazing, 10c. per lb.

Liberal Reduction made to the Trade.

We are Selling our Class at 25 per cent. Lower than any other Dealer.

GLAZING DONE TO ORDER.

WOLCOTT'S

PAIN PAINT!

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the Eastern District of the State of New York, in the year 1869.

CURES ALL PAIN.

And permanently cures the worst ulcers, piles, cancers, burns, etc., and removes pain in the stomach, lungs etc. Invaluable for broken bones, horse cuts, old sores.

If PAIN PAINT be kept in the house for all emergencies, accidents, and sickness. It will save many dollars thrown away on doctors.

DOES NOT STAIN.

IS COOL and SOOTHING.

TRY IT BEFORE YOU BUY IT.

25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle.

NO DRUGGISTS HAVE IT!

LOCAL AGENCIES,

SWANER'S JEWELRY STORE, next Post Office.

ELEVENTH WARD CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

MRS. BREWER, South Temple Street.

MRS. M. PRATT, 19th Ward.

d137

$50 to $5000 Invested in Stocks and Bonds judiciously will yield from 100 to 1000 per cent. profit. Send for our pamphlet, "How to Make Money," sent free. Mention this paper. Address JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 BROADWAY, N. Y.

d220

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches

EASTERN.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The convention was called to order at 2 15 by Judge Meredith, of Va.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions presented his report. He stated a great many resolutions were presented, all of which had been carefully examined and discussed before coming to an agreement. He requested Dorsheimer, of New York, to read to the convention as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

"We, the delegates of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; and do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention and of the democratic party in each State a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the democrats of the whole country. We here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of federal union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republicans; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authorities; in the total separation of church and state for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws, of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, vexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope. We behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history, but while upholding the fold of our glorious union and great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practise also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the union of eleven years, happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism which, after inflicting upon ten states the rapacity of carpet bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the federal Government itself with incapacity worse than fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and thenon-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve; for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance towards resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hinderances thereto, as such a hinderance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment.

We believe such a system well devised, and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed. A system open to the public and inspiring general confidence would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts; restore employment to labor and prosperity to the people. Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of federal taxation to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It yields a dwindling not a yearly rising revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidise a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase our products and reduces American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the sale of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture and industry followed by half of our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wasted the fruits of labor, it promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the sale of public expense, federal, State and municipal. Our federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000 gold in 1860 to $450,000,000 in currency in 1870. Our aggregate taxation from $154,000,000 gold in 1860, to $730,000,000 currency in 1870, or in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for federal taxes alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than three, that aggregate has disposed of less than one-sixth directly to the tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a republican congress and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy which have stripped our fellow citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, re-crossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific Coast to the incursions of a race not springing from the same great parent stock, and in fact now, by law, denied citizenship through naturalization as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization, nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese empire, or such legislation by Congress within constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it—

First—The false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the States, and which the democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and is resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the Treasury.

Second—The false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred people once unnaturally estranged, but now united in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient economical conduct of the Government business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, become a prize fought for at the ballot-box and be a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity to the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax on the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again the professions are falsified, and the performance attest that the party in power now can work out no practical or satisfactory reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service in President, Vice-President, judges, senators, representatives, and cabinet officers. These and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this republic show the disgrace and censure of a vice-president, a late speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer, three senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers, five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in robbery, a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts, a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds, a secretary of the navy enriched or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department, an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation, the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue, a secretary of war impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors, the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest by making no change of men or party we get no measures and no reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes are the product of sixteen years' ascendency of the republican party, and they create a necessity for reform confessed by republicans themselves. Reform can only be had by a peaceful, civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of parties, that we may have a change of members of men.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause. The denunciation of the resumption act and demand for its repeal, was received with special favor. At the conclusion, Dorsheimer said the committee had adopted and endorsed, though not as part of the platform, the resolution which he read endorsing the action of the House of Representatives in cutting down appropriations and also the resolution as to the just claims of soldiers, sailors, and widows and orphans.

Ewing, of Ohio, took the platform, and said, at the request of several members of the committee, he presented the minority report, recommended the striking out of the following clause in the majority, to wit: "As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875; and we demand its repeal." He proposed to substitute therefor the following words: "The law for the resumption of specie payment on the first of January, 1879, having been enacted by the republican party without deliberation in Congress, and without discussion before the people, and being both ineffectual to secure its object and highly injurious to the business of the country, should be forthwith repealed."

Ewing moved, and Eaton, of Kansas, seconded, that the amendment thus suggested to strike Ewing proceeded to state his objections to the clause proposed to be stricken out. It denounced only one clause of the resumption act—that one fixing the time for resumption, thus by implication leaving all the rest to stand as objectionable to the construction given. This will be that the democratic party wants resumption earlier than 1879.

Here time was called, and much confusion ensued in consequence of the efforts to secure more time for Ewing.

The Chair ruled that as objection was made, the time could not be extended.

Dorsheimer appealed for the withdrawal of the objection, and it was withdrawn, and by unanimous consent, Ewing was authorized to proceed.

Another scene of confusion ensued, and McLane, of Maryland, renewed the objection to hearing Ewing further, and finally Ewing thanked the convention for their kindly spirit manifested towards him, and said he would trouble them no further.

Further cries for "Ewing." "Order, order."

Cox, of New York, rose to a point of order, in which he was understood to reflect on the Chair for favoritism, and was called to order by the Chair, and directed to take his seat.

Dorsheimer said he proposed right here to make a straight issue between hard and soft money. (Applause.) By that we will stand or fall. If you want soft money give your votes to its most distinguished advocates, but if you want to give us any show to carry the hard money States, stand by the platform as presented. (Applause.) This is a compromise in which the east has yielded so much as to have already elicited a strong protest numerously signed by the eastern States. On this we stand or fall. If you adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, then good bye to your hopes. The committee's report, however, gives us a living chance of success. In conclusion he demanded a call of the States on the question.

Voorhees, of Indiana, took the platform. He said Dorsheimer's issue was a false issue as stated by him. There is no issue here of hard or soft money. They were all in favor of resumption as soon as healthful and practicable. Whoever desires it earlier, desires it for some private, improper purpose. He earnestly opposed any attempt at forced resumption; the law had been in force two years, and the country is 12 per cent. further from a gold standard than it was when the law was passed. Natural laws, if legislation is not unwise, will soon cover the 12 per cent. gap between gold and paper. Let us leave the question to these natural laws. Referring to Dorsheimer, he said the West had followed the lead of New York too long already, and it is now time to assert the power of the mighty West. (Applause.)

The previous question was seconded.

Burche, of Tennessee, wanted to know whether, if the vote to strike out should prevail, and the Convention fail to insert the proposed substitute, the effect would not be to leave the resumption act, to stand as it is.

The chair answered him in the affirmative.

Burch wanted to know, then, whether any parliamentary ledgerdemain could cheat the Convention out of the report.

The states were called and the amendment was rejected.

During the call the Chair stated that in the confusion preceding the call he changed his ruling, and the previous question was not divided, therefore the pending question was, in fact, upon the evening's motion, both to strike out and insert.

Doolittle read an amendment which he desired to propose, providing that any law substituted for the resumption act repeal shall provide only for very gradual resumption.

The Chair stated that under the operation of the previous question, no amendment was ordered, and the pending question was now upon the adoption of the committee's report.

After a lengthy debate the report of the platform committee was adopted.

Doolittle moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted, in order to incorporate a proposition which he read in favor of silver as a legal tender as well as gold, and the restoration of a double standard of gold and silver at just their respective valuation. This was followed by his former proposition in favor of gradual resumption only.

McLane, of Maryland, made a motion to reconsider, and in the the midst of the call for the vote by States, the Chair announced it carried.

Hutchins moved that the vote in favor of the platform be made unanimous, and assigned his five minutes for debate to Cox, of New York, who, however, was interrupted by calls to order, and he was compelled to take his seat unheard.

McLane moved to proceed to nominate candidates for President. (Applause.) Adopted.

The roll of States was called to present their nominees. When Delaware was called, Whitely took the platform and nominated Thos. Frances Bayard (cheers), whom he eulogized in glowing terms as a democratic statesman and gentleman. (Applause.)

Williams, of Indiana, presented the name of Governor Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana. (Great Applause.)

Abbott, of New Jersey, presented Joel Parker's name in a ringing speech.

When New York was called there was great excitement, cheers and waving of fans. Senator Kernan expressed his sympathy with all that had been said of the gentlemen already presented here, and he proceeded to urge the nomination of Tilden as the surest guarantee of success in the coming contest. Tilden's name was received with great cheers.

Mr. Kelly next took the platform, and an attempt was made to hiss him down.

A delegate—"There seems to be some geese in the hall."

Cries of "Clear the galleries," but with Kelly's first sentence, complete order was restored, until some one made the point that he was out of order, unless he intended to second Tilden's nomination.

Then ensued a long scene of confusion, hissing and calls for "Kelly!" Kelly!"

Hutchins, of Missouri, insisted upon order. He expected to vote for Tilden, but Kelly was entitled to be heard.

A delegate from Kansas demanded the scotching of the vipers who hiss. (Applause.)

Kernan and others from New York urged a respectful hearing of Kelly, and finally cries for Kelly were overwhelming. Kelly then proceeded, urging that the nomination of a western candidate for President will secure Indiana and Ohio in October, but if lost in these states, then it would be impossible to save New York in November.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana.—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention:—In the name and in behalf of the united democracy of the State of Indiana, I put in nomination Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Loud and prolonged cheers,) as your candidate for President of the United States. He is a man that is known to the whole nation. There is no spot or blemish on his public or private character. He is presented as the unanimous choice of the democracy of a democratic State. He comes here backed up by his delegation and by every democrat in Indiana. There is no fire in his rear here. We believe that if he is our nominee we can carry the State of Indiana by from twelve to twenty thousand. (Cheers.) You delegates in this Convention must determine for yourselves by your votes whether you want Indiana to remain democratic or not. We propose to support the nominee of this Convention whoever he may be. There is no diversity among us on that subject, but we would like to have a man for our candidate that we know we can carry the State for. In conclusion, Mr. President, I desire to read the resolution that was adopted by the democracy of the State at its last convention, and with that, Sir, I will close:

"*Resolved*, That the people of Indiana recognize with pride and pleasure the eminent public services of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks in all public trusts. He has been faithful to duty, and in his public and private life pure and without blemish. We, therefore, declare that he is our unanimous choice for the presidency of the United States."

Flourney, of Va., seconded Tilden's nomination.

Ewing, of Ohio, presented the name of the statesman, William Allen.

Clymer, of Penn., presented Gen. Winfield S. Hancock in glowing terms.

General Brent, of Louisiana, seconded Hancock.

Doolittle earnestly urged prudence. He said he did not believe they could carry even New York in November unless they carried Indiana in October. For this reason he favored Hendricks, who could carry Indiana, as he feared Tilden could not.

The ballot being called for, the clerk suddenly commenced calling the roll. The first vote was cast by New Jersey. The chairman contended he alone had the right to announce the vote. Another New Jersey delegate asked leave to retire, insisting upon the right of individual voting.

Abbot, of New Jersey, said he hoped that state would consider Parker's abandonments treachery.

The chair ordered the vote announced. Before the vote was announced Iowa changed and voted 20 for Tilden and 7 for Hancock. Illinois changed to 24 for Tilden and 18 for Hendricks.

Before the vote was announced Missouri asked if it was in order for her to change her vote.

The chair ruled it was.

Missouri asked five minutes for consultation and then changed her vote to 16 for Tilden and 14 for Hendricks.

Six of the New Jersey delegates claimed their right to cast their individual votes for Tilden, urging that the resolution under which they acted did not find them beyond the first vote.

First Ballot.

Tilden 4194; Hendricks 1224; Hancock 75; Bayard 33; Parker 18; Allen 56; Broadhead 19.

A Virginia delegate complained that he had been deprived of his right to his individual vote by the announcement of the vote by the chairman of the delegation.

Twenty delegates were now on the floor at once, all striving to be heard.

North Carolina changed to 19 for Tilden and 1 for Hancock.

Without waiting for the announcement from the Chair the convention arose and gave long tumultuous cheers. For ten minutes the excitement and noise was almost drowned by the music of the band.

Various other States announced their changes amid great confusion, including Delaware, solid for Tilden.

Pennsylvania moved to make it unanimous.

Second Ballot.

Tilden 535; Hendricks 60; Hancock 59; Parker 18; Bayard 11; Allen 51; Thurman 22.

Finally, the vote was announced as follows: Whole vote on second ballot, 738; necessary to a choice, 492. Tilden 535; Hendricks, 60; Allen, 54; Parker, 18; Hancock, 59; Bayard, 11; Thurman, 2.

Indiana seconded Pennsylvania's motion to make the nomination unanimous; adopted.

A motion to adjourn till ten to-morrow was carried at twenty minutes past eight.

Clymer's Speech.

Mr. Clymer was introduced by the Chairman and said—

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: I am charged by the delegation from the state of Pennsylvania, representing three hundred and twenty-five thousand democrats, to present in their name and by their authority, as their unanimous choice for the highest elective office on the earth, the name of one born on their soil and dear to their hearts; the name of one whose character is the embodiment of all that is chivalrous in manhood and excellent in morals; the name of one who never drew his sword save in the defense of his own country or in the support of her laws; the name of one who in the hour of supreme victory never forgot a common brotherhood; the name of one who is the exemplar of "grim visaged war," and yet the sincerest devotee of the constitution and the law; the name of one who in the plenitude of absolute military power, when the dismembered, dismantled and dishonored states were subjected to his arbitrary sway, declared that the right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved; the name of one whose fame and reputation are dear to every American heart regardless of race or color, party or creed—the name of Winfield Scott Hancock. We present it to you as the very "Shibboleth" of victory. Who may doubt his honor, and who will dare question his integrity? About him cluster the undying affections of