DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1876. NO. 173.

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.*

W. H. GREGG, Pres't. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec.

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY

Every Package of this Company's Brand of 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, Pitts & 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	3 40 PM	
*Wood's Cross.	7 25 "	4 08 "	.50
Centreville	7 33 "	4 16 "	.75
Farmington.	7 50 "	4 33 "	1.00
Kaysville.	8 12 "	4 52 "	1.35
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 45 AM	6 20 PM	
Kaysville.	10 31 "	7 10 "	1.00
Farmington	10 52 "	7 31 "	1.35
Centreville	11 04 "	7 44 "	1.60
*Wood's Cross.	11 13 "	7 53 "	1.75
Arrive at Salt Lake.	11 40 "	8 20 "	2.00

*Passing Places.

MIXED TRAINS WILL RUN DAILY, (Sundays Excepted.)

Leaving Salt Lake City at 8:40 a. m. and 4:00 p.m.; and Ogden at 5 a.m and 3:30 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.	Fare.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Trains leave Salt Lake	7 00	6 10	2 20	....
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	3 05	50
Junction	7 48	7 15	3 35	75
Arrive at Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 45	1 00
Leave Sandy	8 00			....
Draper	8 18			1 25
Lehi	8 08			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 32			2 00
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 35			2 75
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 00
Payson	11 23			3 50
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at Nephi. Terminus	12 00			4 00

Going North.

	No. 2. Passenger.	No. 4. Passenger.	No. 6 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Terminus	12 20			....
Santaquin	12 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 06			2 00
American Fork	3 20			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	4 22			2 75
Arrive at Sandy	4 37			....
Leave Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	3 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	3 25
Little Cottonw'd	5 11	9 55	5 40	3 50
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, 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 7 a. m. Stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for Breakfast.) Arrive at Half-way House at 9.25 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 2.05 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Salt Lake City at 10:45 a.m., stopping 25 minutes at Lake Point for Dinner, arrive at Half-way House at 1:10 p.m.; returning leave Half-way House at 1:25 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 7.20 p.m. TICKETS (good on either of Wednesday and Sunday Trains, and including ride on Steamer), $1.50.

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

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

d130 H. P. KIMBALL, Supt.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1876

Trains will run Daily as follows:

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.
Leave Ogden	9:20 a. m.
" Brigham	12:50 "
" Logan	2:00 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	3:30 "

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	8:00 a. m.
" Logan	10:35 "
" Brigham	2:20 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden	4:00 "

Gilmer & Salsbury's Stage Line to and from Montana connects with trains at Franklin.

M. W. MERRILL, Supt.

CHAS. NIBLEY, Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt. d209

MONEY TO LOAN!

ON EASY TERMS,

To small borrowers, on improved city real estate. Repayable by instalments if desirable. Principals only, deals with.

C. E. POMEROY, Broker, In Godbe's Hong Store.

d119

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

Practises 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. Due

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, Rees and Oblad) 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. Eliason

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.

B. 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 counselor-at-law.

Morris & Evans

Deal in mantels and grates and fine stonework.

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.

Reedall & Darling

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

Howard Sebree

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

Sierrra 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, continuous gum work on gold and platina plates, crown filing 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, parasols, 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.

Z. 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.

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company

Does a general banking business, and receives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

Smaller Specimen Circular and estimates.

TO BE

LIFE AND TRAVELS OF 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 late Legislative Assembly, also Probate Judges, and City or County Librarians, are requested to call and send their order to the Territorial Auditor's office, for "Journals of the Legislative Assembly, 3rd Session," "Statistical Report of Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society," and "County Financial Reports," now ready for distribution.

WM. CLAYTON, Auditor.

Salt Lake City, May 20th, 1876. d&w 5t e

JOE BARKER,

CUTLER, LOCK AND GUNSMITH

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

Commercial Street

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

PATRONIZE

DANIEL.

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

No. 82 FIRST SOUTH STREET,

SALT LAKE CITY.

☞ *Delivery Wagon always ready.*

CALL AND SEE ME.

DANIEL CRENIG.

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. ELDRIDGE, Vice-Prest., BRIGHAM YOUNG, WM. JENNINGS, JOHN SHARP, FREMONT 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 36x74)

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 "	15x36	75c "
10x15	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.

A Liberal Reduction made to the Trade.

We are Selling our Glass 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, wings, etc. Invaluable for broken limbs, burns, cuts and sprains.

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.

d127

$50 to $5000 Invested in Stocks and Stock privileges, often leads to fortune. Speculators should read or write for 32 page book, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," giving the highest and lowest prices for 15 years and other valuable information. SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Stock Privileges on most reliable houses. Profits paid in Cash. No liability beyon first cost. Stocks bought on small margins. Orders executed by mail and telegraph and prompt returns made. For orders and information, address

JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 11 BROADWAY, N. Y.

d201

CHICAGO TRADE.

RICHARDSON MATCH CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Telegraph, Round and Parlor

MATCHES,

No. 13 Michigan Avenue,

H. W. Durant, Agt, CHICAGO, ILL.

☞ Our Matches are sold by nearly every grocery house in the Territory. d133*

WM. H. TURNER. FREDK. A. RAY.

TURNER & RAY,

Wholesale Dealers in

LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS

Nos. 20 and 22 State Street,

Between Lake and South Water Streets.

CHICAGO.

d130

Walsh & Hutchinson,

Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

Notions and Ladies' Furnishing Goods;

160 & 162 *Wabash Ave., cor. Monroe,*

CHICAGO.

New York Office, 530 Broadway. d130.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

PACKERS OF PURE REFINED LARD

In caddies, pails, kegs and tierces. Manufacturers of Lard and Neatsfoot Oils.

112 *Dearborn Street,* CHICAGO, ILL.

d129

DR. A. W. CALDER, DENTIST,

A few doors north of Walker House

TESTIMONIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July, 1870.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Dr. A. W. CALDER to all those who may need the services of a Dentist, as a thoroughly competent and skillful operator, and one in whom we have implicit confidence both as a Dentist and a gentleman.

Dr. H. AUSTIN, Dentist, 634 Washington Street.

Drs. ROBERTS & FREELAND, Dentists, 142½ Fourth Street.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists, S. E. corner Sansome and Pine streets. d162

JOHN MATTHEWS.

Carriage Painting, Carriage Trimming, Wagon Painting.

Shop at Wells Fargo's old stand, Second East Street. The patronage of the Salt Lake gentry is solicited.

☞ Work Guaranteed. ☜

TOWNSEND HOUSE

SALT LAKE CITY.

James Townsend, - Proprietor

d181

TAYLOR'S HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, Salt Lake City.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD Dining Room now open. Mrs. S. J. Rodgers having been in the business a number of years, understands how to keep a first class table. Charges reasonable. d34

A. MINER,

Attorney and Counselor

Office in Wasatch Hotel, S. L. City,

EAST TEMPLE STREET

d361tf

Wanted:

200,000 RAILROAD TIES.

PERSONS wishing to contract for the delivery of R. R. ties, either at Ogden or on the line of the U. P. R. R., between Morgan City and Ogden, will get all necessary information by applying to

HAMILTON & CO., Room 3, Godbe's Building, Salt Lake City.

d115

B. W. E. JENNENS

Resident Agent.

Office and Sample Rooms, 33 East Temple S

SALT LAKE CITY.

Franklin MacVeagh & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO WHITE LEAD & OIL CO.

LEADS, PAINTS, COLORS,

Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Etc

CHICAGO, ILL.

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS

30,000,000.

Particular attention given to the insurance of residences and contents. Special rates offered for terms of three to five years.

B. W. E. JENNENS, Agent.

☞ *Correspondence Solicited.* d20

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!! CRACKERS!!

THE UTAH

Steam Cracker Co.,

of Salt Lake City,

ARE daily manufacturing a superior article of all kinds of Crackers.

Soda, Butter, Oyster, Pearl, Pic-nic, Boston, Boston Butter, Santa Clara, Saloon, Pilot, Hard Bread, La Grande, Ginger Snap, Lemon Snap, Jenny Lind, Abernethy Sugar, Wine Biscuit, Graham, Nice.

The above varieties are now being shipped and sold throughout this and adjoining Territories at prices lower than Eastern or Western.

Address all orders to the UTAH STEAM CRACKER FACTORY, Box 342, S. L. City.

REEDALL & DARLING, Proprietors.

d135 w14

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The attendance of members at the opening of the House to-day was unusually small, not one seat in ten being occupied. The republican side of the chamber was particularly vacant. No other business being in order except general discussion on the army appropriation bill, the House, immediately after reading the journal, went into committee of the whole on that bill, Blackburn in the chair.

After speeches by Smith, of Georgia, and Bright, in relation to the currency, and by Felton, of Ga., in favor of granting pensions to survivors of the Indian war, and by Lawrence, of Ohio, in reference to the Pacific Railroad bonds, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

EASTERN

Republican National Convention.

CINCINNATI, 14.—The following is the continuation of the Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy's speech, which came too late for yesterday's issue:

And raise them to the dignity of American citizenship. I ask the freed men of the South if they are ready to accept the democratic party as the source of power? No. I know it. From which is to flow the appropriate legislation to give effect to these amendments? I ask a candid public if the only anarchy that exists to-day in the South is not the anarchy caused by the position of the democratic party as such. (Cheers.) To the principles adopted in the work of construction and now a part of the fundamental laws of the land the democratic party claims to accept the situation respecting the sacredness of the national debt and moral ability of the national credit; but twenty million dollars of taxation will not make good the annual loss to the American people from the indefinite and indefinable attitude and intentions of that party. In regard to the payment of the principal of the public debt in the prosecution of the war to overthrow the rebellion for the purpose of procuring ready money to pay the army and navy and to provide the immense material of war, it became necessary to suspend specie payment and to make a forced loan from the people by declaring greenbacks a legal tender, in payment of public and private indebtedness, yet, while claiming to be in favor of resumption of specie payment at some indefinite time, and by means of some indefinite process, although years have elapsed since the close of the war, it bitterly opposes payment of the forced loan, or the taking of the first practical step toward assuming its position among the solvent nations of the civilized world. The late civil war was not a mere prize fight for material supremacy. It was the outgrowth of a conflict of irreconcilable, moral, social, and political forces. The democracy had its lot with the moral, social, and political forces of the cause which was lost, the republican party with those which triumphed and survived. The preservation of the results of that victory devolve upon us here, and now democracy has no traditions of the past, no impulses of the present, no aspirations for the future fitting for this task. The present House of Representatives has succeeded in nothing except a development of its own incapability. From the inception of the republican party in 1855 it has kept pace with the progress of the times, accepting each added responsibility of war, emancipation, taxation and reconstruction, till the greatest pages of American history are but the life story of the republican party. (Applause.) It hesitated, but it had never feared to act, and through its action the nation has lived. There has been corruption, but when it was discovered the order went forth, "Let no guilty man escape." (Loud applause.) And, gentlemen, that order has been executed. There has been a want of harmony, but a platform unwavering in its declaration of principles, with candidates worthy of the platform, will weld together, as of old, into an unconquerable army, the great liberty-loving, law-abiding majority of the voters of this nation, and secure, with enduring success, the results of the deliberations of this convention. Again thanking you, gentlemen, I inquire what is the pleasure of the convention.

By request of the Michigan delegation the name of Gen. E. W. Hinkes was proposed as sergeant-at-arms of the convention, and was unanimously elected.

Dr. Loring, of Mass., moved that the roll of States and Territories be called, and that the chairman of each delegation announce the name of the persons selected to serve on the following committees: 1. Credentials. 2. Permanent organization. 3. Rules and order of business. 4. Resolutions.

The motion was carried.

Dutch, of New York—Does that include the territories?

The Chair—No, sir, it does not.

Dutch—I move the reconsideration of that vote.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania moved to lay it on the table; carried.

The Chair—The secretary will call the roll of the States for the presentation for the committees on credentials.

The secretary then read the list of the various committees.

Loud calls were made for General Logan, who had taken his seat on the stage. He responded, and on being introduced by the presiding officer, said—

Mr. President and gentlemen of the National Convention: You are the chosen representatives of the republicans of the United States, thus assembled here for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice-President upon a republican platform, to be voted for at the next November election by the republicans of the United States. It is not for me to indicate what your committee shall report or what you shall adopt, except to say as a republican, let there be no uncertain sound on any question that is a vital question before the American people. (Cheers.) This is a republican convention, and it should only be captured by republicans, and supported and sustained only by republicans. I have learned while being a republican that republicanism in this land means liberty, freedom, and the enjoyment of happiness, the protection under our laws alike to each and every citizen in the confines of this country, let him come from where he may. Will you tell me that we have power to protect the American citizen on the high seas or in foreign lands?

The way to protect American citizens in their rights and in the enjoyment of that which they are entitled to under our constitution, is to enforce the laws, to make such laws as will draw a safeguard around each and every one of them, and place in the presidential chair the man that will execute these laws for the benefit and protection of every citizen of the country. The man who tells me that the four millions of unfortunate men of our people who have been made free men in this land by the voice and the strong arm and will of the republicans and union men in this land, that they shall not have their rights protected the same as ours, but that they may be a prey at any day or at any time, or in any place to the men who themselves will commit all kinds of depredations and frauds for the purpose of driving them either into acquiescence in wrong or into mutiny against their friends, tells of something which must not happen.

Look at the enemies of the republican party in this land. Do they sing the praises of quiet acquiescence in the law of the land? Do they come forward and defy the enemies of civilization, of republicanism and of freedom, and say: "Here we stand with the banner of freedom in our hands, and we intend to waive it over this land and sustain all that indicates civilization." Do we find them there among the enemies of our people—I mean the enemies of republicanism. We find to-day the men in this land who failed of success in overturning this government by force of arms, engaged since they have had success, to a certain extent, in an attempt to destroy the government in a different manner. The destruction of this government is contemplated, not by arms, not by force, but by capturing the Government and then nullifying every law and every amendment to the constitution that gives that protection to our citizens that we ourselves said they should have when we were battling to preserve the Union. The men that stand firm and boldly vindicate the right of the people and the principles of republicanism, no matter who they are or where they live or where they may live, it is all immaterial. The Republican party should sustain these men so far as they deserve being sustained.

On the conclusion of Logan's speech there were loud cries for Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut. He came to the front and said:

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Convention: I am exceedingly sorry I am not in a condition to address you, so I shall say but a word, and leave you. I wish to believe, as my gallant and eloquent friend has said, that the republican party has but to nominate and go home and elect. I should be glad to believe it, expressed in as strong language as any sanguinary temperament could desire, but I am not so sure that is percisely so. There has been growing up, for some time, in the country a wide-spread and serious dissatisfaction. It is simple common sense to recognize it. (Applause.) No wise officer goes on to battle without understanding his ground and recognizing the power of his enemies. He is well on his way to a victory when he has done that. Now, gentlemen, when you shall have nominated your candidates and laid down your platform, if your platform expresses, defines and propounds sound republican doctrines, and your candidate be an able, honorable, true rebublican, I shall go to work with all my heart and strength to elect him. But now is the time, this afternoon, this night, to-morrow, are precious hours for you to decide what you will do, and you will do it. I beg to point out one particular at least in which it is the high duty of the republican party to take clear, strong and honorable grounds. I refer to the one great question of debt and currency. I heard an able and eloquent woman once argue in a legislative committee in favor of female suffrage. She said that women might not always care to vote, because sometimes there would be pending merely financial questions, as if all questions involved in the descriptions did not carry with them tests of the moral power, the honesty and the integrity of the people. There is no higher test of our fitness for a republican government than the financial test. A great people—forty millions of people—can carry on a war; everybody knows that. Summon them to the defense of their nation against domestic and foreign foes, and we have seen that it is no difficulty to call one or two million of soldiers into the field, but when the care and excitement of battle have passed and the people have returned home to take up the implements of agriculture and manufacture, to toil on for years to pay the debt, then comes the test, and insidious demagogues come forward to teach us short ways to get rid of the burden. And here is taught the moral stamina of the people. You can fight, but can you resolutely determine that you will pay every dollar of your debt according to the terms of promise that you will return to sound currency, based upon economy? We hear much said at times about the great and mysterious, the great and puzzling problems of financia science. These difficulties vanish very much when we apply to them some very simple test—tell the truth and fulfill your promises. Do that and you will save half the trouble. What did your bond say? read it and do it. What does your loan or legal tender notes promise to do? What did you promise to do when you issued it? Do it. There is no mystery in it, no extraordinary difficulty in its performance. I hold it to be in all our political affairs, perhaps the test of our many high duties, to bring back our currency to a sound basis, to resume specie payment, and it is not alone as a question of honor and integrity of the nation, but as our eternal prerequisite to the return of business prosperity. Our business men are now utterly unable to make definite calculations in regard to the future. They are waiting in some measure the results of this campaign, that they may decide upon their several campaigns; and I can say to you also that there is profound anxiety throughout the whole republican party that we shall give new assurances to the country that all its affairs are to be administered with high honor and integrity, and that the sacred trusts of office holders in this country are indeed sacred trusts, and are not to be trifled with by corrupt and designing men. I do not, in any sense, despair of our republic or republican party. The great mass of our people have in their minds, in their fidelity to every beautiful, every noble and every high idea, have been uplifted under the providences of God within these fifteen years to see a new glory in the institution, and a new glory in that flag, and when the sanguine and hopeful and honorable young man sees men in high office trifling with those noble duties, trading office and giving them to unworthy men for low, personal or merely partisan movements, when he sees men in office winking at corruption and trading with their power, disgust would ensue, and the fact had better be recognized in this convention. Hawley concluded his speech with this and retired, followed by a handsome round of applause.

Ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, was called on, who stated that much was expected of the republican party at the present time, and honest men of the republican party should not be destroyed by designing enemies. The republican party, after sixteen years service, chalenged criticism. Slavery had been abolished and foreign-born citizens had been accorded the same political rights which any one enjoyed. Every man should be protected in his right of property and his person, whether white or black. The white and black soldiers were lying side by side on the battlefields of the south, and they should not forget the services rendered by the colored race. They should have honest men in their party, and all others they should drive into another party, where they belonged. All that the republicans of Ohio asked of the convention was that they should nominate honest men for President and Vice-President of the United States and purification of the Government, and begged that the convention would put a plank in its platform assuring safety to the colored men of the south.

Fred Douglas was introduced as a man who needed no introduction. It was the first time in his history he said that he had enjoyed the pleasure of looking the republican party squarely in the face. He hoped he would be acquitted of any desire to flatter when he said the republican party was composed of pretty good looking men. He believed that the principles involved in the war of the rebellion still existed, but he would ask what the enfranchisement of the slaves meant if the black man had been freed from the slaveholders at last only to fall before the shotgun. When the Russian serfs were freed the Government of Russia gave them each some means of subsistence. When the American slaves were freed they were turned loose upon the mercies of their late masters. He did not care to hear talk of finance; he wanted to hear them say, that if necessary, the black men should be permitted to go to the polls in the South even if they had to bring a bayonet behind them. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

Hon. Ed. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, a strong Blaine man, was elected permanent chairman.

Eugene Hale, on the floor of the convention, has just received the following:

"Washington, June 14, 12.55 p.m. I have just left Blaine. He is fully recovered. Every faculty is perfectly sound, and he is only a little weak, as a result of his attack.

"Signed,

"GEO. M. ROBESON,

"Secy. of the Navy."

Loring, of Massachusetts, then came forward and read the following report of the committee on organization:

President, Edward McPherson, Pennsylvania.

Vice-Presidents — Alabama, M W Gibbs; California, George S Evans; Colorado, Henry McAllister; Connecticut, Martin J Sheldon; Delaware, David W Moore; Georgia, R L Mott; Illinois, John Trinaker, Indiana; Jas S Frazer; Iowa, W T Shaw; Kansas, William Martindale; Kentucky, E R Weir; Louisiana, Geo Y Kelso; Maine, J B Brown; Maryland, Jas A Gary; Massachusetts, P A Chadbourne, Michigan, Henry H Baldwin; Minnesota, L Bogen; Mississippi, M Shannessee; Missouri, G A Fenkelenburg; Nebraska, H S Kaley; Nevada, Thos. Wren; New Hampshire, E A Straw; New Jersey, W A Newell; New York, Marshall O Brooks; North Carolina, James H Harris; Ohio, B F Wade; Oregon, J H Foster; Pennsylvania, J S Futley; Rhode Island, Henry Howard; South Carolina, R H Gleaves; Tennessee, Horace Harrison; Texas, A B Norton; Vermont, Geo Howe; Virginia, R H Carter; West Virginia, W E Stevenson; Wisconsin, Jas Binkliff; Arizona, De Forest Porter; Dakota, Alexander Hughs; Idaho, Austin Savage; Montana; B H Fatem; New Mexico, Samuel B Axtell; Utah, Jas B McKean; Washington, Elwood Evans; Wyoming, Wm Hinton.

Principal Secretary, J. M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and one assistant for each State.

The committee further reported that they had submitted no names for vice-presidents or secretaries from Alabama and other States where there was a contest.

After the report of the committee on credentials these vacancies could be easily be filled.

McClure, of Arkansas, insisted that the report should not be adopted until the report of the committee on credentials had been received, and he moved to lay the report temporrily on the table.

Loring, the chairman of the committee desires to state that this question was discussed in the committee, and on turning to the report of the Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, it was found that the committee on credentials reported after the permanent organization of the Convention, and it was on that account this report has been made, feeling that the Convention had a perfect right to accept it or not as they pleased; and that provision had been made for the contesting delegations by the report of the committee.

Mason, of New York, moved that the report be adopted, so far as it related to States where there was no contest; ruled out of order.

A delegate from Maryland moved to lay McClure's motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

The delegate from Arkansas insisted that this motion carried the subject matter along with it, but