SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—ALL KINDS HELP, MALE AND Female. Particular attention paid to Furnishing Hotels, Private Families and Farmers with Help, Free of Charge to employers. HOUSTON & CO., one door south of Fourth and K streets, Sacramento city. m17-1ptf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 717 G street, between Seventh and Eighth, containing Six Rooms. The house is pleasantly located. References exchanged. Apply on the premises. ju23-2w*

BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSE FOR Sale.—Situate in driving C. P. Railroad town. Good House, One Acre of Ground and Fruit Trees. For further particulars and price, address CARL STROBEL, Commission Agent, No. 321 J street, Sacramento. ju23-3t*

DAIRY FOR SALE—WELL-ESTABLISHED Business Chance. Situate near Bartlett Springs—money-making place; 320 acres land; fine lot of stock and improvements. For further particulars, address CARL STROBEL, Commission Agent, No. 321 J street, Sacramento. ju22-1w&sw2t*

TO RENT.—800 ACRES OF RECLAIMED TULE LAND, which has been in cultivation several years, and which is now nearly ready for the plow. A fine crop of Potatoes, Hay or Buckwheat can be raised on the land this season, if put in before the 10th of AUGUST. To any one who has a few teams and farming implements, the opportunity is here given to make some money, as the terms are easy. A good house and barn on the ranch, and steamers stop there every day. For full particulars, inquire of or address "TULE," this office. ju22 1w&sw2t

FOR SALE—A RANCH, OF 160 ACRES of bottom land, in Shasta county, with Good House. The location is healthy. Plenty of Timber and Grazing Land adjoining. Will be sold at a bargain. Full particulars can be had at this office. jul9-1w*

NOTICE.—CARL STROBEL, NO. 321 J STREET, Sacramento, negotiates Loans and Mercantile Credits. Buys and Sells Farms and General Merchandise on Commission. Solicits Fire Insurance Risks, and all kinds of country orders, which he fills with care and dispatch. jul5 tf

TO RENT CHEAP—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or single, with or without board, at 1018 Fourth street, over Bell's Auction Store. Baths and gas free. Table supplied with the best in market, and at reasonable rates. ju5-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS.—CLUNIE'S NEW BUILDing, northeast corner Eighth and K streets. Accommodations unsurpassed; high ceilings; good ventilation; new furniture and carpets—make the most desirable rooms in the city. Single or in suite, by the day, week or month. The house to be kept strictly first-class. Terms moderate. ju11-1ptf

LAND FOR SALE.

1,280 ACRES GOOD WHEAT LAND—Two Hundred and Fifty Acres will produce Corn, without irrigating; 30 Acres Alfalfa, three crops per year. Good water, healthy location on Thomes Creek, five miles from Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing. Can be divided into two farms—House and Barn each tract. Good School within two miles. Annual yield of grain, about 18,000 bushels. Sale compulsory—time limited to September. Refer to A. S. Atkins & Co., Ricevilla; John Simpson, Hugh Mooney, Tehama. Apply to JOSEPH ELLIS, Tehama, Tehama county. ju10-1plm*

DENTISTRY.

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH, DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. [jul6-1plm]

DR. W. H. HARP, DENTIST.—OFFICE, NO. 605 J STREET, between Sixth and Seventh, over Katzenstein & Bradley's Millinery Store. jul5-1plm*

H. H. PIERSON, DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. jul4-1m

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

LYON & BARNES

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN Produce, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Chees Poultry, Green and Dry Fruits, Honey, Beans, etc. ALFALFA SEED.

☞ Potatoes in car-load lots or less.
ju3-1ptf Nos. 21 and 23 J street.

R. LEVY, WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANT and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits Cigars and Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles, Cutlery and Notions, Nuts, Candies, etc., No. 54 J street, Sacramento. jul1-1plm

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
CALIFORNIA GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,
NUTS, HONEY, SEEDS,
And General Merchandise.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. Address, W. R. STRONG & CO., ju8-1plm Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento.

M. T. BREWER & CO., Commission Merchants and Wholesale DEALERS IN GREEN FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, PRODUCE Vegetables, Honey, Seeds, Alfalfa Seed, Etc., Nos. 30 and 32 J Street, Sacramento. ju3-1ptf

NOTICE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS and RETAILERS.

ON RECEIPT OF $8 I WILL SEND TO ANY address an assorted case of my specialties, consisting of 3 bottles DR. BENZ'S Herb Bitters, 3 bottles Blackberry Brandy, 3 bottles Rye and Rock, and 3 bottles fine old Bourbon Whisky (the last named trade-mark "Bonanza"), all justly celebrated goods, and recommended for medicinal and family use. J. BENZ, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, No. 219 Commercial street, three doors below Front, San Francisco. my1-1plm

MECHANICS' STORE.

HOW TO DESERVE CONFIDENCE!

☞ In no case do we advertise any article at any price, or make any promises that we cannot fulfill to the letter. Hence our never-failing method of giving entire satisfaction, by adhering strictly to the truth, has won for us the unbounded CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.

This week we offer the following inducements in our

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT:

8 CENTS
PER YARD FOR ABERDEEN SUITINGS, IN MIXED GRAY COLORINGS—EXCELLENT VALUE.

8 1-3 CENTS
PER YARD FOR A SPLENDID QUALITY OF TWILLED CRASH TOWELING.

Strictly "One Price!"

SATINS

In all shades, all qualities and all styles, at all prices.

45 CENTS
PER YARD FOR A LINE OF ALL-WOOL, DOUBLE-WIDTH BLACK CASHMERE.

17 1-2 CENTS
PER YARD FOR A LINE OF VERY FAIR QUALITY BLACK ALPACCA.

15 CENTS
PER YARD FOR A PLAIN BLACK GRENADINE—HEAVY MESH.

12 1-2 CENTS
FOR A LINE OF HANDSOME COLORED LAWNS, IN LIGHT AND DARK GROUNDS.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

SUMMER SILKS!

20 CENTS
PER YARD FOR A SPLENDID LINE OF CHECK AND STRIPED GRENADINES.

37 1-2 CENTS
PER YARD FOR A DRAP CROQUELLE (SILK MIXED), LIGHT AND DARK SHADE—NEW DRESS GOODS.

25 CENTS
PER YARD FOR A GOOD QUALITY OF LOOM TABLE DAMASK.

65 CENTS
PER DOZEN FOR AN EXCELLENT GRADE OF TURKEY RED DOILIES.

TRIMMING SILKS,

In Every Conceivable Shade.

$3 25
FOR A LADY'S LINEN SUIT (THREE PIECES NICELY TRIMMED).

50 CENTS
PER YARD FOR A COLORED CASHMERE, ALL-WOOL, DOUBLE-FOLD, IN LIGHT FASHIONABLE SHADES.

65 CENTS
WILL BUY A SPLENDID WASH POPLIN SKIRT.

18 CENTS
PER YARD FOR A GOOD QUALITY GRAY BEIGE DRESS GOODS.

MECHANICS' STORE!

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K street.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN - - - - - PROPRIETORS.

☞ Any of the above goods sent by mail, express or freight to any address. Send for Price List and Samples. Address: WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

☞ Until SEPTEMBER 1st we will close at 7 P. M., Saturday Evenings, Holidays and Pay Days at the Railroad Shops excepted.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

POPULAR Price List

FOR PRESENT WEEK ONLY,

—AT—

Figures that Cannot And will Not Lie!

DRESS GOODS.

PALMER SUITINGS	10 cents a yard
MOHAIR EFFECT	12½ cents a yard
SHADED CYPRUS	15 cents a yard
SPRING GLACES	25 cents a yard
OPEN-WORK BUNTINGS	25 cents a yard
SILK-MIXED GOODS	35 cents a yard
SILK BROCADES	50 cents a yard
CASHMERE (3)	20 cents a yard
ALL-WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR	35 cents a yard

SHEETINGS.

8-4 LACONIA	22½ cents
9-5 LACONIA	25 cents
10-4 LACONIA	29 cents
8-4 PEQUOT	27½ cents
9-4 PEQUOT	30 cents
10-4 PEQUOT	35½ cents
5-4 BLEACHED PILLOW-CASE	15 cents
5-4 BROWN PILLOW-CASE	14 cents

TABLE LINENS.

HALF-BLEACHED	30 cents
BETTER	35 cents
LOOM DICE	45 cents
UNION BLEACHED	50 cents
ALL-LINEN, SATIN SURFACE	60 cents
DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK	95 cents

LAWNS.

WHITE GROUND, with figures	12½ cents
DARK GROUND, with border	16⅔ cents
UNION LINEN LAWNS	12½ cents
BATISTE LAWNS	10 cents
CORDED LAWNS	12½ cents

CORSETS.

HIP GORE	25 cents
DARLING	50 cents
SIDE-LACE	75 cents
OLIVE (45 bone and side-lace)	90 cents
ROMAN SPOON STEEL	$1 20

MUSLINS.

WHITE ROCK	9½ cents
LONSDALE	9½ cents
CHAPMAN	10 cents
MASONVILLE	12½ cents

GRENADINES.

A LOT TO CLOSE	12½ cents
STRIPED	20 cents
STRIPED, SATIN EFFECT	25 cents
IRON-FRAME HERNANI	25 cents

GLOVES.

OPERA SHADES, 2-BUTTON KIDS	40 cents
LADIES' LISLE THREAD	20 and 25 cents
OPEN-WORK	35 cents
FANCY, OPEN-WORK TOP	50 to 75 cents

READY-MADE SUITS.

WASH MOHAIR ULSTERS	$1 50
CALICO WRAPPERS (Flounced)	$1 50
STRIPED LINEN SUIT (three pieces)	$3 50
NEW STYLES	$3 50, $4 50 and $6

CALICOES.

GOOD AMERICAN	6¼ cents
BEST DRESS	7¼ cents
PERCALE SUITINGS	10 cents

GINGHAMS.

FINE DRESS STYLES	10 cents
BEST AMERICAN	12½ cents
FRENCH	15 cents

SILKS.

TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT NEW SUMMER STYLES, at the ridiculous low price of 65 cents a yard.

NAPKINS.

AN ENTIRE DOZEN (dinner size)..$1, $1 25, $1 50

SHOES.

A JOB LOT OF INFANTS' SHOES....10 cents a pair

RIBBONS.

A JOB LOT SASH RIBBONS.....at 25 cents

☞ **In concluding this list, we desire to state that the above figures are quoted FOR THE LIVE CASH TRADE ONLY; for the benefit of people disposed to save 25 cents on every dollar's worth of goods purchased; for the good of poor people that cannot run credit accounts, and for those that are compelled to pay dearly for what they purchase on time at the Credit Store.**

We Sell for Cash Only,

Keep No Books,

And are therefore able and willing to quote the above astounding figures.

☞ SAMPLES SENT TO INTERIOR FREE. ☜

PEOPLE'S STORE,

No. 600 J street,

Southeast Corner of Sixth.

ju3-1p/ThSTu

CINCINNATI.

Second Day of the Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK'S CONTEST.

John Kelly and Tammany Hall Fired Out.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Speeches in Favor of the Chosen Ones.

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

Impossibility of Forecasting the Final Result.

CONSIDERABLE INHARMONY EVIDENT.

Rumors and Speculations Regarding the Outcome.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CINCINNATI, June 23d—9 A. M.—The renewed Tilden boom is still being crowded, and many persons think it likely to be a success. I don't believe the Convention will brave Tammany's wrath by adding Tilden's nomination to their exclusion from the Convention, as that would inevitably lose New York.

M'DONALD'S CANDIDACY.

To-day's Cincinnati *Enquirer*, evidently alarmed by the strength of the movement developing in favor of Senator Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana, editorially urges that the latter and Bayard should both be withdrawn—Bayard, because of his record in the civil war issue, which would give the Republicans an opportunity to wave the bloody shirt, and McDonald, because his choice would be treachery to Hendricks and so dispirit his friends as to lose the State. It claims, too, that McDonald's candidacy would mean weakness everywhere. McDonald's chances look more promising than Garfield's did at Chicago, the argument in his behalf being that his personal popularity at home, if nominated without his own agency, will secure the State, which at present is conceded to be very doubtful.

DISSATISFACTION.

There is much dissatisfaction in the New York delegation over the vote to press Payne's nomination. As the unit rule prevails, nearly half the delegates are compelled to vote against their will. Their remonstrances are likely to be effectual whenever it is seen that this holding the solid vote for Payne, with a view to transferring it to Tilden, must fail to nominate the latter. Tilden's influence in the Convention is unmistakably strong.

MORRISON AND FIELD.

The Morrison men from Illinois also have considerable hope to-day that he may be made the compromise candidate. They urge that his record is unassailable upon all points, and thus no reasonable objection can be made to him East or West.

Field has the promise of over 100 votes on the first ballot. Even if these engagements are filled, it still looks as though he could never get a majority, and the two-thirds rule is to be adhered to rigidly. A caucus with a view to its abrogation shows an immense majority in its favor.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

CINCINNATI, June 23d.—In the Committee on Resolutions, at this morning's meeting, time was granted the sub-committee to further digest and prepare a platform, and the Chairman, Hon. Henry Watterson, was instructed to report to the Convention that the resolutions were not yet ready, and to ask for further time on behalf of the committee, and to ask leave to report at any time. The sentiment of the committee was that the Convention should proceed to ballot for a candidate for President, and that the committee have its report ready some time during the day. The opinion was expressed, also, that the Convention would be able to adjourn to-day. Members stated that the length of time required to prepare a report was not an indication of inharmony among members of the committee or of the sub-committee.

ASSEMBLING FOR THE SECOND DAY'S WORK.

10 o'clock—Not 20 delegates are in their seats, and the galleries are but two-thirds full. The weather is warm and sultry. It is understood that the Committee on Credentials will report immediately after a permanent organization is effected. The Platform Committee are still at work on their resolutions. The usual demonstrations of applause were made as prominent gentlemen came in, and when the banners of the Randall and other political clubs passed up the aisles. The fact is unmistakable, however, that there is here much less of this sort of outside pressure for individual candidates than there was at Chicago.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS—MUSIC.

The Woman's Suffrage representatives were honored with applause from the audience, and took their seats.

After a brilliant voluntary on the organ the military bands played various national and operatic airs. "Yankee Doodle" alone seemed to rouse the audience.

CALLED TO ORDER—PRAYER.

CINCINNATI, June 23d.—The Convention was called to order at 10:40, when all the delegates appeared to be on hand.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor, of the Scott-street Methodist Episcopal Church. He implored a blessing on the large assembly of representative men from all parts of the land; that its members might be imbued with the spirit of lofty patriotism and strict conscientiousness; that they might have grace to act as under Divine guidance and with respect to their responsibilities; that they might be granted good will, mutual forbearance, a spirit of conciliation and regard for the views and opinions of each other; that all bitterness might be suppressed; that perfect good will might prevail, and a spirit of self-sacrifice, and of yielding personal preferences to the greatest good of all concerned; that their deliberations might result in the highest good of the nation, and that all concerned might be true to themselves, true to their fellow-men, true to the principles by which they professed to be governed, true to their country and true to God.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of yesterday was dispensed with.

Stoutenberg of Indiana moved a resolution that the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war and their widows and orphans should be held by Congress on the same footing as soldiers of 1812. Referred to the Platform Committee.

PROCEEDING TO BUSINESS.

The Chairman announced that the first business in order was the report of the Committee on Credentials, and asked if it was ready to report.

There was an interval of several minutes before there was any response. Meantime the Chair ordered the reading of the telegram from Reynolds Basin, N. Y.: "Bonfire ready to be lighted, with three cheers for the Democratic nominee." [Laughter and applause.]

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

At 11:04 Judge Hoadley announced that the Chairman of the Credentials Committee was not in the house, and called on the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Martin of Delaware (Chairman) said the committee unanimously reported the following permanent organization: Ex-Governor Stevenson of Kentucky as permanent Chairman. Vice-Presidents—Frederick Cook, of New York, J. C. Hagerman of Nevada. Secretaries—Frank Rice of New York, F. F. Kilp of Nevada, Edward Bigler, substitute; E. Jackson of Maryland. Stevenson's name was received with applause.

When the report had been read, Young of Georgia, as a question of privilege, demanded to be permitted to present the report of the Committee on Credentials.

The Chair said the report on permanent organization was before the house, and asked the Convention's will.

Martin moved that his report be adopted, and on that asked the previous question, which he subsequently withdrew.

Jefferies of Louisiana moved to postpone further proceedings on the report on permanent organization until the Convention had received and acted on the report of the Committee on Credentials. Adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Young of Georgia, as Chairman, then presented the report of the Committee of Credentials, as follows:

Massachusetts—Two delegations are present from the State of Massachusetts, one known as the Faneuil Hall delegation, and the other as the Mechanics' Hall Convention. By joint request made by the delegations to the Committee on Credentials, we unanimously recommend that both delegations be admitted to seats in the Convention, the united delegation to count the vote to which the State is entitled. [Applause.]

Pennsylvania—In the case of the contesting delegation from the Twenty-sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, we report that the sitting delegates are entitled to retain their seats as members of the Convention.

New York—The committee has carefully examined all the evidence brought before it bearing on the contested case from the State of New York. It carefully and patiently considered the facts in the contest and weighed the evidence presented by both sides, and by a singularly unanimous vote it allows the sitting members to retain their seats. [General applause, except from the Tammany benches.]

With these exceptions there was no contest before the committee, and we herewith submit the list of delegates duly entitled to seats.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report was read by Mr. Carroll of Kansas, one of the committee, as follows: After hearing the contesting delegation from the State of New York, we find that the State is divided into two factions, each having all the materials of a perfect party organization, and each assuming to represent regularly the large part of the Democratic party of the State; that each of said party divisions has held a State Convention under a regular call, and has duly elected delegates to represent the State of New York in this Convention; that the attitude of the factions is precisely analogous to that of the Democrats of that State in 1856; that to unite the party at that time the National Convention divided the delegation, allowing each to cast half the votes to which the State was entitled in that Convention; that such action united the party in the State of New York, and eventuated in the election of a Democratic President. We believe that a similar course at this time will result in a kindred success, and we therefore recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Faulkner's branch of the Democratic delegates from the State of New York be allowed to cast fifty votes in the Convention; that the Shakespeare Hall Democracy be allowed to cast twenty votes in such Convention, and that each of said divisions shall determine its method of counting such votes.

The minority report was signed by Carroll of Kansas, Bell of New Jersey, Borella of Colorado and Davidson of Arkansas.

Young demanded the previous question. The committee had spent all night on this work, and he believed had done it well.

The previous question was seconded, ordered and the roll was called.

When Alabama was called it was not ready, and an interval was allowed for consultation.

Young inquired whether, under the rules of the House of Representatives, there would not be an hour for debate after the previous question was ordered.

The Chair replied that the Convention had adopted the rules of the last Convention, when only five minutes debate was allowed after an order of the previous question.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Roll-call then proceeded: Alabama, 5 ayes, 15 noes; Arkansas, 12 ayes; California, 7 ayes, 5 noes; Colorado, 4 ayes, 2 noes; Connecticut, 12 ayes; Delaware, 6 ayes; Florida, 2 ayes, 6 noes; Georgia, 18 ayes, 5 noes; Illinois, 16 ayes, 24 noes; Indiana, 30 ayes; Iowa, 19 ayes, 3 noes; Kansas, 10 noes; Kentucky, 21 ayes, 3 noes; Louisiana, 16 noes; Maine, 14 ayes; Maryland, 16 noes; Massachusetts, 14 ayes, 10 noes; Michigan, 17 ayes, 5 noes; Minnesota, 10 noes; Nebraska, 6 ayes; Nevada, 6 ayes; New Hampshire, 10 ayes; New Jersey, 8 ayes, 10 noes [New York declined to vote, and the Chair putting the question, it was excused]; North Carolina, 6 ayes, 13 noes; Ohio, 25 ayes, 19 noes; Oregon 6 ayes; Pennsylvania, 38 ayes, 12 noes; Rhode Island, 8 ayes; South Carolina, 14 noes; Tennessee, 2 ayes, 22 noes; Texas, 16 noes; Vermont, 8 ayes, 2 noes; Virginia, 4 ayes, 18 noes; West Virginia, 4 noes; Wisconsin, 20 noes—one absent. Total, ayes 360, noes 295. So the main question was now ordered to be put.

Young said under the rules of the House one hour was allowed for debate, of which he proposed to give two-thirds to the contestants and their friends. [Applause.]

THE NEW YORK CONTEST.

Loud cries of "Platform; take the platform," caused Young to go to the stage, and he proposed to give forty minutes to any man who would be suggested by Mr. Kelly of New York, reserving his own twenty minutes to reply. [Applause and hisses.]

The Chair stated that he understood it to be the wish of the contestants to be represented by Kelly, and asked that he be accorded that privilege. [Hisses and cries of "Yes, yes."]

Finally the Chair announced that he heard no objection, and invited Kelly to the platform.

Kelly 'not being in the hal', the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to escort anybody to the platform whom the New York contestants should indicate.

In response George W. Miller of Albany came forward, and was greeted with applause. He hoped the right of free speech would not be interrupted for a moment by any man in whose veins flow a drop of Democratic blood. [Cheers.] The contestants came here with the same earnest desire as animated the delegates in this hall. [Applause.] They came with no firebrand, but to present an olive branch, with a view to a victorious success.

A reference to the name of Kelly was greeted with applause and a storm of hisses, renewed when the speaker declared that he had no superior in integrity and devotion to Democratic principles and the party. He proceeded to argue the importance of giving the Tammany men some representation in this body, as a means of securing unity and success. Only fifteen of the contestants are from New York, and the remainder of them represented over 40,000 Democrats, and numbering at least one-fifth of the Democratic vote in said State. Speaking for the contestants from the rural districts, he said they intend to support whoever should be made the candidates of this Convention. They were all anxious only for such proceedings here as shall tend to best promote and insure a great triumph. [Applause.] Deprive the rank and file of their leaders, and like soldiers in the field, there was danger that they would be demoralized and skulk away from the fight; but if the Convention would observe the Democratic precedents, and give the contestants here an opportunity to participate in its proceedings, he could assure them that the Democracy would carry the State of New York. [Applause.] He proceeded to urge that the sitting delegates here were the representatives of machine politics, against which public sentiment was protesting in the Democratic as well as the Republican party. Unless some compromise of this question should be made here, it would be impossible to prevent the running of two Democratic electoral tickets in New York, and this would tend to defeat. He and his friends could not control this result, try as they might, unless this Convention should give them the twenty seats recommended by the minority report. Give them these and they would draw out and make effective the magnificent vote of New York, which would secure a victory next autumn.

Amasa J. Parker, announced by the Chair as a sterling old Democrat, followed for the contestants. The contestants represented the Democracy of all the rural districts—at least 15,000 of the Democrats of the State—who demanded to be heard. He came in a spirit of harmony, with a great desire that the wisdom and patriotism of the Convention should unite the party and redeem the National Government. He and his associates from the rural districts should support whatever ticket should be named here. [Applause.] He voted for General Robinson. [Applause.] The contestants represent much more than the 40,000 Tammany votes in New York city, or the 70,000 votes cast for Kelly for Governor. There was no time here to discuss in detail the merits of this contest, but he appealed to the precedents of Democratic Conventions, and urged that that of 1856 be followed now in its spirit. Then half the vote of New York was given to the contestants. They asked now only 20 out of 70. If the Convention desired them to join them in the work of redeeming the country, with any hope of success, he implored them to give the contestants a chance so to do.

Hubbard of Texas sustained the minority report. He was not here representing any faction in the party, but only a great State, which the census would show had 2,000,000 people. He and the delegates came here prepared to vote for Samuel J. Tilden [great applause] or any other of the names to be presented here whom they should choose as standard-bearer. He rejoiced that the South was solid for the Democratic party. [Applause.] But he presented himself as the advocate of a compromise working to success. He did not question the regularity of the New York sitting members. They may be so regular that they bend backward [laughter], but they might by stubbornness find their Blucher in New York. [Applause.] They must not ignore the necessities of the situation in New Jersey and elsewhere. [Applause.] They must be wise, and not technical merely, if they hoped to win. Mere regularity was not the question, but what is wise and best calculated to advance the Democratic party and its principles. They wanted votes, and must avail of means calculated to obtain them. The issue is one broader than New York. The destiny of this country, genuine reform, the liberties of the State and all the citizens—all these are involved in this small issue now before this body. If the New Yorkers here could not unite among themselves, then he called upon the Convention to put up the banns and join them in wedlock, and swear to union for the sake of the common cause. Let the Democratic party set its foot on the seeds of discord wherever they may be. Massachusetts has settled its own grievances by compromise. If New York cannot do that, let us do it for them. [Applause.] If we allow discord to be thrown into our laps here, if you allow to be kicked like a trooper the men whose votes you will need by and by, we will have thrown away our birthright. We can look for success only by the exercise of a broad and catholic spirit, in treating such a question as this.

The speaker's manner was very impassioned throughout, and made apparently a deep impression. In conclusion, he said: "If we fail now, the sun in heaven may never rise again on a successful Democratic party."

When he had finished, Hubbard was warmly congratulated by many delegates on the platform.

John R. Fellows, of New York, was the next who spoke for the majority report. The question was whether the sovereign majority of New York is quite enough to create for itself a representation in the National Convention, or whether that right shall be wrested from it here, to be exercised by sister States. He proceeded to discuss the causes of the division in New York, rending apart the State's Convention at Syracuse, at which Kelly and his friends seceded.

Fellows proceeded with an argumentative statement, to show that there was no parallel between the present situation and the one in 1856, to which reference had been made. The bolt at Syracuse was upon a candidate and nothing else. The division in 1856 was upon a clear question of principle and conviction. The Tammany men at Syracuse bolted the nomination, and went out and nominated John Kelly, and defeated the Democratic party. They now come here over the party and insult you by asking recognition at your hands. [Applause.] John Kelly had declared before the Credentials Committee, lasting until all the force of the language at his command was exhausted, that if you shall dare to nominate a certain man he and his friends would bolt again. [Cries of "Turn him out," and confusion.] Again, in front of a hotel here he said that if you nominate Samuel J. Tilden he and his friends will run a separate electoral ticket. [A voice in the gallery, "So they will," with laughter and applause.] The galleries spoke more plainly than the men upon this platform, but out of the mouths of babes and fools we shall arrive at current conclusions. [A voice, "You supported Tweed," and cries of "Put him out," "Put him out."] In conclusion I ask, dare you deny to the sovereign State of New York the right you so proudly and justly demanded for yourself? [Cheers.] Dare you violate her person and trample her sovereignty in the dust? For the whole question is whether you will give the State of New York the right to decide her own representation, or take that decision which is picked up on the streets of Cincinnati or as given by delegates of sister States? He appealed to the South Carolina and other Southern delegations, as advocates of State rights, to stand by the principle involved. The individual delegates sitting here from New York were of secondary importance; but beware how you smite in the face the Queen of the North. [Applause.]

Westbrook of New York occupied the five minutes remaining to the minority. It made no difference what had caused the split in New York, but it exists. United we stand, divided we fall, and the real question is, How can we best secure union and victory? He hoped such action would be had here as would secure to the party Tammany Hall's 50,000 trusty votes, so necessary to success. It was well for the party that Tammany Hall was at this time in the control of so honest and sound a man as John Kelly. [Applause and hisses.] But he could not control, if he would, the dissatisfied Democrats who are at his back, if the Convention should fail to deal justly and generously with them. He continued for some time to plead earnestly the wisdom of giving the contestant a partial representation in the Convention as a means of enabling them to control their forces for the sake of the cause.

Peckham of Albany followed for the majority report. It was votes that the party wanted and must have. How were they to be secured? In 1876, after the St. Louis Convention had nominated Tilden for President [cheers], Lucius Robinson was nominated and elected Governor of New York. In the honest discharge of his official duty as Governor, he removed the County Clerk of New York, and this led to a declaration of war by Tammany against Robinson. The Democrats of the rural districts determined to stand by Robinson, and nominated him; whereupon Kelly and Tammany Hall nominated another candidate, stabbed Robinson to the heart and elected Cornell. And now, with hands still bloody, they come here and ask you in the interests of harmony to disfranchise the regular delegates who are sitting here. Grant their demand, and the gentleman from Texas will be howling louder in the wilderness for votes than he is now. [Applause.] The Democrats of New York would never submit to such treatment. Votes were not to be had in any such way. [Applause.]

Young of Georgia, as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, closed the debate with a three minute speech. The committee had found only one regular delegation here from New York, and they had recommended their admission. Tilden was not before this Convention. [Applause.] For one he wished to God he were. [Applause.] The question was simply as to who were the rightful representatives of New York.

VOTE BY STATES.

The Chair stated that the question was first upon the substitution of the minority for the majority report, and ordered the roll called, and the States voted as follows: Alabama, 11 ayes, 8 noes; Arkansas, 12 ayes (under the unit instructions); California, 2 ayes, 10 noes; Colorado, 3 ayes, 5 noes; Connecticut, 12 noes; Delaware, 1 aye, 6 noes; Florida, 5 ayes, 3 noes; Georgia, 8 ayes, 13 noes; Illinois, 26 ayes, 16 noes; Indiana, 30 noes (under the unit instructions); Iowa, 22 noes; Kansas, 10 ayes; Kentucky, 24 noes; Louisiana, 16 noes; Maine, 6 ayes, 8 noes; Maryland, 12 ayes, 4 noes; Massachusetts, 9½ ayes, 15 noes (1½ absent); Michigan, 2 ayes, 20 noes; Minnesota, 19 noes (under the unit instructions); Mississippi, 4 ayes, 12 noes; Missouri, 11 ayes, 15 noes; Nebraska, 6 noes; Nevada, 6 noes; New Hampshire, 1 aye, 9 noes; New Jersey, 12 ayes, 6 noes; [New York hesitated to answer, and there were loud calls of "Vote," "vote," but she asked to be passed, and the request was granted]; North Carolina, 20 noes; Ohio, 17 ayes, 27 noes; Oregon, 6 noes; Pennsylvania, 10 ayes, 67 noes; Rhode Island, 2 ayes, 6 noes; South Carolina, 5 ayes, 9 noes; Tennessee, 11 ayes, 12 noes; Texas, 13 ayes, 3 noes; Vermont, 3 ayes, 7 noes; Virginia, 4 ayes, 18 noes; West Virginia, 4 ayes, 5 noes (1 absent); Wisconsin, 20 noes.

New York was called again and excused.

The Chair announced as the result: Ayes 205½, noes 457—so the motion to substitute the minority report was rejected.

The question remaining for the adoption of the majority report, it was adopted by a viva voce vote, amid great applause.

Wilson of West Virginia offered a resolution that the delegation from the State of New York of which Amasa J. Parker is Chairman be invited to seats on the floor of the Convention during its sessions.

Young favored it, and it was adopted.

On motion of Martin of Delaware, the report and resolutions from the Committee on Permanent Organization were then adopted.

The Chair appointed as a committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair Senator McDonald of Indiana, Butler of South Carolina, and Thomas O'Connor of Tennessee.

Stevenson not being present, the band entertained the audience while the committee went after him.

THE PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

It was 1:45 when Stevenson arrived and was presented to the Convention as its President.

Hoadley, in handing him the gavel as a symbol of authority, said it could fall into no worthier hands.

Stevenson was received with applause. He said he accepted the chair with a high appreciation of the honor and responsibility of the trust confided to him. He knew that he was not indebted for the compliment to any personal merit, but as a tribute to his grand old commonwealth and its devotion, in sunshine and storm, to Democratic principles. In the name of Kentucky, therefore, he presented his thanks. He welcomed the representative men of the Democratic party to Cincinnati. There was joy in their coming. He saw in the faces before him that the flag which they put out shall be borne triumphantly to victory. [Applause.] He proceeded at some length to extol the Democratic party, its history and misconduct, but as his face was turned away from the reporters little of it could be heard.

On motion, a resolution of thanks was tendered to the temporary Chairman for the able and impartial discharge of his duties, which Hoadley briefly acknowledged