THE FIRST DAY AT CHICAGO.

CONVENTION SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

HOW THE PROMINENT FIGURES APPEARED—THE FIGHT OVER THE UNIT RULE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, July 8.—A rainy, drizzly morning, warmer than days heretofore, ushers in the convention at noon. It is a large convention, some say the largest ever held in the country, and a well-behaved one, and it represents the great men of the party remarkably. They are nearly all here—Hendricks, Tilden's nephew, Butler, Prince, Barnum, Bingham, Hewitt, Cooper, Hill, Travers, Randall, Wallace, Gorham, Barbour, Vance, Hampton, Dawson, Howell, Lawton, Walsh, Hubbard, Thurman, Pendleton, McLean, Morrison, Watterson, Beck, Burke, and Keller.

The convention is about, probably to nominate a man on whose campaign they have grave misgivings, and he might have been beaten but for two facts—the interference of a portion of the Republican press and clergy and the selfishness of Bayard and McDonald, who, neither with any prospect of nomination, detained large forces of men in corral too late to let them go to some available person like Thurman, Randall, McPherson or Hancock. Cleveland by his large patronage in New-York, exercised here to the fullest extent, so that nearly all his officeholders are on the spot, procured the negation of every other New-York candidate. Flower alone made a struggle to head him off. Slocum, available as many Republicans think he is, hardly got any consideration, and Hewitt has not been mentioned. Dorsheimer was left off the delegation, and nothing remained for Cleveland to fight but the ghost o. Tilden, which had been given the necessary stage w rik, in a sepulchral tone to repeat, such as "It is the will of God," "I cannot run."

The New-England States share in the New-York idea that th y might swell their minorities to a momentary triumph with Cleveland's name and Republican accessions. Many of the Southern States and most of the Northwestern States, satiated with long surplusage of majority or long minority, were disposed to try the Cleveland experiment. With a more generous impulse they tried the experiment of a military man four years ago, while Tilden was the choice of a great many of the constituencies behind the State delegations. I have had my doubts here that he could have been easily nominated, provided he had been well and running. The passion for him seems down among the Democratic people, rather than up among their legislators. He has failed to cut any part in this Convention, although by the use of his name, or rather withholding of it, Cleveland was groomed for the first place. The McDonald movement never had any other basis than good na re, the mild influence of an old benign man to receive first a compliment from his State and then from various of his friends in the surrounding delegations.

The ministerial force, the strong countenance, the directing mind full of policy have been less and less apparent in McDonald as this convention has tried to hatch him out. The big game fowl turned out to have been setting on very plain hen's eggs. As for Bayard, he has adhered to the almost silly hope that he could either be nominated or elected.

THE SOUTH GROWING MORE LIKE THE NORTH.

In the period since the war the Southern States have grown more and more like the Northern States, especially among their politicians, who are men of travel and common sense, quick to grasp the situation. These, modestly abstaining from pressing any of their men, have been loyally with a border man, neither a Northerner nor a Southerner, and therefore more conservative in the radical quarters of the North than any Confederate general. It is undoubtedly an injury to the Democratic party and incidentally to the Nation that it has been unfashionable to present the names of Southern leaders here. The Northern Democrats, and the Republicans too, have learned to appreciate many of these fine Southern men like Gordon, Lamar, Ransom, Pugh, Harris, Garland, Butler, of South Carolina; Jackson, of West Virginia; Brown, Lawton, Miles, Beacon and Cockrell. They have been among the most agreeable men to meet at the convention. Frank and winning in their communications, far more sensible in the present condition of things than they or their forerunners were in a long scheme of secession, and yet they are compelled to choose across Mason and Dixon's Line among the senile or accidental personages whose turn has come. It was very clear for days before the convention that the best judgment in it was seeking hard to discover some man who might be put in the field without the danger of factional fights or mechanical disabilities, but the majority that Cleveland received in New-York under the influence of Garfield's death has been revived by Blaine's nomination and some small personal hostilities in the Republican party until it had taken hold especially of the editorial minds in the South and West, and when it became apparent that Cleveland also had very weak elements and that there was nothing to fall back upon, but Bayard, who carried in his hand the banner of certain defeat, and McDonald, was presented elements of weakness that the young men were quick to see.

Thurman would probably have received the nomination in spite of Cleveland but for Ohio having disqualified herself with an October election. Even here the argument was not extremely grave, but a superfluity of thinking and saying over old phrases put a damper on him. It could easily have been understood that Ohio goes generally Republican, that if it should go Republican in October it need not necessarily dampen the party's enthusiasm, while the character of the man and his record against many of the things this convention wishes to oppose would have given him a continental strength. The old man warmed kindly at the prospect of his nomination. He was mild, beaming, tractable, but they allied him with stones of a possible October defeat like the martyr Stephen. Hoadly was another available candidate, probably more available than Thurman, because it was believed that he had strength among the Germans and even the negroes. But the rising hopes of Thurman prevented a union on Hoadly. Randall, well spoken of by all but the extreme free-traders, seems to have been in a position to get near the front.

A FEW SPEECHES SETTLED THE MATTER.

In this quandary a few speeches by editorial men like Pulitzer in the different delegations seized this event for Cleveland and yet the very delegations which resolved to support him in the next moment turned around and said, "Have we done well?" I met General Pearce M. Young, of Georgia, last night, formerly a member of Congress and a brilliant Confederate cavalry leader, and he said: "Georgia came here divided between Cleveland and Bayard. After we got here the Cleveland element became the negative one. Yet there seemed no show for Bayard; so we are not likely to take up a man who will open the campaign for us with confidence, and I feel pretty sure," said Mr. Young, "that we are going to make a mistake. They talk about victories won in New-York against Tammany Hall's opposition, yet I never heard of a victory won there without Tammany's vote, whatever one may have done at the convention. When I left New-York, I was struck with the opposition of the laboring men to Cleveland. The man who took my trunk said to me 'Are you going to Chicago?' 'Yes.' 'Well, now, give us any man but Cleveland.' 'Why are you against Cleveland?' 'He is not the friend of the workingman.'"

At this point Mr. Pulitzer came up, and asked Mr. Young what in the world he wanted to nominate Mr. Bayard for.

Said he: "You don't want Southern votes because you have got them all. You want Northern votes."

"Why," said Young, "here is the great body of the Irish vote of New-York asking us to nominate Bayard. At any rate, it does not want us to nominate Cleveland. Can he carry New-York?"

"Yes," said Pulitzer. "He can carry it by the biggest majority any candidate ever got there in a Presidential election." "Well," said Young, "you may think so, and I hope so, but it seems to me like another experiment.

At the ratio the opposition to Cleveland was increasing he could hardly have been nominated in another week. I met Judge Thoman, one of the Civil Service Commissioners, this morning, and he said: "I don't think this Convention is going to be in a hurry. We have the great men of the party here, and they want to take counsel. I am pretty sure we will not get off until Thursday night, if then. While I suppose Mr. Cleveland is ahead, there is a great deal of desire to reinvestigate his claims and merits, and have a full understanding. I have heard that he is too far on now to be checked, and I suppose that is so. As to the platform," said Mr. Thoman, "it ought to be short, so that the simple man who votes our ticket can remember it. It ought to declare for reducing the revenue to the expenses of the Government, and to tax luxury. It should declare for the present civil service rules, and for their expansion, when the time can conveniently arrive, so that the Government will be protected by its officers, and it ought to declare against monopolies.

CAUTION IN ATTACKING THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

"As to posting the Republican party for twenty-five years of misrule, etc.," said Judge Thoman "that does not mean much uttered by a Convention wanting to get into the Government. If we seek to bring Republicans over, we have no business to abuse events which they have assisted to direct; and," said Judge Thoman, "this scheme to change the two-thirds rule wants to be carefully looked into, because there is a constant temptation to do new things under some passing pressure."

Pearce Young, above referred to, said about Butler: "While a good many of our Southern people will not be conciliated by Butler, I think he can bring more recruits to us than any Northern candidate. For a good many years he has worked for the interests of the laborers, until they have got to believe in him widely. We might have done well with some of our older Democrats who paid attention to this thing. There is no doubt in my mind that the labor vote is the determining one in the North, especially in the cities."

Butler incidentally declared at a meeting of the Massachusetts delegation that he would support the nominee of this Convention. Nobody has doubted this all along except some of the Massachusetts men who persist in disbelieving in Butler in everything. But, that he was aware of the hostility of the old gangrene Democrats in his own State to him was plain from his action on Monday, when he insisted that Prince should not be a member of the National Committee, who had once bolted his nomination, when the Democrats gave it to him and had in Chicago backcapped him wherever he could talk. It was claimed by Butler's opponents that he had only fifteen votes in the delegation and that there were twelve openly or covertly against him. His opponents were all desirous of nominating Cleveland. So in Ohio it was found impossible to get perfect agreement on any candidate from that State, because Mueller, of Cleveland, Ohio, thought the nomination ought to go to the New-York Governor and another German joined him. The German influence has been worked for all it is worth in this Convention, but I observe here that there has been no German parade in the direction of the Convention excepting the workingmen's movement the night Butler arrived and a kind of picnic procession last Sunday and from whose mottoes I could make out nothing whatever.

On Monday night I heard at a large drinking place a song, the refrain of which was "for Cleveland and Carter Harrison too." I went in there to see who the singers were and unless I am deceived they were Irish. However, there is a good deal of intermarrying out here between the Germans and Irish, and the second generation may be either or both. It is said that Butler went down on the pier on Monday with a fishing line and caught some small fish. His physical health seems to be first rate, and he is full of that humor which has its larking mischief. This is his first appearance in a Democratic National Convention since 1860, when he played such a conspicuous part, first in supporting a Southern man and next in opposing the extreme Southern propagandism. While he was for Davis, he denounced the slave trade as barbarous. He has been conservative here except in showing himself to the crowd. Newspaper reporters have not got at him, and he has given his counsel and perhaps his sympathy to Kelly and other minority elements. Tammany Hall does not appear here in its divided condition as in the Tilden movement of 1876. Then the Mayor of New-York, Wickham, was active for Tilden. Now the whole Tammany force on the ground, with assistance from interior New-York and even from Buffalo, has been predicting defeat for Cleveland and has generally said that they would not vote for him. To this the reply is made that there will be a much larger German and American vote for Cleveland if Kelly and his following go right out of the party, but other persons say, "How do you account for the 56,000 votes Tammany cast for Tilden in 1876? Take out," they say, "the vote of Tammany Hall that year and Hayes would have carried New-York state." William Travers, of New-York, the celebrated broker, came to me on Monday night to ask the situation. He said he thought it was poor policy to make Cleveland the nominee, and that he was not going to give it up without a fight.

M'DONALD'S WEAKNESS SHOWN.

The McDonald movement showed its weakness as soon as the Cleveland men began to intimate that if Mr. McDonald was disposed to hold out for the first place they could make other arrangements about the Vice-Presidency. It was then seen that McDonald was willing to have half a loaf and was, indeed, greedy for it. Hendricks played the forcible feeble here so far as is known, saying that he should nominate Mr. McDonald, but he made no argument in his behalf and seemed to be under some mesmeric trance. The shadow of the old ticket, of which he was the tall, seemed over his head. Four years ago his friends accused McDonald of being on hand to unreel his old stories. The Ohio delegation extricated itself from a division in a curious manner. The general popularity of John McLean and his strength of influence were testified to by the unanimous vote he received for the chairman of the delegation, though some on it were not friendly to him. He was also effective to work out of the Committee on Resolutions Mr. Warner and to get in Converse, who at least on the wool question is an anti-revenue reformer. Then it was supposed that all his friends would turn in for Thurman, but it seems that there is a large element in Ohio tired of the old men who have been sitting on the party for years and who opposed Hoadly's nomination. Mr. Pendleton was here, and I saw him at the Palmer House on Monday shaking hands and bowing, but it does not seem clear what particular influence he exercised, now is it known that he spoke in favor of Thurman. The majority of the delegation was for Hoadly, but in its divided condition there was naturally a movement to go for the winner, whom almost everybody now saw to be Cleveland.

In some of the Southern States there was an apparent hostility to the New-York Irish. It is said that Alabama and Virginia both ordered some Tammany agents who were trying to influence delegates' votes to go out of their rooms. On Monday night the Cleveland men claimed 300 votes on the first ballot and said that on the second ballot they would long pass a majority and on the third ballot would carry in their strayed in the different delegations and nominate Cleveland; so I suppose that Cleveland will be the nominee on the third ballot, though he may get it earlier. Yet there are many persons here who do not give up the fight and will not till the last. The attitude of Tammany Hall is still defiant. General Young, of Georgia, said: "I understand the strength of Tammany Hall and do not want to lose their vote, but they will have no influence on the Committee on Rules. I was on that committee when Kelly came there four years ago at Cincinnati and wished a partial representation in the convention. They heard what he had to say and went right to a vote and put him out, and so they will sit down on his attempt against unit rule. In our conventions little time is wasted on these innovations. The committees been and act, and therefore we suppose that a good many of these subjects of debate will be choked off."

PROFESSIONAL PLATFORM-MAKERS AT WORK.

The professional platform-makers are here assisted by a little bevy of free-traders. Marble and Watterson are the best price writers of platforms. Marble has a dictionary of effete words besides a sort of iron fluency in formulas and he thinks he has got just the pabulum for the present condition. Watterson is playing a star engagement on his favorite principle. Frank Hurd, who is not a delegate, is charged full of free trade. Morrison, wants a vindication. Carlisle is on the road to help him out. The free trade debate in Congress, while it won lots of recruits to some already committed of the favorite idea, seems about to be thrown away on the body. Hewitt is posting for an original statement on the tariff, and as a tariff platform prepared, Randall, Barnum, Butler and many others are bound not to have what they call British ideas in the platform. The chief pa per of the Tammany secession is that Kelly is a free trader.

The roll of delegations as it seems to day is something like the following:—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and probably Rhode Island and Connecticut, for Cleveland; New-York, solid for Cleveland; Pennsylvania, with a considerable Cleveland contingent; Delaware, Maryland, with at least three votes for Cleveland; Virginia, on the fence, roosting with the best bird and Cleveland; North Carolina, middle anti-Cleveland; South Carolina, not more than four votes against Cleveland; Georgia, with about half for Cleveland and others nearly decided; Alabama, scared; Mississippi, irresolute; Louisiana, uncertain; Texas, generally against Cleveland; Arkansas, looking between Texas and Missouri; Missouri, with about twenty-five votes for Cleveland; West Virginia, mainly anti-Cleveland; Ohio rather against Cleveland, but not wanting to be out in the cold; Indiana, pouting, but liable to go for Cleveland and save McDonald for the tail o. th ticket; Michigan, with a considerable majority for Cleveland; Wisconsin, likewise; Minnesota, more so, and Nebraska fully for Cleveland; Iowa, almost ready for him; Illinois, with a considerable majority for Cleveland; Kansas, divided; California against Cleveland, and probably Oregon and Nevada in the same way; Kentucky, now indisposed to Cleveland; Tennessee, more strongly indisposed to him. This shows that the Cleveland season has work pretty well all through the country, that he seems to be the only trump among the cards presented. Yet, almost everywhere there is an idea that there must be something else. There is a trump missing in every man's hand. The Committee on Rules has tightened up the way of voting so as to refuse to let any delegation change its vote between the first casting of it and the conclusion of the ballot.

It is said here that Judge Thurman had a conference with Mr. McLean and wanted to make the delegation solid on the first ballot. General Franz Sigel is here, a Democrat though not a delegate, and he made a speech last night denouncing the Republican party. A few years ago the Republicans elected him Register of New-York City, where his office was a profitable one, but his want of business ability squandered the profits. Hubbard is to be the temporary chairman, and Vilas wants to be the permanent chairman. Thurman is rather indifferent to the hard task. Although Cleveland got only forty-nine votes in the New-York delegation and that represents all his strength as a first choice, there were only eleven votes against forcing the unit rule.

FIELD OUT OF THE RACE EN TIRELY.

Field has Nevada and perhaps Oregon and some scattering votes, but the opposition to him in California, if nothing else, will be sufficient to suppress him. In Kansas, where the labor question by mixing with the temperance and greenback and other interests is strong, there appears to be only four votes for Cleveland, the other fifteen being divided between Bayard and McDonald and there is one for Frank Hurd. The Democratic party in Michigan is strong for revenue reform. Illinois expects to make the same showing though Carter Harrison and Chicago are opposed. Almost everybody believes that the tariff plank will be of the forcible-feeble kind. There are more political clubs here than have been seen for a long time at conventions, or since the military days. One is from Lexington, Ky., another from Kansas, one from St. Louis, two from Philadelphia, two from New-York City, two from Indiana and one or two from Cincinnati.

Blaine's name has hardly been uttered so far as I have heard, though the convention appreciates both his personal force and probable running strength. I have heard statements made even in the Indiana delegation that the Republicans would probably carry all the States west of New-York as far as the Pacific. This, of course, has much assisted Cleveland's canvass, since he is the choice of New-York and the other states think New-York ought to know its own mind. They are yet much perplexed by the attitude of both Tammany and the labor organizations. It seems that the 5 cent fare veto is not playing as much part here as the veto of the contractor's bill. General Schofield commands the department of which Chicago is the headquarters. I understand that he did not make to any person any remarks on the President's veto of the Fitz John Porter bill, and that he seldom comments on the action of the political authorities, and General Gordon intimated to me that the convention might go further than Schofield for a candidate and fare worse, and said he was a wise and excellent man.

A fancy ice apparatus and a big bouquet and a pitcher of water were all the adornments of the Chairman's desk when the convention began to assemble. A big dining-room was in full sight right off the convention hall. The Democracy is a substantial body. A place was allotted far off from the proceedings to accommodate another small army of people, who probably could understand no bling of what was going on. The Democrats seemed to have made their arrangements very well under Richard Bright, of Indiana, and Austin Brown. The audience did not come very promptly, and the reporters fell to discussing various abortive schemes of the night before to work up a movement against Cleveland. The Pennsylvanians were reported to be a good deal troubled finding that Randall could not be reached, and yet afraid that Cleveland would not run well. Daniel Manning obtains much credit for his management of Cleveland's case. Not many years ago he was a reporter at Albany.

THE LACK OF WOMEN NOTICEABLE.

There was a notable absence of women in the audience, which was ascribed to their crowding the Palmer House the night before to look at the politicians and hear the music. The first episode in the convention was the appearance of a beautiful banner from the State of California, representing the helmeted woman who is the genius of that State, and it was borne through the delegates modestly. Mr. Shanklin, of Indiana, told me before the convention met that his delegation was not scheming for the Vice-Presidency for McDonald, but preferred it should go to Vilas or Wisconsin, who is said to be of German or Scandinavian stock and a brilliant orator. General Palmer is also soliciting the nomination. Some say that Vilas is a dreadful man to enter a campaign with, when the punsters get in their work. The entrance of Judge Thurman was received with cheers and enthusiasm. A movement was made to give him three cheers, which he received with a sort of grave pleasure and fingered for his snuff box. At half an hour after the time to begin the convention, I rose up and carefully scanned the audience. Not a negro was to be seen in it that I could observe.

The attendance was about two-thirds of that of the Republican convention, large portions of the house presenting great white rows of cane-seated chairs. This is perhaps to be accounted for by the large laboring population in the Democracy, which is at its work in the daytime, but will show hereafter at the night sessions. I do not think there were three per cent of women in the audience. On the stage there was not one. A few female reporters were to be seen. On the stage sat a few persons of prominence, like Speaker Carlisle, Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Beck. Pendleton stood up and surveyed the audience with a smile. Carlisle sat pale and still, like a man presently about to arise and give out a hymn. Carlisle, the prelate, was on the stage studying republican society. The little flags established amongst the delegates on slender poles gave the body some bits of the appearance of a signal corps. There was a large number of Confederates, mostly officers in the Southern delegations, and when the tune of "Dixie" was played, a good loud battle yell was given.

A clergyman bearing a resemblance to Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made a modest prayer. About one-half the dele ates stood up, especially those from the south. Prominent among these was seen in the front line senator Thurman, wearing a suit of very light gray, and General Hooker, of Mississippi. Barnum, of Connecticut, who has an energetic countenance, with not much cranium, made some introductory remarks, only partly heard in the inner hall, which looked like the inside of a big dry-goods box, with a few truisms said in the bottom. He mentioned the name of Hubbard, of Texas, for temporary chairman, which was received with loud cheering. Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, was seen flying up the aisle during the preliminary proceedings every hair in his head a plank in a platform, and bearing some resolutions in a tin cylinder assembled in the night by a temporary committee. Hubbard is an enormous man, measuring as much around the body as in height, and with a beard of yellow and white hair flowing like a cascade down his breast. He has an excellent voice and an oratorical manner about him that was a reminder of the old days of authentic stump speaking. He proclaimed that Texas was more cosmopolitan than any other state in the Union. In a few minutes his voice began to rise in waves of cadence and the audience delighted to hear something at last gave utterance to shrill screams and clapped their hands. In one minute we heard about the glorious Spartan women of the South whereat the countenances of the Butler men fell.

GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE DELEGATES.

The convention was a handsome body, in general carefully dressed and attentive. In a few minutes Mr. Hubbard pitched into the reconstruction measures of seventeen years ago, and drew a vivid picture of the ballot boxes surrounded with bayonets, whereat Carlisle and some others looked thoughtful, but the audience began to cheer loudly. Then the fraud of 1876 was vividly portrayed. The speaker seemed to have so much fervor that he occasionally left his voice beaind him, and only by his impressioned gestures could it be defined. But he might be saying. When it announced that the convention had met to forget the wrong of Tilden there was another cheer. Now and then a passing locomotive in the rear of the hall seemed to be attempting to screech more vigorously than the orator, who seemed to defy engines. In a short, fat hands, which appeared to be a kike of a walnut to look were thrown up with great animation, but could never get higher than his head.

Ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, who looked a dwarf beside Hubbard, now came forward to read the names of the new National committee. He had a white mustache and a chin like Bismarck. Smalley, of Vermont, a type merit of the Edmunds type, good-looking and gentle, offered a resolution that no State should change its vote till the end of the ballot. Immediately Grady, of New-York, was up and the well-known "ai! ai!" came from the Tammany part of the audience. Grady put in a resolution, allowing each delegate to have his vote recorded on a ballot. John K. Fellows at once took the floor to make a speech. He is a native of New-York, who was in the Confederate Army in Arkansas during the War, and was a strong speaker. Then he stated New-York's case for the unit rule there was great applause, and it was seen at once that the Cleveland men had possession of the house. A few hisses were tried on him from Tammany, but as each delegate has only five tickets to give away the entire equipment of Tammany could not have numbered more than about fifty souls in the audience. Fell was thus his superior in stating a case of his side in as good a vein as rhetoric.

At the conclusion of his speech Grady was up with his blue Tammany button on his coat. He got on a chair and there were loud cries from the few Tammany men in the hall of applause, but the rest of the convention sat silent expecting a treat. Grady was almost equally grave and precise at the beginning of his speech, but his voice was not as strong as Fellows' and therefore his points were not as well taken, although he advanced along the line of his speech with both calmness and power. Fellows and Grady are rather in a minority among the Democratic sophomores for the prime of oratory and they waited each other patiently. Mr. Purcell, of Rome, sat by Kelly, listening attentively. After a while Grady's voice began to weaken and hisses arose from the audience. Grady took a glass of water and then the point of order was made against him that in the temporary organization no business should be transacted. The point of order was decided to be not well taken by Hubbard and Grady continued to speak. Then ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, once a Republican, got on a chair—a square set man with a black mustache and a white goatee and a good voice with a nasal twang in it. Fellows, who had been entertaining Prelate Cabell, got a chance to speed for Tammany and Hubbard allowed that side to have his full say. He spoke with shrewdness and some in the parlors, but it seemed for the moment that the mind of the convention was made up, and consequently not many of the delegates listened long. Cockran calmed out so be a much better pleader than Grady, with not as much manner but more strength and plain billy.

A POINT MADE FOR TAMMANY.

General Cumm, of California, arose and in a few minutes made a strong point for Tammany Hall, saying that New-York had four delegates-at-large for the whole State, and that the districts should not be disenfranchised. To the astonishment of observers the convention immediately showed sympathy with this sentiment, and it seemed to be plain that if there had been enough organizing ability there were votes enough present to have beaten Cleveland. Indeed, the first really earnest shout was that applauding Cumm, and now the Tammany "healers" got in their hurrahs pretty well and were not so segregated. Powers, of Michigan, made a plausible speech in favor of Grady's amendment. He was occasionally applauded. Then Carter Harrison demanded to be heard—a large, fine-looking man with a patrician countenance. It was seen in a minute that Harrison was about to go to the support of Tammany Hall. The first point was a good one, that the delegates might disobey the instructions of their States and be punished at home, but not by this Convention. Harrison produced a good impression on the convention. His voice was fair, his discrimination keen, and it became evident that the whole body was slowly warming up to the subject, and that perhaps it might be made a test of whether Cleveland after all could be nominated. John C. Jacobs, who had taken the back track last night, now came forward to speak for the unit rule. Jacobs put his foot in it when Grady asked him if there was a word said about the unit rule at the Saratoga Convention and he replied that it was all fixed in advance.

JOHN KELLY MAKES A GOOD IMPRESSION.

At this there were howls of laughter and in the midst of it, Jacobs being discomfited, John Kelly took the floor amid applause of his supporters. He was dressed in plain black. Frequently interrupted with cries to take the platform, Kelly proceeded with his statement which was clear, but was not fully heard, though his manner increased the impression that he was more of a man than he was generally set down to be. No person had yet spoken with more refinement of manner and his growing age gave dignity to his rather meditative countenance. The cartoons depicting Kelly bear no resemblance to him. His face is an indictment of every caricaturist in the United States, for it would be creditable at the head of any American household. No person who had yet spoken was listened to by the delegates with more interest, especially by those from the South. When Kelly concluded Fellows wanted to speak again, and there were loud cries of "question." However, he was recognized. In a little while he made the point that he and John Kelly both represented the same Congressional district and, therefore, the convention was not doing any tyranny when it allow d the state delegation to control the vote. Kelly arose and made in a very fine manner a neat response to this, which got laughter and applause. After that Fellows had not much to say. It seemed apparent that Kelly was getting a good deal of consideration from the stronger delegates. Keeping his temper, Fellows arraigned Tammany Hall as the prince of machines now seeking to appear in favor of freedom of speech. Cockran made the point that the Republicans fought over this battle four years ago and had it settled. Next Bragg, of Wisconsin, a soldier of the Union, spoke—a man with a sort of white eye and a sharp, sarcastic voice. He put the situation on the lawyer basis.

It got to be 3 o'clock, and still the concerns of Tammany had been all that was considered. Hubbard might have ruled Grady's resolution to a committee and suppressed it. The debate unfortunately fanned the embers of an almost burned-out opposition to Cleveland. Major Burke, of Louisiana, who had made the Hayes settlement of 1876 to Packard's injury, next spoke—a rather fine Kentuckian, tall and straight, and from the rear presented no unfavorable likeness of William Pitt Kellogg. Burke wanted the whole thing laid on the table after he had made a speech. Confusion ensued. The keen Yankee-Scotch-Irish face of Wallace rose up to a parliamentary inquiry, meant to clear both Grady and Fellows and their resolutions. The presiding officer seemed a little uncertain about his rulings. Great confusion ensued, when the chairman ruled in queer ways. Finally, Judge Thurman got the floor and there was a loud demonstration made for him on every side. He appeared somewhat like Garfield in the Republican convention four years ago. The roll was then ordered to be called by States.

A vote was taken on Grady's amendment and an extraordinary scene was witnessed by the large minority which was taking fright at the consequences of Cleveland's nomination. That, at least, was the interpretation of the audience. The character of Cleveland's vote thus came forward, and Manning insisted on throwing all the 72 votes of New-York "No." Whereat Cockran came forward into the aisle with his finger up and challenged him.

Manning is a large Daniel O'Connell looking man with curling hair around a square head, and with a waxed mustache. The Tammany men were standing in the aisles. The chairman began to waver as to how he should decide. In the meantime the ballot had shown a surprising falling off from Cleveland in the Southern States and in portions of the West. California united with Tammany Hall, and cast all her sixteen votes on that side. Alabama showed that the South was discontented with Cleveland and gave sixteen ayes to three noes. Arkansas, which has followed the lead of Missouri, cast her six votes "No." Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New-Jersey and Ohio showed a disposition to veer off from Cleveland and take Tammany's part. The other states which stuck by Cleveland were, of course, New-York, all the New-England States but Massachusetts, and Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon and Pennsylvania. If Pennsylvania were to admit this breaking of the unit rule Randall would have gone overboard. Indiana had got tired of looking for the Vice-President and went over to Tammany. Several states voted ties, as Georgia, Illinois, Michigan and Nebraska. Ohio was almost a tie. The idea then got abroad that Cleveland was not as strong as had been said, especially when Manning insisted on voting every vote from New-York, though there were at least fifteen votes the other way, and those fifteen were considerably short of the number at heart against Cleveland. In the result there were about eighty votes majority on the Cleveland side. It seemed plain that Mr. Cleveland had not his two-thirds. Thus, although the victory was for Cleveland, the momentary impression it carried was that their action had greatly emboldened his opponents.

GATH.

RANDALL EXPECTS A FIGHT.

HE SAYS THE CONVENTION WILL HARDLY ADJOURN THIS WEEK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PITTSBURG, July 8.—Samuel J. Randall was in the city for an hour to-day, on his way from Washington to Chicago. He was met by Alderman O'Donnell, an old acquaintance, and the two had quite a conversation. "I would not attend the convention," Mr. Randall said, "if I did not hope to be able to aid in the construction of a platform. The great mass of the members of our party are workingmen, and we must nominate a candidate and prepare a platform that will pledge the party to the protection of the interests of its members, and so command their continued support and respect."

"What about your own candidacy?" queried Mr O'Donnell.

"I suppose I shall take my chances with the rest," said Mr. Randall laughed heartily. "I have not seen much signs of a handle I been in the papers I have read. It is true, however, that I have not had much time to read lately." This was added with another laugh, and the whole reference to his candidacy was made in a manner that indicated that in his mind the matter was of little moment.

In further conversation Mr. Randall said he did not expect the convention to finish its work this week, and gave his reasons for it. He stated clearly that he expected a hard fight on that portion of the platform relating to the tariff. He did not allude once to the other candidates or their claims.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

FIFTY CHILDREN MADE HAPPY.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., July 8.—The party of fifty children sent out by THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund on Monday night in charge of Miss Dow reached Troy safely and were given a breakfast by Shepard Tappen. At 5 p. m. they reached here and the Young Peoples' Mission Band of the Presbyterian Church met them and took them to the chapel where a hearty dinner was served before the party was divided.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$5,594 98
A friend at Franklin-on-the-Hudson	50 00
G. F. M.	50 00
Nina, Alice and Nettie	25 00
X.	25 00
William J. Storms	10 00
Dana Hall school, Wellesley, Mass.	7 48
Sunday-school, Holbrook, N. Y., per Rev. J. E. Lyal	7 27
Proceeds of an entertainment given by three little children, James, Florence and Louis, 82, and $5 from Mrs. P. B. Wyckoff, Babylon, L. I.	7 00
C. C. Reynolds, Los Angeles, Cal.	5 00
M. H. R.	5 00
E. S. G.	5 00
Mrs. John M. Clark, Great Neck	5 00
Sunseye	3 00
Ada	
"Birthday Bank" of the Primary Department of the Congregational Sunday-school, per Guilford Dudley, superintendent	2 00
G. H. T.	2 00
Bertles and Carrington from their banks to give to a poor little girl a trip to the country, per C. E. Sexton, Staten Island	1 55
A little girl, from her savings	50
Miss V. L. Y.	5 00
Total	$5,815 78

A NAVAL DIGRESSION.

Interdum nimbus altis
Occultat pluvias.—Juvenal.

Old times there were when on the Middle Sea
Men looking from Cape or La Valette
Saw swift-winged ships from down the waves alee,
Bearing a flag that now they must forget.

The swarth Algerian fled from Preble's shot
That sent the sturdy tribute of the West;
The Frenchman learned some things he soon forgot,
And England let her naval dormus rest.

The shrinking blocks of many an Austral key
Saw the brave Essex with her exponed fleet,
And on the lone Marquesas' sullen sea
The meteor flag of England in retreat.

Beside the Bullie and the Thunderer,
The swift Cordelia and a hundred more,
We sail in pulse to arouse the plunderer
With visions of a rich defenceless shore.

We dress brave men in Porter's old regalia,
To show his flag in paper popular ships;
Grim Europe would indulge in saturnalia
At John Paul Jones's thunder on their lips.

Oh, Lord! we look for something that is better
Than pent-up statesmen like the great M. C.
Who thinks his own particular river wetter
And rather more important than the sea.

There is a world of flavors on the ocean,
Of garlic, chili sauce and sauer-kraut,
Lime-juice, *eau sucre* and I make a nameless potion.
Suppose we get the eagle's rations out!

For some fine day the seaships transatlantic
May integrate for bones of Sandy Hook.
We know the Merrimac once drove us frantic—
How would the Devastation's battery look?

C. F. ALLEN.

THE CAMPAIGN AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

From The New-York Newsdealer and Stationer.

Newspaper trade in this city has been exceptionally good during the past month. The conventions held by the great political parties caused an increased demand for all papers, notably *The Sun* and THE TRIBUNE, which after within fourteen days permanently increased its circulation 20,000 copies. *The Times* has been correspondingly cut, as, unfortunately, during the convention it sat on the wrong side of the political fence. Newsdealers in this city do not grieve very heavily over the sorrows of *The Times*, as it was the first paper to cut its price in half, reduce the profits of the dealers fifty per cent, and precipitate the general reduction of prices which so rapidly spread over the country. We heard it positively asserted at that time that Jerome B. Cobden Cinch of London had subsidized *The New-York Times* by the payment of $250,000 to advocate free trade in this country, but if the advocates of free trade cannot do any better on the start than by reducing the earnings of those who work for them fifty per cent, then protection is good enough for us. The report reaches us from many quarters that immediately after election the price of *The Times* will go up to three cents. This report may be premature, but it is merely a question of time as the paper has never paid since the reduction. The proprietor told the writer that the reduction was equivalent to his throwing $250,000 out of the window, and certainly he has not made it since. Some time ago they started to economize on small things, and among others cut off the discount of ten per cent allowed to the wholesale dealers who purchase their paper by the thousand, and resell and deliver them in small quantities to storekeepers throughout the city and suburbs. The wholesalers were therefore obliged to charge the dealers a weekly sum to cover the cost of handling them, thereby reducing their profit. *The Times* at present costs $1.50 per hundred and ten cents added for commission to the man who brings it, makes the cost $1.60. They sell for $2, allowing you forty cents for selling 100 *Times*, which is unquestionably too little.

At the recent excursion given by the citizens of Plattsburg to the New-York State Press Association, a newsman on the steamer "Maquam," who was being hard pressed because he could furnish no more TRIBUNES, said: "Every day I order more TRIBUNES and never have enough; and I reduce my order for *The Times* correspondingly, and always have copies of that paper on my hands."

HEART DOUBTFUL, BUT HEAD CERTAINLY WRONG.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Readers of *Harper's Weekly* since the Republican nomination are becoming satisfied that if the heart of Nast is in his work, there must be something wrong with his head. Heretofore, he has been always right, but now one of the leading traits manifested in his work is stupidity. A recent Blaine cartoon represents Reid of THE TRIBUNE, pinning a shirt upside down on Mr. Blaine, but on a bet made, not one of five men could tell what the picture meant. Nast has lost his kismet.

THE UNIT RULE MAINTAINED

(Continued from First Page.)

man. Some of the McDonald men would be willing to see their favorite given the second place on a ticket with Cleveland, but they also deny that any negotiations looking to that result have been attempted. Congressman Cobb, of Indiana, who is not a delegate but is an active friend of McDonald and thoroughly informed respecting his canvass, said to-night that a proposition was received and considered by the McDonald managers but that it was not from the Cleveland camp. It was rejected. Mr. Cobb declared that no overtures will be accepted by the Indiana men; that they are pushing their favorite for the first place and expect him to win. The proposition mentioned is understood to have come from the Bayard men, who, it seems, are anxious to form an alliance of the West and South against the East, with a view to securing the first place on the ticket for their favorite. If the protestations of the Indiana men are as sincere and earnest as they appear to be they will never consent to an alliance with Bayard, which they declare would give Indiana to the Republicans, and insure the return of a Republican to the United States Senate next winter in place of Voorhees.

BARGAINING FOR SECOND PLACE.

There begun to be talk to-day among some of the Western friends of Cleveland in favor of Colonel W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, for the Vice-Presidential nomination. It was urged that his record as a Union soldier could be effectively used to counteract the influence of General Logan's nomination among the Union veterans of the war, and that the local pride of Wisconsin would be so aroused by his nomination that the electoral vote of that State could be secured for the Democratic candidates. There was also some talk among the Cleveland men in favor of an Illinois soldier for the second place, and the names of General Palmer and Colonel Morrison were mentioned. It seems pretty clear that the Cleveland men are casting about for a Vice-Presidential candidate through whom they can strengthen their lines in the Western States. Their preference seems to be for a soldier. One of them remarked that except for General Edward S. Bragg's hostility to Southern claims during his service in Congress, his name would be favorably considered. As Palmer, Morrison, Vilas and Bragg are all "tariff reformers" of the most pronounced type there can be no valid objection to them by Cleveland's friends, who