Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1880.

A Free Convention.

The most important work of the Democratic state convention, of course, was its honorable and reasonable and entirely satisfactory settlement of the Philadelphia troubles. Thereby there are gained not only a single organization of the party there, united action among all its elements, and an improved character of the personnel of those in charge and of those sent to represent it in conventions; but with the subsidence of factional spirit and personal strife there comes an end to those unhappy divisions throughout the state. The contests in Philadelphia superinduced those of greater or less foundation and moment in other parts of the state, a contemptible and unblushing attempt even having been made to steal three seats from the upper district of Lancaster county. Of course, such reputable and fair men as composed the committee of six at once "sat down" on this scheme and unanimously dismissed it before the case of the sitting members was half heard; but in the heat of a factional fight in a committee on credentials, somebody might have been found to give countenance to the attempted swindle. If Philadelphia hereafter comes to the state convention without contest, as the peace commission must endeavor to see that she does, the rural districts will give us little trouble, and the circumstance that has hitherto inflicted most disgrace, most bitterness and most roughness in Democratic state conventions will be avoided.

In the selection of its temporary and permanent chairmen, the choice of delegates and electors at large, the chairman of the state committee, and the recommendation by Mr. Scott of Mr. Ross for member of the national committee, there was an earnest attempt to realize in full measure the scope and purpose of the compromise measures and to recognize the eminent merits of distinguished Democrats representing all hitherto conflicting interests. The members of the convention seemed to make an honest effort to find a plaster for every sore.

The resolutions reported and adopted with unanimity are substantially those of last year. They go to the core of vital Democratic issues, especially those of nearest and dearest concern to the honor of our commonwealth. While the resolutions touching national issues are crisp, sound and well-worthy of formulation by the national convention, it was proper that a state convention, nominating a state ticket, should make unmistakable deliverance on questions which recent events especially have brought into the foreground of public interest and discussion.

The debate and vote on the unit rule speak for themselves. It was the one square issue in the convention. The vote was close and the tally is even disputed. But Mr. Wallace says freely that even had it prevailed by the slender majority that is claimed for it, he would have been by no means satisfied.

From the close vote on it in the committee—25 for and 23 against it—and its defeat in the open convention, as well as from the emphatic voting down of a Hancock resolution by 34 to 13, it can be seen that the temper of the delegates was emphatically for a free convention, against instructions, and against the unit rule—the position exactly that this journal has steadily maintained from the beginning of the present contest and for years before its inception.

As to the actual vote on the unit rule, which the Harrisbug *Patriot* charges was "falsified" by "pimps and thieves" acting as clerks, we have the assurance of Mr. P. C. Hammer, one of the clerks, than whom the party in the state has no more highly respected and accredited member, that it was fairly tallied and announced; and Mr. Bogert, of Luzerne, who favored the unit rule and tallied also as a clerk, confirms this statement. It was upon his and Mr. Hammer's agreement that Mr. Monaghan announced the vote.

Fortunately neither Mr. Randall nor Mr. Wallace was a candidate for any position. The direction given to the convention raised it far above their personal rivalries, if any exist; and their political advantage or disadvantage is dwarfed besides the higher consideration of a party freed from faction and delivered from any and all personal domination. Mr. Randall is greatly strengthened, however. and Mr. Wallace correspondingly weakened, by the fact that the speaker weeks ago concurred in, while the senator held out against, the measures which have received once and for all their party's approval.

Any attempt to give the result a special presidential significance is absurd. The convention simply declared against all such attempts in whatever interest. Every candidate has friends on the delegation to Cincinnati, and every interest will have a hearing; but we know exactly and thoroughly whereof we affirm when we say that from 20 to 25 members of it are exactly on the platform which was laid down at the beginning, and will be adhered to to the end by the national delegates from Lancaster county, who WILL GO TO CINCINNATI UNPLEDGED TO ANY INTEREST, UNCOMMITTED TO ANY MAN OR ANY "MAN'S MAN."

THAT board of pardons has been itching for an excuse to pardon Kemble and his fellows, and finds it in the declaration that the court overstepped its authority in sending them to the penitentiary for a year. To stop so great a wrong the board recommends their pardon before they get to the penitentiary, and when they have had but ten days of the Harrisburg jail. As Attorney Genera Palmer is under surgical treatment in Wilkesbarre, the action of the board must have been taken without his presence, though it is impossible to conceive that it would venture to release these men on a legal quibble, without the sanction of the attorney general. We presume therefore that he has given it. It is a great shame that justice should be so mocked as it has been in this release. Our state was receiving applause all over the country for the just treatment of these criminals and lo! now we are once more a laughing stock.

The Candidates.

The state convention was very happy in its choice of state officers. In the more exciting matters that claimed its attention there was little opportunity to press the claims of candidates for these positions, although in fact the filling of them was the most important work the convention had to do. Who shall represent us at Cincinnati is of much less consequence than to secure a good judge on the supreme bench. There was, however, no scramble for this position, and in view of the result it may be considered to be a fortunate thing that the zeal of the delegates was engaged in the contest over the delegates to the convention. If they had nothing else but the state offices to fill the struggle for them would possibly have resulted in filling them with poor material. The nomination for judge came to Mr. Jenks unsolicited and solely because of his recognized ability. He established a national reputation as a lawyer by his argument before the electoral commission, which was notable for its strength, precision and eloquence. Mr. Jenks had served in but one Congress, but in that brief time established such a reputation among his associates as to be chosen as one to argue the case of the Democratic candidate for president and he abundantly justified the confidence reposed in him. There is no question on any hand as to his eminent fitness to fill the place he has now been made a candidate for, and it is with great pleasure that we enter the political battle of the year with so undoubted a claim to the suffrage of the people.

Col. Dechert is a worthy associate for his distinguished colleague. There would have been no mistake made, whoever of the two candidates had been chosen for auditor general. Mr. Herrick would have been perfectly unexceptionable and was only defeated by the exceptional popularity of Col. Dechert with the Philadelphia delegates, all factions of whom rallied to his support. He has long been prominent in the politics of the state, though he is not yet thirty-eight years old. He was a soldier all through the war, and on the strength of his record was sent to the state Senate ten years ago. For a number of years he was the assistant of the district attorney of Philadelphia, and in every place he has occupied he has acquitted himself creditably, and has always had the esteem of a very large number of friends and acquaintances well merited by his good sense and urbanity. He has always borne himself as a gentleman, which is a very great deal to say of one who goes down into the struggles of Philadelphia politics, in which it is as hard to mingle and be clean as to touch pitch and not be defiled. But there has never been a stain on Bob Dechert, and he appears before the people of the state as a candidate for the important office of auditor general with a record for integrity that is fireproof.

MINOR TOPICS.

MR. CASSIDY comes to the front as a possible candidate for United States senator.

ARKANSAS instructs for Grant and California declares for Blaine. Both will declare for the Democratic nominee in November.

"HE has spoken scornfully of Mr. Gladstone," is given as the reason for the proposed removal of Count Karalyi, Austrian ambassador at London.

ON the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of the Czar (which occurred yesterday), six thousand persons were to be either delivered from imprisonment or released from the supervision of the police.

NOBODY thought of continuing George W. Miller as chairman of the state committee.—*Harrisburg Patriot.* And nobody except the editor of the *Patriot* thought of B. F. Meyers's candidacy for the position.

EVERYBODY seems to be in favor of continuing the two-thirds rule, to the end that no Democrat shall be nominated for president who has the unending opposition of a third of its representatives.

THE Democratic nominee for supreme judge began life at a carpenter's bench, but when he appeared with the most eminent lawyers in the country before the electoral commission it was admitted that he made the best speech of them all.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, a Republican organ with a status, slaps Blaine and Grant both in the face with the icy assurance that "no third termer or railroad jobber" will answer as a Republican candidate in that state, should the Democrats nominate Henry B. Payne for president.

THE Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* says: "If the Democracy should be in actual need of a 'dark horse' to help them pull through let Judge Jere. S. Black be harnessed. He has the power of the draught horse with all the grace and speed of the racer."

THE bill introduced by Mr. Ingalls in the United States Senate yesterday provides for an officer in the treasury department to be known as "commissioner of accounts," whose salary shall be $6,000 a year and whose business it shall be to prepare a system of accounts and so on for government use.

A GAVEL is to be made for the use of the chairman of the Chicago convention out of a piece of swamp oak taken from a sill in the Lincoln mansion. A stalwart Grant contemporary thinks this is singularly appropriate, for no one doubts that Lincoln would have been elected to a third term had he lived.

LOUISIANA DARKEY DITTY.

Streak o' lightnin' fo' miles long,
Some dese days gwine hit hin,
Ing'soll sing anudder song.
When de debbil git him!
Debbil watch fo' sich as him,
Ketch him in his collar;
Choke him back and hit him "*bim;*"
Butt him till he holler!
Debbil stan' up 'kimbo straight,
Laugh at Ing'soll prancin;
Stan' him in a red-hot plate—
Pat while Bob's a-dancin!

BEFORE the war, under the slave system, the average yield of cotton on the famous Sea Islands, near Charleston, S. C., was from eighty to one hundred pounds an acre. Under the new system and with free labor the average production to the acre has been increased from eighty to two hundred and fifty pounds, and some of the planters last year made a net profit of $100 ane acre.

IN the "make-up" of the Philadelphia troubles Sam Josephs and Bill McMullin should not have been made delegates to Cincinnati. Better men should have been put to the front. But from the showing of scarred faces and bullet-headed heelers in both Philadelphia delegations to the convention it must be inferred that the Philadelphia Democracy has a large share of them, and that they demand representation" and no taxation.

PERSONAL.

At a caucus of Canadian Liberals yesterday EDWARD BLAKE was chosen leader of the party.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is the subject of the *Times* presidental portrait to-day, and a great many people gaze on those features with affection and hope.

Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY made a flying visit to her Maine home last Saturday. After the Cincinnati festival she will go to Europe with friends on a vacation of three or four months for perfect rest.

Mr. BARRET BROWNING, the only child of the poet by his wife, Elizabeth Barret Browning, is a promising artist, and has painted four pictures which are to be exhibited in London at the Grosvenor gallery.

Before the select committee of the House to investigate the alleged attempt to corruptly influence Representative SPRINGER, Mr. Springer himself yesterday reviewed at length the circumstances of the case. Mr. Finley was examined and said that he never heard of the annoymous letter.

CHARLEY BACKUS, the popular comedian of the San Francisco minstrels, became involved in a quarrel at New Havan, Conn., with "Governor" Ad Ryman, the stump orator. The result was that Ryman hit Backus in the eye with a tumbler, cutting it badly.

TENNYSON, who looks "old and exhausted," is said recently to have told a story of a drunken man whom he met reeling along the road. The fellow came up to him and said: "Mr. Temnyson, if you shake hands with me I swear by God Almighty I won't touch liquor again." The poet shook hands as requested, but afterward remarked dryly, "I am afraid I didn't do any good."

STATE ITEMS.

J. M. C. Rank, esq., of Scranton, is being brought out as a Democratic candidate for Congress in that district.

A young man named John Long, of Shamokin, 18 years old, died very suddenly Wednesday afternoon in Mt. Carmel shaft after finishing his day's work, while walking to the bottom of the air shaft.

Luke Kane and John Tully, jr., got drunk and paid a visit to the house of John Schmidt, near Olean, in the oil regions. The family had retired and the men awakened them. Kane made an attack on Schmidt and was beating him severely, when Schmidt's son picked up a musket and shot Kane dead.

Godfrey Ansel, a wealthy farmer of Beavor township, Clarion county, went to Edenburg on Wednesday during the day and managed to get very drunk. At night he started for home, about two miles distant. On the way he stopped at the house of his son David and began to break some farming utensils with a sledge hammer. David who was in bed, got up and dressed and tried to quiet his father. He took his arm and proceeded to lead him home. They had gone but a short distance when the father drew a pocket knife with a blade five inches long and plunged the blade into his son's side. The son died and the father was arrested. His age is 65 years.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Base ball yesterday: At Worcester, Mass.—Baltimore, 2; Worcester, 5. At Albany—Albany, 3; Troy City, 1.

A Portuguese gunboat is about to sail for Macao, which is thought to protend war between Portugal and China.

A storm wrecked two houses in Columbia, S. C., yesterday, and a colored woman and three children were injured seriously.

The people of Wardoak and Logar attacked Gen. Ross on Sunday. After a severe engagement the enemy was completely dispersed, leaving twelve hundred dead on the field.

At a meeting of the ways and means committee of the House, in Washiugton, yesterday, the section of the "hoop-iron" bill, imposing a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on hoop iron was agreed to. The entire list now stands approved by the committee.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company in New York yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. B. Chandler; Secretary, William H. Baker; Treasurer, Edward B. Fowler.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER

Who Has Had Two Encounters With Thieves.

As Miss Flora Doty, youngest daughter of Leonidas Doty, the wealthy banker of Buffalo, N. Y., who lives in Delaware avenue, was walking along that avenue, near Tupper street, she saw a well dressed young man approaching her. Miss Doty carried a well filled purse in her hand, one of the fashionable pattern, suspended from a handle. As the two were about to pass each other, the young man seized the purse and attempted to jerk it from her hand. Miss Doty was plucky, and instead of surrendering her purse she clung tenaciously to the handle. The young man also held on, and in attempting to wrest the purse from her hand, Miss Doty was roughly handled and the purse was forced open, allowing the bank notes and silver to fall upon the flagstones. The bold thief then released his hold and darted through Tupper street, and was soon lost to sight. He escaped.

Miss Doty had a similar experience in New York several years ago while in company with her mother and her sister, Mrs. Westervelt, of New York. The ladies were walking in 21st street, near Gramercy park, when two men came up behind them. Mrs. Doty was next to the fence, and all were engaged in conversation. The two men passed the ladies, one on either side, and as one passed Mrs. Doty he seized her watch chain, gave it a yank, and darted away. The chain was broken from the fastening at the neck and at the watch in the belt. The charms and parts of the chain jingled on the sidewalk. The action of the bold thief was seen by Miss Doty, and as he darted away she gave chase. The thief ran fast, but Miss Doty was equally fleet, and she kept him in sight for about two squares. Then the villain leaped into a sewer trench where men were at work, and, seizing a shovel began work as though he belonged there. Miss Doty called a policeman who was passing, told him the story and identified the thief. He and his acomplice were arrested and arraigned in the Jefferson market police court. Both men were tried, the robber getting twenty years and the accomplice ten years in the state prison. It was a plucky thing for Miss Doty to do and for a time gave her much ansought notoriety.

THE END REACHED.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

Speeches for and Against the Unit Rule—Its Defeat and an Untrammeled Delegation Sent to Cincinnati.

THE TICKET.

George A. Jenks for Supreme Judge—R. P. Dechert for Auditor General—Delegates to the National Convention, and Electors.

In the Democratic state convention, yesterday, Wm. H. Sowden, of Lehigh, from the minority committee, offered a substitute for the last resolution striking out that portion relating to the unit rule. The previous question was called by Mr. Sowden, when Senator Wallace arose and demanded to be heard. He spoke as follows:

"Is it possible that in a Democratic convention, on a great principle, the gag law is to be applied? I am astounded at the Democracy of a man who will attempt to call for the previous question upon the principle involved in that proposition. Is it Democratic in any man to undertake to call the previous question upon a question of principle? [Applause.] Sir, this is a convention of Democrats, representing 400,000 of the Democracy, who people every hill and every valley, and live by every rill and stream in our broad old commonwealth. [Applause.] I come to speak for them. I come to speak for the integrity of my state. I come to speak for the majesty of her people, and to demand [applause] that her voice, when proclaimed in the national councils, shall be heard with the majesty and the power that belongs to her. [Applause and cheering.] I come, sir, to bring to this convention the memories of the past—to call up the fact that from the first inception of Democratic conventions, the unit rule has been the rule of the Democracy, except in two memorable instances. The first was the instance of 1860, when without the unit rule the delegates from this great commonwealth entered a steampship at Baltimore and quarreled with each other until they got into Charleston, and continued it there and until it ended in Baltimore in disruption and disunion. [Applause.] If the Democracy of Pennsylvania at that very hour had acted unitedly, and as one voice, the influence of the Keystone state on the country would then have saved us a civil war. [Applause.] The second instance of failure to adopt the unit rule came in 1872, when there was an attempt to place upon the ticket a man who is not a Democrat—when Horace Greeley was nominated; and when you, sir, and i voted in the convention against his nomination [applause], and voted for that illustrious and talented citizen of our own state, the Hon. J. S. Black. [Applause.] With the memories of these two instances of disaster before the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I rise up here to plead for the unity of our state delegation; and I come here to plead that no trading delegation be sent to Cincinnati. I come to plead that we go there as a unit and cast our votes with solid majesty and power. [Applause.]

"I trust the amendment will not be adopted, but that the Democracy will follow in the path it has always trodden, casting its vote solidly for those whom the majority of the delegation may select." [Great applause].

Mr. Sowden followed:

"The gentleman who has just taken his seat should be the last one to make so harsh an accusation against your humble servant, so far as the application of the gag rule is concerned. [Applause.] There is no one in this body ever experienced the harsh application of this rule more severely than myself in the Erie convention. [Applause.] I am willing to meet the honorable gentleman in his august majesty upon the floor of this convention upon the principle [applause] involved in my proposition. I called for the previous question simply out of deference to the majority of the committee, which I represented as a member of the minority and because of the great anxiety of all the members I take it, who have been here from a distance, and staying here for several days awaiting an amicable and harmonious adjustment of our difficulties, in order that we might go home united and ready to meet and combat our common enemy. [Applause.] I call for the previous question, not because we feared the question of principle, but because the adoption of this amendment will give perfect equality and local independence to every gentleman in the delegation sent from this state. The gentleman has seen fit not only to intimate but to say that the course would be un-Democratic, carried out in this way. He has referred to my Democracy. Sir, by my Democracy I never held public place. [Applause.] The question now is before this convention; and are we to be told, for the sake of harmony, that because perchance the great state of New York, independent in its sovereignty from our own glorious commonwealth, has seen fit to err, therefore we shall err. I have seen the application of that doctrine before. When our sister state of Ohio erred in her policy on the question of finance, Pennsylvania unfortunately followed in her footsops and met with defeat. [Applause.] Then let us now, as an independent sovereignty, exercise the power and independence that we rightly have on the part of our state. [Applause.] It is to be said that if I am, perchance, chosen as a delegate to the Cincinnati convention and my people in their congressional representation see fit to advocate a great warrior or a distinguished civilian from within her borders, that I shall be compelled to vote for another man and be denied the right of freedom of choice? [Great applause.] Are we to be held down by the iron heel of despotism, which was so successfully applied by the cavalier of the opposition party. [Applause.] Are we to be held down by the 'unit' rule. Is our right of choice to be denied? Are our several constituencies to be denied the right of representation upon the floor of the Cincinnati convention by the adoption of this tyrannical unit rule? [Applause, and shouts of 'No, no.'] I hope not. I think it is un-Democratic to think of such a course, believing as we do in our magnificent theory of local self-government. As I look at it we are independent, and not to be tied down by 'the majesty of a delegation.' Is it right—is it incumbent upon us—is it a matter of principle with us—that we be not allowed to individually speak, act and vote? Then do we want to prevent speaking on this point? No! We are ready to meet the issue squarely, and in the interests of harmony, good will and peace. This is shown all around us, and I am proud to see this spirit, and that it has been determined with such unanimity in the committee not to throw any fire brands into this convention, [Cries of 'Question, question,' and 'Go on, go on.'] All I had intended to say I have said, and I now hope the question will be put."

Next came R. M. Gibson, of Pittsburgh.

"Mr. Chairman—Allow an old man, who has never been in more than one convention before in his life—and I don't know that I will ever come down to a convention again [laughter]—to say something about this thing. If there is anything in this world that the Democratic masses dislike, it is wearing somebody else's collar. [Applause.] You know I never held any office. I don't want office; I don't want any official position for any of my kindred, nor do they want any—my God, ain't I a happy man. [Laughter and applause.] But I touch elbows with the masses, and I tell you there is not a locality where they would not agree with the delegate if he would not be held by the unit rule, though 10,000 conventions instructed him. [Applause.] They will agree to abide by the action of a convention whose verdict settles all such things as to national nominations, but for God Almighty's sake, don't trouble their delegates before they go there. [Applause.] I am here to cast my vote against the unit rule [applause], and every man I represent will not allow himself to be collared by it. But when the convention meets and nominations are regularly made every man I represent, if the devil himself were nominated, would expect to help to make a good campaign; and I would exert myself for him, too. [Applause, principally from the galleries.] But don't swing those commanding clubs at us now. Let us have a free fight, and vote like freemen, without anybody stopping us." [Laughter.]

Hon. R. M. Speer then spoke.

"Let us see where we are. The committee have reported in favor of the two-thirds rule in the national convention, and in favor of the unit rule by the Pennsylvania delegation. Now, my learned friend from Lehigh [Mr. Sowden] says we are a unit on the two-third rule, but he opposed our being a unit as a whole. [Laughter.] Who send the delegates to the national convention now but the districts? [Several voices, the people, the people.] How do they do it? They send them to the state convention. The state convention reviews their credentials. It ratifies their election as delegates here, and after that has been done the committee prepares and makes a report. Now in connection with the higher convention do you want to go as the delegate of a thousand men, of a little country cross-roads, was representing this grand old state? Let us speak as a state! [Applause.] Whether our voices at Cincinnati shall be given for that man who carried this country in 1876, and was prevented by fraud from taking his seat, or be given for that great man who was a hero in war, I care not [Applause.] Let us do what is right by standing solidly together. Let us not dishonor our state, but without division let it be known that we are unitedly for the interests of our great commonwealth first, and for her sons! [Applause.]

"We had a great fight when I was a much younger man than I am to-day in the convention which nominated James Buchanan the only man we have had in the presidential chair, and who has gone to the good man's reward—peace to his ashes. That success was accomplished by union. [Applause.]

"I do not think it is right to say or act much here on gag law. If people are favorable to a person let us support him heartily without raising this cry. I am for fairness to the honorable gentlemen on both sides of this convention, and for the best interests of our great state. Then whatever may be the action of the convention let it be adopted with a feeling of right and justice to all parties, and without occasion for any cry of gag law. As to the remarks of the gentleman from Lehigh (Mr. Sowden) who says he has never held place, that does not imply that he never wanted it, or would have it." [Laughter and applause.]

Speaker Randall arose, took off his overcoat, and proceeded to speak.

Mr. Chairman: I will detain the convention but a moment. There is no man who will make more personal or political sacrifices than I will to secure unity and harmony [applause], but we want that unity and harmony which comes from the head and heart. [Applause.] We do not want unity that comes from the coercieve power of a bare majority of the people who send us to represent them at the national convention, (applause.) I believe that this delegation, when sent to the national convention, will exercise such discretion that they will be united in their action without any such agency as is proposed to be made use of in this convention. And therefore I hope, with great deference to the gentleman who has spoken in favor of this union of vote under the coercive rule, that it will not prevail in this convention. [Applause.] The great question is on the fundamental right of this convention to coerce delegates from the respective congressional districts of the state, to stifle the views of their constituencies and misrepresent them through foreign power, and through an agency that has never done anything but to distract and bring discord, and too often defeat. [Applause.]

The vote resulted 125 ayes to 122 noes on the proposition to strike off the unit rule.

The platform was then adopted without the unit rule. It is as follows:

The selection of four delegates-at-large to the national convention was next in order.

Mr. Vaux named Hons. W. S. Stenger, of Franklin, and W. L. Scott, of Erie.

Mr. T. J. Barger, of Philadelphia, named Hons. Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, and R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon.

There being no others named those gentlemen were declared the choice of the convention for delegates-at-large.

For electors-at-large Hons. Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester, and W. H. Playford, of Fayette, were named.

A delegate then named Mr. James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Monaghan attempted to withdraw, but he was not permitted to do so, and was unanimously elected.

The ayes and noes were then called for the remaining elector at large, and Mr. Playford was elected by a vote of 133½ to 110½.

The following named gentlemen were placed in nomination for the supreme bench: Hons. Geo. A. Jenks, of Jefferson; Pearson Church, Crawford; E. J. Fox, Northampton; James Bredin, Butler. The vote as announced stood:

Fox	77	Church	9
Jenks	137	Bredin	5

The chair announced that Hon. George A. Jenks, of Jefferson, is the nominee of the Democratic party for supreme judge.

Mr. Robert A. Packer, of Bradford, then placed the name of Edward Herrick, esq., of Bradford county, in nomination for auditor general.

Mr. Richard Vaux nominated Col. R. P. Dechert, of Philadelphia. The roll was called and the vote stood:

Dechert	133½	Herrick	83½

Mr. James, of Northampton, said that as a fitting close to the work of peace and harmony, he moved that Hon. Andrew H. Dill be named as the chairman of the state committee. Mr. Dill was elected by acclamation.

Hon. W. L. Scott, of Erie, proposed Mr. George Ross, of Bucks, for member of the national executive committee, but Mr. Hay protested that that selection should be made by the delegation to Cincinnati. Mr. Scott then moved that the name of Mr. Ross be recommended for member of the national committee, but the convention refused to entertain the motion.

After the chairman had requested that the names of the state committee be handed in to the secretaries the convention adjourned *sine die.*

Following is a list of the national delegates and electors chosen:

Delegation to Cincinnati.

At-large—Lewis C. Cassidy, R. M. Speer, W. S. Stenger, W. L. Scott.

First District—George McGowan, Dallas Sanders.

Second—John R. Read, Robert P. Dechert.

Third—Thomas J. Barger, William McMullin.

Fourth—Henry S. Donahue, Samuel Josephs.

Fifth—Frederick Gerker, Edwin H. Flood.

Sixth (Chester and Delaware)—J. L. Forwood, J. B. Baker.

Seventh (Montgomery, etc.)—Harman Yerkes, J. Wright Apple.

Eighth (Berks)—Daniel Ermentrout Thomas D. Fister.

Ninth (Lancaster)—W. U. Hensel, B. J. McGrann.

Tenth (Northampton and Lehigh)—William H. Sowden, Henry W. Scott.

Eleventh (Columbia, etc.)—David Lowenberg, R. S. Staples.

Twelfth (Luzerne and Lackawanna)—R. Bruce Ricketts, F. J. Fitzsimmons.

Thirteenth (Schuylkill)—James B. Reilly, James Ellis.

Fourteenth (Dauphin, etc.)—B. F. Meyers, Grant Weidman.

Fifteenth (Bradford, etc.)—Robert A. Packer, L. Grampf.

Sixteenth (Lycoming, etc.)—John J. Metzger, Henry Sherwood.

Seventeenth (Blair, etc.)—Augustus S. Landis, Wm. J. Baer.

Eighteenth (Franklin, etc.)—C. M. Duncan, D. M. Crawford.

Nineteenth (York, etc.)—Chauncey F. Black, Wm. McSherry.

Twentieth (Clearfield, etc.)—Edward Bigler, J. A. Casanovas.

Twenty-first—Edgar Cowan, Charles E. Boyle.

Twenty-second (Allegheny)—Malcolm Hay, C. F. McKenna.

Twenty-third (Pittsburgh)—John B. Larkin, Dr. E. A. Wood.

Twenty-fourth (Washington, etc.)—Geo. W. Miller, Wm. Gordon.

Twenty-fifth (Clarion, etc.)—J. B. Knox, G. A. Jenks.

Twenty-sixth (Mercer, etc.)—J. B. Brawley, Livingston McQuiston.

Twenty-seventh (Erie, etc.)—George A. Allen, H. B. Plummer.

Electors.

At-large—R. E. Monaghan, W. H. Playford.

1. John Slevin.
2. E. A. Pue.
3. J. M. Campbell.
4. Gilles Dallet.
5. John N. Moffet.
6. Edwin Waldon.
7. Nathan C. James.
8. George Filbert.
9. James G. McSparren.
10. Dr. Alfred J. Martin.
11. Adam Gerringer.
12. Frank Turner.
13. P. J. Birmingham.
14. H. E. Davis.
15. George A. Post.
16. A. M. Benton.
17. J. P. Linton.
18. Col. Jno. S. Miller.
19. J. O. Saxton.
20. C. N. Bowers.
21. J. A. J. Buchanan.
22. Christopher Magee.
23. Robert M. Gibson.
24. Thos. Bradford.
25. Harry W. Wilson.
26. Samuel Griffith.
27. J. Ross Thompson.

The Platform.

Resolved—First—That the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to protect and preserve them.

Second—That the just powers of the federal union, the rights of the states, and the liberties of the people, are vital parts of one harmonious system, and to save each part in its whole, constitutional vigor is to "save the life of the nation."

Third—That the Democratic party maintains, as it ever has maintained, that the military are and ought to be in all things subordinate to civil authorities. It denies, as it ever has denied, the right of the federal administration to keep on foot, at the general expense, a standing army to invade the states for political purposes, without regard to constitutional restrictions, to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

Fourth—That the right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights and the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force and of a host of hireling officials, claiming the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections and upturns the very foundation of self-government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and coercing the popular will; in keeping the way to the ballot box open and free, as it was to our fathers; in removing the army to a safe distance when they assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls; and in securing obedience to their will when legally expressed by their votes.

Fifth—That Rutherford B. Hayes, having been placed in power against the well-known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct electors, and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this, is an insult and a menace to the country.

Sixth—That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into coin.

Seventh—We are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general government under which during the period of Republican ascendency political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriations of public money or public credit to any object but the public service. The reforms and economies enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in Congress have saved to the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the state of Pennsylvania.

Eighth—That the Democratic party, being the natural friend of the workingman, and having throughout its history stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy with labor and its promise of protection to its rights.

Ninth—That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good faith they remain the objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by the Legislature and people.

Tenth—That the recent attempt under personal direction of ruling Republican leaders to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and to take from the commonwealth four million dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of political rings and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

Eleventh.—That the great fraud of 1876-77, by which upon a false count of the electoral vote, a man was seated in the presidential chair who had not been elected, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military force, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government. To preserve the country from the horrors of a second civil war the Democratic party submitted, in firm and patriotic faith that the people would peacefully redress the great wrong and signally rebuke the crime when they should come to vote in 1880. That issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the consciences of a nation of freemen.

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Democracy's delegates to the national convention are instructed to oppose the abrogation of the two-thirds rule.

THE REAL OUTCOME.

Just What the Convention Did, Why and Wherefore.

New York Sun Specials.

The Hon. A. H. Dill, defeated candidate for governor in 1878, was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. No committee on credentials was needed and the committee on organization by common consent reported from the floor, making the Hon. Robert E. Monaghan permanent chairman without a dissenting vote. He is a man of very high character. He led the fierce and successful fight against the salary grab at Wilkesbarre in 1873. He presided over the state convention at Lancaster in 1876, which hissed Sam Josephs out of the hall, and expelled a repeater for false personation of a delegate. He is with Mr. Randall on most disputed questions of principle or party policy in state politics but has been regarded as friendly to Mr. Bayard.

Electors and national delegates were formally named while the resolutions committee were withdrawn for conference. In the meeting of this committee a Hancock resolution was beaten 34 to 15, and instructions for any other particular candidate would have shared a like fate.

The platform is in the first ten planks substantially the same as that of last year, which was understood to have been the work of C. F. Black, of York, and W. U. Hensel, of the Lancaster INTELLIGENCER, and which placed the Pennsylvania Democracy on high and safe ground on national and state issues of vital concern.

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By common consent, though without any previous concert or agreement of the factions, Lewis C. Cassidy (Bayard), R. M. Speer (Hancock), W. S. Stenger (Tilden), and W. L. Scott (Tilden), were named delegates-at-large, the first three in compliment of their efforts to promote the harmony which characterized the convention and elevates the party, and the last for his vigorous political efforts in northwestern Pennsylvania.

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Col. Dechert is a popular soldier and lawyer. Mr. Jenks is an able and distinguished lawyer, and his nomination is largely due to a growing feeling in this state favorable to promoting lawyers directly to the supreme bench, and not to confine the judicial selections to common pleas judges who want to reverse the reversals they themselves have had in the upper courts.

A careful recount of the delegates to Cincinnati confirms the estimates made in these despatches last night, verified by personal inquiry and free responses. One-third of the delegates are for Tilden, not more than a third are in sympathy with Mr. Wallace in the extremity of his anti-Tilden crusade, and fully a third are independent—for that man who, when the national convention meets, will appear to have all the presidential qualifications and to give the best promise of Democratic success. As Tilden men I class Delegates-at-large Scott and Stenger, four from Philadelphia, Ermentrout of Berks, Sowden of Lehigh, four from Pittsburgh, two from the Twenty-fourth Congress district, two from the Twenty-seventh. As Wallace-Hancock men there can be counted Delegate-at-large Speer (the delegates from Bucks and Montgomery are for Hancock by the courtesy of locality) and two delegates each from the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first districts, with a prospect of defection by one each in the Seventeenth and Twentieth, while ex-Senator Cowan, of the Twenty first, and Grant Weidman, of the Fourteenth are not men of such stature as to be dwarfed by Mr. Wallace's personal wishes. Delegate-at-large Cassidy is for Bayard, with an eye on Mr. Wallace's seat himself. He is content to play second fiddle to nobody. The other twenty-six delegates, including representative Democrats like McGrann and Hensel, of Lancaster, Reilly and Ellis, of Schuylkill, Packer, of Carbon, Metzger, of Lycoming, Black, of York, McSherry, of Adams, Brawley, of Crawford, Jenks, of Jefferson, and others whom I have heard from (in many instances having personally seen them), may safely be classed as independents. In this convention, and on its vital issues, all those named, and most of their district colleagues, were in sympathy with the opposition to Wallace. The delegation will be exceptionally strong in its personnel, though much disgust is felt by the rural Democracy that Josephs and McMullin were admitted to it in the Philadelphia compromise. It seems that some such concession had to be made to the elements they represented to compel them to respect the truce. The Philadelpnia leaders predict great promise for the future of Philadelphia politics.

The fatal error which Wallace made is seen now by all his friends. It was foreseen a month ago by some of them, and was urged upon his attention all this week by Cassidy, Speer, Mutchler and Dill. It was in undertaking to stand against the overwhelming demand of the party for harmony, a surrender of all leadership and a subordination of personal issues. He was so anxious for and so sanguine of victory that he braved the storm and fell before it. He blighted all he touched. He stood for the machine and his power is shattered with it. Every measure that he has advocated failed, every principle that he contended for was denied, every candidate he especially espoused was defeated. The two of his delegates at-large who were taken were the least acceptable to him and neither is anti-Randall.

Mr. Randall's friends claims no other victory for him than that his disposition as a Democrat and his sagacity as a politician enabled him to adopt a month ago the policy which the Wallace party has opposed. He aided and largely secured a free convention, independent delegations, liberty of action, and the overthrow of personal domination, and if he should turn up as dark horse at Cincinnati there will be less reason now than ever before why he could not command the support of his state and the respect of other delegations.

Advices from all parts of the state represent a feeling of general joy that the Democracy have lifted themselves above faction and set an example which their New York brethren may now be driven to adopt.

It is said here that John Kelly's agents have said that Randall can carry New York by 40,000; also that Mr. Wallace's friends and Mr. Tilden's opponents have signified a willingness to accept Judge Field or some other man not objectionable to Tilden.

The Hope of Harmony.

Philadelphia Inquirer, Rep.

With a knowledge of their defeat at the last election by a majority of sixty thousand, with all their interests and hopes in the presidential canvass at stake, and with the warning lessons of Democratic discord in New York, the Democracy of Pennsylvania would have been blind and suicidal had they refused to listen to the counsels and admonitions of the friends of compromise. It is true that the contingency which will give them an opportunity to carry this state is very remote, but when Hensel said that if General Grant were the Republican nominee for president they would be able to give the electaral vote of Pennsylvania to whatever candidate might be selected at Cincinnati, he showed the Democracy a reason why they should not allow internal strife to rob them of a golden opportunity