THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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A STRONG TEAM.

Cleveland and Hendricks the Standard-Bearers Who Will Lead the Democratic Hosts to

Victory in November Next—The Former Nominated on the First Ballot by a

Vote of 683, and the Latter Unanimously—Unbounded Enthusiasm Over the Result.

A Ticket Which Gives Satisfaction to Everybody Except Tammany, and Even

They, It is Believed, Will Accept Their Defeat and Give It the Support It Deserves.

Butler Declares that He Will Do All He Can to Secure the Success of the Ticket.

John Kelly Says He Will Vote and Work for Cleveland and Believes He

Will Carry New York by a Fair Majority—How the News of the Nominations

Was Received in New York and Washington—Biographical Sketches of the Nominees.

Gov. Cleveland's Speech at Albany, Where He was Serenaded by the Young Men's Club.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CHICAGO, July 11.—The agony is over. The battle has been lost and won. Tammany is in mourning. Kelly and his followers left the city a few hours ago with crape on their badges for what they consider the dead Democracy. They have gone under pledge to vote the ticket themselves, but they shake their heads dubiously when asked if Cleveland can be elected. They say the people will not sustain him; that his vetoes will kill him, and the working people of all classes are committed against him and cannot recall their denunciations and promises. This means that Tammany has a double game to play, and will play it. What Butler will do will appear later on. If he stands by the ticket he will go for counterbalance Tammany's defection, and with the votes of the Independent Republicans will more than make up for any loss that TAMMANY CAN CONVINCE PARTY.

Kelly must feel chagrined and mortified beyond description. His silence strengthens this conviction. He had nothing to say in the convention. He tried all his well-known tactics, exhausted every expedient of rule, of resolution and of speech through his lieutenants, but was met at all points by the unit rule. He was thus caught in a net of his own making, but all his cunning could not devise a way to go through it. He was compelled to surrender his wishes and sink his personality. This, it is feared, will only serve to sting and aggravate him to extreme measures, but he may think better of it when reason asserts her sway, and not only vote himself, but command the votes of his followers for

GROVER CLEVELAND,

the great reform candidate of the Democratic party, whom the APPEAL was the first paper at the South to urge upon the Democracy as worthy of its suffrages. He is the representative of the young Democracy, and his friends in New York will arouse the greatest possible enthusiasm. They explain his vetoes upon constitutional grounds, and assert that he could not have done otherwise as the sworn Executive of the State. The scene in the convention when the second and final ballot was taken this morning beggared description. It was wild beyond all words to paint. The lulls in this storm were few and far between, and only served to enable the vast mass of humanity to gather new strength for a

WILDER OUTBURST

as Thurman's, Hendricks's or Cleveland's names were mentioned. The two former seemed, if the cheers meant anything, to be the most popular—much more popular than Cleveland, on whom there was, however, a final culmination, an excess of furious applause. The attempt to stampede the opposing element for Hendricks was a sad failure, which in some degree has been compensated for by his unanimous nomination for the Vice-Presidency. McDonald's, too, was a very sad failure. After a whole year of personal canvassing without a parallel in the political history of the country he was literally slaughtered, but he may come to the front again as it is promised Flower certainly will.

THE DARK HORSES,

who were numerous, did not show themselves. Neither Palmer nor Morrison, of this State; Vilas, of Wisconsin; Semper, of Ohio, nor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, were mentioned. Hoadly was recklessly slaughtered, and many think it a just measure of punishment for his defection to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Butler very discreetly withdrew early. Carlisle, Bayard and Randall are comparatively young men. They belong to this generation, and can afford to bide their time. But the Democratic party will never have another opportunity of elevating Thurman to the place which the masses wanted him to fill. This defeat is the last for him. It closes a long and useful career of statesmanship, marked by the highest integrity. His success in case of Cleveland's failure on the second ballot was admitted by the most astute politicians here, but the forces of the

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

were stronger than even his managers here conceived. Mr. Thompson himself counted only 314 votes for him on the first ballot, which really brought him 392. But all calculations having been set at rest by the unanimous vote of the convention, it only remains for the people to ratify that vote by electing the nominee by a majority so indisputably large that he may take his place in the White House and the seat stolen from Tilden without cavil or question. Unanimity and well-directed work will do this. Taken all together, the ticket is a good one; it is one that, with all the doubts that can be thrown upon it, and all the opposition that can be massed against it, will command the full support of the party and challenge the respect and the most serious efforts of our Republican opponents.

HENDRICKS

has already stood the ordeal successfully. In 1876 the calcium light of calumny was thrown upon him with full flood force, and yet he and Tilden were elected. It will be so in November next. It can be safely predicted that he and Cleveland will be triumphantly vindicated by the heaviest vote ever cast by the Democratic party. That is the feeling here in Chicago tonight with the rank and file. All but the Tammanyites are satisfied. Their friends have much to say about Hendricks's treachery to McDonald, and about Cleveland's Know-Nothingism and his immoral record. But even these disappointed calumniators will be silenced before another week rolls round. By that time all disappointments will have been surmounted and all disaffections healed—even Tammany will see the folly of opposition, and Democrats everywhere will be united for Cleveland and Hendricks.

J. M. K.

Satisfied with Cleveland.

CHICAGO, July 11.—A prominent Georgia delegate said they were not as well pleased with Cleveland as Bayard or Randall, who would have suited them better, but they are satisfied.

"We are entirely satisfied with the nomination of Cleveland," said Judge Savage, of Tennessee, who was an ardent Tilden man early in the convention. "All we asked was a good Democrat, and we will give him 60,000 majority in Tennessee."

"We are all pleased with Cleveland," said a Missouri delegate. "Personally I preferred Bayard, but it is something to have squelched Tammany."

The Tammany delegation left the Palmer House at 5 o'clock, marching to their special train and turning their faces eastward without waiting to take a hand in nominating the Vice-President. John Kelly seemed thoroughly exhausted and not in good health. He stated that he would go home and work for the ticket. He believed Cleveland would carry New York by a fair majority. Gen. Butler declared that he would support the ticket. His own nomination he does not count as a very serious matter.

THE CONVENTION.

The Fourth Day's Proceedings—The Nominations—Adjourned.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, and prayer offered by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Grace church, Chicago. He prayed that the consultations of the body might be for the furtherance of just and equal laws, for preservation of liberty and for the punishment of wrongdoers, and for the praise of those who do well, that every delegate should be kept from being guided by his own selfishness, by his own pride, or by his own likings or dislikings. He prayed that in the great and noble contest which was opening before the American people there would be a cessation from strife and anger; that men's eyes should not be blinded to that which is fair and just; that all corruption, bribery and ill-gotten gains be kept far away, and that after the election the whole people may join in their support of the President elect.

The chairman said he had received, among other letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, one from Mr. Gordon, of Massachusetts, with the presentation of a gavel made up from wood and relics from different parts of the world.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

A delegate from Pennsylvania moved that the convention now proceed to the second ballot, which was so ordered.

Then Snowdall, of Pennsylvania, with thanks to those who had voted for Samuel J. Randall, withdrew that gentleman's name.

The second ballot commenced at 11:20 o'clock, with the following results:

Alabama gave for Bayard 14 [cheers.] McDonald 1, Cleveland 5.

Arkansas gave for Cleveland 14. [Cheers].

California gave for Thurman 16.

Colorado gave for Cleveland 6.

Connecticut gave for Cleveland 12.

Delaware gave for Bayard 6.

Florida gave for Cleveland 6, Bayard 2.

Georgia gave for Cleveland 14, Bayard 10.

Illinois gave for Hendricks 1.

HENDRICKS ROUNDATION.

Here there was a burst of wild and general enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats, fans and bankerchiefs. It was impossible for the Chair to suppress it, nor was he asked to. Most of the delegates and spectators took part in it. It was the first exhibition of genuine enthusiasm in the convention. It was renewed again and again, and again, and the band joined in the demonstration, with "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic songs. Umbrellas were also brought into requisition, and banners were carried around, and in fact the Blaine demonstration of five weeks ago was repeated. The interruption of the proceedings must have occupied over fifteen minutes. Hendricks himself was not present, having left the hall just previously. At the end of a quarter of an hour, and while the uproar was at its hight, Voorhees announced the platform announced that at the request of the Indiana delegation he withdrew the name of Joseph E. McDonald for the purpose, at the proper time, of asking the vote of Indiana for Thomas A. Hendricks. This renewed the cheering, which was kept up for several minutes longer. At length the roll of the vote of Illinois was announced as follows: For Cleveland 38.

CLEVELAND DEMONSTRATION.

Now was the opportunity for the friends of the New York candidate, and they availed themselves of it, the delegation from that State rising to their feet and cheering lustily, while they waved fans and handkerchiefs. The spectators took part in the demonstration, but not to the same extent as in the case of Hendricks. After a while the band joined in with the air "We'll Not Go Home Till Morning," which seemed to stimulate the enthusiasm. This scene lasted three or four minutes, when Illinois continued, for Bayard 1, Hendricks 1, McDonald 1. Illinois showed one vote less than the whole number.

Indiana gave for Hendricks 30.

Iowa gave Cleveland 22, Hendricks 4.

At this point the Pennsylvania delegation asked leave to retire for consultation.

A New York delegate objected, but the chairman decided that the Pennsylvania delegation had a right to retire for consultation, and it did so amid great excitement.

During the confusion it was announced that another vote had been gained in Illinois for Hendricks; the vote therefore stands, for Cleveland 38, McDonald 1, Bayard 3, Hendricks 2.

THE CALL RESUMED.

The call of the roll then proceeded, as follows: Kansas gave for Thurman 2, Bayard 4, Cleveland 12.

When Kentucky was called, McKenzie, who had nominated Carlisle, withdrew that nomination and announced the vote of Kentucky as follows: Thurman 1, Cleveland 3, Bayard 7, Hendricks 15. [Cheers.]

Louisiana gave for Thurman 1, Cleveland 15.

Maine gave for Cleveland 12.

Maryland gave Cleveland 10, Bayard 6.

Massachusetts gave Hendricks 12½, Cleveland 8, Bayard 8½.

Michigan gave Hendricks 13, Cleveland 13.

Minnesota gave Cleveland 14.

Missouri gave Cleveland 21, Bayard 5, Hendricks 9.

Mississippi gave Bayard 14, Cleveland 2, Hendricks 2.

Nebraska gave Bayard 1, Cleveland 9.

Nevada gave Hendricks 5, Thurman 1.

New Hampshire gave Cleveland 8.

New Jersey gave Bayard 2, Cleveland 5, Hendricks 11—announced as for one of the men chosen in 1876.

New York, Cleveland 72. Manning announced that on polling the delegates there were 50 for Cleveland and 22 scattering. Cochrane asked in the name of the disfranchised minority of the New York delegation to have that last statement spread on the minutes.

North Carolina gave for Bayard 22. A delegate stated that there were 16 of the North Carolina votes for Bayard and 6 for Cleveland, but they had agreed on this ballot to cast their votes as a unit.

Ohio gave Hendricks 1, Tilden 2, Thurman 22, Cleveland 21.

Oregon gave Bayard 2, Cleveland 2, Hendricks 2.

Pennsylvania was passed for the present.

Rhode Island gave Bayard 2, Cleveland 4.

South Carolina gave Bayard 9, Cleveland 8, Hendricks 1.

Tennessee gave Bayard 10, Thurman 11, Cleveland 2, Hendricks 1.

Texas gave Hendricks 1, Thurman 1, Bayard 12, Cleveland 12.

Vermont gave Cleveland 8.

Virginia gave Cleveland 13, Bayard 8, Hendricks 2, Thurman 1.

West Virginia gave Thurman 2, Randall 1, Bayard 3, Cleveland 6.

Wisconsin gave Hendricks 2, Cleveland 20.

Arizona gave Cleveland 2.

Dakota gave Cleveland 2.

District of Columbia, Hendricks 2.

Idaho gave Cleveland 2.

Montana, Cleveland 2.

Washington Territory gave Cleveland 2.

New Mexico gave Thurman 1, Cleveland 1.

Utah gave Cleveland 1, Hendricks 1.

Wyoming gave Cleveland 2.

THE STAMPEDE TO CLEVELAND.

The roll being called, Pennsylvania was called for, and the chairman announced Cleveland 42. Another noisy demonstration, which was interrupted by the further announcement of Pennsylvania, Hendricks 11, Randall 4, Bayard 2, Thurman 1.

Illinois corrected its vote as follows: Hendricks 1, Bayard 4, McDonald 3, Cleveland 57.

Kansas changed her vote as follows: Bayard 3, Cleveland 13, Thurman 2.

North Carolina changed her 22 votes from Bayard to Cleveland. [Great excitement and cheers.]

Virginia changed her vote as follows: Cleveland 23, Hendricks 1.

Georgia changed her vote as follows: Cleveland 22, Bayard 2.

CLEVELAND NOMINATED.

At this all the delegates were on their feet, and many of them clamoring for recognition.

Florida changed her vote as follows: Cleveland 3. West Virginia changed for Cleveland 10; Maryland changed her 16 votes to Cleveland. The changes were so numerous and accompanied with so much uproar and excitement, that it was almost impossible to keep track of them. The Massachusetts delegation announced a change of its 32 votes solid for Cleveland.

THIS SET OFF THE ENTHUSIASM.

The cheering was deafening. An anchor of flowers was carried to the New York delegation, and a stuffed eagle was carried in procession. The band struck up more patriotic airs, flags and banners were waved. The excitement gained fever point, because the Cleveland vote had nearly reached the necessary two-thirds. At this juncture, when the success of Cleveland was certain, some of the minority delegates left the hall. Outside the artillery began to boom, and inside the uproar was tremendous. Then the change of California was announced as Cleveland 8, Thurman 8.

Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, changed the vote of that State to Cleveland, and moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Illinois changed her vote of 44 to Cleveland, and Kansas changed for Cleveland 17, Bayard 1.

The chairman stated that he would rule out of order the motion to make the vote unanimous until after the result was announced.

California again changed her vote to 16 solid for Cleveland.

South Carolina changed for Cleveland 10, Bayard 1.

Texas gave her whole 26 votes for Cleveland.

Ohio changed as follows: Cleveland 27, Thurman 29. Tennessee changed to Cleveland, Iowa transferred 26 votes solid to Cleveland.

At this moment an immense oil painting of Gov. Cleveland was carried on the platform, waiting to be set up when the vote should be announced, and still the work of changing the votes was going on in the most confused manner. John Kelly, attended by some of his supporters, left the hall, confused and disgusted with his thorough defeat.

The votes of the States in detail were then, at 1 o'clock, announced by the Chair for ratification.

THE RESULT.

The general result was announced as follows at 1:10 o'clock p.m.: Whole number of votes cast, 820; necessary to a choice, 547, of which Cleveland received 683, Hendricks 45½, Bayard 8½, McDonald 2, Randall 2, Thurman 4.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Cleveland.	McDonald.	Bayard.	Thurman.	Hendricks.	Total.
Alabama	5	1	14			20
Arkansas	14					14
California	8			8		16
Colorado	6					6
Connecticut	12					12
Delaware			6			6
Florida	6		2			8
Georgia	22	1	2			24
Illinois	38		1		1	40
Indiana	30					30
Iowa	26				4	30
Kansas	17		4			21
Kentucky	3		7	15	1	26
Louisiana	15					15
Maine	12					12
Maryland	16		6			22
Massachusetts	8		8½	12½		28½
Michigan	13					13
Minnesota	14					14
Mississippi			14			14
Missouri	32					32
Nebraska	9		1			10
Nevada				1		1
N. Hampshire	8					8
New Jersey	5		2	11		18
New York	72					72
North Carolina	22					22
Ohio	27			22		49
Oregon	2					2
Pennsylvania	42				11	53
Rhode Island	4		2			6
South Carolina	10		9			19
Tennessee	2		10	11		23
Texas	26					26
Vermont	8					8
Virginia	23		8		1	24
West Virginia	6		3	2		11
Wisconsin	20					20
Arizona	2					2
Dakota	2					2
Dis. Columbia	2				2	4
Idaho	2					2
Montana	2					2
New Mexico	1			1		2
Utah	1					1
Washington	2					2
Wyoming	2					2
Totals	683	2	81½	4	45½	4	820

MADE UNANIMOUS.

The question was then put on Menzies's motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried triumphantly.

The mammoth oil painting of Cleveland, head and bust, was carried in front of the speaker's stand and exhibited to the entire enthusiastic audience, who greeted it with cheers, whistling and the waving of everything they could put in requisition for that purpose, while the band played "Marching through Georgia," "The Red, White and Blue," and other airs.

After order was restored the chairman announced that the motion to make the nomination unanimous having been carried, Grover Cleveland was declared the nominee of the National Democracy for the Presidency of the United States. [Cheers.]

CONGRATULATORY.

A dispatch was received from Gov. Hoadly, congratulating the convention, the Democracy and the country on the wise thing done, and promising a Democratic victory in Ohio in October and November.

The convention then took a recess till 5 o'clock p.m.

Evening Session.

It was 5:30 o'clock before the evening session was called to order, and the first business done was the adoption of a resolution electing Mr. Vilas, chairman of the convention, as chairman of the committee to notify the nominees of their selection as candidates.

A telegram was read from the president of the New York Produce Exchange, stating that the business men of New York were solid for Cleveland.

A delegate from Louisiana offered a resolution providing that in case of a vacancy on the ticket for the office of President or Vice-President, a majority of the National Committee shall have power to fill the vacancy. There was so much opposition made to the resolution that it was withdrawn.

A delegate from Texas offered a resolution declaring that the Democratic party in convention assembled indorse Mr. Morrison bill for the reduction of war taxes. There was a storm of opposition to the resolution, and the chairman ruled that it must be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

NOMINATIONS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The convention then proceeded to the call of the roll for the nomination of candidates for Vice-President, and Searles, of California, nominated Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans.

Branch, of Colorado, nominated Joseph E. McDonald.

Bacon, of Georgia, nominated Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, but Gen. Black declined.

Pinlow, of Kansas, presented the name of George W. Glick.

A delegate from Missouri seconded the nomination of McDonald.

Faulkner, of Mississippi, seconded the nomination of Gen. Rosecrans. No other candidate, he said, could come so near bringing together all the old brave soldiers who fought on either side in the late war.

An Oregon delegate expressed the united voice of Oregon in favor of Rosecrans.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said that he nominated as candidate for Vice-President a man conversant with public affairs throughout his whole life, an honored statesman, a pure and upright citizen, a victim of the grossest fraud ever perpetrated on the American people, Thos. A. Hendricks.

Waller, of Connecticut, seconded the nomination of Hendricks, and said the Democratic party would, in defiance of fraud and in accordance with law, place him in the chair of the Vice-President.

The presentation of Mr. Hendricks's name was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, the convention repeating in a lesser degree the scene which took place at the morning session in honor of the same gentleman.

A PROTEST.

Menzies, of Indiana, declared very emphatically that Mr. Hendricks was not and could not be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He had been authorized by Mr. Hendricks himself to say so. He, therefore, warned the convention not to do that which it would have to undo.

Walsh, of Georgia, asked Menzies whether he was authorized to say that Mr. Hendricks would not accept the unanimous nomination of the National Democratic Convention for the office of Vice-President.

Menzies repeated his statement.

Waller, of Connecticut, said that his State had surely no desire to force upon Indiana a candidate against its will, but this was not an Indiana convention; it was a National Convention, and the Democrats of the country had a right to take a fit man from any place in it. [Cheers.] If any man said that he knew that Mr. Hendricks at this time was not patriotic enough to take a nomination tendered under those circumstances he would withdraw his name, but with humiliation.

Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said that Mr. Hendricks had been once chosen Vice-President, and had been despoiled of the office. The Democracy of the republic demanded of him again his name as a candidate, and they would not take no for an answer. He moved to suspend the rules and nominate Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate for Vice-President by acclamation. [Cheers.]

Harris, of Virginia, united the voice of Virginia with that of the Keystone State. [Cheers.]

Searles, of California, withdrew the nomination of Rosecrans.

The other nominees were all withdrawn, one by one, so that Mr. Hendricks's name alone remained before the convention.

Hubbard, of Texas, made a spirited speech in favor of giving to Hendricks the office out of which he had been cheated.

Weed, of New York, suggested that the roll of States should be called, so as to put on record the unanimous vote for Hendricks.

Wallace anticipated the suggestion, withdrew his motion to nominate by acclamation and moved that the nominations do now close. The motion was carried, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll of States.

The result was the unanimous nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks for the candidate for Vice-President.

Menzies, of Indiana, moved that that State be excused from voting. [Loud shouts of "No, no."] He then asked whether there was any name but Mr. Hendricks before the convention, and on receiving an answer in the negative from the chairman, said: "Then, sir, the State of Indiana casts thirty votes for Thomas A. Hendricks."

This was at the close of the call, making the result a unanimous vote.

THE DEMONSTRATION

that succeeded exceeded in vehemence and enthusiasm any similar scene that had taken place during this eventful day. All the flags and banners were gathered around the section occupied by the Indiana delegation, and there waved amid the shouts of the large audience and the strains of patriotic music from the band, ending with a auld lang syne, the words of which were sung with feeling, the chorus being joined in by several thousand voices. Then the band struck up "Old Hundred," and all joined in the solemn hymn of praise. This was followed by a music and song of "America," and then again the "Star Spangled Home." The scene was equally grand and touching.

THE FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Finally the chairman got a chance to make the formal announcement of the vote. He said there had been 816 votes cast, all of them for Thomas A. Hendricks, and that Mr. Hendricks was therefore the candidate of the National Democratic Convention for Vice-President of the United States.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Resolutions of thanks were passed, to the temporary chairman, the permanent chairman, and to the officers and citizens of the convention; also to the reporterial corps and press of the country for their accurate and impartial reports of the proceedings.

The chairman, on his own behalf moved a vote of thanks to the sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Bright, of Indiana. Adopted.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the mayor of the city (Carter Harrison), the chief of police, and to the citizens of Chicago for their hospitality.

The convention then, at 7:20 o'clock, adjourned *sine die*.

HENDRICKS.

How His Nomination was Brought About—A High Compliment.

CHICAGO, July 11.—At the conference of the leading friends of Cleveland and other leading members of the convention to the number of about fifty, which took place during the recess this afternoon, the merits of the various candidates for Vice-President were discussed, and it was agreed if possible to nominate Thos. A. Hendricks for that office. The choice narrowed down before a final discussion to Thos. A. Hendricks and Ex Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia. Mr. Davis was sent for, but gave so many reasons why he should not be placed upon the ticket, and why Mr. Hendricks should, that the latter was at length decided upon. Among the more prominent members of the conference were Messrs. Harmon, of Connecticut; Cleveland, of New Jersey; Smith M. Weed and N. Y. Manning, of New York; Watterson, of Kentucky; Coxe, of Pennsylvania; Scott, of Pennsylvania; Burke, of Louisiana; Kernan, of New York; Hay, of Pennsylvania; Gorman, of Maryland; Converse, of Ohio, and John Kelly, of New York.

THE NEW YORKERS.

Tammany a Little Sore Over Its Defeat—Manning Confident and Happy.

The outward trains for the East were heavily loaded this afternoon, nearly all the eastern marching organizations taking their departure. The Americus and Randall Clubs of Philadelphia paraded the streets before taking their leave, bearing, in addition to their club banners, one inscribed with the name of Cleveland. The Tammany braves, 600 strong, took a special at 5 o'clock. Some of the members took the outcome jocularly, but in the main the crowd showed bitterness of spirit, and some of the members displayed bits of crape on their buttonholes. "I think the Democratic party has committed *harikari*," said one of the sachems. A number of opinions are printed as coming from John Kelly, but he declares positively that he has not conversed with any newspaper man, and that he has not expressed any opinion upon the situation, and is not responsible for any statements coming from Tammany members, who may feel that they have encountered a personal defeat.

Mr. Manning and the majority of the New York delegation are exuberant, but moderate in their speech. Mr. Manning says Cleveland will surely carry New York. "By what majority?" "I shall not predict majorities, but we shall carry New York beyond any doubt. If the other Democratic States do their duty Mr. Cleveland will occupy the White House after next March. The party at large in the State will give him as earnest support as it did Mr. Tilden. I am safe in promising victory in New York State." There were great crowds outside the convention hall to hear the result of the balloting, and heavy cheering followed the final result. Cannons planted on the lake shore took up the refrain and 100 rounds were fired in rapid succession.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Final Session of the Old and First Sitting of the New Committee.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The final session of the retiring Democratic National Committee was held to-night, and after consideration of financial matters, and passing resolutions of thanks to Chairman Barnum, the secretary and the various persons in connection with the late convention, and to the citizens of Chicago generally, adjourned *sine die*. The new National Committee was then called to order by W. H. Barnum as temporary chairman, and without transacting any business adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, July 24th, when a permanent organization would be effected, and members of the committee will accompany the Notification Committee in its call upon the candidates.

AT WASHINGTON.

Great Enthusiasm Over the Result—General Satisfaction Expressed.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The greatest enthusiasm prevails here over the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks. The hotels are crowded with Democrats, who are wild over the ticket. Arrangements are being made for a monster ratification meeting.

What Leading Democrats Think of the Candidates and Platform.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representative S. S. Cox received the news of the nomination of Gov. Cleveland while sitting chatting with Senator Vest in the rotunda of the capitol. He expressed his entire content with the choice of the convention. Gov. Cleveland, he said, was a man of ability, and one for whom he felt a high personal regard. The nominees would carry New York surely as McDonald and Hendricks, if nominated, would have carried Indiana. John Kelly would not oppose Cleveland, and New York City would give a large majority for the Democratic ticket. The platform is pronounced one of the finest upon which his party had ever entered on a campaign, and he thought he detected in the tariff plank the master hand of Abram S. Hewitt. As a consistant revenue reformer that plank met with his heartiest approval. It was exactly what the revenue reformers wanted. Another plank with which he was most earnestly in accord was that favoring the reservation of public lands for the use of actual settlers, and declaring that no more grants of lands shall be made to corporations. Taken in its entirety, the platform was a code of first-class Democratic and progressive thought.

Representative Holman regarded the nomination as an eminently respectable one. Mr. Cleveland, he thought, could carry New York State and the Union. He had not yet given the platform sufficient study to be able to pass an intelligent opinion upon it, but as far as he could judge from a cursory reading it was an able document.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, was much pleased with both the platform and nominees selected to stand upon it. They were equally excellent. He did not regard John Kelly's alleged opposition as being of any serious consequence, and predicted that that gentleman would in the end be found working for the Democratic nominees. Gov. Cleveland stood an excellent chance for carrying Massachusetts, was certain for carrying New York and almost equally sure of carrying the country.

Representative Lowry, of Indiana, said in his opinion the Democratic ticket would carry that State. He said Cleveland's position is misunderstood. It is the most difficult thing in the world for the Executive to adapt himself to the different dislikings of the party in the State. There are so many conflicting interests that a bold and upright man, intent on discharging his duties according to his convictions, must necessarily create enemies. His veto of the Elevated railroad bill was a necessary result of the enforcement of existing provisions of the law. The law provides that there should be no legislative interference with fares unless the capital stock was paying more than ten per cent. Existing rates are five cents from 6 to 8:30 o'clock a.m. and from 4:30 to 7:30 o'clock p.m., covering the period of time when the laboring classes are traveling on the road. The tariff plank in the platform, Representative Lowry said, would be acceptable to the Democrats of Indiana.

Representative Rosecrans said of Cleveland that he was not the choice of the people; that he represented capitalists and not the laboring class. The platform he regarded as solid, and said of the tariff plank that it met his views exactly; that in fact it was, in substance, his speech on that subject.

Senators Cockrell and Garland, and Representative Herbert, besides other well-known politicians, were also interviewed, and all expressed themselves as well pleased with the nominees and platform.

AT NEW YORK.

How Gov. Cleveland Received the News—The Feeling in New York City.

NEW YORK, July 11.—All the morning from the time the balloting began to the reception of the news of the nomination of the Democratic Convention for Vice-President of the United States, from the first Gov. Cleveland's nomination was looked for, and when it was paraded that the Pennsylvania delegation retired for consultation everybody said, "If Pennsylvania goes for Cleveland that settles it." At 1 o'clock the streets in front of the newspaper offices were blocked, interrupting trade. There was not much excitement until the words were put up, "Gov. Cleveland nominated on the second ballot." Then a shout arose from thousands, and then men clapped their hands and clapped each other on the back. There was no excitement at the City Hall, as there were no politicians there. All the Democrats are at Chicago and the Republican aldermen are out of town.

Mayor Edson said: "I consider the choice excellent, and I have no doubt of the Governor's election."

Registrar John Reilley (Tammany) said: "I hope Cleveland will be elected. The country needs a strong, conservative, able man, such as he is, and every honest Democrat should vote for him."

The Republican office-holders decline to make comments for publication, but in private seemed pleased with the nomination, considering Cleveland an easy man to beat. One of the assistant United States district attorneys said: "It is a good Republican nomination." A Deputy United States marshal said the nomination means a majority of from 60,000 to 70,000 in New York State for Blaine, and should not be at all surprised if he carried this county. John Kelly can be fixed with the mayoralty, or some other way.

The news of the nomination was received at the Produce Exchange with long cheering. In Wall street it was received by everyone in a manner indicating that it was a foregone conclusion. Collector Robertson said: "I think the nomination of Cleveland the best thing for the Republican party. I can't say what effect, if any, his election would have on the business interests of the country. Personally, I am in favor of Blaine, and expect to see him elected."

George William Curtis, Carl Schurz and other leading Independent Republicans, all express themselves as pleased with the nomination, and will vote with the Democrats.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says the nomination of Gov. Cleveland is one of the best, if not the best, that could have been made. "I propose to vote for Gov. Cleveland for the Presidency. You must remember, however, when I say this what my position is. I claim to be an independent member of the Republican party, and as I am not an office-seeker, I claim the right to exercise my judgment.

At Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 11.—There was the most intense excitement this morning, and immense crowds surrounded the telegraph and newspaper offices. On the announcement of Cleveland's nomination, cheer after cheer was given. Men waved their hats and acted like mad. The hand-shaking of Democrats and Republicans was general, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. A salute of 100 guns was fired by the Cleveland Gun Squad, under the direction of the Cleveland Central Club. A meeting of the club was called for tomorrow night, when a general celebration will be held. The Cleveland managers from this city at the convention will be met on their return with a brass band and parade.

At Albany.

ALBANY, July 11.—One hundred guns were fired in honor of Cleveland's nomination the minute it was received. The Governor was in the executive chamber at the capitol with Adjt.-Gen. Farnsworth and a few other friends. The booming cannon first announced the nomination to him. Standing in his private room, with Farnsworth on the right side and Col. Lamont, his private secretary, on the left, he received the congratulations of those present in a dignified manner.

The Governor had nothing direct to say beyond the expression of his thanks to those who congratulated him. He manifested some curiosity to learn the details of the ballot, but the bulletins stopped as soon as the general result was announced.

At a serenade, Gov. Cleveland, in response to an address, said: "Fellow-citizens, I cannot but be gratified with this kindly greeting. I find that I am fast reaching the point where I shall count the people of Albany not merely as citizens, but as townsmen and neighbors. On this occasion I am of course aware that you pay no compliment to a citizen, and present no personal tribute, but that you have met to demonstrate your loyalty and devotion to a cause in which you are heartily enlisted. The American people are about to exercise in its highest sense their power and right of sovereignty. They are called to review before them their public servants and the representatives of political parties and demand of them an account of their stewardship. Parties may be so long in power and may become so arrogant and careless of the interests of the people as to grow heedless of their responsibilities to their masters. But the time comes as certainly as death when the people weigh them in the balance. The issues to be adjudicated by the nation's great assize are made up, and are about to be submitted. We believe that the people are not receiving at the hands of the party which for nearly twenty-four years has directed the affairs of the nation the full benefits to which they are entitled, of a pure, just and economical rule, and we believe that the ascendency of genuine Democratic principles will insure a better government and greater happiness and prosperity to all the people. To reach the sober thought of the nation and to dislodge an enemy intrenched behind spoils and patronage, involves a struggle which if we underestimate, we invite defeat. I am profoundly impressed with the responsibility of the part assigned to me in this contest. My heart I know is in the cause, and I pledge you that no effort of mine shall be wanting to secure the victory which I believe to be within the achievement of the Democratic hosts. Let us then enter upon the campaign, now fairly opened, each one appreciating well the part he has to perform, ready with solid front to do battle for better government, confidently, courageously, always honorably, and with a firm reliance upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people."

After the speech the crowd passed through the house shaking the Governor by the hand. Over 1000 congratulatory telegrams were received from prominent men, among whom were Thomas F. Bayard, Gov. Hoadly, Gen. McClellan, Richard B. Hubbard, Andrew McLean, editor, and William Hunter, publisher of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Hugh McLaughlin, leader of the Brooklyn Democracy and a number of Independent Republicans.

Telegrams of congratulation are pouring in from all quarters. The Young Men's Democratic Club serenaded him to-night.

BAYARD TO CLEVELAND.

The Senator's Congratulatory Dispatch—The Nomination a Good One.

WILMINGTON, July 11.—Senator Bayard has just telegraphed his congratulations to Cleveland, as follows:

To the Hon. Grover Cleveland, Albany, N. Y.:

Accept my best wishes for your triumphant election and assurance of my thorough and steadfast support in the canvass. T. F. BAYARD.

Senator Bayard was seated in the *Every Evening's* editorial rooms in company with Judge Whitney and a few friends when the news of Cleveland's nomination was received. The probable result of the second ballot had been foreseen by the company when the first change to Cleveland was announced. After the reception of the first summary of the vote, and since the hopes of Bayard's nomination have been abandoned, there was a general agreement that Cleveland would prove a candidate very acceptable to the party, and time would unite the Democrats of New York in his favor. Very little was said, however, as the company soon after immediately separated, and Senator Bayard, after telegraphing his congratulations to Cleveland, left to dine with a friend.

THE NOMINEES.

A Strong Team Who Will Sweep the Country in November.

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837. When he was quite young his parents removed to Fayette, Onondaga county, N. Y. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the academy at Clinton, Oneida county, but his studies were of short duration. When he was sixteen years old he was obliged to accept a position as clerk in a country store, but soon after was offered and accepted a position as teacher in the New York Asylum for the Blind, where he remained for one year. While thus employed he was persuaded by a young companion to start for Cleveland, O., to seek his fortune. Stopping at Buffalo on the way to visit an uncle, the Hon. Lewis F. Allen, he was dissuaded from proceeding further, and soon after began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1859, and in 1862 was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county, in which position, although but twenty-five years old, he displayed great ability. In 1865 he was nominated by the Democrats for district attorney, but was defeated by the Republican nominee by a small majority. He then resumed his private practice of law, being a member of the firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom.

In the fall of 1870 he was elected sheriff of that county, and held the office for three years. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Buffalo, receiving hundreds of Republican votes, although he was the regular candidate. As mayor he confirmed the good opinion entertained for him by honest men of all parties. Exercising the veto power unsparingly, he was the means of defeating many corrupt municipal jobs originating in his own as well as the Republican party, and by the utmost care and vigilance he saved to the tax-payers hundreds of dollars which, if he had performed his duty less conscientiously, might have been ruthlessly squandered. It was while administering this office that he came into notice outside the city of his residence.

When a successor was to be selected for Gov. A. B. Cornell, Mr. Cleveland was only mentioned as a possible candidate. Cornell