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YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1876.

No. 46.

TELEGRAPHIC. 4 O'clock, a. m.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

His Name is Rutherford B. Hayes, and he Lives in Ohio.

Hayes & Wheeler is the Great Republican Centennial Ticket.

Blaine Congratulates his More Fortunate Rival.

A Brief Account of the Balloting and the Glorious Result.

The Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—The convention was late in assembling. Weather cooler. Galleries two-thirds full. Much interest and excitement. The convention was called to order at 10:35. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morgan, of the Episcopal church. The following was the result of the

FIRST BALLOT.

For president: Blaine, 285; Bristow, 113; Hayes, 61; Morton, 114; Conkling, 99; Hartranft, 58; Jewell, 11; Wheeler, 3.

After the 1st ballot Miss. asked to record the vote of a delegate who was absent when the state was called. The chair said it couldn't be done. The chairman said he made an error in announcing the vote, which was: Morton, 11; Bristow, 3; Conkling, 4. The chairman did not report the vote as cast in the delegations. The chair ruled it the right and privilege of each delegate to vote his own sentiments [applause]. Carmon, of Pa., appealed from the decision of the chair and put the question and announced that the decision of the chair had been sustained.

Before the balloting commenced the chairman of the convention announced a meeting to-night of the national executive committee of the union league and read an invitation to the delegates to visit the house of refuge which was received with shouts of laughter. During the call of the roll for the first time the gallery audience became noisy and interrupted the proceedings with cheers and hisses, that the chair rebuked them, especially in regard to hisses, and intimated that unless order prevailed balloting would stop. From Minnesota 10 votes for Blaine were given with loud applause from the gallery. Mississippi, Conkling 1, 3 for Bristow and 11 for Morton. Nebraska cast a solid vote for Blaine which was heralded with applause. Nevada 3 for Bristow 2 for Conkling and 1 for Hayes. Blaine's men cheered when New Hampshire cast 7 for Blaine and but 3 for Bristow. The greatest shouting proceeded from Blaine men. When New Jersey announced 13 for Blaine and 5 for Hayes, friends of the latter were somewhat downcast. Conkling men shouted when New York went solid for Conkling. North Carolina gave Blaine 9, Conkling 7, Bristow 8, Morton 2, which gladdened the friends of the former two candidates. Ohio cast her 44 solid for Hayes which caused cheers and hisses from ill-mannered people in the lofts.

When Pennsylvania gave 58 for Hartranft, the cheering came from another part. Morton's friends also cheered when South Carolina gave Morton 13, Blaine 1. Bristow stood better on receiving 10 from Tennessee, 4 from Texas and 8 from Vermont. The territories voted for Blaine, except Wyoming, which went for Bristow. The District of Columbia gave Morton 2. At the conclusion of the first ballot cheers filled the hall. The ballot was then announced, and the chair said there was no ballot.

A motion for a recess of 15 minutes was lost. Second ballot was commenced. As Alabama announced 16 for Mr. Blaine, his friends sent up a tremendous shout. On the announcement of the Connecticut vote a prolonged hiss materially interfered with the call, and the chair announced that it might become necessary to clear the galleries. Ingersoll, in a subdued tone, announced the vote of Illinois, which showed a loss of 3 for Blaine. This caused much comment.

When the vote of Pennsylvania was announced as 58 for Hartranft, J. Smith Suttles, of West Chester, rose a point of order. He said the vote was incorrect. Himself and colleagues of the 6th district, wished to cast their votes for Blaine; their chairman had refused to report to the con-

vention to that effect. He would then ask respectfully that these 3 votes be recorded for Blaine, as well as 2 others in the delegation. This caused considerable excitement, and objections were raised. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the rule, but the chair ruled that it was the privilege of every member of the convention to vote individually according to his sentiments, which caused continued cheers. McCormick of Pennsylvania appealed from the decision of the chair, and attempted to explain his position, but the excitement in the hall, especially around the Pennsylvania delegation, was so great that the chair did not appear to see him as he rose, and thereupon he put the question whether the chair should be sustained. The convention by a large majority, sustained the chair. The chair then announced that the four Pennsylvania votes were to be recorded for Blaine. Cessna stated that his colleague desired to be heard before the vote was taken, but the chair did not hear him. McCormick said the trouble was the chair did not want to hear. Whereupon the chair said this remark dishonored him. McCormick, Taompton of Indiana, and others, protested against the convention being made a place in which to adjust personal troubles, and such remarks elicited warm approval from the convention. He addressed some very pointed remarks to the chair, and was warmly applauded. The chair in a conciliatory speech disclaimed any idea of doing an injustice to any one and appealed to his record as an honest man. After much wrangling the chair withdrew his remark. Thornburg, of Tennessee, moved the previous question on a resolution offered by him to reconsider the vote sustaining the chair. Cessna obtained the floor and made remarks stating his position which was that the Pa. state convention passed a resolution requesting the delegates to vote for Hartranft as a unit and that this delegation have voted to be a unit until 20 members called a consultation.

Stewart also stated his position, which was that he owed allegiance not to convention but to his own constituents who were for Blaine. Mr. Surky, of Chester, presented the case similar.

Hale, of Maine, in the interest of harmony, suggested that the Pennsylvania delegation retire to arrange the matter.

Thompson, of Tennessee, objected. Hale then moved that the question be decided, business closed up decently, and the convention go to the American people.

Oliver, of Penn., gave a brief history of the Pennsylvania convention to show that all of the delegates stood on a platform pledged to Hartranft. The chair decided that the vote of Pennsylvania stands, Hartranft 54, Blaine 4, but if at the end of the roll call the convention decided that this was erroneous, he would correct it.

The secretary then called the roll. McPherson being called out of the house, Pomerooy took the chair, and Thornburg moved the previous question on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the chair was sustained.

A division was demanded and the roll commenced. The motion to reconsider passed, 381 to 359.

Col. Ingersoll, in a speech, moved to lay the question whether the chair be sustained, upon the table. He made a vigorous speech against the caucus and machinery tyranny.

Thompson took the other side as did Hotchkiss of New York, both of them holding to party discipline.

During all this talk, the confusion was great.

The motion for the previous question was then seconded, and there was a loud affirmative vote in favor of taking the main question. The roll was called on the question of sustaining the decision of the chair in giving the fifty four votes of Pa. to Hartranft and 4 for Blaine, and resulted for sustaining the chair, for 395;—against it, 351.

(See second ballot.)

On the 6th ballot, when Alabama was called, she did not respond. A motion was made for delegations to retire and consult for one hour. The motion was ruled out of order.

North Carolina, which had given Blaine nothing, now gave him 14, and this was the signal for an outbreak. Gains in South Carolina of a similar character greeted Bristow's friends who likewise applauded.

The chair announced the 6th ballot. (See 6th ballot.)

A delegate again moved a recess, but the roll call having been commenced he was out of order. The New York delegation by permission withdrew amid some confusion. The N. Y. delegation returned after Colorado had been called.

MORTON WITHDRAWN.

When Cumback mounted the platform amid breathless expectation and said: "A

very unpleasant duty is now imposed upon me as chairman of the Indiana delegation in withdrawing from the further consideration of this convention, the name of our great statesman, Oliver P. Morton. I express my own deep regret, as well as that of every alternate and every citizen of Indiana, who belongs to the republican party, [cheers] when I say that he stands in the senate of the United States the peer of the noblest and the best, I utter a thought that will not be disputed by any republican in the United States of America; [cheers]—but we feel that the time has come for us not to ask any longer that our friends shall stand by us. We thank them for the noble support that they have given us in this convention, and in withdrawing his name, Indiana casts 25 votes for R. B. Hayes.

The cheering and applause and yells which followed this announcement lasted for fully 10 minutes. The galleries were wild with excitement. Gentlemen jumping up on the seats and waving hats and caps in the air, while ladies waved their handkerchiefs to show their predilections. After adding five votes for B. H. Bristow, Mr. Cumback returned to his delegation amid deafening cheers—cheers from every part of the hall.

When Kentucky was called, General Harlan stepped to the platform, and when the applause subsided, he said:

MR. PRESIDENT.—The republicans of Kentucky feel deeply gratified for the very cordial support which our distinguished fellow citizen, Col. Bristow, has received from the delegates of the various states, both north and south. We feel especially grateful to those gallant men of Massachusetts and Vermont, and other states of New England, who, when it was circulated from one end of this land to the other, that Col. Bristow was not to be president because he was born and raised in the south. Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut have done him the honor to say Bristow was true to the republican party. [Applause.] Without delaying you any longer I have come upon this stage for the purpose of

WITHDRAWING B. H. BRISTOW, and casting the entire vote of Kentucky for R. B. Hayes. [Cheers, almost deafening, came from all parts of the hall.]

MR. CUMBACK then cast the other 5 votes for Indiana for R. B. Hayes. [Cheers.] Col. Ingersoll rose to a point of order, but the excitement was so great at that time, it was almost indistinguishable. Numbers of the delegates mounted their seats, and waving their hats and fans.

YELLED HAYES.

The crowd in the galleries was equally demonstrative. The noise continued for about five minutes, during which time, Col. Ingersoll maintained his position on the floor to press his point of order, that the vote of Indiana could not be changed.

MR. ELLIOTT, of New Jersey.—I raised a similar question sometime ago and was ruled out of order. Col. Ingersoll said it was out of order to change votes during the roll call.

The chair decided the change could not be made.

Montana changed her two for Hayes, and as soon as the roll call was announced, the victorious side abandoned themselves to SHOUTS OF TRIUMPH.

The vote is, total 750; necessary to a choice 379. Hayes 354. A furious and continued applause. The chairman then said

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio, having received a majority of all the votes cast is declared the nominee of this convention for the office of president of the U. S. It was moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

MR. FRYE, of Maine seconded the motion. (Deafening cheers.)

The chair—"The question is shall the motion be agreed to. (Great cheering.)

The motion was agreed to.

On motion a committee was appointed to inform Hayes of his nomination.

A motion then came up to proceed to the nomination of vice president.

Judge Poland nominated W. A. Wheeler, of New York.

Gov. Hawley nominated Marshall Jewell. Judge Hoar seconded Wheeler's nomination.

Platte, of New York, in behalf of a portion of the delegation nominated Gov. Woodford. Harlan, in behalf of Kentucky nominated Gov. Hawley. Balloting began Woodford during the balloting appeared on the platform and surrendered his claim in favor of Wheeler in a graceful speech.

When Tennessee had been reached Wheeler had received over 300 votes and it was apparent that he was nominated.

SIXTH BALLOT.
Blaine 308; Bristow 111; Conkling 91; Hartranft 40; Hayes 113; Morton 65; Washburne 4; Wheeler 22.

Cumback, of Indiana, took the platform, and withdrew the name of Morton.

When Kentucky was called, Harlan withdrew the name of Bristow, and cast the Kentucky vote of 24 for Hayes.

SEVENTH BALLOT.
Blaine 351; Bristow 21; Hayes 384; necessary to a choice 379. Hayes nominated on the seventh ballot.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16.—News of Hayes nomination is received with satisfaction by the republican party. Mr. Bristow's friends seeming to prefer him after their first choice.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Probabilities for the northwest, stationary or higher temperature. Northeast to northwest winds, clear and warmer weather.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform read by Hawley, a synopsis of which was published yesterday:

MR. PRESIDENT:— You must be aware that your committee on resolutions, upon assembling found itself constituted of men of somewhat different sentiments, from widely separated localities, and mostly strangers to each other. We have in general agreed upon the sentiments we are about to present to you, and respectfully submit it for your consideration, and for your amendments if you choose. It is as follows:

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, was to be demonstrated, the republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind; and looking to the future with unflinching courage, hope and purpose in the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

1st, The United States of America is a nation, not a league, by the combined working of the national and the state governments. Under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2nd, The republican party has preserved those governments to their hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the past truths spoken at its cradle—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the republican party is unfinished.

3rd, The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the republican party stands sacredly pledged. [Applause.] The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by these amendments in the congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous execution all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. [Applause.] To this end we imperatively demand a congress and a chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. [Applause.]

4th, In the first act of congress signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties; to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of U. S. notes in coin. [Cheers.] Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment. [Loud and long continued applause.]

5th, Under the constitution, the president and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the

senate is to devise and to consent to appointments, and the house of representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; that senators and representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration requires its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6th, We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who offend public trust shall be speedy, thorough and unswerving [cheers].

7th, The public school system of the several states is the bulwark of the American republic and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutes under sectarian control. [great cheering continued for several minutes.] (In response to repeated calls Gen. Hawley read this plank the second time and delegates and audience repeated their cheers.)

8th, The revenues necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations, which so far as possible should be adjusted by promoting the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th, We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public land, to corporations and monopolies and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10th, It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

11th, It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interest of the country.

12th, The republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for woman by the many important amendments offered by republican legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of educational chairs and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be met with respectful consideration.

13th, The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

14th, The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who periled their lives for their country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15th, We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendency. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the united south, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife, and imperil national honor and human rights.

16th, We charge the democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the house of representatives the triumph and the opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding at the national capital the sentiments of unrepentant rebels; with sending union soldiers to the rear, and promoting confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the pledged faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing of the ends of justice

by its partisan mismanagement; with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the lower house of congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus proven recreant and incapable.

17th, The national administration merits commendation for its work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and peace.

MR. PIERCE, of Mass.—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I desire to move an amendment to the platform which has been offered, and to make a few remarks in support of the amendments.

I move to amend by striking out what appears in the eleventh page, in relation to Mongolian immigration. [Applause.] The republican party in this centennial year is 20 years old, and meets to-day for the sixth time in national convention, and this is the first time in all this long period that any attempt has been made to put in its platform a discrimination of race.

In 1858, on the prairies of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln met his great antagonist on the ground that nowhere in the declaration of independence had that doctrine been confined to the Caucasian, to the exclusion of African, Mongolian or other races. I denounce therefore, that resolution as a departure from the life and memory of Abraham Lincoln, and I denounce it as a departure from every republican platform, adopted by every republican of the national convention.

It Stopped the Cough and Saved the Child.

We have recently had occasion to try the virtues of Hale's Cough Cordial in our family. A little son, sick with the prevailing cough, which gave him no rest, night or day. We have little faith in "patent" medicines, and seldom much as try them; but something had to be done, as the constant cough prevented his recovery. We accordingly procured a bottle of the Cordial from the agents, and commenced its use according to directions. The effect was marked from the very first, and the child that night enjoyed a refreshing sleep; and by the next night there was scarce a vestige of the cough left. If this is a fair sample of what the medicine will do, its growth in popularity is not to be wondered at.—*Adamsbury Free Press.*

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