YESTERDAY AT CHICAGO.

A TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

THE UNIT RULE NOT TO BE BROKEN.

THE SITUATION FAVORABLE FOR CLEVELAND.

SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

REMARKS OF THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

A Short but Harmonious Session—Adjournment Until 11 o'Clock To-day—New York's Vote.

The National Democratic Convention met yesterday at 12:40 P. M. and effected a temporary organization by the election of Hon. R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, as chairman. The session was short and harmonious. The principal incident of the day was the defeat of the effort to break the unit rule, the New York delegation voting as a unit and casting the decisive vote. This was a victory for Cleveland. About 4 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock to-day.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Decorations—Arrival of Delegates—Interest in the Vote of the New York Delegation.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, July 8.—The air this morning was cool and bracing, and summer apparel does not burden the person. Crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the great hall in which the Democratic National Convention was to be held early in the day. The door-tenders and ushers reported for duty at 8 o'clock, with the people there in waiting to enter and secure their seats. Inside the auditorium, however, there was an approach to chaos, laborers still being engaged in giving the finishing touches, after having been employed during all of the preceding night. They did not desert the main platform, where the decorations were being done to within half an hour before the time announced for the opening of the Convention, when the workmen quitted the building and the scene.

A PATRIOTIC PICTURE.

The picture presented was majestic, and truly so, with its sitting of 10,000 auditors. Every seat in the vast amphitheatre appeared to be occupied, the audience having its full quota of the fair portion of humanity in holiday attire. It is conceded that in picturesque effect the arrangement and dressing of the hall excels that of the Convention of four weeks ago. A great vista of the old hall has been lost by the placing of the main stage at one side and midway instead of at one extreme of the hall, but the arrangement brings the entire audience very much closer to the stage proper and the delegates.

The decorations are not profuse, but striking and pleasing to the eye, the national colors predominating. The only retarding feature is the main platform, which is dwarfed in comparison to the magnificent proportions of the hall.

The delegates are seated in the square immediately fronting the speaker's platform on a dead level of the Convention hall. Between the delegates and platform are the quarters assigned the press representatives, who have been provided tables in rising tiers, affording this working army the most complete view imaginable of any incident likely to occur during the sessions. To the right and left of the delegates are seats for spectators sloping upward easily to a point thirty feet from the floor level. The only additional word to be offered in the way of description is that the lighting of the vast hall is complete, being dinked and crowned with great windows which pour their flood of light upon every portion of the auditorium, even with a dull, leaden sky overhead.

At 11:30 A. M. the scarlet-coated band of the First Illinois regiment took position above the speaker's platform and burst forth with martial music, and which also proved a signal for the arrival of the first of the delegates, the Tennesseans leading the van. From that moment the crowd streamed in without ceasing until the noon hour, when the hall had its full complement of people.

THE BREACH IN THE RANKS OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

as indicated in these dispatches last night, is now being used as a very effective weapon by the opponents of Cleveland, and there is now everything to indicate that the present temper of the southern delegates is toward Bayard or McDonald, and to this end those who have been startled at the size and character of the Cleveland movement are now working. Indiana is being urged to stand by their favorite, and not to be tempted from their present line of action by the vice-presidential offer. Speaker Carlisle arrived from Washington this morning, and goes to swell the active force of the revenue reformers now on the ground.

The committee resolutions generally are regarded as having a majority for a conservative platform. It contains, however, expressions of both views and a number whose position has not been clearly defined. In any action of the committee there will be a majority and a minority report, and it is now believed that the subject may have to be fought out on the floor of the Convention. Another of the things which now appear certain to occur is a fight in open Convention over the unit rule; and notwithstanding the claims made yesterday by the Tammany people, the Cleveland people declare they are ready for this contest also, and will defeat it by a handsome majority.

GATHERING OF DELEGATES.

The approach of the hour for the assembling of the Convention was marked by the arrival of delegates in large bodies and a great crush of people at the doorways, which provoked confusion. The arrival of the California delegation, carrying a banner at their head, occasioned the first outburst of applause in the body of the audience, and the cheering was hearty. The presence of distinguished leaders among the delegates did not appear to be caught by the crowd, and there was no applause to mark their arrival. This held true until the familiar figure of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, was discerned, when a cheer arose which swelled into a roar as the audience came to know the occasion of the upstanding. While the excitement was at its height a California delegate named M. T. Tompkins, addressing the chairman, who was not yet in his place, said: "The California delegation, after travelling 2,500 miles, catches its first glimpse of Paradise in the person of Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio." [Cheers.]

Among the United States senators present either as delegates, alternates, or simple spectators, were Messrs. Hampton, Vance, Beck, Williams, McPherson, Gorman, Farley, Voorhees, Pendleton, Jones of Florida, Ransom, Lamar, Jonas, Call, and Harris.

Soon afterward, when the band struck up "Dixie," there was another great shout, proceeding from the southern delegations originally, and as the import of the applause was understood it was taken up by the audience.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

At 12:40 P. M. (Chicago time) the Convention was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. D. C. Marquis, of the Northwestern Theological Seminary. He prayed for "blessing on this great assembly of representative citizens; that they should be endowed plentifully with that wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable and gentle, and easy to be entreated; that nothing should be done through strife or vain jealousy, but that they should be filled with that charity which is not puffed up and doth not behave itself unseemly." He prayed that their deliberations would be guided to such conclusions as would best promote the glory of God and the welfare of the nation.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen of the Convention.—Harmony seems to be the sentiment of this Convention. Even the air seems saturated with the desire and determination to nominate a ticket for President and Vice-President which will be satisfactory to the North, to the South, to the East, and to the West—nay more, a ticket which will harmonize the Democracy throughout the Union, and insure victory in November. Harmony prevailed in the deliberations of the National Committee. No effort was made to nominate a temporary chairman in the interest of any candidate, but, on the contrary, one who shall preside over the deliberations of this Convention with absolute impartiality. In that spirit and to that end I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the National Committee to name Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, for temporary chairman of this Convention. As many as favor the election of Hon. R. B. Hubbard for temporary chairman will say "Aye," contrary "No." Hon. R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, is unanimously elected temporary chairman of this Convention. The Chair appoints Senator B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana; Hon. George J. Barnes, of Georgia; and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, a committee to wait upon Mr. Hubbard and conduct him to the chair.

The committee performed their duty, and Mr. Barnum said: Gentlemen of the Convention,—I have the distinguished honor of presenting to this Convention Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, elected absolutely, impartially temporary chairman of this Convention.

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Hubbard, on taking the chair, gave thanks for the honor done him, and which he accepted not as a tribute to himself, but as a compliment to the great State from which he came; a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fibre. The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three quarters of a century ago. Men died as leaves in autumn, but the principles underlying liberty and self-government were eternal, and the principles that underlay the Democratic party could not perish from earth, although their authors might cease to be. [Applause.]

The Democratic party was to-day as much a party organized for aggressive war as when victory perched upon its banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. [Cheers.] It would have had the presidency, too, but for the hands of robbers, who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery, and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democratic party by men uttering falsehoods through pale lips and chattering teeth. The sons of men who had participated in that crime had passed in beyond the river, there to give account of their stewardship. That stealing of the presidency was the greatest crime in their history. The great leaders of the party (Tilden and Hendricks), with the dignity which became heroic patriots, had submitted with the courage of men who love their country better than pelf and power. [Cheers.] The Democratic party now would reform this, and should put forward candidates whose names would be in themselves a platform. [Cheers.] It wanted a platform, too, that would speak in no doubtful tones or as a delphic oracle. It should declare against corruption in the Government, against the enormities of civil service, against the so-called Department of Justice, against the abuses of postal service, against robbery in high places; that the burdens of the Government shall be based equally and equitably on all classes of the people; and that a hundred millions of surplus revenue should not be allowed to accumulate. In conclusion he urged that whatever candidates were nominated they should be supported loyally, declaring that he who would not so support them would not be a good Democrat, and hardly a patriot. [Applause.]

The Chairman: Gentlemen of the Convention, there is the full report from the National Committee, which will now be submitted for the action of the body.

The secretary (Mr. Prince, of Massachusetts) said: The National Democratic Committee makes the following report on temporary organization: For temporary chairman, Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas; for temporary secretary, Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts. Assistant secretaries—E. S. Merritt, of Illinois; George O. Guthrie, of Pennsylvania; G. S. Johnston, of Iowa; Robert M. Rashford, of Wisconsin; Charles A. Valandigham, of Missouri; H. J. Lynn, of Tennessee; M. D. Barrett, of New Jersey. Reading clerks—T. O. Walker, of Iowa; Thomas S. Pettit, of Washington, D. C.; Nicholas H. Belmo and James E. Morrison, of New York; H. S. Bryan, of Delaware. Official stenographer, Edwin P. Dickerson, of New York. Sergeant-at-arms, Richard J. Bright, of Indiana.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, a member of the National Committee, offered a resolution that the rules of the last Democratic Convention shall govern this body, except that in voting for candidates no State should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of States had been called, and until every State had cast its vote.

EFFORT TO BREAK UP THE UNIT RULE.

Mr. Grady, of New York, offered as an amendment the following: "And when the vote of a State, as announced by the chairman of the delegation of such State, is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the State, and their individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such State." [Laughter and applause.]

John R. Fellows, of New York, said that the Convention of his State had directed that in compliance with the immemorial usage in that State the sentiment of its majority should be first ascertained, and that that having been done, the vote of the New York delegation should thereafter be cast as a unit. The Convention of New York having placed upon its delegates that trust, he challenged the right of this Convention to strip the New York delegation of the rights thereby conferred. Such action would not pass without a protest from at least some of the members of that body.

The speaker then read the instructions to act as a unit passed by the Saratoga Convention.

Mr. Fellows continued by saying that as far as concerned the method by which the vote of the delegation should be governed, New York alone had the right to command it in State Convention. Every member from that State in this Convention voted for the enforcement of the unit rule, and the delegation itself had declared by more than a two-thirds' majority that its chairman should express the will of the State by casting its 72 votes as one. He bade them pause before they struck down ruthlessly the express will of the sovereign State of New York as given in the resolution which he had read.

Mr. Minzie, of Indiana, offered as an amendment to the amendment that no State shall change its vote until the result of the ballot has been announced.

Mr. Grady, of New York, spoke in support of his amendment. He claimed that the delegation from New York had been misrepresented in this matter. There was great danger, he said, that through the power and influence of political machinery the honest and truthful opinion of New York might not have its proper force here. Newspapers might be bought to print in their columns that 72 solid votes from New York would be cast for one candidate, but there was no power to make that so. [Cries of "Hi! Hi!"] There were resolute men in the New York delegation who would not only give their reasons why one candidate should not get the nomination, but would have the right to give their votes to that candidate who they thought would be elected. ["Hi! Hi!" and opposing hisses from the galleries.]

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, made a point of order that the discussion was not in order pending the temporary organization of the Convention, but the point was overruled by the chairman.

Mr. Grady continued his speech. He said that when the New York delegation left that State it was understood that their votes would be decidedly one way, but by political combinations the people's will was sought to be interfered with, and as they made this the only protest they could make they made it for the honor of the party and for the honor of the country, and so that New York might take its place in the Democratic column, he hoped that this Convention would adopt the old Democratic method. Let every man speak his sentiments and vote for his sentiments, and then whatever sentiment prevails all would give it hearty support. [Cheers.]

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, said the question was fundamental—one that the question was, Has a State the right to speak for itself or not? In the election of President of the United States a State always has spoken as a unit. It could do in no other way in naming the man to be elected President of the United States. Should he not be chosen in the same way—that is, by the voice of the several States as units? The Democratic party must defend the Constitution and the rights of the States as well. This Convention should be slow to interfere with the powers of a State over its delegates. By the Federal Constitution it is provided that the votes for President should be by States, and that the voice of a State should be decided by its electors.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, said the same attempt that was made now had been made in the Republican Convention of 1880 in favor of General Grant, but had been defeated. He admitted that the State Convention of New York had adopted a resolution in favor of the unit-vote, and he had not opposed it because he believed the choice of the majority would be what it was not to-day. [Laughter.] The fact still remains that whatever was done in the New York State Convention could not control the action of National Democracy. There was no power in the Convention that could make the reporting secretary place a lie in the minutes of the Convention and falsify its proceedings. If the chairman of the delegation announced twenty-four of his colleagues as voting for a certain candidate for whom they had already announced their intention not to vote; if the secretary so reported them, he and his colleagues would be reported as voting in a form which their lips denied, and that would be an outrage on free speech.

General Cluny, of California, said his delegation had come all the way from California to vote for the great political reformer of the age, Samuel J. Tilden. Speaking to the question at issue, he said the delegates from New York had been elected by districts and at large, and it would be an outrage upon the minority not to permit them to vote according to the wishes of their constituents. In the name of justice, decency, and fair-dealing, he called upon the Convention to permit the district delegates to vote in accordance with the wishes of those who chose them.

The speaker then read the instructions to act as a unit passed by the Saratoga Convention.

Mr. Powers, of Michigan, advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Grady. Why, he asked, should a man be presented as a reform candidate and an attempt be made to nominate him by machine methods? [Applause.]

Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, argued that if the state of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit, if they failed so to vote they would be disobeying their State. But this Convention had nothing to do with that. [Applause.] He would probably be found voting differently from Mr. Grady on the question of candidates, but he wanted a free vote now.

When Mr. Harrison ceased speaking about forty delegates jumped to their feet, and only after considerable effort did the Chair finally succeed in announcing that Mr. Jacobs, of New York, had the floor.

Mr. Jacobs said: "I am one of the minority of the New York delegation. As one of the minority I exercised my privilege of voting against the choice of the majority, but as a Democrat, as a man loyal to my constituents and obedient to the orders of the Convention that sent me here, I bow to the will of the majority. [Applause.] I recollect very well, sir, that at the Saratoga Convention this matter was thoroughly discussed, and the chairman of the delegation, whom I antagonized there, promised his friends that there should be no attempt made to instruct his delegation for a particular candidate, and the minority agreed that we should obey the old rule—the unit rule of the State of New York—which gives it the power and voice in this Convention. [Applause.] Were I, sir, to consult my personal feelings I should support the motion made by the gentleman from New York; but my duty to my party in this emergency compels me to rise superior to personal considerations and be loyal to my party. [Applause.] And in saying what I have"——

Mr. Grady, of New York: "Will the gentleman allow me for a moment?"

Mr. Jacobs: "Certainly, Mr. Grady."

"I simply want to ask the distinguished Senator from New York," said Mr. Grady, "if in the State Convention at Saratoga there was a single word of debate, discussion, or agreement as to the unit rule?"

Mr. Jacobs: "Not a word; because everybody had agreed to it in advance."

At this reply there was a tremendous outburst of derision and laughter, with some applause from the New York section.

Mr. Jacobs (continuing): "And, Mr. Chairman, now that the distinguished Senator has interrupted me, I will say further that it was understood by the friends of another candidate—one chosen by the majority—that if they would not attempt to enforce the instructions upon this delegation it would be satisfactory to fight the battle out in its body, and we have done it. We are beaten. We submit."

As Mr. Jacobs took his seat the square outline of John Kelly's face became visible above the heads of the New York delegation, and a yell rose up from all parts of the house, in which could be heard mingled cries of "Kelly! Kelly! Platform! platform!"

The Chair: "Gentleman from New York, Mr. Kelly; the gentleman from New York will proceed."

Mr. Kelly, of New York: "Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to see that a liberal view is taken of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York." [Cries of "Louder! louder! Platform! platform!" and a few hisses and more cries, indicative of a desire on the part of the Convention that Mr. Kelly should take the platform.] "The principle involved in this amendment goes to the very foundation of the Democratic party—the right to disfranchise the minority of a delegation in a Democratic Convention from the State of New York."

Howls of "Platform" were renewed and persisted in to such an extent that the Chair finally felt called upon to rebuke the Convention as follows: "By a vote of Convention every delegate must speak from his seat. [Applause.] The Chair, of course, will take pleasure in putting a motion that any gentleman before the Convention shall take the platform. The gentleman from New York will please proceed."

Comparative quiet having been restored, Mr. Kelly proceeded as follows: There are sixty-two counties in the State of New York, and there are but ten of them Democratic; and by the argument of the Senator from the State of New York the great Democratic county of New York, which elects your Democratic President if an opportunity is given to it, is to be disfranchised in a Democratic Convention. That is the principle which is here and now presented to this Convention. When the question itself was before the State Convention, it is true, as has been stated here, that no discussion took place, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could persuade and prevail upon the majority of the Convention to admit us upon equal terms with those who are opposed to us in the country of New York. Having accomplished that, and having also pointed out to them the danger of what they were going to do, we have no other resource, no other opportunity, but to appeal to the Democratic Convention to give to the Democratic delegates from the great Empire State of New York an opportunity to vote for their choice in this Convention. Gentlemen say that there are no precedents for the position assumed by Mr. Grady. My recollection goes back to the Convention of 1844. The very same question came up in that Convention, and by the wish, will, and good feeling and liberality which prevailed among the delegates it was conceded that no man's voice representing a constituency in a Democratic Convention should be ignored. [Applause.] I will not trouble the Convention with the history of Democratic conventions from that day to this, but I hope that this Convention will take into consideration this important point, which I desire to present to them. Suppose that you disfranchise these Democratic counties to which I have made reference, what will be the feelings of the constituencies that have sent their delegates here to represent them? In view of the fact that the majority of the delegates representing the State of New York are in the minority in their own counties, will our voices, then, representing the majority constituencies, be stifled in a Democratic Convention? I appeal to the good sense, to the liberality, sound judgment and wisdom of the delegates here assembled to give to Democratic constituencies the same right which they expect for themselves; and having, Mr. Chairman, said so much and not desiring to occupy the Convention any further upon a subject which I have stated to you as clearly as I understand it, I hope, as I said before, that the question will be met with that liberality which it deserves from the Democratic Convention. [Applause and cries of "Question."]

Mr. Fellows, of New York, again spoke against the Grady amendment. There had been, he said, an extraordinary misconception of the issue involved. It did not look to stifling the voice or repressing the sentiment of any delegate. The question was whether the State of New York had the right to say how the will of her majority should be indicated. She would not permit her seventy-two separate units to speak seventy-two separate desires on any question before the Convention. She recognized the Democratic method of ascertaining what her will was; but when the will of the majority was ascertained, she had no right to prescribe the form in which that will should be expressed. He asked Mr. Kelly how it was that they, too, had obtained credentials which permitted them to be here at all.

Mr. Kelly replied that Mr. Fellows represented one Democratic party in the city of New York and he (Kelly) another.

Mr. Fellows suggested that they represented only the different organizations in the Democratic party.

Mr. Kelly said that the gentleman's purpose now was to ignore him (Kelly) and not to allow him to vote in the Convention. It was against that that he (Kelly) protested. [Cheers.]

Mr. Fellows proceeded with his argument. All that the majority of the New York delegates desired was to do what their State had instructed them to do—express her sentiment in a certain prescribed form. The Convention should not take away that right. It was a right dear to the State of New York. If she were stripped of that right she would feel degraded and dishonored. He declared (ironically) that Mr. Kelly and himself were in tender sympathy with each other. He confessed that he had a brighter hope set before him of better methods and purer forms when he heard from the lips of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Grady such eloquent denunciation of machine methods. [Laughter and applause.] They all understood that everything which they did in New York was the spontaneous outcropping of the popular will [laughter], and that the hand of arbitrary power never controlled their political method. In conclusion, he asked whether the National Convention would strip New York of her power in this matter? [Cries of "No."]

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, regarded the question as one whether an attorney with delegated powers would be permitted to violate and exceed those powers, and whether the Convention, sitting as a judge on that question, would recognize such violation and be bound by it.

Mr. Burke, of Louisiana, spoke of the quarrels and controversies and claims of the two Democratic factions of New York, and took the same view of the question as that presented by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin. "If it would be an outrage," he said, "to deprive individuals of the right to their own choice, it would be a still greater outrage to deprive a great State of her voice in the Convention." He moved to lay Mr. Grady's amendment on the table.

After some parliamentary objections the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and the previous question was moved and seconded. The amendment offered by Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, was withdrawn, and the Convention proceeded to vote on the amendment offered by Mr. Grady, of New York, requiring the individual preferences of the delegates to be recorded as the vote of their State.

THE GRADY AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

There was great interest manifested during the taking of the vote. The vote of the State of New York was withheld temporarily, and when all the other states were called the aggregate (without New York) stood: Ayes, 352; noes, 391. The vote of New York was then called for, and Mr. Manning, the chairman of the delegation, announced 72 votes in the negative. That vote was challenged by Mr. Cochrane, but the temporary chairman had the vote recorded as announced. The general result was then announced as ayes 350 and noes 445.

THE DETAILED VOTE ON GRADY'S AMENDMENT.

CHICAGO, July 8.—When the question was put on Grady's amendment there was some uncertainty on the viva voce vote and a call of the roll of the States was demanded. The secretary read Grady's amendment and the call of the roll was proceeded with, resulting as follows: Alabama, 15 ayes, 3 noes; Arkansas, 14 noes; California, 16 ayes; Colorado, 4 ayes, 2 noes; Connecticut, 8 ayes, 10 noes; Delaware, 6 ayes; Florida, 2 ayes, 6 noes; Georgia, 12 ayes, 12 noes; Illinois, 22 ayes, 22 noes; Indiana, 20 ayes; Iowa, 6 ayes, 20 noes; Kansas, 3 ayes, 15 noes; Kentucky, 20 ayes, 6 noes; Louisiana, 16 noes; Maine, 2 ayes, 10 noes; Maryland, 16 noes; Massachusetts, 21 ayes, 7 noes; Michigan, 12 ayes, 12 noes; Minnesota, 14 noes; Mississippi, 18 ayes; Missouri, 8 ayes, 24 noes; Nebraska, 5 ayes, 5 noes; Nevada, 6 ayes; New Hampshire, 8 noes; New Jersey, 14 ayes, 4 noes; New York, 72 noes; North Carolina, 10 ayes, 14 noes; Ohio, 25 ayes, 21 noes; Oregon, 6 noes; Pennsylvania, 21 ayes, 29 noes; Rhode Island, 8 noes; South Carolina, 3 ayes, 14 noes; Tennessee, 17 ayes, 7 noes; Texas, 12 ayes, 10 noes; Vermont, 8 noes; Virginia, 6 ayes, 18 noes; West Virginia, 9 ayes, 3 noes; Wisconsin, 5 ayes, 17 noes.

While the roll was being called, when the secretary called the State of Michigan the vote was announced as 12 ayes, 12 noes. The secretary inquired: "What do you do with the other two votes?"

A voice: "Hang them up." [Laughter.]

When New York was called Mr. Manning, of the New York delegation, said: "We are not ready to vote yet; you will have to pass New York for a moment." There were loud cries from all parts of the hall of "New York, New York; give your vote."

Mr. Manning: "I will have to ask the indulgence of the Convention." New York was passed.

When Pennsylvania was called there was doubt as to whether the chairman of the delegation had reported the negative vote as thirty-nine or twenty-nine. The secretary called Pennsylvania the second time, when the chairman of the delegation said: "Pennsylvania votes 21 ayes and 39 noes, making 60." [Applause.]

When all the States had reported their vote the secretary called for the vote of New York, and Mr. Manning, of the delegation, responded, "Seventy-two noes." [Cheers.]

Mr. Cochrane: I challenge that vote.

Mr. Manning: I have to state that the vote in the delegation is 48 noes and 13 ayes.

Mr. Cochran: Then I ask that it be so recorded.

Secretary Bell: New York votes—[laughter]—New York, through the chairman of her delegation, votes 72 noes.

Mr. Cochrane: That is challenged, Mr. Chairman, and I ask that the Secretary call the roll and poll the delegates.

After great confusion, caused by Cochrane's persistency in endeavoring to have a record made of the divided vote in New York, the Chair called upon the secretary to announce the result of the vote.

Secretary: The total number of votes cast, 766; ayes, 350; noes, 445. [Great applause.]

Chair: The question now recurs upon the adoption of the original resolution.

The amendment being declared lost, the resolution was then adopted by a viva voce vote, a roll-call having been dispensed with. Resolutions were adopted providing for the announcement of members of the committees upon credentials, permanent organization, and resolutions upon a single roll-call.

The roll was then called and the names of the members of the committees as already announced were read as the States were called.

The Convention then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization met this evening and decided to recommend to the Convention the name of Colonel W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, as permanent chairman, and that the remaining officers of the temporary organization be made permanent.

DEADLOCK IN THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

The Committee on Platform met in the parlor of the Iroquois Club to-night, thirty-six members being present. Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburgh, was made temporary chairman, and William R. Morrison, of Illinois, was nominated for permanent chairman of the Committee on Resolutions by the tariff-reform members and George L. Converse by the protection element. A ballot was then taken on nominations, which resulted in 18 votes for Morrison against 18 for Converse.

This tie vote caused something of a sensation among the members and another ballot was ordered, which resulted exactly in the same way. It being apparent that there was a deadlock in the committee, it was agreed that Temporary-Chairman Hay should act as chairman during the formation of the platform, but that when the work was done the committee should elect a permanent chairman, whose duty it will be to present the resolutions to the Convention.

Mr. Chatwith, a member of the anti-tariff wing of the committee, elicited the information that the representatives of the States of North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Missouri had voted for Converse. The anti-tariff people had rallied upon these votes, and had expected that with a full committee the vote would stand 15 to 23 in favor of Morrison.

Adjourned.

A Defaulting Treasurer Jailed.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GALVESTON, July 8.—A dispatch to the *News* from Benham says: C. C. Leib, the defaulting treasurer of Washington county, was surrendered by his bondsmen and lodged in the county jail last night. He says he cannot tell where the money has gone, as he did not speculate or gamble, nor was the safe burglar-proof, and that not much over $20,000 is gone. His father and brother have offered to transfer their entire property, valued at $18,500, to his bondsmen, which offer has been rejected. Criminal charges have been preferred against Leib.

A Tragedy.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CALDWELL, TEX., July 8.—W. B. Boren killed J. S. Mitchell yesterday. The latter was in pursuit of Boren to force him to marry his daughter or to kill him, when Boren shot Mitchell with a shot-gun. Boren is in jail, and there is much excitement.

Failure in Ohio.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ALLIANCE, O., July 8.—Bailey & Co., proprietors of the largest canning factories in Eastern Ohio, at Marlboro', have assigned. Liabilities unknown. It is stated that several business men here have been caught by this failure.

CAPTURING NEWARK.

RICHMOND RAID ON JERSEY.

A Grand Reception—Judge Flournoy Speaks—Parade—The Programme for To-Day.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—Newark had a holiday to-day. Flags of all nations and a profusion of bunting were displayed all along the principal streets in welcome of the guests from Richmond. At 6 o'clock in the morning a committee of ten from the G. A. R. Posts took a train for Trenton, and met the veterans from Richmond and accompanied them to Newark. On their arrival at Newark they were met by the Lincoln Post, No. 11, and delegates from various Posts in the State.

A GRAND SALUTE.

The guests were escorted from the depôt to South Park, where they were saluted by Hill's Battery. From thence they marched to the City Hall. All along the line the streets were densely packed, and the martial bearing of the Richmond Blues elicited frequent applause. The Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, was also frequently applauded. When the column arrived at the City Hill the Virginians were formally welcomed in an address by Mayor Haynes.

JUDGE FLOURNOY'S REMARKS.

Judge Flournoy replied for the Richmond visitors, and his remarks brought forth tremendous applause. He concluded by saying: "Our hands have released their grip upon each others' throats. If ever we fight again it will be to hurl back into the sea the foreigner who may be daring enough to set a hostile foot upon our shores. We are one now, citizens of the United States, distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

The march was again resumed to the Academy of Music, where the seats in the auditorium had been removed for the reception of the guests.

A BIG PARADE.

After dinner the Virginians were escorted to the Military Park, where they were joined by two regiments of the National Guards, and twenty-five Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic—the whole procession numbering 8,000 men. The streets were densely packed, and, after a parade, the guests were taken to Caledonian Park, where a reunion was held this afternoon and evening.

To-morrow the visitors will be taken up the Hudson river and down New York bay to Coney Island.

THE CONDITION OF CUBA.

The Report of the Sale or Transfer of the Island Denied.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Spanish Minister in this city says that the reports that are afloat of the proposed sale or transfer of Cuba by the Spanish Government are untruthful and absurd. Speaking tonight with reference to the most recent of these stories, that the commission sent from Madrid to inquire into the condition of Cuba and the advisability of selling it, had prepared a report, a copy of which they had submitted to the Captain-General of Cuba, in which they expressed the opinion that the interests of Spain demand that she should be relieved of Cuba before a successful revolution or the bankruptcy of commercial interests there deprive her of it, he said that he believed the story to be absolutely without foundation—in fact, he had not heard, he said, of any commission from Spain having visited Cuba recently, and thought if one were there its mission was simply to inquire into the condition of Cuba and whether any reforms are necessary. He said further, that owing to reports similar to this which reached Spain from the United States the ministry had been questioned in Parliament and had in an unqualified manner denied their truth. He added that even were the Spanish Government inclined to such propositions they would not dare carry out their views, as such an act would be so unpopular with the Spanish people that it would lead to the overthrow of the Government, and in addition to this he said the majority of the people of Cuba would resist to the utmost any attempt to transfer the Island to another Government.

In the story referred to above it was stated that a plan had been elaborated by one of the commissioners and the Spanish Minister to secure the transfer of Cuba to Germany for twenty-five years for an annual rental of one hundred million marks. This statement Senor Valera also denies. He says he has not even heard of such a commission, and certainly has neither seen one of the commissioners nor elaborated with one of them a plan for the transfer of Cuba.

Monmouth-Park Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—The racing at Monmouth Park to-day was somewhat more sensational than the speculators had bargained for. Two accidents occurred in the third race. Himsiys threw Feakes, his jockey, who ruptured a blood-vessel in his head, and was carried off the track unconscious.

At the close of a race Orator, who came in fourth, dropped dead just as he was being pulled up.

The attendance was large and racing good.

First race—purse $500, one mile and a furlong. The starters were George Kinney and Jack of Hearts. George Kinney won by three fourths of a length. Time, 1:56.

Second race—July stakes, for two-year-old, three fourths of a mile—Brookwood won easily; Exile second, Richmond third. Time, 1:16.

Third race—Lorillard stakes for three-year-olds, one mile and a half—Ecuador won; Greystone second, Leo third. Time, 2:40. Orator dropped dead on pulling up.

Fourth race—Shrewsbury handicap, one and a half miles—Drake Carter won; Barnes second, Monitor third. Time, 2:42½.

Fifth race—selling race, purse $500, seven furlongs—Constantine won; Eclat second, and Beulette third. Time, 1:30.

Sixth race—handicap steeplechase, purse $500, over the short course—Bonnietta won with the greatest ease by five lengths; Chipola second, and Beaverwyck third. Time, 3:15.

Fatal Shooting in Baltimore.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, MD., July 8.—A few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning two pistol-shots were heard on Fayette street between Gay and Holliday. On hastening to the spot policemen found the body of William T. J. McGowan lying in the street, with two bullet-wounds in the neck just below the right ear. In the middle of the street, near where McGowan had fallen, stood Augustus Slater, a young man well known in the city. As the officers approached Slater threw a pistol across the street into an areaway, where it was found by Policeman Doyle. Slater was arrested, and, with McGowan, taken to the Central police station, where the latter soon died. A coroner's inquest will be held to-day. McGowan was widely known throughout the city. When sober he was peaceable and quiet, but when under the influence of liquor, which was frequent, he was quarrelsome, reckless, and desperate, using his pistol freely. He was formerly a compositor, and latterly kept a saloon and gambling-house at the corner of Holliday and Fayette streets. Not long ago the place was raided by the police, and the gambling outfit captured. In a shooting affray in which McGowan took part a little over a year ago, in Otto Gorter's saloon, the latter was killed. McGowan was indicted and tried for the murder of Gorter and acquitted.

The Cholera.

[By cable to the Dispatch.

TOULON, July 8.—There were ten deaths from cholera here last evening, one of the victims being a sister of Charity.

MARSEILLES, July 8.—Two deaths from cholera occurred here to-day.

PARIS, July 8.—It is feared that the exodus from Marseilles and Toulon will result in spreading the cholera. The migration from Paris to the seaside is unexampled. The *Gaulois* states that there is a case of cholera at Nice.

LONDON, July 8.—The authorities have been asked to send a vessel to intercept the steamer bound from Marseilles for Cardiff on which there are two cases of cholera.

Persons arriving here from foreign ports are subjected to an examination. Should any infectious cases be discovered they will be taken to the Gravesend hospital.

PARIS, July 8.—The total number of deaths from cholera at Toulon from the first appearance of the disease to date is 154. There were three deaths at Aix to-day.

A Stock-Jobbing Firm Goes Under.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—The failure of A. Dyett & Co. was announced at the Stock Exchange this afternoon. They have no open contracts in the Board. This is the firm with which John C. Eno, the president of the Second National Bank, transacted his stock operations.

The Assassination of the Prince of Orange.

[Good Words.]

Philip II. had promised 25,000 crowns of gold to any one who would murder the Prince of Orange. An attempt had already been made, but had failed, and William refused to take any measures for self-protection, saying: "It is useless; my years are in the hands of God; if there is a wretch who has no fear of death my life is in his hand, however I may guard it." At length a young man of seven and twenty appeared at Delft, who gave himself out to be one Guyon, a Protestant, son of Pierre Guyon, executed at Besançon for having embraced Calvinism, and declared that he was exiled for its religion. Really he was Balthazar Gerard, a bigoted Catholic, but his conduct in Holland soon procured him the reputation of an evangelical saint. The Prince took him into his service, and sent him to accompany a mission from the States of Holland to the Court of France, whence he returned to bring the news of the death of the Duke of Anjou to William. At that time the Prince was living with his Court in the convent of St. Anna, where he received Balthazar alone in his chamber. The moment was opportune, but the would-be-assassin had no arms ready. Williams gave him a small sum of money and bade him hold himself in readiness to be sent back to France. With the money Balthazar bought two pistols from a soldier, who afterward killed himself when he heard the use which was made of the purchase. On the next day (June 10, 1584,) Balthazar returned to the convent as William was descending the staircase to dinner with his fourth wife, Louise de Coligny (daughter of the Admiral who fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew), on his arm. He presented his passport and begged the Prince to sign it, but was told to return later. At dinner the Princess asked William who was the young man who had spoken to him, for his expression was the most terrible she had ever seen. The Prince laughed, said it was Guyon, and was as gay as usual. Dinner being over, the family party were about to remount the staircase. The assassin was waiting in a dark corner at the foot of the stairs, and as William passed he discharged a pistol with three balls and fled. The Prince staggered, saying: "I am wounded; God have mercy upon me and my poor people." His sister, Catherine van Schwartzberg, asked: "Do you trust in Jesus Christ?" He said "Yes" with a feeble voice, sat down upon the stairs and died.

Gros, Delacroix, and Meissonier.

[Macmillan's Magazine.]

At the time when Meissonier began to exhibit, the idol of the young Romanties was Delacroix. He sent his first picture to the salon of 1822. The classic painter, Gros, a man of great power, but so troubled and bewildered by innovations which he could not understand, and could not bring himself to tolerate, that he presently put himself, quietly and tragically out of the world, sent for the young artist, and said to him bluntly: "You are a colorist, my young friend, but you draw like a pig!" The second half of this remark roughly expressed the feeling which swayed the academical jury for many a year, and the majority of Delacroix's glowing canvases were returned to him, salon after salon. In the drawing-rooms of Paris, where he was personally extremely popular, men shook their heads over him with compassionate vexation, distressed to think that "so good a fellow could paint such things." Delacroix, however, held his own way, and formed a school of followers as numerous and far more enthusiastic than ever Ingres could boast.