

By Telegraph

Trial Began. YANKTON, D. T. June 9.—A jury was empaneled this afternoon in the case of E. E. Carpenter of Santa Fe bogus scrip fraud, and the trial began. The court denied the application of the defendant for a return to Iowa on the alleged ground that he had been kidnapped from there by United States officers.

Fatal Fall. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 9.—Michael Groseck, 5 years old, and his sister, 13 years old, discovered an old emigrant trunk in a garret of the house, No. 743 Fifth avenue, where they were playing, and turned it into a house, getting inside in sport and shutting the lid which had a spring lock. When the parents found them the boy was dead, but the girl's life was saved.

A Pennsylvania Marshal Arrested. PITTSBURGH Pa., June 9.—Ex United States marshal John Hall was arrested today at his home in Washington P., on the charge of making false returns to the government. Examiner Bollen, of the department of justice, who made information, alleges that during his term of office the total amount returned by Hall was \$38,203, while the receipts of the office were \$186,900. Hall's friends claim that a thorough investigation will discharge him of all blame.

A High Priced Tramp. SIOUX FALLS, June 9.—Bill Norris, alias James Garner, arrested Saturday as a tramp, is recognized as a partner of Jake Wells, the noted Missouri bandit, serving out a life sentence in the Kansas penitentiary. They some time ago started a hotel and livery in some Minnesota town and decamped on recognition. He was discovered by a farmer in a hay mow. Norris will be held until the Missouri authorities come. Their is five hundred dollars reward for him.

The Democratic Convention. CHICAGO, June 9.—The local convention of arrangements to prepare for the National Democratic convention by which the seating capacity will be enlarged to admit 20,000 people. The accommodations for the press will be enlarged and the local managers confidently expect a larger outside attendance than was the case with the republican convention as the democratic political clubs from all parts of the country have announced their intention to be present.

The Cameron for the Ticket. HARRISBURG, Pa., June 7.—At a ratification meeting here tonight General Simon Cameron, who presided, stated that the Blaine and Logan ticket was a strong one and could not be beaten. Senator J. Don Cameron was waited upon prior to the meeting by a delegation, headed by a band of music, and requested to attend. He made a speech stating that he did not think it consistent for him to go to the court house, but he thought the ticket was a strong one and could not be beaten; he was for it first, last, and all the time, and the people would hear from him at the proper time during the campaign.

British Congratulations. LONDON, June 7.—The Times says: Blaine's nomination will be received with satisfaction. He has not only been the most popular candidate but the most conspicuous and respected politician in the ranks of the republican party, which done itself honor by nominating so well known and distinguished a man. If the democratic could make up their mind to a definite, reasonable free trade policy they would secure more sympathy on this side of the Atlantic than hitherto. In the meantime we congratulate the republicans on the choice of a candidate so eminently suited as Blaine to represent and uphold the dignity of the United States.

Railroad Accidents. PITTSBURGH Pa., June 9.—An accident happened near Leetada, Pennsylvania, on the line of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad this morning by which two persons were killed and another received fatal injuries. A party of five Italians were tramping toward this city on the railroad tracks when the freight train came along and on stepping off to avoid it, three of them were struck by the Cleveland Express coming in an opposite direction. The express was running at a high rate of speed and the victims were hurled twenty feet in the air. Dominick Cappi aged 40, lodged in the cross arms of a telegraph pole and when taken down life was extinct. His son Joseph, aged 15, had his skull crushed and neck broken; death is supposed to have resulted instantly. Dominick Brown had both legs broken and was injured internally; he was placed in hospital but the physicians entertain no hopes of recovery. The other Italians escaped uninjured.

Too Horrible to Relate. DULUTH, Minn., June 9.—Last Saturday, just before dinner, Mrs. Anna Ericka who lived with her husband at Hermantown, a few miles from this city, started out to a neighbor's for milk. She obtained some milk and started home, but failed to put in an appearance. At dinner time, when her husband came home for his meal, he became anxious and started for the neighbors; on the way he found a man's shirt, some corridges and the remains of a fire where tramps had been camping, and near them his wife's shoes and the milk pail. He soon reached the neighbor's and discovered that his wife had been there and started for home. He became alarmed and a search was instituted. The community was aroused and a search took place, which lasted until 2 p. m. to-day, when the body of Mrs. Ericka was found. It revealed the most horrible butchery ever known in this part of the country—as bad as the Sioux butchery. The woman had been shot in the temple, twice outraged and then put on a log head downward, bowels cut open and otherwise cut up in a manner too horrible for publication and parts of the flesh thrown to one side. The community is greatly excited and it will go hard with the dastards it caught.

Suicide of General Buford. INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—General Abe Buford, of Kentucky, committed suicide at Danville, Indiana, this morning at the residence of his nephew, Benjamin J. Buford. General Buford came to Danville last Wednesday to visit relations and attend the races this week. He returned much depressed which visibly increased after reading an article in a newspaper giving an account of the decease of the Buford family, written in connection with the return of Tom Buford to the Anceorage asylum, a physical and financial wreck. The General's fortune has been swept away. He returned to his room just after

breakfast this morning and had been there but a short time when the report of a revolver was heard and he was found in a dying condition having shot himself in the head. He died with out a struggle. Two statements, one dated this morning, were found, saying financial misfortune and the death of his family and the trouble of his brother Tom Buford, who killed Judge Elliott, were the causes of the act. The remains will be sent to Lexington, as requested by him.

Storm and Flood. SPRINGFIELD, Vt., June 9.—This village has been visited by another disastrous flood, the second within eleven months. At noon today a moderate rain fell, but an hour later a storm of terrific force broke upon the village. A storm was also in progress about five miles north of the village and a high wind that changed in few minutes from south to north and then back again drove the two storms together, and the rain fell as if a mighty river was falling from the heavens, and the hill north of town that slopes west to Black river and east to the creek, sent a torrent of water toward the town. Warning was at once given, but so rapidly did the water rise that few had time to save anything and were forced to flee for their lives. The channel of the creek soon became filled with the wreckage of houses, barns and other buildings, which forced it in other directions. One stream ploughed through the Springfield house, another through Hart & Dodge's livery stable and another through Ellison Bros' stage barns. Individual losses and damage to the highways will reach at least \$50,000. In some places the highways were gouged twenty-five feet deep and some houses in the village have four feet of mud in them. Just across the Cheshire bridge a barn was blown down killing William Parker and fatally injuring a woman named Bella Spaulding. The storm raged over three hours.

Going to See Blaine. BOSTON, June 9.—The Maine and California delegations arrived this morning, and left for Augusta at noon. They reached Augusta at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

En Route. PORTLAND, Me., June 9.—Five cars were waiting in Portland to connect with the Blaine train. The leading train is gaily decorated with portraits and was engaged by Collector Dan for a select party of citizens and public men. Chandler's band accompanied the party. Delegates report enthusiastic receptions at Lynn and Portsmouth, the only places where the train stopped. At Portsmouth addresses were made by Congressmen Soutelle, Governor Robin and Governor Davis, of California. The train made a short stop at Portland, and Wing, of Auburn made a brief speech. The band struck up again and artillery near by thundered a salute.

They Reach Augusta. AUGUSTA, Me., June 9.—The Blaine train left Portland at 3 o'clock this afternoon and no stops were made until Brunswick was reached at 4 o'clock. Here there were four cars from Lewistown and Auburn, decorated with Blaine insignia, and three more from Rockland and other cities, all filled with delegates, join d the Blaine train. A great crowd with a band of music greeted the California and Maine delegates with cheers. Senator McClure, of California, made a ringing speech, after which Congressman Bontelle made a speech, which was cut short by the starting of the train, at 4:20 p. m., for Augusta. General Chamberlain made have gained the train, but was detained by having an engagement to deliver the oration at the dedication of the new town hall tonight and having to start tomorrow for the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, at Brooklyn. At Gardiner a salute of artillery welcomed the train but a stop of only two minutes was made. All along the route the flying train was greeted with cheers and crowds gathered at many places. At 5:40 the long train of thirteen cars rolled into Augusta, where bands were playing, whistles blowing, bells ringing, artillery firing and crowds were assembled to meet it and a procession with music and banners was formed to escort the visitors. Ex-Governor Connor addressed the California delegation in words of welcome which were responded to by Senator McClure, of California, who closed amid great cheering, by saying "you need not be worried about us, we will take care of our side of the continent." Ex Senator Hamlin said: you have done wisely and well; we will sweep the country like a vast prairie on fire." Judge Knight of California passed a tribute to the venerable ex vice president and the enthusiasm of the crowd at the depot was interrupted by the band striking up and the procession proceeded through the principal streets to the residence of Blaine, in front of which quite a crowd was assembled watching an artist sketch it for an illustrated paper. The procession arrived at 8:45 the Californians were received with the clapping of hands. As they passed into the house they were most cordially received by Blaine, as Senator McClure presented each by name, and conversation ensued, which was broken up by Senator Hamlin coming in and being introduced, remarking they were nice boys. Blaine then went to the door, where he was received with cheers.

General Connor addressed him in a short speech and was followed by Congressman Bontelle. In reply, Mr. Blaine said: "Fellow Citizens: If anything could add to the pleasure of welcoming to my door and under my roof my old friends of Maine, it would be as it is to-day, to have them accompanied by loyal and true hearted men from the Pacific coast, whom they bring to our hospitality and whom we greet and welcome as our guests. I am very sure you must appreciate the embarrassment under which a man speaks when he is overwhelmed with demonstrations of kindness as I am today. I can only say from the depths of a profoundly thankful heart, God bless you all." Mr. Bontelle followed briefly and was succeeded by Senator McClure, by introducing Judge George Knight of California who paid a tribute to Lincoln and Hamlin. The California delegation then took leave of Blaine and retired and the crowd then streamed by the door shaking hands with Blaine. At the reception to the California delegation which followed, J. Manchester Haynes, of Augusta made a speech of welcome.

DICKENS used to be fond of singing funny songs to children.—Ex. He knew they could not defend themselves. "Good Bye, my Lover, Good Bye."—Chester A. Arthur, to presidential chair.

THE CONVENTION

Nominates James G. Blaine, of Maine For President on the 4th Ballot.

By a Vote of Five Hundred and Forty-Four, the Blaine and Logan Forces Combined.

Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois is Nominated for Vice President by Acclamation.

Upon a Platform that Means Protection to American Citizens and Protection to Labor.

Ushering in the Beginning of the Hottest Political Campaign Ever Witnessed.

Blaine and Logan. THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

CHICAGO, June 6.—One hour and a half before the time for the convention to assemble vast crowds of people were in front of the entrances waiting for the doors to open. It seemed as if there had been a change from last night thousands demanded admittance to a hall already crowded. Door keepers, policeman, and the sergeant at arms, exercised great patience and there was little dissatisfaction. It was twenty minutes past the hour for meeting when the level fell and the chairman announced that the convention would be opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Joudier. After the prayer the chairman announced that the order of business was voting for the nominees for president. Following is

- THE FIRST BALLOT
Alabama: Blaine, 1; Arthur, 17; Logan, 1.
Arkansas: Blaine, 8; Arthur, 4; Edmunds, 2.
California: Blaine, 16.
Colorado: Blaine, 6.
Connecticut: Hawley, 12.
Delaware: Blaine, 5; Arthur, 1.
Florida: Blaine, 1; Arthur, 7.
Georgia: Arthur, 24.
Illinois: Blaine, 3; Arthur, 1; Logan, 40.
Indiana: Blaine, 18; Arthur, 9; Edmunds, 1; Sherman, 2.
Iowa: Blaine, 26.
Kansas: Blaine, 12; Arthur, 4; Logan, 1; Hawley, 1.
Kentucky: Blaine, 5-2; Arthur, 16; Logan, 2-3; Sherman, 1; Lincoln, 1.
Louisiana: Blaine, 2; Arthur, 10; Logan, 3.
Maine: Blaine, 12.
Maryland: Blaine, 10; Arthur, 6.
Massachusetts: Blaine, 1; Arthur, 2; Edmunds, 25.
Michigan: Blaine, 15; Arthur, 2; Edmunds, 7; General Sherman, 2.
Minnesota: Blaine 7; Arthur, 1; Edmunds, 6.
Mississippi: Blaine, 1; Arthur, 17.
Missouri: Blaine, 5; Arthur, 10; Edmunds, 6; Logan, 10; Sherman, 1.
Nebraska: Blaine, 8; Arthur, 2.
Nevada: Blaine, 6.
New Hampshire: Arthur, four; Edmunds, four.
New Jersey: Blaine nine, Edmunds six; Sherman one; Lincoln two.
New York: Blaine twenty eight; Arthur thirty one; Edmunds twelve; Lincoln one.
North Carolina: Blaine two; Arthur nineteen; Logan one.
Ohio: Blaine twenty one; Sherman twenty five.
Oregon: Blaine six.
Pennsylvania: Blaine forty seven; Arthur eleven; Edmunds one; Logan one.
Rhode Island: Edmunds eight.
South Carolina: Blaine one; Arthur seventeen.
Tennessee: Blaine seven; Arthur sixteen; Logan one.
Texas: Blaine thirteen; Logan two; Arthur eight.
Vermont: Edmunds, 8.
Virginia: Blaine, 2; Arthur, 21; Logan, 1.
West Virginia: Blaine, 12.
Wisconsin: Blaine, 10; Arthur, 6; Edmunds, 6.
Arizona: Blaine, 2.
Dakota: Blaine, 2.
District of Columbia: Blaine, 1; Arthur, 1.
Idaho: A. Arthur, 2.
Montana: Blaine, 1; Edmunds, 1.
New Mexico: Arthur, 2.
Utah: Arthur, 2.
Washington Territory: Blaine, 2.
Wyoming: Arthur, 2.
Total: Blaine, 334; Arthur, 278; Edmunds, 93; Logan, 63; Sherman, 30; Hawley, 13; Lincoln, 4; Gen. Sherman, 2.
The convention then at 12:30 p. m., proceeded to a second ballot with a result as follows, there being no change in the vote of Minnesota, Dakota, or Montana. Whole number of delegates 820. Whole number of votes cast 818. Necessary to choice, 411. Blaine received 349; Sherman, 276; Edmunds, 85; Logan, 61; John Sherman, 28; Hawley, 13; General Sherman, 2.

THE RESULT OF THE SECOND BALLOT was announced at 1:20 p. m., and the increase of Blaine's vote was the cause of an exuberant manifestation on the part of the audience. The convention then proceeded to the third ballot but before the official result was announced, Logan telegraphed his managers to change his vote to Blaine. The excitement and confusion was then great. The official footing up of the third ballot was: Whole number of votes cast 819. Blaine received 375; Arthur, 274; Edmunds, 64; Logan, 53; John Sherman, 25; Hawley, 13; General Sherman, 3; Lincoln 8. The result of the third ballot was announced at 2:10. The gains made on the Blaine vote and the understanding that the Logan vote would probably be transferred to Blaine produced another storm of cheering and enthusiasm for Blaine. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, Walter W. Phelps, of New York, and one or two colored delegates endeavored to get a hearing and vociferated and gesticulated without succeeding in getting heard. Their voices were drowned in tumultuous

YELLS AND CHEERS. and calls for the roll. Roosevelt, of New York, carried away by the excitement, got upon his seat, waved his arms and appeared as if he was saying something. Amid great excitement a motion by an Arthur delegate was offered for an adjournment until 7 o'clock. The Blaine

delegates vigorously opposed the motion. The roll of states was demanded. The vote was then taken by states, and was begun at 2:30. The Illinois delegation requested a few minutes as to its vote and then it was announced as 29 to 15. The vote was challenged, showing that in was regarded as important, and the result of the voting of the Illinois delegation was for reeves 31, against 13. The vote of Pennsylvania resulted, ayes 115, noes 48. Tennessee gave 23 votes in the negative. Although the vote still went on, it was evident everywhere that the motion for a recess was defeated. The result of the vote was, ayes 364; noes 450. The announcement was hailed with vociferous applause as a Blaine triumph. It was a long time before order was restored sufficiently to have business proceeded with. Judge Foraker, of Ohio, moved that Blaine be nominated by acclamation, but Burrows, of Michigan, insisted that the taking of the ballot should go on. Foraker withdrew the motion in order to save time. Finally at 3:15 the convention proceeded to

A FOURTH BALLOT; When Illinois was reached Senator Cullom rose and said that he wished to read a dispatch that he had just received from General Logan. Objections were promptly made and sustained. Cullom then withdrew the name of Logan and cast thirty four votes of Illinois for Blaine. The change in Illinois from Logan to Blaine made Blaine's vote 414. Cullom then completed his report, giving to Blaine thirty four Logan twelve and Arthur three a gain to Blaine of thirty one, to Arthur two and a loss to Logan of thirty three.

THE LOGAN DISPATCH Foll owing is the dispatch received by Cullom which changed the vote of Illinois: WASHINGTON June 6.—S. M. Cullom, of the Illinois delegation: The republicans of the states that must be relied upon to elect the president having so strongly shown a preference for Mr. Blaine, I deem it my duty not to stand in the way of the people's choice and recommend my friends to assist in his nomination. (Signed) JOHN A. LOGAN.

While the fourth ballot was going on a dispatch was also received from President Arthur by editor Curtis of the Inter Ocean saying: "If Blaine is nominated on this ballot have Dutcher ask to make the nomination unanimous and thank my friends for me."

The chair: The gentleman from Minnesota has the floor. Mr. Sabin of Minnesota having the floor said: Mr chairman: Four years ago, in this very hall as a delegate to the national republican convention I was opposed to Chester A. Arthur and to the elements with which he associated. Since then he has been called under most trying circumstances to fulfill the first place in the gift of the people of this country. So well, so nobly, so faithfully, has he fulfilled that trust and so happily has he disappointed not only his opponents but his friends, so fully has he fitted the position of the scholar and gentleman, and shown that he is possessed of that great good common sense which has made his administration a great pronounced success that he has grown upon me until today I honor and revere Chester A. Arthur (applause). As a friend of his I no less honor and revere that prince of gentlemen, that scholar, that fitted statesman, James G. Blaine, whose nomination it affords me the greatest pleasure to second with the prediction that his name before this country in November will produce that same spontaneous enthusiasm which will make him president of the United States, on the fourth of March next (loud and prolonged applause and cries of Curtis).

The secretary then announced the result of the fourth ballot for president as follows: Whole number of delegates 820; whole number of votes cast, 816; necessary to a choice 411; of which Robert T. Lincoln received 2; John A. Logan, 7; Joseph Hawley, 15; George F. Edmunds, 41; Chester A. Arthur, 207; James G. Blaine, 544. The secretary's announcement of the votes for James G. Blaine got no further than the hundreds, for his voice was lost in the whirlwind of applause that followed. The fact of Blaine's nomination, which had been certain ever since Shelby M. Cullom had tried to read his telegram from John A. Logan. The entire audience, delegates and visitors, rose to their feet simultaneously, every lady being a Blaine man, and shouted and sang their delight at the success of the man from Maine, with demonstrations of joy such as had never been before in the convention. It took nearly thirty minutes to get to business.

The Chair: Gentlemen of the convention:—(The ushers were making diligent efforts to restore quiet and order, when at this point the booming of the cannon was heard, which caused general cheering. The convention at length becoming comparatively quiet the chairman resumed.) Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine, having received the votes of a majority of all the delegates elected to this convention.—The chairman at this point finding himself unable to make his voice heard in the confusion which prevailed, handed a written announcement to the secretary, who read it as follows: Jas. G. Blaine having received the votes of a majority of the delegates elected to this convention, the question now before the convention is, shall the nomination of Mr. Blaine be made unanimous? [Cries of yes.] On that motion the chair recognized Mr. Burleigh, of New York. Mr. Burleigh, having taken the platform, said: Mr. President: In behalf of the president of the United States and at his request I move to make the nomination of Jas. G. Blaine unanimous, and I promise for the friends of President Arthur who are always loyal, at the polls, and for northern New York, 2,000 republican majority, and will show you in November next that New York is a republican state. It elected James A. Garfield and it will elect James G. Blaine, of Maine. Applause.

The result was announced at 4:40. Instantly, and even before the figures were pronounced by Mr. McPherson, the vast audience arose and broke out into another demonstration of enthusiasm. Cheers resounded, the band struck up an inspiring air, hats and handkerchiefs and national flags were waved, and a large square banner from Kansas was carried through the hall promising large majorities in that state for Blaine, with two uprights capped with new brooms. A stuffed eagle from Colorado was also carried around in the procession. The roar of artillery outside was heard commingled with the louder roar of voices inside, and amid great enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous.

CONGRATULATED BY ARTHUR. The following dispatch from President Arthur was read by Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania: WASHINGTON, June 6.—To the chairman of the republican national convention: The president has sent the following dispatch to Mr. Blaine, signed W. J. Phillips, private secretary: To Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Augusta, Maine:— As the candidate of the republican party you will receive my earnest and cordial support. (Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The dispatch was received with loud applause. The convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock. Gen'l Logan was then telegraphed to know if he would accept the vice presidency. Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, Mr. Chairman, this convention has discharged two of its most important trusts and is now, notwithstanding the length of time it has been in session and the exciting scenes through which it has passed in thorough good humor, and I believe we are ready to conclude the business which brought us all here. Mr. Hancock, of Nebraska: There is a motion to make the nomination unanimous; that is the question before the convention, and I call for the regular order. Mr. Plumb, of Kansas: Before proceeding with that I desire to respond to the sentiment which pervades the entire convention. I move that the nomination be made unanimous, and I hope there will not be a dissenting voice in this vast assembly. The chair: I have been requested to read to the convention the following telegraphic dispatch to Mr. Blaine: The Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.: As the candidate of the republican party you will have my earnest and cordial support. The chair: Shall the motion to make the nomination unanimous prevail. All those in favor of this say aye. The tremendous shout of ayes sent up by the vast multitude clearly demonstrated the fact that the nomination was made unanimous. O'Hara, of North Carolina: I suggest that we proceed to nominate General Logan and allow others who want to talk the privilege of printing their speeches. A Virginia delegate said that in the absence of General Mahone, owing to illness, he would undertake to speak for Virginia. He could not, like many who had preceded him, appeal in behalf of union soldiers for Logan's nomination, but he would speak for 30,000 Confederate soldiers of whom he was one and who would rally to the support of Blaine and Logan. Gen. J. S. Robinson, of Ohio, seconded the motion on behalf of this state and moved to suspend the rules and make the nomination by acclamation. The question being put to vote was declared and carried. Great confusion followed and the Kansas banner was brought out again with a portrait of Logan added to that of Blaine. When quiet was restored, Davis of Indiana, demanded a call of the roll on the nomination and the motion being seconded it was so ordered. The resolution limiting speeches of nomination to ten minutes was passed and the clerk proceeded to call the roll of states for nominations. No response was received until Illinois was reached when Senator Plumb, of Kansas, came forward and said: The platform is one on which all good republicans can unite and the candidate one who can beat any democrat, living or dead, but it is still important that the best possible man shall be named for the second place. It is but a matter of just recognition to the great body of soldiers of the late war for the Union that a representative from their number should be placed as the second name on the ticket. The Grand Army of the Republic had enrolled more than three quarters of a million of men who lately wore the blue, in presenting a name from their ranks. The speaker would mention a man fitted in every way for the first place; a man who would add strength to the ticket and justify the hopes and expectations of the party; that man was General John A. Logan. The speaker did not present him on behalf of Illinois or of any other state, but of the whole United States. He belonged no more to Illinois than to Kansas. There were 75,000 soldiers who would receive the news of his nomination with shouts of gladness. The speaker was commissioned by the state of Kansas to make this nomination. [Applause.] Judge Hock, of Tennessee, in seconding the nomination, said that while the convention had not chosen his first choice, it had done well and the speaker proceeded to pay a tribute to the Plumed Knight of Maine. He hoped the convention would come to a common understanding and agreement for the second place on the ticket. When the wires should transmit the news of the nomination of General Logan to the soldier boys of East Tennessee there would be rejoicing among them as there would be everywhere. On the presidential nominee his delegation was somewhat divided, but when they came to name Jno. A. Logan they were united, twenty-four strong. Thurston, of Nebraska, also seconded the nomination. He wanted the republican party to write upon its banner the invincible legend, "Blaine and Logan."

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Mr. Hancock, of Nebraska: There is a motion to make the nomination unanimous; that is the question before the convention, and I call for the regular order.

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Thurston, of Nebraska, also seconded the nomination. He wanted the republican party to write upon its banner the invincible legend, "Blaine and Logan."

Lee, of Pennsylvania in further seconding the nomination said the convention had chosen as its candidate a native of Pennsylvania whose fame had grown too great for his native state and become commensurate with the greatness of the nation.

Congressman Horr, of Michigan, from the head of his delegation, further seconded the nominations saying that in nominating John A. Logan the convention would light the soldiers' campfires, from end to end of the country. Clancy, [colored] of South Carolina in seconding the nominations said that with Blaine and Logan his state would be carried for the party by 50,000.

After further nominations from Georgia and Kentucky a motion was made, to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Logan by acclamation. It was put to vote and a majority voted for it but as a two thirds vote was necessary the chair ordered the roll called. THE PLATFORM. The republicans of the United States in National convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent; the safeguard of liberty and the establishment of the best thought and highest purpose of our citizens. The republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful freedom and the equality of all men; for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for an honest currency; for purity in legislation; and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government; and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform. We lament the death of President Garfield,

whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as president of the United States, and his distinguished success in war and peace, which endeared him to the hearts of the American people. We recognize the administration of President Arthur. We recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive his hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people; the largest diversity of industry most productive of general prosperity, and of the comfort and independence of the people. We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights, the wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital, may have its best reward and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. Against the so-called economic system of the democratic party, which would relegate our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus; the republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicarious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the tax payer without injuring the laborer and the great productive interests of the country. We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of the important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard, which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The reputation of commerce with foreign nations and between the states is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government and the republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and effectually secure the constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of a large portion of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues, wherever the same is needed.

We believe that every citizen should be a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption; and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The republican party having its birth in the halls of slave labor and a desire that all mankind be truly free and equal is opposed to placing our working men in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad; in this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out the intent thereof.

Reform of the civil service, suspiciously begun under republican administration, should be observed in all the executive appointments and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectually avoided.

The public lands are the heritage of the people of the United States, and should be preserved as far as possible from speculation by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants made by reason of non compli on with the acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the families of those who died in the war. The republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1870, so that all invalid soldiers share alike and their pensions begin with the date of disability or discharge, not with the date of the application.

The republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs. The party which seeks peace can trade with all peoples, especially with those of the western hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old time strength and efficiency, that it may, in any sea, protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon congress to remove the burden under which American shipping has been depressed so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a navy which takes no law from superior forces.

Resolved, that appointments by the president to offices in the territories should be made from bona fide citizens and residents of the territory wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, that it is the duty of congress to exact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our territory and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so called Mormon church and that the laws enacted shall be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible and the military if need be.

The people of the United States in their organized capacity constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of states; the national government is supreme in the sphere of its national duty, but the states have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with jealous care, so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests on the maintenance of a free ballot, honest count and correct returns. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the democratic party in southern states, by which the will of the elector is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence.

We extend to the republicans of the south, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race or color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

THE NEW YORK SUN says Blaine will be a terror to democrats. Hence, a terror to the snakes.

JUDGE WEST, the blind orator, married a wife in Minneapolis.—Pioneer Press. Don't be surprised, read dearer the man was blind.

FARLEY, Iowa, had a love-sick suicide yesterday.—Ex. How soothing and gratifying it is to have one's girl prove her love in this manner.