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TELEGRAPHIC

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,

Will Lead the Democratic Hosts to Victory.

William H. English Nominated for Vice-President.

A Grand Ticket Unanimously Chosen.

The Party Harmonized and Prepared for Success.

The Soldier Statesman and the Civilian Patriot.

Close of the Convention.

A Good Platform.

WEDNESDAY'S SPECULATIONS.

Cincinnati, 23.—The surprise of to-day was the proportions of Hancock's boom On the first ballot it demonstrated the fact that his friends have managed their canvass quietly and with better judgment than those of any other candidate voted for, except Bayard. He was admirably presented. His strength had not been heralded; he took the lead unexpectedly to everybody except his own leaders. His weight annoyed and alarmed the friends of all other nominees before the ballot began, and it was because they feared the effect of a large vote for him that so many of them tried to adjourn to prevent a ballot to-night. Failing in this, the result leaves Hancock with the prestige of the lead, which bids fair to help him greatly to-morrow. If he increases or even holds his vote on the second ballot, it is thought he will rapidly advance against the entire field, and if once he gets a majority his nomination by two-thirds will follow of course. He is beyond all question the favorite to-night. Field's vote was as ridiculously below the expectations and professed claims of his friends that his candidacy ceases to hold much place in public interest here. It is feared that Bayard's vote cannot be greatly increased unless the Tilden men shall see the folly of scattering their votes on dummies or wasting them on Payne, who also looks to be already hopelessly out of time. They may be wise enough to concentrate on Bayard, though their present attitude is one of undignified folly. The impression growns that the Tilden men are playing a cunning and petty game to prevent any nomination whatever until everybody shall be exhausted, and then by a sudden concentration of their dummy and insincere votes upon Tilden to stampede the convention into the nomination of the old ticket of Tilden and Hendricks. I do not believe that they will get their opportunity to try the stampede, and that they will therefore be spared the defeat which they would almost surely invite, for under no circumstances is it believed that Tilden can get two-thirds, though he is the only nominee who would fail of two-thirds after obtaining a majority of the convention in its present temper. The best impression is that some nomination will be made tomorrow, which will be neither Payne, Field, Thurman nor Hendricks.

During the evening representatives of Tammany Hall marched in a body, headed by a band, to Hotel Emery, and serenaded Governor Hubbard, in acknowledgment of his plea to the convention in behalf of the admission of their delegation. John A. Haskins made a brief speech of thanks, to which Governor Hubbard made a short and stirring response.

THURSDAY'S BUSINESS.

Cincinnati, 24.—10 o'clock—The sky is overcast, the temperature hot and sultry. The doorkeepers are taking up all platform and reporters' tickets. This indicates the conclusion of the national committee that the convention will nominate candidates and finish business during to-day's session. Few delegates are yet seated, and they are coming in very slowly. The galleries are only partly filled. If there is any dark horse fairly in the race, this morning it is English, of Connecticut. An earnest, though quietly conducted canvass was made last night to get up a combination in his favor, with which to check the Hancock boom, but there is no public evidence yet that it was successful, although it may be that his managers have taken a leaf from Hancock's book in the matter of silent discretion. On every hand we hear that southern delegates are rallying to Hancock, and many figure a majority of the convention for him on the first ballot to-day. While this expectation is probably well founded, the scene shifts so constantly under the pressure from every side, upon the unusually plastic material of which this convention is composed, that nothing can be relied upon from hour to hour. The failure of Pennsylvania to support him as a favorite son is at present his worst drawback. If the Tilden men are going to develop their new loom in his behalf they must seize their opportunity early to-day. The New York delegation having withdrawn from the support of Payne have informally agreed not to present any candidate, but if Tilden is presented elsewhere in such a way as to give him half a chance they will cast their solid 70 for him. There are a few shrewd men here now who question the fact that Tilden's letter of withdrawal was in fact designed to win the sympathy of the convention and strengthen him for a renewal of his candidacy at the supreme moment, but the weather here is intensely hot, the Ohio water very dirty and everybody wants to go home to-day, despite the excellence of Ohio whisky, so it looks as if some nomination is sure before night. That it will be Hancock, English or Tilden for the first place is the general opinion, with the chances favoring Morrison for the second place in either case.

President Stevenson arrived at 10.25, but delegate's seats were only half filled. The organ and military bands occupy the audience, with many admirably rendered musical selections.

The chair called order at 10.35 a.m.

Prayer was offered again by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south. He prayed for that unity and harmony in the convention so needful to accomplish the patriotic end which it had in view; that individual members might lay aside their personal predictions for the highest welfare of the whole nation; that the choice of the convention might result in the election of a man of enduring character, blameless in life, unsullied in reputation and of exalted patriotism, and that the person elected might be brought to occupy their places.

Wickham, of New York, rose to make a statement on behalf of the New York delegation. That delegation heard with great emotion—(cries of platform, and he took the desk.) The delegation heard with great emotion the votes given yesterday for the honored statesman of New York, Tilden. (Applause.)

The chair rebuked the interference with the proceedings by outsiders, and promised that he would ask the convention to preserve order at all hazards.

Peckham resumed: By telegraph they had received a letter from Tilden, in which he renounced himself as a candidate for nomination. Knowing him to be honest in purpose and action, they accept his letter as a renunciation of all claim and all candidacy. He now presented the letter for such action as the convention desired, but the delegation have this morning agreed upon another candidate, and he named Speaker Randall. (Applause.)

The chair asked if the convention would have Tilden's letter read. (Cries of "Yes!" and "No!" but on a viva voce vote it was decided no.)

Thomas, of Kentucky, offered a resolution denouncing as unconstitutional and unrepublican any state law (a break in the report) on account of his religious or non-religious views. Referred.

The roll was called for a ballot for president: Alabama voted for Hancock 11, Bayard 7, Field 4; Arkansas, Field 12; California, Hancock 5, Field 5. Hendricks 1, absent 1; Colorado, Field 6; Connecticut, Bayard 1, English 11; Delaware, Bayard 6; Florida, Bayard 8; Georgia, Field 10, Hancock 7, Bayard 5; Illinois, Hancock 42, (immense cheers). Indiana, Hendricks 30; Iowa, Bayard 1, Randall 12 (cheers and hisses), Hancock 9; Kansas, Hancock 10; Kentucky, Hancock 8, Bayard 7, Field 4, Tilden 3 Thurman 2; Louisiana, Hancock 16; Maine, Hancock 14; Maryland, Bayard 16; Massachusetts, Hancock 11, Bayard 7, Randall 3½, Tilden 1, Field 1½; Michigan, Hancock 14, Bayard 4, English 2, Randall 1, Tilden 1; Minnesota, Hancock 10; Mississippi, Bayard 8, Field 2, Hancock 6; Missouri, Bayard 2, Hancock 28, (great cheering); Nebraska, Randall 6; Nevada, Field 4, Thurman 1, Randall 1; New Hampshire, Hancock 5, Randall 5; New Jersey, passed; New York, Randall 70, (cheers and hisses; North Carolina, Hancock 20; Ohio asked leave to go out for consultation, agreed to; Oregon, Field 6; Pennsylvania passed; Rhode Island, Hancock 6, Randall 1, English 1; South Carolina, 14; Tennessee, Field 2, Bayard 8, Hancock 14, (cheers); Texas, Bayard 5; Hancock 11, (cheers); Vermont, Hancock 10; Virginia, passed not ready, West Virginia, Bayard 1, Thurman 2, Hancock 7; Wisconsin, Bayard 2, Thurman 1, Field 2, English 1, Hancock 10, (cheers); New Jersey was again called and voted, Bayard 4, Parker 2, Jewett 1, Hancock 7, (cheers), Randall 4, (cheers); Ohio, Hull stated that in obedience to instructions they cast 42 for Thurman. Another delegate denied his right to announce the vote of said state; the delegation was now consulting as to how Ohio vote should be cast. (Cheers.) Pennsylvania, Bayard 1, Randall 2, (cheers and hisses), Hancock 31, (cheers); Virginia, Hancock 7, Bayard 8, Field 7; Ohio was again called and gave 44 for Thurman; Pennsylvania corrected hers to Randall 25, Hancock 32. Before the official vote was announced Wisconsin asked permission to change its vote. (Cries of agreed and some nos.)

Somebody raised the question of order that a vote could not be changed. The convention agreed to it, and Wisconsin cast Hancock 20. (Great cheers.) There was now a scene of great confusion. New Jersey changed to Hancock 18. Immense cheering, long continued, and great confusion, which the chair vainly tried, for several minutes, to suppress. The chairman of Pennsylvania rose, finally, and said Pennsylvania was proud of both her sons—one a great soldier and the other an able statesman; they would gladly vote for either, and then changed her whole vote to Hancock. Immense cheers and excitement, a great portion of the audience and convention rising, cheering, waving banners, fans and tossing hats. Hancock's banner was brought to the front of the platform amid great enthusiasm, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The small banners of states voting for Hancock are brought forward to salute Hancock's large banner. The Virginia delegations flocked to the front of the platform, and rush in with changes. Nevada, 6 to Hancock. Rhode Island, solid for Hancock. Before the official announcement of the result, a motion was made and carried for a new call of states. The sergeant announced that the chair had ordered no applause until the call was finished. Alabama voted solid Hancock, Arkansas, California and Colorado ditto. Announcements of changes to Hancock from Tilden states were greeted with hisses in the galleries. Each state followed suit with a solid vote for Hancock, until Indiana, which votes for Hendricks solid; Iowa, 21 Hancock, 1 Tilden, Bayard 2; New York, 70 for Hancock, received with cheers and hisses; all the remainder solid for Hancock.

The audience and convention rise and cheer and the band plays "Hail Columbia."

Mack, of Indiana, moved to make Hancock's nomination unanimous. He expressed the deep feeling of his state for Hendricks, but they were loyal to the democratic party, and would do their duty manfully.

Speaker Randall was then presented on the platform. He said he was here to second the nomination of Hancock. (Cheers.) He congratulated the convention on the harmony which had marked the proceedings. The nomination made was strong and would bring victory. It would bring Pennsylvania back to the democratic roll. It was one that would be satisfactory to the party and the American people. (Cheers.) He pledged his earnest and instant efforts until victory crowns the work on the November Tuesday. If the people should ratify their choice, Hancock would be inaugurated. (Partial applause.)

Wallace, of Pennsylvania, followed. The democrats, four years ago, named the man who was elected president, and to-day they had named the next. He urged a vigorous campaign. No campaign of defense, but one of constant aggression. He, too, pledged Pennsylvania to place herself, in November next, in the democratic column.

In response to loud calls, Wade Hampton advanced to the platform, and said, in behalf of the solid south, which was once arrayed against the gallant soldier, he pledged to him its solid vote. There was no name held in higher respect in the south than the man who had been made the standard-bearer of the democratic party. Hancock was one of the first, after the war was over, to exert his influence for the restoration of southern people to their civil rights. He pledged South Carolina to give as large a majority as any democratic state in the Union.

Hoadley, from Ohio, seconded the motion to make Hancock's motion unanimous. Victory in Ohio in October meant a unanimous vote in November, and Ohio democrats expected to gain that October victory. The convention had commanded Ohio to take the Garfield guns, and they would try. (Applause.) The action of to-day was worthy of that other day on which the Declaration of Independence was signed by John Hancock. (Applause.)

The chair put the question pending, and announced that Winfield S. Hancock was the unanimous choice of this convention for democratic president of the United States.

The band played "Dixie" to great cheers, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," in which the great organ joined with fine effect. Then came, "My Country, 'tis of Thee." The tune "America," or "God Save the Queen," was rendered in the same manner. A transparency of the Philadelphia Randall Association was brought in, with Randall's portrait on one side, and on the other the legend, "For President of the United States, Winfield Scott Hancock."

Voorhees, of Indiana, spoke. He said that the somewhat sore-hearted Indiana democracy would do her duty in supporting the nominee of this convention. They had hoped to follow their own gallant leader in this campaign, but they would follow with cheerfulness the gallant leader who had been given to them. He referred to the confederate brigadiers of whom so much has been heard. He knew them, and Hancock knew them, and they knew that they could rely upon him to assist in upholding the Constitution and rights of the people under them. He endorsed Hancock's course in uplifting the downtrodden civil law and liberty at the end of the war, making a second Declaration of Independence a second declaration of the Constitution. He was worthy of their confidence in war and peace, and with him they could safely trust the institutions of the country.

Faulkner, of New York, spoke briefly, but could not be understood.

In response to calls Breckenridge, of Kentucky, came forward, was introduced and said they had to-day turned their swords into pruning hooks, with which they would reap the harvest of victory next November. They had shown that they were again a united people, and knew no north, no south, no east, no west. (Cheers.) They had put in nomination here to-day a man who had given his blood for the Union. It was a national candidate, whose name they put out to-day in the name of the democratic party. (Cheers.) Kentucky always voted the democratic ticket, but he asked what say the the doubtful states? He asked New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana if they could carry this ticket in triumph, and each responded affirmatively amid applause. In conclusion he invoked the god of battles to give the democratic party a triumphant victory. (Great applause.) The confused excitement continued several minutes before it could be quelled.

Kelly proceeded to the platform and was greeted with a lively Irish air by the band and great calls for him.

The chair said it gave him great pleasure to announce to the convention that its action to-day had united the great democracy of New York; also that the contestants from that state had come here to give in their allegiance. He introduced Kelly, who was received with great applause and some hisses.

Kelly said it was thus that Hancock's nomination had united the democracy of New York. Though they had been fighting bitterly for five years, let past differences be now vanished forever. Never again would he refer to what had transpired in the past either here or in the state of New York. He disowned ever having been actuated by personal ill-feelings, though in the anxiety of political contests they sometimes said things of each other for which in more sober moments they were ready to ask forgiveness of each other. New York could not be carried except by unity in the democratic party, and now that this had been secured he felt it safe to promise that New York would give her electoral vote to the ticket made here. Hancock was not only a great soldier but a statesman as well; a gentleman against whom nothing can be said. (Cheers.)

The names of the Tammany men who came to the platform with Kelly: Augustus Scheil, Amasa J. Parker, Geo. C. Green, Sam North. They constitute the committee appointed by the entire anti-Tilden delegation from New York to appear before the convention in their behalf, on the nomination of Hancock.

Fellows, of New York, came forward in response to calls, but was so hoarse as to be very indistinct. He commended to-day's action as superb. They had healed all the distraction existing heretofore in the democratic party, and they were now united to fight one common foe, (applause), but they had done still more in strangling the strife which had for years dominated the whole country. They had restored us all to a common country.

At the conclusion he and Kelly shook hands formally amid great applause. The band and organ played "Auld Lang Syne."

When the band played the second verse of "Auld Lang Syne," the audience joined in it with great voice. At this point Susan B. Anthony pressed forward and ascended the platform, presenting a paper to the chairman, who handed it to the reading clerk. It proved to be a printed appeal by the Women's Suffrage Association, and was read by the clerk

Anthony's paper was read through, concluding with its proposed women's suffrage.

Watterson, from the committee on resolutions, reported the platform:

THE PLATFORM.

The democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, declare.

First—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the democratic party, as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last national convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralization and that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the forms of government, a real despotism. No sumptuary laws, separation of church and state, for the good of each, common schools fostered and protected.

Third—Home-rule, honest money, consisting of gold, silver and paper, convertable to coin on demand. The strict maintenance of the public faith, state and national credit.

Seventh—The great fraud of '76 by which upon a false count of the electoral vote of two states, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history, the will of the people was, under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time, in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This is sure and dwarfs every other, it imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of free men.

Eighth—We execrate the course of this administration in making places for political criminals, and demand a reform by statute, which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper, by billeting villains upon the people. (This was read again in response to demands and was received with applause.)

Ninth—The resolution of S. J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for election to the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the republican party, is received by the democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unsullied by the assault of the common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and party.

Tenth—Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the sea and on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Eleventh—Amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth—Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

Thirteenth—The democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants of the commune.

Fourteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of the democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, and above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure its genuine lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The platform was adopted unanimously.

A telegram was read from the home of Gen. Grant: "The boyhood home of Gen. Grant is enthusiastic over the nomination of Gen. Hancock." (Cheers.)

Some delegate offered a resolution setting forth the national rights of freemen. Referred.

A delegate of Massachusetts moved a resolution that the national committee be instructed to make arrangements at the next national convention for delegates, alternates and the press; also to make the convention in all respects a deliberating body. (Cries of "No! No!")

Farley, of Oregon, opposed the motion. He thought the public had rights. He moved to table the resolution.

Massachusetts asked to call off. (Cries of "No!" and there was no second call.) The resolution was tabled.

Pulaski, of Missouri, moved that they proceed to nominate a candidate for vice president. Agreed to.

The roll of states was ordered.

Pettis, of Alabama, put in nomination W. H. English, of Indiana.

Someone moved that it be made unanimous. (Cries of "No, no; proceed with the ballot.")

California, Colorado and Connecticut seconded English; Delaware ditto, Florida ditto; Illinois seconded English; Georgia ditto. Indiana being called, Voorhees took the platform and said Indiana had not been an applicant for the second place, but was deeply touched by this mark of confidence in one of her most distinguished citizens, a man who was never defeated for any position when his name was before the people, nor would he now. She would cast her vote for English.

Iowa being called, Irish, of that state on behalf of that delegation, rose to make a nomination, the acceptance of which he thought he could show was almost an absolute necessity. Finally he presented the name of Governor Bishop, of Ohio, which was greeted with cheers, hisses and cries of "no" from the galleries.

A telegram from Allen G. Thurman was read saying Hancock will make a splendid nomination, and can be elected. Also one from Hendricks, endorsing Hancock. Kansas and Kentucky endorsed English, as also did Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan and Minnesota; Mississippi seconded English; Missouri endorsed English, also Nebraska, Nevada and New Hampshire; New Jersey seconds English; New York endorses, also North Carolina, Ohio and Oregon; Pennsylvania did not vote; Rhode Island seconded English; Tennessee endorsed him, also Texas and Vermont; Virginia also seconded English, as did West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Pennsylvania when called, said that being profoundly grateful for the great honor done her by the nomination of one of her sons for the head of the ticket, had no nomination to present for vice-president. In announcing Wisconsin's second of English, Vilas, of that state, addressed the convention in an eloquent and stirring manner. He saw in the reunion of all sections of the democratic party the bow of promise stretching from Maine to the Gulf, all over the land. He predicted for the ticket a great and triumphant success, and moved to make the nomination of English by acclamation and unanimous. Ohio withdrew their candidate and seconded the nomination of English, and then the motion to nominate the latter by acclamation as the only candidate before the convention was put and unanimously carried.

On motion of Smith Weed, of New York, the thanks of the convention were returned to Stevenson for his able and impartial discharge of the duties of the chair.

On motion of Breckenridge, of Kentucky, it was ordered that a committee of one be appointed from each state to notify the nominees of their selection. At the suggestion of Preston, of Kentucky, the committee were instructed to inform the nominees both by letter and person.

Dickson, of the District of Columbia, offered a resolution in favor of representation to the District of Columbia, and the territories on the national committee. Tabled.

Weed, of New York, moved that the delegation of different states be authorized to send the name of new members of the national committee to the secretary of the convention. This was not accepted, however, and a roll of states was called for the presentation of members of said committee. In the confusion some names could not be heard.

On motion of Weed the president of the convention was added to the committee to wait on the nominees.

The usual resolutions of thanks to secretaries and the reading clerk were adopted, also a resolution delegating the selecting of the place of the next national convention to the national committee, and making its basis of representation the same as the present convention.

On motion of Preston, of Kentucky, at 3.07 the convention, after thanks from the chairman and his congratulations, adjourned *sine die.*

At 6.40 the clerk is still calling states for names of members of the national committee. A number of elderly men, apparently delegates, came up the aisle, singing a paraphrase campaign song with the refrain, "Garfield's body lies mouldering in the grave, while we go marching on."

SUNBEAMS.

New York, 24.—The *Sun* had a leading editorial, the last words whereof are: Democrats at Cincinnati, stand by Tilden and the eternal principles of freedom which he personifies.

The *Sun*, in another article, says: Mr. Weed, in all his long life filled with great experience, never spoke truer words: "Either the democrats must give up the fraud issue or nominate Tilden," and if the democrats do not nominate Tilden they do relinquish the fraud issue, the strength of their canvass. Bulliheaded as he is, even John Kelly ought to have sense enough to perceive this. Tilden's principle and victory, or somebody else, no issue and defeat. Which? Answer, Cincinnati.

THE NOMINEE AT HOME.

New York, 24.—A reporter found Gen Hancock on the verandah of his official residence, on Governor's Island, surrounded by military friends. He shook the reporter heartily by the hand, and in response to his congratulations said: "Indeed, I have nothing to say at present, as I have not been officially notified of my nomination," and smilingly added, "You know it might all be a mistake. However, I have received a number of congratulatory telegrams, which you can see and copy." So saying the general referred the reporter to his office, where the latter copied the following among others:

I cordially congratulate you on your nomination. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

General Joseph E. Johnson's telegram: The nomination makes me much gladder than you.

United States Senators Wallace, White and Daniel Dougherty also send congratulations.

A STRONG TICKET.

Columbus, O., 24.—The news of Hancock's nomination was received by a large crowd assembled in front of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Dispatches of late last night had prepared the people here for this result, and a general season of congratulation followed for several minutes. Hancock was the first choice of any number of democrats here, and his nomination is looked upon as a fortunate escape from various complications, and a strong one in many respects. Republicans, as a rule, would have preferred Tilden's nomination, and concede that with Hancock as leader of the opposition, the coming campaign means the hardest kind of hard work. Republicans and democrats, with very few exceptions, admit that the ticket nominated to-day at Cincinnati is strong and popular.

MUD-SLINGING.

Chicago, 24.—The *Journal* says: Hancock is a soldier and nothing else, and we emphasize the latter clause. He is a soldier and nothing but a soldier; a soldier by education, by profession, by life long experience and what is the most extraordinary fact of all and one which by no means does credit either to his heart or his head is that he boasts not only of being a democrat but of having always been a democrat. He was a democrat when southern democracy rose in armed revolt against government, continued to be a democrat while serving as an officer of the army against democratic traitors and rebels of the south and has never faltered in his democracy. We submit that in view of the infamous history of that party for the past twenty-five years this does not speak well for General Hancock. It indicates that there is something very queer and wrong about the man—something that men of independence, good judgment and patriotism cannot harmonize with ordinary theories of reason and good citizenship. What qualifications has General Hancock for the presidency? He has never had experience in civil life, and knows nothing about practical statesmanship or even practical politics. As president, he would have to entrust all to the politicians, who would surround him and control his official administration. His experience in civil affairs, his ignorance of official methods outside of army ways and means, his utter ignorance of the great duties and responsibility of statecraft, would either make him an easy tool of bad men who run the democratic machine of the nation or subject the country to the perils of pure military rule in government. After nominating a Union soldier for president, the convention proceeded to nominate one of the most notorious Copperheads of the war time for vice-president—William H. English, of Indiana.

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And all kinds of Latest Improved Farm Machinery.

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