THE CONVENTION

Detailed and Verbatim Report of the Proceedings Yesterday.

The Day Session Devoted to Eulogies of Men Proposed for Nomination.

At the Night Session a Platform Reported and Adopted and One Ballot Taken.

Cleveland Far Ahead, but Lacks 142 of the Necessary Two-Thirds to Nominate.

Ben Butler's Minority Platform Voted Down in Proportion of Seven to One.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. George C. Lorimer, of the Emanuel Baptist church, Chicago.

Carter Harrison, of Illinois, rising to a personal intimation made by one of the speakers yesterday that he had packed the hall with a clique which applauded his speech in seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. A communication was received and read from the chairman of the committee on resolutions stating that the committee notwithstanding constant and patient efforts had not yet been able to complete a platform and would not be prepared to make a completed report before 7 p. m.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the call of states for nominations, was resumed. Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, came to the platform and made a nomination speech. He said that Missouri would have given 32 stalwart Democratic votes for the old ticket headed by the Sage of Gramercy and his venerated friend from Indiana, (Mr. Hendricks). As they could not have the old ticket he had been casting about to see who was the man who, in the emergency should lead the embattled hosts of the Democracy to a grand and glorious victory. Nothing short of a blunder would cause the Democracy to lose the election. With 25 Democratic governors and 23 Democratic legislatures, representing 253 electorial votes out of 401 nothing but a fatal blunder could make the Democracy lose. The man in his mind was spoken of as the noblest Roman of them all, Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio. [Cheers.] He therefore seconded that nomination. He had looked in Mr. Thurman's face yesterday, and recognized in him "The colossal Democrat of the country."

THE BISMARCK OF AMERICA.

With Thurman as their standard bearer they could carry Ohio and New York and California. In proof of this statement he repeated a conversation he had had with Gen. Spinola and other Tammany men, and read telegrams from Ohio and California. In conclusion he declared (before God) that the Democracy was hungry, even unto death, not for the venal spoils of office, but for the glory of doing good to their fellow beings. [Laughter and applause.]

When Col. Mansell concluded, Mr. Livingston, of Missouri, rose in his place and said, Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to make a speech but by direction of chairman of the Missouri delegation and in behalf of a majority of that delegation, I simply desire, sir, to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland, of New York. [Cheers.]

The Chair—Gentlemen will pause a moment while the chair states the position of Missouri. Gen. Mansur, of Missouri, was permitted to second the nomination of Mr. Thurman, after the state was called by unanimous consent and no other second from the state of Missouri can be permitted except by unanimous consent.

Mr. Livingstone—We have got our work in anyway. It is all right.

The Chair—So far there was unanimous consent:

Mr. Harrington, of Missouri—I desire in behalf of a majority of the Missouri delegation.

The Chair—The gentleman is not in order and will take his seat.

The secretary called the state of North Carolina, to which there was no response. When Ohio was called Mr. McLean, of Ohio said: Mr. President, Ohio asks that permission be granted to Col. Thos. B. Powell to present the name of Geo. E. Hoadly, of Ohio. [Applause and hisses.]

Col. Powell spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention:

The auspicious moments with which we are today surrounded clearly indicate that the time which is to mark the final overthrow of the Republican party is now at hand. [Applause.] If this convention shall be true to itself, faithful to its party, judicious in its platform and wise in its candidates, our success in the coming struggle is already assured. As we enter upon such a contest wisdom demands that he who is to be our leader shall be able to win the first great engagement of the campaign, and if possible settle it in October. In a few weeks this whole nation will be anxiously watching the vanguards of the party as they struggle for liberty and supremacy in Ohio; he who doubts the courage, honor, patriotism, and the ultimate success of the Democracy there has forgotten the brilliant record of that great state. At her admission Ohio ranked as the sixteenth state; to-day she stands as the third state in this Union. In that great period in the race of life, in wealth and in population, Ohio has already passed thirteen of her sister states. Her progress in your cause has been still more marvelous. Within a few years she has overthrown and destroyed forever a Republican majority of upwards of 100,000 [loud cheers], and in its stead, in two successive campaigns, she has recorded large majorities in favor of her candidates, and to the credit of her cause at this hour her home government and all her destinies are in the keeping of your great party. The man who has been the acknowledged leader in the redemption of that state, as well as one of the foremost citizens in all her borders, is the candidate we now present to the thoughtful consideration of this convention, Gov. George Hoadly, of Ohio. [Applause.] Our hope in him rests not upon faith, but upon recorded history and accomplished facts. As a candidate he has never been beaten at the polls. [Applause.] In the memorable contest of last year, upon a full vote, and when Ohio was fighting her first fight in this presidential contest, he received the largest endorsement ever given to a Democrat in Ohio, [Applause] receiving 19,000 more votes than your great leader of the last presidential contest, the soldier statesman, Winfield Scott Hancock. [Applause.] George Hoadly is known to the nation as a great lawyer, as a wise statesman, as a fearless, aggressive leader. He is a man of acknowledged ability, of undoubted integrity, a man of courage as well as of wisdom; his whole public and private life is without a stain and without a scandal. Whenever and wherever he has been tried he has been found stronger than his party, and as pure as its cause. He has been the chosen advocate of our party in denouncing and condemning the great fraud of 1877. [Applause.] Since that day, up to this hour, Geo. Hoadly has been the friend and confidential adviser and to-day would make a worthy successor of that lost and illustrious Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden. [Applause.] Under his leadership, under his banner, we can save Ohio to ourselves in October and give it to you in November. Under his leadership Ohio can enter the race for the crowning glory at the polls; she can struggle with all her sisters to make her borders the hearthstone of free institutions and the central home of Democracy in this great Union. Under him Ohio can strike the first successful blow in that victory which, under the providence of God, will commit 50,000,000 of people to the practical care of our great party. [Applause.]

The secretary proceeded with call. When Pennsylvania was reached, Senator Wallace took the platform, amid great applause, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: By direction of the Pennsylvania delegation, I arise to present to the Democracy of the Republic here assembled, the name of a candidate for the great office of president of the United States. The name I give is found upon every page of your country's and your party's history in the last two decades. [Applause.] It is that of no untried tyro in political affairs. [Slight applause.] In the prime and vigor of his manhood, with every faculty trained in practical government, an official life of twenty years lies behind him, clear, luminous and pure. No dishonest action, no corrupt practices have ever stained his escutcheon [applause], and whilst most of his contemporaries in official life have grown rich through devious and unknown ways he is still a poor man whose highest aim has been to fitly serve the people and the republic. Democrats, the hour has struck for the name of a Democrat founded in the faith [applause] and tried in the stern crucible of his party's service [applause], the pathway of expediency lies behind us strewn with the wrecks of our failures, let us be honest now, let us stand by a record of our own pure public man. Let us boldly appeal to the people upon that record and spurn the delusive promises of our bitter foes. [Applause] The name of such a man as we bring you, his practiced hand, his experienced foresight and his conversance with public affairs will lay the foundations of your return to power so broad, so high, so deep, that they will be permanent. [Applause] He has been practically the leader in the national house of representatives for twelve years, [applause] and his career there has been of vast public benefit, favoring a reduction of taxation and an economical administration of the government, he has with skill and success resisted the lavish expenditure of the money of the people, the waste of the public domain, and unconstitutional and tyrannical force. His iron will has put the knife to corrupting extravagance and compelled a return to comparative purity of the administration. Earnest in purpose, pure in life, a trained tribune of the people and a thorough statesman, no favor sways him and no fear can awe. This man, Her son, Pennsylvania, presents to the Democracy of the Union here assembled in convention as her candidate for the mighty office of president of the United States, in the person of Saml. J. Randall. [Cheers.]

Mr. Cleveland of New York—Mr. Chairman, upon the call of roll of states yesterday, when the name of New Jersey was called, she was silent, but on behalf of a portion of the delegation from New Jersey it is desired that Gov. Abbott, of that state, shall now second the name of Hon. Saml. J. Randall, [cheers] and I respectfully ask from this convention unanimous consent for that seconding.

Geo. Abbett, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Randall. He said that there was a conviction in the land that if wisdom controls the counsels of the Democratic party in making a platform broad enough for every Democrat to stand upon, and in placing upon it a candidate of transcendent ability and pure life, success lies in the result of their deliberations. He believed that Sam'l J. Randall as the candidate would reach the controlling vote in the pivotal states more certainly than any other of the distinguished men named. He asked where does success lie? Not in Minnesota, not in Iowa, or other of the confirmed Republican states, but in these close states, which were carried by Tilden in 1876. He reviewed the arguments argued for Cleveland, and said these all applied to Thurman, Bayard and others. Then what excuse in putting aside these grand Democratic veterans for a new man. The record of Randall is pure and blameless, while his public career for twenty years has been in behalf of economical and honest government. There are practical efforts for reform. Randall would sweep New Jersey like a great political cyclone. He is the friend of laborers everywhere, and the convention could do no better than to nominate him.

When South Carolina was reached Wade Hampton arose and said:

Mr. Chairman. [Loud cries of platform.] Mr. Chairman, South Carolina has no candidate to present. [Loud cries of platform, platform.]

The Chair—Will the gentleman take the platform?

Mr. Hampton—I am not going to make a speech. I cannot very well take that platform. The platform of the Democratic party is not yet arranged. [Loud laughter and applause.] South Carolina has no candidate to present. Her delegates have come here uninstructed and unpledged, but a sister state has done us the honor to ask that one of our delegates should be heard in behalf of the pure and able statesman from Delaware. [Loud applause.] I have the honor to present to the convention the Hon. Leroy P. Yeomans of Delaware who will the request of Delaware will second the nomination of Mr. Bayard. [Cries of good, good, and applause.]

Mr. Yeomans, of South Carolina, seconded the nomination of Bayard, and N. M. Rose, of Arkansas, seconded Cleveland's nomination. The states of Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, were called without any response from either of the delegates from those states. When Wisconsin was called, Mr. Delany of that state, said:

Mr. Chairman, in accordance with the vote taken in the Wisconsin delegation, a majority of that delegation desire to second the nomination of the governor of New York., [Cheers and swinging of hats and handkerchiefs by a large fraction of the convention and many of the audience,] and, sir, it is their desire to be heard by the distinguished chairman of the delegation, Gen. Bragg. [Cheers and cries of Bragg, Bragg.]

While Gen. Bragg was on his way to the platform, he was greeted with cheers, in the midst of which a voice was heard shouting, [a little more grape, Captain Bragg.] Upon Gen. Bragg's arrival at the platform, the chair introduced him as follows:

I have the pleasure of introducing to you,

GEN. EDWARD S. BRAGG,

of Wisconsin. [Cheers.]

Gen. Bragg spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention: It with feelings of no ordinary pride that I fill the post that has been assigned to me to-day. Grim and gray personally fighting the battles of the Democratic party, I stand to-day to voice the sentiment of the young men of my state, when I speak for Grover Cleveland, of New York. [Cheers.] His name is upon their lips, his name is in their hearts, and he is the choice, not only, of that band of young men, but he is the choice of all those who desire for the first time, as young men, to cast their vote in November for the candidate nominated by this convention. They love him, gentlemen, and respect him not only for himself, for his character, for his integrity and judgment and iron will, but they love him most for the enemies he has made. [Loud and long continued applause, which continued for several minutes, in the midst of which Mr. Grady from New York arose in front of the chairman's desk and interrupted the speaker as follows:]

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of his enemies I reciprocate that sentiment, and we are proud of it. [Loud hisses and great confusion, in the midst of which Mr. Grady retired to his seat.]

Gen. Bragg—I thank the emissary that represents a respectable name at least for calling himself to my attention again. [Loud applause.] This broad nation witnessed the disgraceful spectacle of a senator of the United States trading his proud possession for gain. [Applause] Mahone and Riddleberger would scarcely be allowed to stand on this platform to teach you, gentlemen, Democracy, and whom you ought to nominate. [Loud applause.] Go to the senate of the state of New York since Gov. Cleveland has been governor [applause], and there you find two worthy conferees playing in a small theater, Mahone and Riddleberger over again [loud applause], and why? Because the governor of the state of New York had more nerve than the machine. [Applause.] They may speak of him, aye, the worst of the speeches may defile a splendid statue, but they only disgrace themselves. [Loud applause.] Wherever the thin disguise can be reached you will find it covering nothing but grievance, disappointed ambition, or a cutting off of access to the flesh pots to those who desire to fatten on them. [Loud, long and continued applause.] I do not assume here to speak for labor. The child of a man who always earned his daily bread by his daily labor, brought up for more than a quarter of a century from boyhood to manhood among laborers that have made the great northwest what it is, I do not assume to speak for labor. Labor is not represented in a political convention by the soft hand of the political trickster, no matter where you find him. [Loud applause.]

The men who follow conventions and talk about rights labor are the Swiss contingent, who place their tent wherever the prospect of profit is greatest. [Loud applause and cries of "Bully for you."] While honest, intelligent, horny-handed labor will be found following the old Democratic flag, thanking God that its self-styled leaders have gone where they belong then came here to talk of labor. Yes, their labor has been upon the crank of the machine. [Immense applause and laugher,] and their study has been political chicanery in the midnight conclave. We are told that the Democratic party is suffering from fearful political disorders by these men. If we are to judge from past experience, these disorders in the quarters where they are alleged to exist, can only be cured by a reapplication of federal "soap." [Laughter.] I have heard it said that the states of the northwest ought to have no voice in this nomination. I have heard it said what boots it what their opinion may be. What was it that placed the great states of the northwest into the Republican column! It was because they followed blindly, implicitely the old leaders, and they lead the party of the Union to defeat, and they placed our states down under thousand and thousands of Republican majorities. We have fought our way steadily upward, we see through the water which has been so deep above our heads to the glimmering again of the sunlight, and we ask to breathe once more the air of victory. Our young men ask it. The religious sentiments of our country ask it. The intelligence of our people ask it. Our German foreign born citizens [applause] say to us we come to you with Cleveland. The old guard will fight steadily and go down to death shouting gloriously as they fall under the lead of the chairman Bayard. They will follow steadily and unflinchingly that sturdy old Democrat from Indiana, but with the same result they fear they will rally around that glorious old senator from Ohio [applause] and they will accept that judicial minded gentlemen from Kentucky. But They want some new life, they have followed old leaders to the death. They ask somebody to lead them to victory. [Applause.] Pardon me for saying there was a time when the 2:40 steeds stood first upon the list, but in these days something that has made 2:40 ought to be retired, as the state for it is of no account against 2:10 and a quarter. [Applause.] Let our old war horses be retired with honor. Let the records of their achievements be recorded and pointed at with pride and pleasure. But our people say give us new life, give us new blood, give us something that has come to manhood and position since the war; that we may hear no more about that which took place at, before and during the war. Every breeze brings to us what would seem to be indications of victory, but we cannot accomplish victory without recruits, these recruits are at our bidding. Young, and middle aged and old, you see them [applause] in platoons and regiments, brigades and divisions. [Applause and calls of "order" from the chair.] Every one of them bears upon its banner, first, Cleveland, of New York. [Applause and loud yells from the galleries.] Let the countersign of the great Democratic camp in November be "Cleveland," and then men can make their way to it. [Applause.] And recruited, as we shall be, our ides of November will not be in Waterloo, but will be a glorious sun of Austerlitz, and Wisconsin, my own adopted state, I say to you, gives us every reason to believe that she will find herself once more in the Democratic column, and her eleven electoral votes will be cast for the nominee of this convention. For that reason on behalf of the majority representing her state, I second that nomination. [Applause.]

After the applause had subsided Henry O. Kent, of New Haven, seconded the nomination of Cleveland, and was followed in a short speech by ex-Senator James Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

Governor Waller, of Connecticut, concluded the business of the morning session by seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. The convention then adjourned to 8 o'clock to-night.

Night Session.

At 8:25 the convention was called to order, and a resolution was offered by Henry, of Mississippi, expressing the regret and intense admiration of the convention at reading the statesmanlike and patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, in which he made known the overpowering and providential necessity which constrained him to decline the nomination to the presidency. Condemning the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 1876, expressing regret that the action has been deprived of the lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability of Mr. Tilden, and appointing a committee to convey this sentiment to that gentleman. Adopted.

On motion of Cleveland, of New Jersey, it was ordered that the states and territories be now called for the names of members of the national Democratic committee.

A report was made by the committee on resolutions in favor of the proposition to permit the national committee to choose a chairman outside of its own members. The report was adopted.

A delegate from Arkansas offered a resolution abrogating and discontinuing in future the two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidates for president and vice president.

Cochrane, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, characterizing it as a revolutionary proposition.

Abbott, of New Jersey, said it was absurd for this convention to attempt to make rules for the next convention, and he moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely. (Cochran withdrawing his motion.

The question was taken and the motion to postpone indefinitely was carried.

Morrison, of Illinois, (at 9:30,) the chairman of the committee on resolutions, stepped to the platform to present the report of that committee. His appearance was greeted with cheers. The platform was read by one of the reading clerks.

THE PLATFORM, REPORTED.

The Democratic party of the Union through its representatives in national convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older, new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish. But the fundamental principle of the Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remains, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of a free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the states, and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enable a continent to be developed in peace and social order, to be maintained by means of loyal self government, but it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is necessary, as constant recurrence to the popular will, otherwise abuses grow, and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed, for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of this country. Hence a

CHANGE IS DEMANDED.

The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence, in practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party, yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again verbatim in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money, contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high office.

The Republican party during its illegal, its stolen and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in morality, character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its present failure at the demands for the restoration of our navy. It has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed. It imposes and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holding by actual settlers. It has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions. It organized and tried to legally control state elections by federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected the American working men to the competition of convict and imported convict labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic house of representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It professes a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff. It creates and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction. Its congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufacturers. It has subjected them to an unceasing flood of manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries. It has impoverished many to subsidize. It professes the protection of American labor. It has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law, attempting to fix the statute of colored citizens, the acts of its congress were reversed by the decisions of its courts. It accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform. Its criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. It is combined with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its journals no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its counsels, or a veto upon bad nominations. That a change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a

SUFFERING PEOPLE.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from the crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and just reward. The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners; knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method and not in advanced of public opinion, but responsive to its demands. The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of the government taxes collected at the custom house have been the source of federal revenue, such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject, in the execution, to this paramount duty of justice, all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country sufficient revenue to pay expenses of the Federal government economically administered, including pensions interest and principal of the public debt, can be under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity, we therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and subject to the presiding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered; the system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenue" is a war tax and so long as the law continues, the money derived therefrom should be devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war and be made a fund to defray the burdens of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers in time of duty in the wars of the republic and for payment of such pensions as congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the treasury. We favor an American continental policy, based upon more intimate commercial and political relation with the fifteen sister republics of north, central and south America, but entangling alliances with none. We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss, asserting the equality of men before the law. We hold that it is in the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to meet out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political. We believe in a free balot and and a fair count and we recall to the memory of the people that noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congress by which a Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making every where illegle the presence of troops at the polls as the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will present liberty with order. The selection of federal officers for the territory should be presented to citizens previously resident therein. We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizens and interfere with individual liberty. We favor honest civil service reform and the comprehension of all United States officers by fixed salaries. The separation of church and state and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship, while we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses. We hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that the labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened; it should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor. We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers, that all unearned lands heretofore granted to railroad corporations by the act of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain and that no more grants of lands shall be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which upon any pretense would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the states or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856, that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been the cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor, the admission of a servile race, unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importion of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

The democratic party insists that the duty of this government is to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization, issued by courts of competent jurisdiction, must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government, and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country, or under her flag, and can only be tried there on her own soil, and according to her laws, and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has had a well defined and executed foreign policy, under Democratic administration. The policy has ever been, in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do no act detrimental to the interest of the country, or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. That, as the result of this policy, we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river, and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and almost has the American flag been swept of the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy we demand for the people of the United States an American policy.

Under Democratic rule and a policy our merchants and sailors flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry.

Under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantage over all other nations on high paid labor, favorable climate and teeming soils, despite the freedom of trade among all states, despite their population by the foremost races of men and the annual immigration of young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations, despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in the old world monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax consuming non-producing standing armies, despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demend on behalf of the American Democracy an American policy.

Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor expressed by imposing taxes, we demaud in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reduced taxes to the end that those of the United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts and fruits of liberty.

with profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesmen, through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of a Republic, the acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the federal government is an undertaking too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong were righted in his person, for the Democracy of the United States, We offer to him on his withdrawl from public cares not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of free men the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With the statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration, is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade and due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

The reading of the platform was concluded at 10 o'clock. It was listened to attentively and with very few interruptions. In fact, none of its paragraphs, except that referring to Mr. Tilden, elicited any marked indications of approval. There was, however, a slight manifestation of applause when the reading closed, and Mr. Morrison said he would yield now to Gen. Butler to present a minority report. He would then allow Mr. Butler thirty minutes to discuss his report, fifteen minutes to Mr. Converse, of Ohio, and five minutes to Mr. Watterson, and then he would move the previous question and ask for a vote. Gen. Butler said that most things in the platform he agreed to, some things ought to be added to it, and one thing especially ought to be changed, that he would submit to the better judgment of the convention. He asked the clerk to read his report.

The clerk commenced by enunciating slowly and very distinctly the words,

"GENERAL BUTLER'S PLATFORM."

Which caused a general laugh. Gen. Butler then proceeded to address the convention. He said he appeared with great diffidence. Most things in the platform he agreed to; those which had just been read were submitted and not agreed to; there was one thing on which there was the most radical difference between the two platforms. Both agreed that there was no constitutional power to raise the revenue beyond the treasury wants of the government; that it should be raised according to the doctrines of the fathers, and that no tax should be laid on the necessaries of life not produced in this country. He came here as no mendicant, no beggar; he came here representing more than 1,500,000 laboring men. He had brought their condition before the committee, and had demanded, not that it should give them anything, but that, when taxing the people, the tax should be taken where it would hurt them least. Was not that a reasonable demand? Did they think they could get along without that. He thought not. He objected to the tariff plank in the platform of the committee because it took the committee thirty-six hours to frame it, and if it took those able gentlemen so long to frame it and get it in form there must be some reason for that. If they could not find out in thirty-six hours what they wanted, how were laboring men to find out what it meant. [Laughter.] There was a radical difference between the committee and himself. The very able chairman of the committee, Mr. Morrison, thought there should be no such thing (or could be no such thing) as protection to American labor by taxation. He (Butler) believed that there should be such protection, such fosterings, such cherishings. Mr. Morrison could not yield his convictions and he (Butler) could not yield his, and therefore the committee had to spend all that time to say something that would mean one thing one way and another thing another way. [Laughter]. He asked delegates to read that tariff plank and see if they could find out exactly what it did mean. It did not mean protection. If it did, Col. Morrison was too honest a man to bring it here, and yet it was so twisted that it might mean protection. [Laughter.] The Democracy had in its platform in 1880 a plank of "tariff for revenue only," and it broke the back of the most gallant soldier in the country [laughter], and now they had a tariff platform "for public purposes exclusively." Where was the difference? "Exclusively" means "only" and "only" meant "exclusively" [laughter]. Passing to the currency question, he said he affirmed the doctrine of Andrew Jackson that the government alone could issue money, and he would rather be wrong with Jackson than be right with the committee [Laughter.] He represents many Greenback men—good and true Greenback men like Allen G. Thurman [laughter], and these men were willing to come to the Democracy to root out corruption and wrong in the government if the Democracy would have them. But how were they received, with a plank in the platform that "we are in favor of honest money" and if the Greenbackers were not, who was in favor of honest money? If there was such a man here, let him be put out. [Laughter.] As to the civil service reform he ventured to say there was not a man in the convention in favor of it unless he was a school master. [Laughter.] Ex-Secretary Pendleton had been the author of the civil service law; and he had never been heard of since. [Laughter.] George Washington himself could not have passed a civil service examination for a $1,200 clerkship. [Laughter.] His early education had been neglected, and in his will written by his own hand he spelled clothes "cloaths." (Laughter.) To himself he wanted frequent changes in office in order to counteract the great tendency to have aristocratic life offices. If office was a good thing then he wanted all people to have a chance at it, and if it was a bad thing then it was too hard to put it out to a poor fellow for his whole life time. (Laughter.) In conclusion he said that if this convention told the working men and women of the country that they were to be, (he would not say protected but fostered, cherished,) then the Democratic party would sweep the country. Otherwise they would remain in their workshops on election day and the Democracy would be again defeated. Theoretically he was a free trader, but practically when $200,000,000 of revenue had to be raised on imports there could be no such thing as free trade, and so long as some industry must be fostered American men and women should be taken care of. [Applause.] He would call for a vote by states on his substitute for the tariff plank in the platform.

Mr. Converse, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the adoption of the platform as reported by the majority of the committee. He said there was much in Butler's platform to which all could subscribe. There was much of that plank embodied in the report of the committee. The majority report was made by representatives of the thirty-eight states. The dissent was from but a single state. The majority report was harmonizing of differences in the entire union and should receive the support of the Democracy. In that platform the Knights of Labor was recognized but the great central and over shadowing idea of the platform was a reform in the government from department to department and when that should be done the party would be prepared to take up other and less important matters. This was the concurrent judgment of thirty-seven out of the thirty-eight states. The party was sincere, earnest and determined in the work of reform, and who ever might be nominated by this convention would be elected president of the United States. (Applause.)

Henry M. Watterson, of Kentucky, next addressed the convention. He said that for his own part he had never doubted that if the convention should adopt an honest and sound platform of principles and should place on that platform two representative statesmen of honorable reputation and spotless lives, they would be the next president and vice president of the United States. The committee has given to the convention the platform. It was for the convention to give the ticket to the country. It was an honest platform, entirely so. It was a sound platform, eminently so. The members of the committee had found that the differences between them were not so great as the country had imagined and as they themselves had imagined. The committee had given to the convention a revenue platform on which all of them could afford to stand. [Applause.] The committee denounced the abuses of the present war tariff, and declared that all federal taxations should be exclusively for public purposes, and that no more tax should be collected than was requisite to support the government economically administered. The gentleman from Massachusetts had avowed him as theoretically a free trader. He (Watterson) was not a free trader. He could imagine no system of taxation more oppressive or unequal in its exactions than the distribution of the cost of government among the states. He believed that a well regulated and moderate custom house taxation, yielding the necessary revenue for the expenses of the government, was the lightest tax that could be imposed on the people and he had always believed in a tariff. [Applause.] There had been in the committee a substantial agreement on a question that had divided the party hitherto much more than it would ever divide it again. [Applause.] The platform reported was one on which they could vote. It was a platform which could not be misrepresented by their enemies, a platform which (when the Democracy had elected its candidates) would constitute a noble programme and policy as the purpose of the national democracy. [Applause.]

Morrison moved the previous question on the report and substitute and it was ordered.

The vote was then taken by states on Butler's substitute and it was rejected, ayes 97½, noes 714½. When vote of Indiana was being announced Senator Voorhees stated that he wished specially to have his vote recorded in the affirmative.

The question recurred on the adoption of the majority report. A delegate from Georgia inquired whether there was not an error in the print of the paragraph relating to internal revenue. He had been informed by a member of the committee that in the original the sentence commenced as follows: "The system of direct taxation known as the internal revenue is a war tax and should be abolished." The last four words being omitted in the print. The chairman after inquiry stated that there was no variation between the manuscript and print. The vote was then taken and the platform was adopted.

The convention then at 11:40 p. m., proceeded to ballot for candidates for the presidency.

Before the state of Alabama had responded to the call a motion for recess till to-morrow morning was proposed and the vote upon it taken by states. The vote, on taking a recess, resulted in the negative, ayes 196, nays 616.

The convention then proceeded at 12:05 to take the first ballot, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

STATES	Cleveland	Bayard	Thurman	Randall	McDonald	Carlisle	Flower	Hoadley
Alabama	4	14	1		1			
Arkansas	14							
California			16					
Colorado		1			5			
Connecticut	12							
Delaware		6						
Florida	8							
Georgia	10	12		2				
Illinois	28	2	1	1	11			
Indiana				1	30			
Iowa	23	1	1		1			
Kansas	11	5	2					
Kentucky						26		
Louisiana	13	1	1					1
Maine	12							
Maryland	6							
Massachusetts	5	21	2					
Michigan	14	10	11					
Minnesota	14							
Mississippi	1	15	1	1				
Missouri	15	10	3	3	1			
Nebraska	8	1	1					
Nevada			6					
New Hampshire	8							
New Jersey	4	3		11	1		6	
New York	72							
North Carolina		32						
Ohio	21		23					2
Oregon	2	4						
Pennsylvania	5		1	55				
Rhode Island	6	2						
South Carolina	8	10						
Tennessee	2	8	9	1	3			
Texas	11	10	4		1			
Vermont	8							
Virginia	13	9	1		1			
West Virginia	7	2	2	1				
Wisconsin	12	1	2		2	1	4	
Arizona	2							
Dakota	2							
District Columbia		