

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, July 9, 9:30 a. m.—It is thought now that the convention will not get through before Friday. Considerable discussion is expected on the platform, as two reports will be presented.

The Times says Cleveland's strength has reached the limit, and the opposition is centering on Bayard.

The Tribune gives the following estimate of the first ballot, after having canvassed the delegates: Butler, 26; Field, 2; McDonald, 72; Thurman, 76; Bayard, 135; Randall, 80; Foadley, 22; Carisle, 2; Cleveland, 355; Hendricks, 1; uncertain 19; absentees, 24.

11:15 a. m.—The convention is assembling. There is an immense crowd. Ex-Senator Thurman was loudly cheered on entering.

11:27 a. m.—The convention is being called to order.

The committee on resolutions will not be able to report before to-morrow. The committee on credentials report in favor of allowing each Territory and the District of Columbia two votes.

A number of memorials and resolutions from various organizations were referred to the committee on resolutions without action.

Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, offered a resolution that the national committee be allowed to go outside its own members for a chairman. Referred to committee on resolutions.

Memorials and resolutions pertaining to platform are still being presented. Report of committee on credentials adopted.

Mr. Burns, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that in case of the death of a candidate for president or vice president that the convention be reconvened; referred to committee on resolutions.

Mr. Miller, of Ohio, offered a resolution changing the term of the presidency to six years; referred.

It is decided that the resolutions pertaining to the platform be referred without reading.

The committee on permanent organization presented the name of Col. W. S. Vilas, of Wisconsin, for president of the convention. Col. Vilas was escorted to the platform by ex-Governor Hendricks and others and was received with cheers. In his address Col. Vilas arraigned the republican party in a review of its record, and asked the convention to set aside personal prejudices and preferences for this time in the interest of the party. He made a strong appeal for harmony and positive action on important questions, and predicted a grand victory in November.

A motion was made that no vote be taken on names of candidates until the committee on resolutions should bring in their report, but that candidates could be presented. After several motions so adjourn had been made and voted down the convention proceeded to call roll of states. When Delaware was reached there was long continued cheering. Hon. George Gray stepped on the platform and presented the name of Thomas F. Bayard. He was listened to with great attention, and his summing up of Bayard's qualification and the mention of his name created a great deal of enthusiasm and cheering. When Indiana was reached there was a burst of applause and Hendricks took the platform to present the name of McDonald. Delegates and audience rose to meet him, and three cheers were given with a yell for Hendricks. Hendricks said the occasion of revenue reform was of paramount importance. He was listened to with great attention throughout, and in mention of McDonald was greeted with tremendous applause, the audience coupling the names of McDonald and Hendricks.

Gen. Black of Illinois, seconded the nomination of McDonald, presenting his claims in a very eloquent manner, which created a marked impression.

John W. Breckenridge of California presented the name of Senator Thurman. When Thurman's name was mentioned the audience and many of the delegates rose to their feet with continued cheering. When Kentucky was reached J. T. McKenney took the platform and presented the name of John G. Carlisle.

When New York was reached Mr. Lockwood went on the platform and presented the name of Cleveland. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, the delegates rising to their feet. Mr. Lockwood presented Cleveland's qualifications in a very forcible manner, and commanded the earnest attention of the convention. Every mention of Cleveland's name called forth cheers, and several times about one-third of the delegates rose to their feet and cheered. Carter Harris, a Mayor of Chicago, seconded Cleveland's nomination. On taking the platform, he was received with almost an ovation.

What it should do. Baltimore Day (Dem).

Whatever else the Democratic National Convention may do, it is to be hoped that some way be found to suppress both Butler and Kelly the two most repelling hangers-on of the Democratic party. Neither has any principle but self-assertion. Both rely upon the lowest elements connected with American politics, both employ the worst political methods, and both are ready at any time to betray their political associates.

POLITICS AND FLORIDA.

A Cracker in a Strange Land. LOCUST SHADE, MARYLAND, June 5, 1884.

Editor PALATKA NEWS: Amid the booming of cannon, I arrived here on yesterday morning, after a very warm, dusty and tiresome trip. As it was the morning of the "Glorious Fourth," perhaps the firing is attributable somewhat to that event, and, therefore, I will not claim all the glory; but they gave me a salute "all the same."

I left Palatka on Wednesday morning and, under the gentle care of our friend Mabony, of the J. T. & K. W. railroad, was landed safely in Jacksonville on time, after a pleasant ride over as good a piece of roadbed for its age as any in this country.

I left Jacksonville at 2:30; reached and passed Savannah and Charleston on time, and came into Wilmington about 8:30 a. m. on Thursday for breakfast (that's what they called it, and charged 75 cents for it)—and such a breakfast. We all eat something because we were hungry, and yet it is an imposition on the public to furnish such poor fare at such prices. Well, after breakfast, on to Weldon, past Goldsboro', Petersburg, Richmond and Washington.

Washington is very lively, despite the warm weather; for congress is still in session, but, no doubt, will adjourn early on Monday morning, as a number of the members and senators are now in Chicago, and most if not all the democrats desire and intend to go, if they adjourn in time.

Washington, to my eye, has always been a handsome city, and at each return I find improvements everywhere, and at present it never looked more beautiful—the wide and smooth streets and avenues, handsome residences and the grand old department buildings, the parks and fountains, trees and flowers, make it the handsomest city of the world to-day.

As the time for the meeting of the democratic convention draws near, it seems more certain that while Tilden would be nominated if he would accept, that Cleveland, of New York, will be the man, and that, despite the reported opposition to him by John Kelly, he is the strongest man in the field, and can certainly carry New York, which, with Indiana, is one of the pivotal states.

Randall is being pushed to the front by the protectionist wing of the party, but I think outside of Pennsylvania will develop little strength.

Bayard, next to Cleveland, seems to have the largest following of any candidate, and Ben Butler is seriously talked of by many, and it is thought will develop quite a vote. With Cleveland at the head, McDonald, of Indiana, will be placed second on the ticket. But having but just arrived it is impossible for me to form a very correct judgment of the situation, but I would say that there is little or no live enthusiasm for Blaine and Logan, and if at Chicago they give us Cleveland and McDonald and a tariff reform platform, we will surely win in November.

The republicans do not claim much from the Southern states; but they intend to try and carry Virginia, West Virginia and Florida—so keep your eyes open. Don't let our Land of Flowers be turned over again to the misrule of years past and gone. She now has a future before her, and let us keep her on the road to advancement and not have her again the prey of the adventurer and carpet-bagger.

From my windows as I write I occasionally look up to catch a glimpse of the swift moving trains of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Forty-eight to fifty trains every day, running at the rate of a mile a minute, pass the house.

It is quite warm here, and I feel it much more than in Florida; and while I have much to do and keep me here. I prefer Florida in summer to any section I have yet been in.

I do not intend to be idle while I am here, but do all I can for our flowery home and the Gem City, and I hope to be able to add quite a number to her already thrifty settlers.

Will drop you a line occasionally, and keep you posted on political affairs here. McK.

A Higher Tariff vs. Surplus Revenue.

Mount Vernon (N. Y.) Chronicle. The Chicago convention says that our surplus revenue must be reduced, and then says we must have a higher tariff. Some people don't know how to reconcile these two declarations, but the reconciliation is very easily effected. If the tariff is increased, it will cost more to live. If it costs more to live, each citizen's surplus revenue must be reduced.

This beautiful syllogism is, in itself, conclusive of the wisdom of the politicians, who framed the Chicago platform; but there is another declaration in that wonderful instrument, which makes assurance doubly sure, and takes a bond of fate; it is the declaration in favor of the eight-hour law. This means a reduction of from 20 to 33 per cent. in the hours of labor, and such a reduction in the hours of labor means either a like reduction in wages or a corresponding increase in the cost of living. A reduction in wages will cause a reduction of a man's

surplus income, and so, too, will an increase in the cost of living.

This Chicago platform is one of the most beautifully devised plans for cutting down the surplus income of the people which man could devise; by raising the tariff, the cost of foreign goods will be increased; and by lessening the hours of labor, the cost of domestic goods will be increased. Those who want the cost of both foreign and domestic goods increased, should vote for the supporters of the Chicago platform. Mr. Blaine says that it receives his hearty acceptance in every detail.

Business Statistics.

New York Tribune. It is not surprising that the failures for the first half of 1884 reach 5,510 in number, and \$124,391,382 in amount of liabilities, as the mercantile agency reports.

Though the number exceeds that of the first half of 1883 by only 473—about ten per cent.—the amount of liabilities is nearly double. This shows how largely speculative operations in a few of the chief cities have contributed to swell the record of commercial disaster. In the city of New York alone, the increase in amount of liabilities is \$46,000,000, and in Boston there is an increase of \$2,000,000, and in San Francisco and Philadelphia over \$1,000,000 each. The average of liabilities of firms failing suddenly mounts from \$15,317 each in the first half of 1883 to \$38,033 in the first half of 1884. In short, the record shows what the daily journals have been showing, that the late disturbance has been essentially a rich man's panic. The working people and the small property owners have little part in it.

What Polygamy Demands.

Exchange. But what does a man have to give up to obtain the wretched privilege of being a polygamist? Everything that makes him a man. Can a man stand up before a priest or a justice, and say, I am willing to take these two women to be my wives, and the women say we are willing to take this man to be our husband? Not by any means. He has to obtain the permission of several grades of the priesthood, and to pass through the endorsement house, where he takes a series of cast-iron obligations of the most awful nature, the breach of which involves the death penalty in three different forms—namely, the throat to be cut; the heart to be taken out, and to be disembowelled. And he wears on his garments ever afterward the perpetual reminder of these obligations. This is no empty form—the penalty has been exacted in numerous instances. He is the bond slave of the priesthood from henceforth, and death alone can free him.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN DULY QUALIFIED AS Administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Mann, I hereby require all claims and demands against said estate to be presented as prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar, and all debtors are warned to make immediate settlement to the undersigned. A. W. MANN, Administrator

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JNO. T. WALKER, Jacksonville, E. M. VARY, Palatka.

WALKER & VARY, Attorneys & Counselors, PALATKA, FLORIDA. Office in Griffin's Brick Block.

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