

(Continued from first page.)

whole union and declaring that it shall not be restricted in the choice of chairman to members of the committee. Referred.

A resolution against polygamy was introduced by Smith, of Utah. Referred.

Further resolutions were offered and referred to the committee on platform against the acquisition of large tracts of public lands by corporations; for reform in the civil service by making postmasters elective; against unit rule in future conventions; for a systematic reduction of tariff taxes; providing that in case of the death of candidates for president or vice president the chairman shall call together the convention again to fill the vacancy; for repeal of all legislation which under republican rule has tended to pauperize labor; for a constitutional amendment making the presidential term of office six years, and to limit the disposal of public lands to actual settlers in quantities not more than 160 acres each. Finally a resolution was adopted to refer all such propositions without being read. Under that rule several anti-Chinese and tariff reform resolutions were referred, being only read by their titles.

REPORT OF PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
Report of committee on permanent organization was then made. The name of W. H. Vilas, of Wisconsin, was presented as president with a list of vice presidents (one from each state) and several secretaries and assistants and that the secretaries and clerks of the temporary organization be continued under the permanent organization.

Report was unanimously adopted and Hendricks, of Indiana, with five other gentlemen were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Vilas to the chair. The temporary chairman in presenting Mr. Vilas to the convention returned thanks for the charity and forbearance shown towards himself, which he said the permanent chairman would need much less.

COL. VILAS' ADDRESS.

Vilas in taking the chair returned thanks for the honor done him, not as a recognition of himself but the young democracy of the northwest. It was his fair due. It was a tribute to their lofty zeal and patriotism. They hailed it as the presage and prototype of coming triumph. This convention was assembled to consider a great cause, to pronounce a momentous judgment. Its hand was on the helm of the mighty nation and earth's greatest, noblest free society would rejoice in the well considered work of this convention. Its import and value lay not in the hope of a mere party victory, in clutching the spoils of office but its opportunity was pregnant with mighty possibilities of good to men. A great change has been brought in recent years in this country in the minds of people and in political forces. We have ceased to fight over a suicidal war, slavery has been purged, the work accomplished by those who labored to save the union remains undisturbed and the gratitude of the people is their reward. (At this point Gen. Butler entered the hall and was heartily applauded.) The speaker resuming said that the country had heard repeated promises of reform from the party in power but had been disappointed until there is a growing conviction that the only hope lies in the quarter of the defeat of the party in power and there is but one hope. It is vain to look to any new party organization. In the wisdom and patriotism of the democracy here assembled is the only hope of relief. In conclusion he counseled moderation in their action and he hoped for a generous forbearance for himself in the discharge of his duties.

CALL FOR THE ROLL OF STATES.

Snowden, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for a call of the roll of states and placing in nomination of candidates for president and vice president.

Clunie, of California, moved its reference to the committee on platform. Nominations should not be made until after the adoption of the platform. The motion was rejected.

A delegate from Missouri moved an adjournment until 11 to-morrow as the committee on platform had got till to-morrow to make its report. Motion to adjourn was lost.

Motion was made to lay on the table Snowden's motion to go into nominations now that the question was taken by vote by states and results in the negative. When the state of New York was called its vote of 72 was announced in the negative.

Grady challenged the vote and amid great noise, uproar and hisses tried to present the original tally. The chairman, however, refused to have the roll call interrupted.

A Connecticut delegate called attention to the hisses and asked that the ushers be instructed to enforce order.

The chairman said the guests of the convention could not be permitted to interrupt its harmonious and orderly proceedings and directed the sergeant at arms to remove any persons who would violate order.

The roll was proceeded with to the close. After roll call and before the announcement of the result the chairman recognized Grady, of New York, who claimed that the report was at variance with the official tally.

The chairman called on Mr. Manning, chairman of the New York delegation, to state again what the vote was. Mr. Manning gave 72 votes.

The chairman ruled that he must accept the vote of the New York delegation as a unit because the state con-

vention had instructed the delegates to vote as a unit on all questions. The vote was finally announced at 252, votes 521, so the convention refused to lay on the table the motion to proceed to a call of states for nominations.

Clunie, of California, moved as an amendment to the motion to add the following, "but no vote shall be taken on the nominations until after the platform is adopted."

Snowden accepted the amendment and then the motion as amended was agreed to.

Harrison, of Illinois, moved adjournment until 7 p. m.

Clunie, of California, moved an adjournment until to-morrow. Lost.

The call of states for nominations for president and vice president was then commenced.

THE NAME OF BAYARD PRESENTED.

When the state of Delaware was called there was an immediate outbreak of cheers. After the uproar had subsided Mr. Geo. Gray, of Delaware, came to the platform and addressed the convention. He said he had been instructed to present the name of a man worthy to receive the nomination. He did so under the realizing sense of the great responsibility resting on the convention to act so that the great opportunity which God himself, he reverently believed, had given should not pass away unimproved. The republican nomination had hung defiance into the face of American manhood and had shocked the conscience of the best men in that party. Such a nomination was a sign of the decadence of that great party, not a sign of increasing strength. The democracy called for a candidate who had been tried in the balance and never found wanting; the democracy demand a statesman who has wisdom and experience; it demanded a man whose chivalric courage would never alter and who could and would bring to dust the plumed knight of false pretense and of personal dishonor; it demanded a man with a private character which would defy the malignant tongue of slander; it demanded a man who should be in his public and private character the very antithesis and opposite of the nominee of the republican party (cheers.) A man who was all this and more, and whose name was now leaping from their hearts to their mouths was Thos. F. Bayard (loud cheers).

THE NAME OF McDONALD PRESENTED.

When the state of Indiana was called Mr. Hendricks of that state came to the platform amid loud applause. He said the people demanded a change in the management of federal affairs and that if the convention would give them half an opportunity they would execute that purpose in the election of a president in the coming fall (cheers). He believed the nominee of this convention would become the chosen president of the United States the first inaugurated democratic president in twenty-four years (cheers). He spoke of the official corruption of the republican party and referred to secretary Chandler's recent testimony before a senate committee in which he said that the defalcations in one of his bureaus would not exceed \$63,000, and yet forty years ago an administration had been put down because of a defalcation of \$60,000. When he reached the main subject of his speech he suggested for the consideration of the convention a citizen of the state of Indiana Joseph E. McDonald (cheers).

Gen. Black, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of McDonald. They would present, he said, a platform which would appeal to the sober judgment of the people. They also needed a man whose antecedents are known of all and constituted a satisfactory answer to all reasonable objections. They needed a man whose views on all public questions could be found without a search warrant and determined without an inquisition. Applause.

THE NAME OF THURMAN PRESENTED.

John W. Breckenridge, of California, introduced by the chairman as the son of the last democratic vice president who was not unjustly deprived of his office. He said that the delegates from California had been instructed to present for consideration of the convention, a man who needed no eulogies, whose name was in the hearts of the people of America; a man who if nominated would be the next president of the United States. That man was Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. Cheers.

The nomination of Mr. Thurman was endorsed by Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, who said Mr. Thurman had no peer except Mr. Tilden. Applause. The democracy had carried the state of Ohio in the last two annual elections and with Thurman as the presidential candidate it would carry it again next October.

THE NAME OF CARLISLE PRESENTED.

Jas. A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, next came to the platform and in the name of the state which he said would give 50,000 majority to the democratic nominee. He nominated the present distinguished speaker of the American house of commons, John G. Carlisle. In all essential characteristics of manliness, courage, ability and patriotism, Mr. Carlisle was the peer of any great name that had been or would be mentioned in connection with that office.

NOT READY TO PRESENT BUTLER.

The state of Massachusetts was called, the response was awaited with much curiosity. The cheers and hisses were about equally balanced, but it was announced by Mr. Abbott that Massachusetts had no nomination to make at this time.

The nomination of Mr. Bayard was

eloquently seconded by Hooker, of Mississippi.

THE NAME OF CLEVELAND PRESENTED.

When the state of New York was called there was a good deal of cheering and waving of handkerchiefs on the part principally of spectators in the galleries. At 3:35 Mr. Lockwood, of New York, came up to the platform to present the name of Mr. Cleveland. He said that the responsibility which he felt was made greater when he remembered that the richest pages of American history had been made up from the records of democratic administrations and remembered that the outrage of 1876 was still unavenged. No man had greater respect than himself for the honored names presented to the convention, but the world was moving and new men who had acted but little in politics were coming to the front (cheers). Three years ago he had the honor in the city of Buffalo to present the name of the same gentleman for the office of mayor and without the situation the name of Grover Cleveland had been accepted as the candidate (applause in galleries and from position of delegates). The result of that election and the holding of that office was that in less than nine months the state of New York found itself in a position to want such a candidate, and when in the convention of 1882, his name was presented for the office of governor of the state of New York the same class of people knew that that man honest government, that it meant democratic government and it was ratified (applause). Now the democrats of the state of New York came and asked that the name be given to the independent and democratic voters of this country, to the young men of this country, the name of Grover Cleveland (cheers).

The nomination of Mr. Cleveland was seconded by Harrison, of Illinois. Six weeks ago, he said, the cry was Tilden and reform, now it was Cleveland and reform. Cheers. The democrats of Illinois believed that the mantle of Samuel J. Tilden had fallen and rested gracefully on the shoulders of Governor Cleveland. He knew that there was a faction fight waged against him; He knew that it was said that a great church would oppose him on religious grounds—no that church never allowed its ministers' voices to be heard in the pulpit preaching politics. (Cheers and cries of never.) So it was said the Irish would knife him. Were the Irish ever known to knife the democratic party except for good reasons? (Here a prominent Irish politician) of Chicago, John Forsythe, shouted out from among the audience an angry denial and the words yes and no were several times exchanged between him and Mr. Harrison.) Finally order was restored and Mr. Harrison proceeded with his speech and ended with the assurance that the nomination of Cleveland would help the democrats to win Illinois next November.

The nomination of Cleveland was also seconded by Jones, of Minnesota.

GRADY SHIES HIS CASTOR.

T. F. Grady of New York, then came to the platform. The point of order was raised that unless Mr. Grady was going to second the nomination he was not now in order but the chairman overruled the point and said that as he recognized Mr. Grady that gentleman must be heard. Grady then proceeded to address the convention. He said he should be glad to second Cleveland's nomination except that he knew that gentleman could not carry the state of New York, the sure and unerring test of that fact was that the last democratic convention of New York was equally divided against him and the delegates at large were divided between his friends and opponents.

He said that the object of the convention was to make a nomination for the presidency that would be ratified by the people at the polls. He did not claim the Irish or Catholics were against Mr. Cleveland but the anti-monopolist element of the state and labor interest of the state, Catholic and Protestant, Irish, German and American were opposed to his nomination and would be opposed to his election. Mr. Cleveland had been elected in '82 by a majority of 192,000, but the last election in that state showed a republican majority of 185,897, making a change of 211,000 in the democratic vote. Grady went on to discuss the veto of the elevated railway bill and to show how that veto was injurious to the working classes. He declared that the state of New York could not be carried by Mr. Cleveland, not because of any Irish question or of any Catholic question but because of this anti-monopoly question on which the people had a deep seated feeling that no man could be worse to them in that regard than Mr. Cleveland. He knew of but one occasion in which governor Cleveland was called upon to show his hand whether he was a democrat or something else and Mr. Cleveland at that time proved to be something else.

The democracy could carry New York for Thurman, Bayard, McDonald or Randall but not for Cleveland.

Cochrane declared when asked to give the name of the candidate whose nomination he seconded that he would name a man who never could be called guilty of a single act favoring corporate institutions; a man who had never prostituted the executive power to veto bills that were conceded in the interest of labor; a man whose hair had grown white in the service of the country. (He meant Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, but he did not name him.) He appealed to the convention to ratify the nomination of that grand old democrat, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. Motion to suspend the order of business and take a recess was made. Call of states was demanded, motion carried and at 8:15 convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

BUTLER CORRESPONDENCE.

The following was made public to day: NEW YORK, July 7.
B. F. Butler, Chicago—Your friends here advise you to bolt the convention if the monopolist, Cleveland is nominated. (Signed) HENRY, President National anti-Monopoly organization.

CHICAGO, July 9.
To Hon. John F. Henry, New York—Will never agree to the nomination of a monopolist. (Signed) Benj. F. Butler.

THE FOURTH.

The impressive ceremonies of Laying the Corner Stone of the North Dakota Insane Hospital.

Oration by Hon. Johnson Nickens and Other Exercises at the Court House in the Afternoon.

How it was Celebrated in Jamestown.

The celebration of this great American day commenced at midnight with the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and every conceivable explosive capable of making a noise, sending up of sky rockets, building bonfires and a general hurrah with almost as much enthusiasm as if the Declaration of Independence had just been promulgated. This was kept up until about four o'clock in the morning when a sudden dash of rain drove the people indoors from off the streets and for the space of a few hours quiet reigned supreme over Jamestown with the exception of the occasional cannonading of heaven's artillery.

At an early hour in the morning, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the farmers with their families began to arrive in town and the city citizens who had taken a slight rest came to the front again and the streets soon presented a scene of lively bustle and activity. Flags were displayed from the staffs on the principal buildings and bunting was hung from the windows of stores and many private residences.

The programme of the day was opened by the laying of the corner stone of the insane asylum by the Masonic Order, consisting of the members of Jamestown Lodge and visitors assisted by the Knights Templar. The procession was formed in the Masonic hall and led by the Jamestown cornet band, and commanded by marshal B. M. Hicks with Tony Klaus, Chas. Avis and I. C. Wade as aides, marched west on Main street to Fifth avenue, thence north to Front street, thence east to Fourth avenue, thence south to the court house where conveyances were in waiting to carry the members out to the insane asylum. The procession of teams out to the insane asylum was a half mile in length and the number of people that witnessed the ceremonies of laying the corner stone was fully five hundred, and of the most orderly character.

The ceremonies were performed by Sir Knight R. E. Wallace, acting Grand Master, Sir Knight, Rev. A. Buchanan, pastor of the Episcopal church of this city acting Grand Chaplain, A. A. Allen Master of Jamestown Lodge, No. 19, and R. A. Bill Senior Warden, and G. McGregor, Junior Warden, with other subordinate officers. The ceremonies were performed in a manner that elicited the compliments of those who had witnessed such ceremonies on many important occasions before. A light rain came on before the ceremonies were concluded and while returning to the city most of the people were pretty thoroughly moistened.

The articles deposited in the corner stone were as follows:

Copies of the Jamestown papers, viz: The Daily and Weekly Alert.

The Jamestown Daily and Weekly Capital.

The Jamestown Pioneer, (German.)

Copies of the Valley City Daily and Weekly Times.

Copies of the Bismarck Daily papers.

Copies of the Fargo Republican and Daily Argus.

Report of the Jamestown board of trade.

Sundry business cards of Jamestown merchants.

Impression of the seal of the North Dakota hospital.

Programme of the Fourth of July celebration at Jamestown for 1884.

Copies of Canadian newspapers.

Muster roll of G. A. R. of Jamestown.

New York newspapers dated 1819 and 1833 deposited by Geo. R. Tophit.

Curious specimens of moulds found on the prairie among buffalo bones.

Autographs of sundry prominent citizens of Jamestown.

Birdseye view of the city of Jamestown.

"The horn of Plenty."

The following was adopted by the board of commissioners after the ceremonies had been performed:

The Board of Trustees of the North Dakota Hospital for the Insane, return their sincere thanks to the Masonic order for rendering their beautiful and impressive ceremonies and hearty participation in the laying of the corner stone in the building now being erected, also to the Odd Fellows and other societies who participated in the same.

Several communications and several addresses appropriate and interesting which would have added very much to the interest of the occasion were obliged to be deferred owing to the rain.

Also return their thanks to A. A. Whitmore and assistants for services rendered in preparing the platform and decorated arch and assisting in handling the stone.

By order of the Board,
F. E. JONES, Secretary.

THE AFTERNOON PROGRAMME.

As previously arranged the oration of the day and various amusements were to have taken place in Klaus' park, but on account of the rain the oration and other attendant exercise were appointed at the court house for two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Knights Templar and members of Jamestown Lodge marched to that place in a body and the court room was soon crowded with people.

Mayor Lloyd being absent Hon. D. M.

Kelleher, acting mayor, presided and introduced the exercises as follows:

First—Prayer by Rev. A. Buchanan.

Second—Music by the band, which, by the way, furnished splendid music throughout the exercises of the day.

Third—Reading of the Declaration of Independence, that immortal instrument which is old, yet ever new, by Prof. C. H. Clemmer, superintendent of the Jamestown public schools.

Fourth—Oration of the day by Hon. Johnson Nickens, member of the territorial council from this legislative district. Mr. Nickens has a wide extended and enviable reputation as an orator, and his oration on this occasion more than met the high expectations of the people.

At the conclusion of the exercises at the court house the procession was formed and line of march taken for Klaus' park, but the rain had made that usually pleasant place too uncomfortable for picnic purposes and soon after arriving there the company broke up, some returning to the city to their homes and other places of amusement, but still quite a number remaining at the park for such amusement as they might improvise.

The remainder of the day was occupied with various kinds of amusements. Upon the whole the day was thoroughly celebrated and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Very little rowdiness was displayed during the day and no accidents occurred to sadden the festivities of the occasion. The train came down from Carrington early in the morning, bringing quite a number from different points up the branch, who remained until half past six in the evening when the train returned. Notwithstanding the unpromising weather which brought occasional light showers of rain until late in the afternoon, the day was more thoroughly and gloriously celebrated than on any previous anniversary or the day ever before in the history of Jamestown.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As a matter of right and justice to a Brother Mason, I wish to state that the late unpleasant difficulty between Mr. McClure, of the Alert, and myself is at an end. I have not worked against him as has been stated, and as to his solicitations among the business public in order to sustain his paper it was none of my business. I may have misrepresented his motives in asking me to tell that the office would be closed, etc., as my authority was second handed. I would not have mentioned it had I taken a second thought, as I have entertained no desire to injure him or his paper in any way. The business of both papers being transacted at my office it is my duty to treat both alike and I hope this little city that daily receives compliments of passers by and that has a bright future in prospect with abundant harvest, will ably sustain both papers which have certainly shown much enterprise for a new country.

Respectfully,
A. P. PRICHARD.

July 5th, 1884.

To A. P. Prichard and the Public.
If we had never felt a warm feeling of friendship for Mr. Prichard we certainly do now, and can but admire him for his honesty and the true manhood he displays in making the above candid statement. It takes away every feeling that may have temporarily existed in consequence of our misunderstanding.

MARSHALL MCCLURE.

Assessed Valuation.

County assessor T. S. Collins has completed the assessment lists for the year 1884 and favors the Alert with following which will be of interest to the people. Following are the aggregates:

PERSONAL AND REAL.

Land.....\$1,209,375

Personal property.....288,199

TOWN LOTS.

Jamestown.....\$859,865

Pingree.....4,46

Hewitt's add to Newport.....63

Cleveland.....5,63

New Minneapolis.....10,93

Mineral Hill add to N. M.....2,70

Spiritwood.....13,09

Lambert's add to Spiritwood.....13,49

Burton.....3,93

Total valuation.....\$2,412,061

School Township Elections for Treasurer.

We received the following official report of the election of treasurer for the several townships in Stutsman county which took place June 24, 1884, from county superintendent of schools P. E. Foley, on yesterday afternoon: Buchanan township, (reelected) E. T. Kearney; New Washington, Chas. E. Evans; Homer, (reelected) G. L. McGregor; Toledo, Geo. Nash; Beaver, John DeL Eldridge, (reelected) Geo. H. Woodbury; Montpelier, Lewis Klein; Lees, A. Plow Albion, Anton Fried; Arrowwood township held no election and Mr. Foley made the following appointments: treasurer, Alex. Cummings; Clerk, W. H. Bartholemew. He also appointed D. Barton of Pingree, clerk of Lees school township. All the elections were carried on in perfect harmony and resulted very satisfactorily to all voters concerned. The above named treasurers are elected to serve for the period of three years.

Waldo Dennis will show his New Walter A. Wood Harvester to all who are interested, whether they have bought or not—whether they need a machine or not its bundle carrier is worth looking at for its own sake. On exhibition at Porter & Roper's old stand. 47-1m

The Ward Murder Trial.

GRAND FORKS, July 9.—In the Ward trial the morning hour was consumed in selecting a jury in the case of the territory vs Beckham W. Larr, charged with murdering Charles Ward. Larr is a printer about 25. Wm. Barrett, of St. Paul, appeared as counsel for defense. Col. Ball arrived at noon Examination of jurors and challenges conducted by Wellington, Erwin, Davis and local counsel for the defense, and by Vanaman and Pratt for the territory. Jury closely tested. Mostly farmers so far. Saloon men challenged by the territory and Norwegians by the defense. At noon the defense exhausted 15 challenges and have 5 more. Defense 5 and have 1 more. Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Horse Thieves at Carrington.

CARRINGTON, July 9 [Special].—Charles Scott had two mules and a black pony stolen by horse thieves last night. No trace of the thieves as yet.

100 Tons of Hay Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to contract for 100 tons new hay delivered at his barn in July and August. Sec. 17-139-64. 40 Wm. Y. Beach, P. O. box 744.

Bismarck Tribune: The reception tendered Bishop Walker at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson last evening, was such as must have made that genial and able gentleman feel as though he had been called to a territory whose people are not only appreciative, but courteous, warm hearted and generous. The residence was thrown open to the guests, and at an early hour in the evening the pleasant home had all the appearances of a model banquet hall filled with intelligent, bright and pleasant people. The bishop, whose inviting face shone out prominently in the assemblage, was put through the formality of an introduction to the numerous Bismarckers who gathered to extend to him a welcoming hand, after which everybody settled down to merry converse and a general good time.

Warning.

Anyone cutting hay on any of the following lands without permission from me will be prosecuted for damages. In 139-64—Sec. 33, wif 31, 25; in 138-64—wif 1, 9, 13, 15, 19, 25, wif 27, nhf and nhf sec 25, ehf 35; in 139-65—Sec. 25. WALDO DENNIS.

Bismarck, July 7, 1884.

DEAR SIR:—The time has arrived when we should begin the collection of specimens of all kinds for the New Orleans Exposition. I hope you will take the matter in hand promptly and see that the collection is made in the following order as they mature: [See special circular for directions in regard to bundling, curing and packing.]

FIRST—Grasses of all kinds, especially timothy, clover, Hungarian and millet. SECOND—Wild and tame fruit, by drying and alcohol.

THIRD—Barley, rye, wheat and oats in bundles and threshed.

FOURTH—Buckwheat, sorghum and corn.

FIFTH—Vegetables, each in its season. Very Respectfully,

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

U. S. Commissioner for Dakota Territory.

Those who have harvesting to do and have not seen the New Walter A. Wood machine, will find themselves well paid for the few minutes spent in examining it. One especially interesting feature of the machine is the really light, cheap and satisfactory bundle carrier. It saves the labor of one man and leaves the ground clear of all scatterings. On these two counts it ought to pay for itself and save enough grain to pay for the threshing. Moreover it leaves the shocks in just the right order for loading two at every stop. Numerous other points about the machine are just as excellent, and altogether, it shows more really good points than any other examined this season. The knottor is so simple and so perfect in its working that one wants to see it still another and another knot. Who buys a Wood machine this year will certainly get a good machine. 47-1m

To Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Toledo school board for the erection of a school house at Windsor, Stutsman county, Dakota up to Saturday, July 19, at 12 o'clock, M. The plans and specifications can be seen at Capital office, at Jamestown, until 17th; after, at Post-office, Windsor. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A bond of \$200 will be required as a guarantee that the building will be completed by Oct. 1st, 1884.

Address,
DAVID WINT, Windsor, D. T.,
w1t-d6t
Clerk School Board.

\$11,950
IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY

To the SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

The genuine has picture of BULL on every package.

For particulars see our next announcement.