

It is rare that warm weather holds so long. The prospect for summer watering places is dim enough any way owing to financial causes, and when cold weather is added, the outlook is certainly gloomy.

The panic in New York was of short duration, and its effects almost entirely local. Rotten firms and institutions in other states which would have inevitably exploded in a short time, have gone up a little quicker for the New York flurry, but on the whole, its effects have not been disastrous.

It is well enough for those who can afford the luxury to enjoy Florida winters, and it is a pity that more cannot do so, but when people talk about going down there to engage in farming for the year round, either stock-raising gardening, or anything else, they are simply talking nonsense.

The present average rate of duty on sugar under our tariff (1.95 cents per pound) is exactly the wholesale price of raw sugar in the London market—namely, 1 penny per pound. Grocery sugars sell in the same market at 2 pence (3.90 cents) and loaf at 2 1/2 pence (4.87 cents). It will thus be seen that at the present prices of raw sugar in London the United States duty is 100 per cent.

One of the secret drains on public prosperity is the loss from fire. The destruction from this source is reckoned at one hundred million dollars annually which must either be met by individuals who take their own risks or by the business public generally through a tax in the shape of insurance large enough to enable insurance companies to meet losses with a margin of profit to themselves. This large and steady drain is almost a dead loss, damage by fire realizing fewer compensating advantages to the community than almost any other form of individual hardship.

Beer manufacturers are more celebrated than statesmen. A St. Louis paper mourns because there are many people in every civilized nation of the two hemispheres who never heard of Thomas H. Benton, but with whom the names of Anheuser, Best and Lemay are familiar words. Inventors of articles in common use are very much better known than philosophers or writers, while the name of the Sluggish Sullivan of Boston is familiar to thousands, perhaps millions, who never heard of Daniel Webster. Poetic fame is neither extended nor of long life. Possibly Longfellow and Bryant may live out the century, but their names are absolutely unknown to half their countrymen. Shakespeare and Burns may be considered immortal beside the thousands of small beer poets who now fill the magazines with senile trash, but how many millions there are who never heard these names mentioned.

Mr. Russell Sage, the great stock speculator of New York, is paying dear for being on the wrong side of the fence during the late panic. He has paid \$6,000,000 and the end is not yet. These "puts," the uninitiated will understand, are privileges he sold to Tom, Dick and Harry to put certain stocks to him at certain prices. That is to say, he bet these buyers of his privileges that he could out-guess them as to the turn of the market. There was not a dollar's worth of genuine business in the \$6,000,000. It was the most gigantic gambling ever done, perhaps, by any man in the world. It is deeply to be deplored that the result does not wipe him out. Nor should there be the slightest sympathy for any of the bettors if he should leave them unpaid.

Assuming that the tariff will not be disturbed by the present Congress, either at this session or the short one of next winter—and that seems to be reasonably certain—it follows that the present duties on imports and the existing internal taxes will remain as they are until the 30th of June, 1886, as the Congress which will come in next year will hardly make any changes to take effect sooner than that. If nothing unforeseen shall occur, therefore, to interfere with the application of surplus revenue to the reduction of the public debt, the total amount of 3-per-cent bonds now outstanding will all be paid off in the next two years.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Full Proceedings of the Republican Presidential Convention at Chicago.

James G. Blaine for President and John A. Logan for Vice President.

Called to Order. CHICAGO, June 3.—The Republican national convention was called to order at 12:25 p. m. by United States Senator Sabin of Minnesota as follows:

Gentlemen of the Eighty-Republican National Convention: The hour having arrived that was appointed for the meeting of this convention, it will now be opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Bristol.

CHAIRMAN SABIN'S ADDRESS. Mr. Sabin—Gentlemen of the Convention: On behalf of the national Republican committee, permit me to welcome you to Chicago, as chairman of the committee it is my duty and pleasure to call you to order as a national Republican convention. This city, already known as the city of conventions, is among the most cheerful of all the spots of our country, sacred to the memories of a Republican. It is the birthplace of Republican victory. On these fields of labor gathered the early fathers of political faith and planned the great battle for the preservation of the Union. [Applause.] Here they chose the immortal chief that led us on to victory—Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] Here was gathered in council those gifted men who secured the fruits of that long trouble by elevating to the first place on the nation the foremost chieftain of that great contest—Gen. Grant. [Loud applause.] Here was afterward witnessed that sequel triumph which anticipated the wish of the nation by nominating as color bearer of the party that honored soldier, that shining citizen, the representative among Americans, James A. Garfield. [Loud applause.] Every deliberation of Republican forces on this historic ground has been followed by signal success, and every contest on this spot has carried forward our line of battle, until to-day our forces overlook every position of the enemy. Indeed, so secure now is the integrity of the Union, so firmly imbedded in the constitution and laws of the land are the safeguards of individual liberty, so fairly and fully achieved, that by general consent the time has now arrived for the

NEW DISPOSITION OF THE PARTY FORCES in contemplation of new lines of operation. Having compassed the defeat of our opponents on all former occasions, the party is about to set its house in order, and take ground as to the direction and management of its future course. In the comparative lull of party strife which distinguishes the present condition of national affairs, it is discernible an increasing disposition to look after the men who are to execute, and the methods that are to guide them in the execution of the powers committed to them for the management of the affairs of the republic. The plan adopted in the last national Republican convention, this committee finds itself constituted by a large majority of gentlemen who have been elected with the delegates to this convention in their several congressional districts. On this consideration may be grounded a hope that the voice of the people [applause] will, beyond recent precedent be felt in moulding the work you are assembled to perform so that the results may be such as to win the unhesitating and undivided support of every lover of these principles by which the party has heretofore triumphed and yet will triumph. [Applause.] When we consider the memories of the past so ultimately connected with this city, and even with this edifice which the people of Chicago have so generously placed at your disposal, and take into the account the deep-seated concern among all people in the result of your deliberations and the various incentives to the abandonment of personal ambition in the party warfare, you cannot wonder that the committee, and beyond it the great public masses, extend you a most hearty welcome in this scene of labor in the constant hope that your efforts will result in such an exposition of Republican principles as will secure the appreciation of Republican men to the choice of your nominees as to rejoice the hearts of your constituents and keep victory on the side of your ever-victorious banner. In conclusion, at the request of the national Republican committee, I have to propose to you as temporary chairman of the convention the Hon. Powell Clayton of Arkansas. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts. Mr. Lodge—In accordance with the vote of the chairman of the committee, in accordance with precedent, you have presented the name of a gentleman as temporary chairman with no view of introducing any personal opinion with a view of attempting to make any test of the votes as to the strength of the respective candidates. There are many members of this convention, I believe, who believe that the unanimous election of this gentleman would strengthen the cause. I, therefore, have the honor to move, as it is certainly most desirable, that we should recognize as you have done, Mr. Chairman, the Republicans of the South. [Applause.] I, therefore, desire to present the name of a gentleman well known throughout the South for his conspicuous parliamentary ability, for his courage and his character. I move you, Mr. Chairman, to substitute the name of the Hon. John R. Lynch of Mississippi, and I ask you, that when the vote is taken the roll may be called on that question.

The Chair—Gentlemen of the convention, you hear the motion for the substitution for the name of John R. Lynch of Mississippi, and on that motion a call of the roll is demanded.

The committee, according to usage had nominated ex-U. S. Senator Powell Clayton of Arkansas for temporary chairman, but the nomination was decidedly unpopular, hence the independent nomination of Mr. Lynch, a colored member of Congress from Mississippi. An earnest debate ensued, the argument in favor of Mr. Lynch being that his choice would be a complement to the colored Republicans of the country. Geo. Wm. Curtis and several others spoke in behalf of Lynch, and several delegates argued in favor of sustaining the actions of the committee.

The roll was called and the secretary announced the results as follows: John R. Lynch 431; Powell Clayton 287. In Minnesota, D. M. Sabin voted for Lynch, and so did C. K. Davis, but the latter hurriedly changed his vote to Clayton. Graves, Gould, Rogers, Langdon and Newell made up Lynch's 287; and Clayton had Davis, Armstrong, Cokney, Crosby, Canfield, Hall, Barto and Page, leaving the delegation divided 8 to 6.

The following shows the vote by states:

Table with columns for States, Lynch, and Clayton. Total for Lynch is 431, for Clayton is 287.

Gen. Clayton—I move to make the election of John R. Lynch unanimous.

This was carried unanimously. The Chair—John R. Lynch is temporary chairman. The chair was then appointed a committee to escort Mr. Lynch to the platform. Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and Henry Taft of South Carolina. The gentlemen will please await upon him to the platform.

Mr. Lynch appearing, Senator Sabin said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I have the honor and the great pleasure to present to you as temporary chairman of this convention, the Hon. John R. Lynch of Mississippi.

CHAIRMAN LYNCH'S SPEECH. Gentlemen of the Convention: I feel that I ought not to thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, nor do I; nevertheless from the standpoint, that no patriot should be so ready to resign to a man, and that no loyal member of his party should fail to comply with the demand of his party I yield with reluctance to your decision and assume the duties of the position to which you have assigned me. Every member of this convention who has approached me on this subject within the last few hours knows that this position was neither expected nor desired by me. It is, therefore, in any such thing as a man having honors thrust upon him, you have an exemplification in this case. [Laughter and applause.] I came to this convention not for the purpose of securing the defeat or success of any man, but for the purpose of continuing to the extent of my vote and my influence, to make Republican success in November next an assured fact. [Cheers.] I hope and believe that the assembled wisdom of the Republican party of this nation, through its chosen representatives in this hall, will so shape its platform and will present such candidates before the American people as will make that victory beyond a shadow of a doubt a fact for the candidate for the presidential nomination are concerned, I do not wish any gentleman to feel that my election, by your vote, is indicative of anything relative to the preference of

OF A CANDIDATE OVER ANOTHER. I am prepared, I hope that every member of this convention is prepared, to return to his home with an unmistakable determination to give to the candidates of this convention a loyal and hearty support, whoever they may be. [Cheers.] I am satisfied, in my own mind, that when we go before the people of this country our action will be ratified, because the great heart of the American people will never consent to have a political party gain the ascendancy of this government whose chief reliance is on a fraudulent ballot and on violence at the polls. [Applause.] I am satisfied that the people of this country are not so easily deceived as to be misled by a man who has consented to be inaugurated president of the United States whose title to the position is brought forth in fraud. I am satisfied that the American people will consent to have a revenue system for the government other than one that will not only raise the necessary revenue for its support, but will also be sufficient to protect every American citizen in his business. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, not for myself, but perhaps to oblige you, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

On motion of Mr. Russel of New York, Mr. Sheard of New York and Mr. Lee of Pennsylvania were appointed temporary secretaries. The chair then called for the names of the delegates in order and the names of the delegates, resolutions, rules and order of business which occupied a great deal of time. The committee men selected by the delegations of Northwestern States are as follows: Dakota—Permanent organization, N. E. Nelson; credentials, J. L. Jolly; resolutions, J. L. Jolly.

Minnesota—Permanent organization and credentials, Lee Mantle; rules and resolutions, W. F. Saudera. Wisconsin—E. W. Keyes was made chairman and George B. Shaw secretary. J. H. Mead read the report of the committee on the Calvert Spensley on resolutions, F. C. Winckler on permanent organization and C. M. Butt on rules. Edwin Sanderson was selected for the national committee and E. H. Broadhead as vice president for the convention.

Mr. Pearce of Massachusetts offered the following resolution, which was referred to committee on resolutions: Resolved, That the subject of the revised apportionment of delegates to future national conventions and of the revised apportionment of members of the national committee be referred to the committee on rules and order of business with leave to report before the ballot for president.

THE PROHIBITION MEMORIAL. Mr. Donnan of Iowa presented the following memorial, which, after a long discussion was read by the secretary:

We, the Woman's Christian Temperance union of the state of Iowa, humbly beseech the signatures of our officers, believe that while the personal habits of the nation can be largely restrained by an appeal to the intellect, the thorough and permanent eradication of Calvert Spensley on resolutions, F. C. Winckler on permanent organization and C. M. Butt on rules. Edwin Sanderson was selected for the national committee and E. H. Broadhead as vice president for the convention.

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SECOND DAY. This was emphatically a day of waiting, the committee on credentials not being ready to report.

Rev. Mr. Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, addressed the Throno of Grace.

Mr. Gary of Maryland presented a memorial of the Maryland State Temperance alliance on behalf of prohibition. It was read and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Mason of Delaware, offered a resolution in favor of a presidential term of six years, and ineligibility thereafter. Referred.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That American land should belong alone to those willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. The best interests of the republic are with those who are bound to it by the tie of ownership and possession of it. The system of tenant farming and absentee landholding which has disturbed Ireland and destroyed the peace of Europe, is opposed to the doctrine of the fathers, and has no place in the policy of a republic.

Referred to committee. Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution, and moved its immediate passage.

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be; that no man should hold a seat here who is not ready to so agree.

The resolution was advocated by the mover and one or two others and severely denounced by George William Curtis. Mr. Pearce of Massachusetts said: "A Republican and a free man I came into this convention. By the grace of God, a Republican and a free man

will go out of this convention. The gentleman who was last upon the floor dared any one upon this floor to vote against that resolution. I say to him in reply that the presentation of such a resolution in such a convention as this is a stigma, and a disgrace upon the man who stands here. This question is not a new question precisely; the same motion was brought up at the last convention, and a man from West Virginia—I honor his name—that man said in the face of the roaring galleries and in the face of all this success; this man from West Virginia said: "I am a Republican who carries his sovereignty under his own hat." Now, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Campbell's position in that convention, the wise reflection, the afterthought of the Republican convention of 1880, confirmed.

Mr. Hawkins finally withdrew the resolutions: Other resolutions were offered relating to temperance, the elections of delegates, etc. To future conventions which were referred. The committee on permanent organization reported as permanent president of the convention, Hon. John B. Henderson of Missouri, and lists of honorable vice-presidents and secretaries. The chair appointed to conduct the permanent president of the convention to the stand, Hon. G. A. Grow of Pennsylvania, George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and G. B. Williams of Indiana. The committee appointed by the temporary chairman reported Mr. Henderson to the platform, and he spoke as follows:

CHAIRMAN HENDERSON'S SPEECH. Gentlemen of the Convention: We have assembled to survey the past history of the party; to rejoice as we may because of the good it has done; to correct the errors there be; to discover possible the means of the present and with patriotic firmness to provide for the future. Our past history is the Union preserved, slavery abolished by its former victims are equal and honorably by our sides in this convention. The public faith is maintained. We have unbounded credit at home and abroad, a currency convertible into coin and the pulses of industry throbbing with renewed health and vigor in every section of a prosperous and peaceful country. These are the fruits of triumph over adverse policies gained in the military and civil conflicts of the last twenty-four years. Out of these conflicts has come a race of heroes and statesmen challenging confidence and love at home and respect and admiration abroad; and now, when we came to select a standard bearer for the approaching conflict, our chief embarrassment is not in the want but in the abundance of presidential material. New York has her true and tried statesman, upon whose administration and fierce and even unfriendly light of public scrutiny has been turned, and the universal verdict is, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

VERMONT HAS HER GREAT STATESMAN whose mind is as clear as the crystal springs of his native state, and whose virtue is as firm as its granite hills. Ohio can come with a name whose history is the history of the Republican party itself. Illinois can come with one who never failed in the discharge of public duty, who led the council chamber on the field of battle. Maine has her honored favorite, whose splendid abilities and personal qualities have endeared him to the hearts of his friends, and the brilliancy of whose genius challenges the admiration of all. Connecticut and Indiana may come to us with names scarcely less illustrious than these. And now, in conclusion, if because of personal disagreements or emergencies, another name is sought, there yet remains that grand old hero of Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. When patriotism calls he cannot, if he would, be silent; but grasping that banner to him so dear, which he has already borne in triumph, he will march to a civic victory no less renowned than those of war. I thank you, gentlemen, for this distinguished manifestation of confidence.

A delegate from Arizona offered the following resolution, to be referred to the committee on resolutions: Resolved, That the appointment of offices in the territories by the president ought to be from the bona fide residents of the territories, and in accordance with the wishes of the people thereof.

Resolved, That the cabinet, in the person of the commissioner of agriculture; that woman shall have a right to vote, all of which were referred. The committee on credentials were not ready to report and a recess was taken to 7 o'clock p. m.

On reassembling the committee on credentials informed the convention that they would be ready to report at an evening session.

The secretary read the following message: To Honorable Senator Dolph of Oregon—I have to report that there is no longer any doubt that the Republicans have carried a majority of the legislature of this state, which will secure a gain of a senator to the United States senate. [Applause.] They have also elected a Republican representative in congress, and Oregon is safe for the nominee of this convention for president.

The convention then adjourned.

THIRD DAY. Thursday Chairman Henderson called the convention to order, when prayer was offered by Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal church.

The committee on credentials reported, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The admission of the Mahone delegation was received with loud and prolonged applause.

By a light vote, but a unanimous one, the report of the committee on rules was adopted. Immediately afterwards Parks of California, chairman of the last named committee, sent up the majority report on apportionment for representation, and after it was read Gen. R. R. Bishop, of Massachusetts, sent up the minority report. The minority report provides for an additional delegate for each Republican congressman, and one additional for each 10,000 republican votes or major fraction thereof.

The majority report was adopted after a spirited debate, without dissent, as the minority was vehemently opposed by all the delegates from the South and many from the North.

The Platform. The committee on resolutions, through Mr. McKinley, chairman, made its report, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:

The Republicans of the United States in national convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficial; the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our civilization. The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens for the elevation of labor for an honest currency, for purity in legislation and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR. We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, loyal conspicuous services to his country, his strong and successful administration—a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as president of the United States. His distinguished success in war and in peace, his untiring efforts in the interests of the American people. In the administration of President Arthur, we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

THE TARIFF QUESTION. It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of

the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have its just award and that the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. Against the so-called economy system of the Democratic party which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicarious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the production. Among the great productive interests of the country we recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious protection of which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatened to our agriculture, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool, and demand that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

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

REGULATING COMMERCE. The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the states is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and effectually carry out the constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce. The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

LABOR. We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight hour law, a wise and judicious system of general education by which the people may be enabled to secure the national revenues whenever the same is needed. We believe that every where protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to the citizen by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration. The Republican party having its birth in a hatred of the slave labor and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, it is indubitably opposed to any form of servile labor whatever, at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purpose.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. Reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under a Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system already established by the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in the executive appointments, and all laws and regulations should be so framed as to reform the system. Existing laws should be repealed, and the law that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectually averted.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. The public lands are the heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially when such lands are in the hands of non-residents or aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with the acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the condition of such grants.

THE PENSIONERS. The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions begin with the date of disability, discharge, and not with the date of the application.

FOREIGN POLICY AND THE NAVY. The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs. The policy which seeks peace can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere. We demand the restoration of our navy to its old time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored, and a navy which takes no law from superior force.

THE TERRITORIES AND POLYGAMY. Resolved, That the appointments by the president to officers in the territories should be made from bona fide citizens and residents of the territories where they are to serve. Resolved, That it is the duty of congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our territory and divorce the political power of the ecclesiastical power of the Mormon Kingdom church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible and the military if need be.

A FREE BALLOT. The people of the United States in their organized capacity constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of states. The national government is supreme within the sphere of its national duties, but the states have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained, each should be guarded with zealous care, so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate. The perpetuity of our institutions rests on the maintenance of a free ballot, honest and correct returns. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in the Southern states, by which the will of the voters is distorted, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions. We solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regret for their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen of the United States, of color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

The next business in order was the call of states for the announcement of members of the national committee. A motion was proposed, the call was made and voted down, and the call was then proceeded with.

The convention then took a recess until 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. Chairman Henderson called the convention and the vast audience to order at 7:30 p. m.

After a little unimportant motion, the President said: The secretary will now call the roll of states, and when the name of a state having a candidate to present is called, the party selected to make the presentation will come forward and speak. The secretary then proceeded to call the roll of states, calling Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, and Connecticut, and when the latter state was called, Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut arose, and took the stand.

Mr. Brandegee personally is a reduced and handsomer edition of ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury. When midway in his speech he named Gen. Joseph E. Hawley, the applause was a surprise to every one. It was spontaneous, exultant, continued and renewed more than once. Applause also followed fast on the heels of the announcement, "If you will not support me, you will support your man, will support yours." A solid nonpareil biography was injected to the leaded minion by his eulogy, and even as a Boswell he was not dry, but drew forth rounds of applause, especially when, as was natural,

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