

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention began its sessions in the Exposition Hall at Chicago, on Tuesday July 8th. The convention was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the national Democratic committee.

Prayer was offered by Rev. D. C. Marquis of the Northwestern Theological Seminary. He prayed for a blessing on this great assembly of representative citizens; that they should be endowed plentifully with that wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable and gentle, and easy to be entreated; that nothing should be done through strife or vain jealousy, but that they should be filled with that charity which is not puffed up and doth not behave itself unseemly.

Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin sent up a communication from the committee on resolutions, saying that the work of the committee would not be completed until Thursday morning. Then came a shower of resolutions upon a great variety of subjects, which were generally referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. The committee on credentials reported and this report was accepted.

Mr. Grant of Colorado, chairman of the committee, presented a report announcing Hon. W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin for permanent president and a list of secretaries and vice presidents, sent in former dispatches. The chair will appoint as chairman of delegation of committee to escort Hon. Mr. Vilas to the chair, Hon. T. A. Hendricks of Indiana, Hon. W. W. Armstrong of Ohio, Hon. W. H. Parsons of Georgia, Hon. John N. Henderson of Texas, Hon. J. M. McKim of Missouri, Mr. Sparks of Illinois, and Hon. Smith M. Weed of New York.

The chair then said: I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the national convention to nominate Hon. Richard B. Hubbard of Texas temporary chairman. [Applause.] As many of you as favor Hon. R. B. Hubbard of Texas for temporary chairman of this convention will say aye. Upon the vote that followed Hubbard was elected temporary chairman, the chair announcing the vote to that effect, saying the chair will appoint Senator B. F. Jones of Louisiana, Hon. Geo. B. Barnes of Georgia, and Abram S. Hewitt of New York, a committee to wait on Mr. Hubbard and conduct him to the chair. [Applause.]

Gov. Hubbard, in taking the chair, gave thanks for the honor done him, and which he accepted, not as a tribute to himself, but as a compliment to the great state from which he came in state which was absolutely cosmopolitan every fibre. The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago.

Men died as the leaves in autumn, but the principles underlying liberty and self-government were eternal, and the principles that underlay the democratic party could not perish from the earth, although their authors might cease to be. [Applause.] The Democratic party was to-day as much a party organized for aggressive war as when victory perched upon its banners.

The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. [Cheers.] It would have had the Presidency, too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The Presidency had been stolen from the Democratic party by uttering falsehoods through pale lips and chattering teeth. The hands of the robbers who had participated in that crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship.

SECOND DAY.

The convention was opened by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren of the diocese of Chicago. He prayed that the proceedings might be tempered by the sober contemplation of the future, so that future generations might enjoy the results of the regulated by liberty, and not have to suffer the consequences of a rash disregard of the eternal laws of God. He prayed that the influences of patriotism might be sublime in the convention, and that all things might be done in it for the welfare of the land and the glory of God.

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The Temporary Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin, as the elected permanent president of your body. [Loud applause.] Thanking you most kindly for the courtesy and attention you have given me, I invoke for him who will need it much less than I have needed it I resign.

Mr. Vilas then made an able speech, of a partisan character, which was received with great applause. Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania offered the following: Resolved, That we expedite the business of the convention by now calling the roll of states, placing in nomination candidates of the respective states for nomination to the office of president of the United States.

This was adopted after a short debate on questions of order. When Delaware was called, amidst enthusiastic cheering, George E. Gray presented the name of Thomas Francis in a neat speech. When the state of Indiana was called, loud cheers rent the air, and Mr. Menzie of that state arose and said: "The Indiana delegation requests the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks to present the name of Indiana's candidate for the presidency." Mr. Hendricks came forward and made a perfect outburst of enthusiasm lasting several minutes. Upon partial subsidence of the noise, a wild gale of delegate with a voice like a rolling mill shouted "Three cheers for the old ticket," and they were given with extraordinary vigor. Mr. Hendricks was introduced and presented the name of ex-Senator Joseph E. Macdonald of Indiana, in a lengthy speech. Gen. John C. Black of Illinois took the platform and made a strong speech seconding the nomination of Macdonald.

Mr. Spencer of California—the delegates from California have decided that the Hon. John W. Breckenridge shall present the name of his candidate. The Chair—Gentlemen of the convention, the Hon. John W. Breckenridge, a son of the last Democratic vice president, who was not unjustly deprived of his office, will now address the convention as the representative of the State of California. Mr. Breckenridge in a short speech, presented the name of Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. By unanimous consent, Gen. Durbin Ward of Ohio took the platform, and seconded the nomination of Thurman.

James A. McKim of Missouri, in the name of a state that will give 50,000 majority to the nominee of this convention, to place in nomination for the highest office within the reach of human ambition, the name of the present distinguished speaker of the American congress—John G. Carlisle. When Mississippi was reached Mr. Walhall of that state said to the State of Mississippi, through the Hon. Charles E. Hooker, desired to second the nomination of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware. Gen. Hooker was received with cheers, and made an eloquent speech in behalf of Bayard.

THIRD DAY.

After opening prayer the call of states was continued. Mr. Manser of Missouri seconded the nomination of Thurman of Ohio. Mr. Powell of Ohio presented the name of Gov. Hoody, Wm. A. Wallace of Pa. presented the name of Speaker Randall. A great many speeches were made for and against the various candidates. The clerk then read the list of candidates in nomination, and as it was to have been expected, Cleveland's name met the highest response, where applause was lavishly given to all except Hoody. Tennessee renewed the motion to adjourn till 8 p. m., and a substitute which instructed the committee on resolutions to report at that time being accepted, was adopted without dissent, the convention

having been in session for three hours and a quarter. In the evening, Col. Morrison, the committee presented the platform as follows. The Morrison of Illinois, 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, and the reading clerk followed by the Democratic party of the Union through its representatives in national convention assembled, recognizes that, as the nation grows older and wiser, the time and progress, and old issues are born, but the fundamental principles of the Democracy approved by the united voice of the people remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of 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 enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order. The possession of power by a self-governing body, but it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one class or party. Frequent changes of administration is necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise abuses grow, and the government, instead of being a guardian of 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 the 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 it within the country. 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 possession of power, have succeeded in 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 made necessary in every department of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the same means. 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 possession of power, have succeeded in its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt.

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When the State of New York was reached Mr. Manning of New York arose and said: Mr. Chairman, New York presents the name of Gov. Cleveland, and desires to be heard through David Lockwood of Buffalo. Mr. Lockwood made a good speech and it was well received. Senator Grady of New York tried to catch the eye of the chair, but the latter recognized Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, assuring Mr. Grady that he would be recognized in his turn. Mr. Harrison made a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. When he had concluded there were cries of "Kelly" and some confusion.

Richard A. Jones of Rochester, Minnesota then spoke from the platform in behalf of Cleveland. He acknowledged that Minnesota was a republican state, but pleaded with his hearers to give her a chance to add to the roll of Democratic voters within her borders. Such additions, he said, would be easier were Grover Cleveland chosen as the leader of the party, and the announcement was greeted with loud cheers. To many Minnesotians Mr. Jones' voice and intonations of emphasis recalled those of C. K. Davis of St. Paul, though the similarity between the men ends with the points mentioned. Mr. Jones spoke for less than three minutes, and in closing beamed with good humor upon the delegates, whom he thanked for their attention and applause.

Mr. Grady of New York next got the platform. Before he had gone on five minutes it was plain that the only purpose of his speech was an attack on Cleveland, and Gen. Briggs made the point of order that the order of business was the nominating and not the defaming of candidates. The chairman was disposed to sustain the point, when the wily Manning played his trump card and asked in the name of the New York delegation that Grady be heard patiently, regardless of the rule. No other objection being made, he was permitted to go on. The shrewdness of this move was proceeded with what turned out to be an hour's diatribe, accumulating all the stock arguments against Cleveland which have been howled through the hotel corridors since Sunday. The interest in Grady's speech subsided as the contest over it disappeared.

Mr. Cochran of New York made a long speech amidst a good deal of wrangling on points of order. The call had only reached Rhode Island when the convention adjourned.

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FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

At two or three minutes after 11, Dr. Clinton Locke, canon of the Protestant Episcopal cathedral in Chicago, led in prayer. In response to a motion, the chair said the regular order was balloting for president, such would be commenced. Pennsylvania thanked the supporters of Mr. Randall and then withdrew his name. The roll call commenced at 11:32, and went along swiftly without any change worth the noting, though each state was received with a cheer it was soon determined that Homer Cleveland of New York was the nominee, and states for others made haste to change. Missouri came into line with thirty-two solid, and then people forgot their weariness. A huge anchor of white flowers, surmounted by an eagle, was borne through the aisles by a New Yorker, and placed behind the speaker's desk. Bragg of Wisconsin threw the state's standard into the air, and at twenty minutes of 1, Victory as she perched on the Cleveland banners, found a host drunk with joy to receive her.

The following was the result of the ballot: Cleveland.....683 McDonald..... 2 Bayard..... 81 1/2 Total..... 820 Randall..... 4 Hoody..... 547 Hendricks..... 45 1/2 choice..... 520 Then there was the usual hurrah, such as always follows events of this character. The nomination was made unanimous. The convention took a recess to 5 o'clock p. m., and the first business was the adoption of a resolution electing Mr. Vilas, chairman of the convention, as chairman of the committee to notify the nominees of their selection as candidates. A telegram was read from the president of the New York Produce exchange stating that the business men of New York were solid for Cleveland. The names of Joseph McDonald of Ind., John C. Black of Ill., Gen. Rosecrans of Cal., and Gov. Hendricks of N. Y. were presented for Vice President. But all save Hendricks, were withdrawn, one by one, so that Mr. Hendricks, name alone remained before the convention. Hubbard of Texas made a spirited speech in favor of giving to Hendricks the office out of which he had been cheated. Word of New York suggested that the roll of states should be called so as to put on record the unanimous vote for Hendricks. Wallace accepted the suggestion, withdrew his motion to nominate by acclamation, and moved that the nominations do now close. The motion was agreed to and the clerk proceeded to call the roll of states.

The result of the unanimous nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks as the candidate for vice president. Finally the chairman got a chance to make the formal announcement of the vote. He said there had been 816 votes cast, all of them for Thomas A. Hendricks, and that Mr. Hendricks was therefore the candidate of the national Democratic convention. The convention then adjourned.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. 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 the coast. Under a long period of Democratic rule and management, the river has been neglected and its policy in regard to the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast those grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the petty and unscrupulous policy of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

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James C. Boyd; Nevada, Dennis E. McCarthy; New Hampshire, A. W. Tullaway; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, W. W. Armstrong; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, Francis W. Dawson; Tennessee, Robert S. Looney; Texas, O. T. Holt; Vermont, Hon. B. S. Smalley; Virginia, John S. Barber; West Virginia, Louis Baker; Wisconsin, William F. Vilas; Arizona, W. K. Mead; District of Columbia, William Dickson; Idaho, John Haly; Dakota, M. H. Day; Utah, J. B. Roseborough; Montana, W. J. McCormick; Washington Territory, J. A. Kuhh; New Mexico (not announced); Wyoming, M. E. Post.

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