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TAR is as follows : angle Copy 1 year, postage paid, 6 months. " 3 months, "

GOV. CLEVELAND NOMINATED.

The Democrats in the Chicago Convention have nominated for Presdent Grover Cleveland, of New York. This is a concession to the demands of New York and the Independent Republicans in the North. He was not our preference and we do not think him as strong a candidate as some others, but he is the choice of the Convention and all good and true Democrats will bow to the deeision. We must hope that he will he able to earry New York and the other Northern States necessary to his election. He is not generally known to the country, his political record being very short. He has a local reputation and is known to be a man of fair parts with a record as a Reformer in municipal and State affairs. As far as we know he is a man of pure life and unblemished character and has won the confidence of the higher classes both parties in his State. He will make a good, safe President if elected, and will be wise and prudent enough to call to his assistance a Cabinet that shall be strong in experience, judgment and

if Gov. Cleveland should be so fortunate as to be elected, and he does not disappoint public expectation and confidence, we shall have a great change in the affairs of State and once more the country can rejoice in having men of integrity and virtue at the head of the Government. Gov. Cleveland is in the prime of life, is a bachelor, and is abundantly able to bear the cares of office.

HENDRICKS FOR VICE PRESI-

Since we wrote the above concerning the nomination of Gov. Cleve land, of New York, for the first place, the Convention has nominated by acclamation for the Vice Presidency that stannel, unfaltering, longtried and able Democratic statesman, tion. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Hip, hip, hurrah! He cannot well refuse under the circumstances as the office has sought him. Ex-Gov. Hendricks has a strong hold apon the Democracy of the Union. He is a man of high integrity, of spotless record, private and public, of superior abilities and ripe experience as a politician, and he will impart much strength to the ticket. Indiana will be certain to vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. We beheve that the selection of Gov. Hendricks is the very best that could have been made. The Democrats must now work earnestly, untiringly, hopefully, for the election of CLEVE-LAND AND HENDRICKS.

A LESSON.

Complaint is made that the Congress is too unweildy a body. The Washington Post says:

"The experience of the first session of the Forty-Eighth Congress shows that s serious mistake was made when in the last apportionment of Representatives the number was increased. It may be said that the lacrease was made in opposition to the les-

sons of experience.' Legislation is always slow and embarrassed in very large bodies. But there is a lesson just here. If a body composed of 325 men, and they of supposed intelligence, and many of them of large experience in political life and with long training in parliamentary law, cannot get along satisfactorily what is the chance of a promiscuous body of 800 or 1,000 men, whom know as much of Sanscrit or Vattel as they do of Cushing or Mell, and many of whom never attended a deliberative body as delegates in their live s, to delibe rate wisely, calmly and orderly? And yet the cry is, pack the conventions, let the people be heard, and so on. If it is necessary that a convention should number 1,000 men in order for the people to he heard why not have a grand free rally at once -a mass meeting of the sovereignsand let the whole party come up by tens of thousands from the tive assembly and are important in securing wise results then by all. means get up a big political gather-ternational Exposition at Atlanta for their ing to which all Democrats in good wines and grape brandy.

BEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1884.

standing are cordially invited. Let there be a regular "whale" of a meeting. We have seen conventions before and since the war and the order and dignity of the bodies were very different-in painful contrast. We know what we are saying. Steps to reduce the representation ought to be [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] taken. If three hundred men are properly chosen they can represent the people better than a promiscuous thousand can. The Legislature only

sidered large enough to legislate for a million and a half of people. HEALTH STATISTICS.

numbers 170, and the number is con-

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"Charlotte has a population, at the present time of about 11,000, and we respectfully suggest to the STAR that it cannot get up more than 15,000 for Wilmington, even if it counts the suburbs, including Dry Pond, Hell's Half Acre, &c. You lack several thousands of being double our population, and therefore please make your death-rate in proportion. Don't quote the census takers on us, for the most uncertain things in this world are census takers and young mules—one neglects his business and the other kicks when it is not expected to do so "—Charlotte Homes Demograt. so."-Charlotte Home-Democrat.

Did you ever? We thought our friend was a fairer controversialist than that. See how confident he is. Charlotte has 11,000; Wilmington has but 15,000. It is afraid of the ensus and with cause. In 1880 little Wilmington was credited with 17,-350 and big Charlotte with 7,094. If errors were made in Charlotte, and we are by no means assured of that, why were not more errors made in Wilmington? We venture to make this assertion that the census of 1880 was as near right as to the population of Charlotte as it was as to the population of Wilmington. Then again how does our confident and dogmatic contemporary know that Wilmington has not increased as much as Charlotte has? The probability is that Wilmington has very nearly, possibly altogether, twice as many inhabitants as Charlotte has. Charlotte may have out of 401, nothing but a fatal blunder increased 3,000 in four years, but if it has it is marked growth—nearly a Roman of them all," Allen G. Thurman, half in that time. If Wilmington has increased in the same ratio it man's face yesterday, and recognized in must have some 24,000 inhabitants. But we do not claim that much. The Government gives us free delivery on 20,000 inhabitants, and our most knowing people think that about represents the true figures. The vote of the city would probably authorize this taking the usual rule

adopted in the large cities as the test. A leading insurance agent of Richmond, Va., was in to see us recently and he said this: "The health statistics of your city are remarkable. Wilmington makes the best showing of any Atlantic coast city and its death rate is not much above onehalf what the death rate of Richmond is." And this is true, every word of it. As to Charlotte, we merely compared its death rate of 1883 with that of Wilmington in the paragraph that prompted the above very remarkable statement made by the Home-Democrat. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

The peerless Bayard is 56. He can wait four years longer. Uncle Samuel was 64 when nominated. Senator Bayard is not rich and he has a house full of children. But for telling the truth and trying to be a peace-maker at Dover he would be President in 1885. But the Master said: "Blessed are the peace-makers." Puck, in a serious mood last week, said this of the Delaware Senator: "He is a man of undoubted honesty and ability. He is the foremost statesman of the country—using the word in its strict and proper sense. His hands are clean. His judgment is good."

A young lady died in Washington from accidentally drinking poison. Her father was absent on the Eastern shore of Maryland. He had presentiment that he was needed at home and immediately hastened to Washington. Upon arriving he found his daughter lying in her coffin. 'I here was no telegraphic communication and it was impossible for him to get the news.

The Crops in the Little River Section. A correspondent at Little River, S. C.. writing to a house in this city, says: "The early spring was unfavorable, followed by cool nights, and, on the 28th and 29th of May, almost frost. In consequence replanting was general and stands are not good. It has been a most favorable spring for cleaning crops with abundant labor always ready to do anything required. We have had for two weeks abundant showers, and crops of all kinds are improving rapidly." The correspondent adds that there was a decline of 33 per cent. in cotton and 35 per cent. in corn, in 1883 as compared with the crop of the previous year (1882), and thirks from present indications that the farmers and planters will fully recover the loss sustained in last year's crop, especially as there is a slight increase in acreage, say 10 per cent. in corn and 5 per enough for every Democrat to stand upon, pecially as there is a slight increase in

cent. in cotton. Shall We Have a Wine Company? A private letter from Mr. A. C. Cook, of the firm of S. R. Hunt & Co., of the "North Carolina Wine Company," Kittrell, N. C., addressed to Capt. S. W. Noble, of this city, states that he will be here on or seaboard to the mountains? If about the 18th inst., to see what can be hoise and clamor and tumult are done in the way of organizing a Wine Comacknowledged factors in a delibra. pany. He says there are so many grapes in the vicinity of Wilmington that it would be a pity not to utilize them. The company at Kittrell took the premiums at the InCHICAGO.

The National Democratic Convention Third Day's Proceedings-Presidential Nominations Continued - The Contest Narrowing Between Cleveland and Bayard - The Platform Ready to be Presented, Etc.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Convention was called to order at 11.10 o'clock.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. George C. Lorimer, of the Baptist Church of Chicago. He rendered thanks for the country where liberty has found a refuge, labor an opportunity, domestic virtune a shield, and humanity a temple. He prayed that the nation may be awakened to realize that not in material prosperity, nor in wealth, lay greatness and salvation, but in those virtues and principles announced in the word of God, and echoed through centuries; that in this counthrough centuries; that in this coun try liberty may not degenerate into license, nor authority into tyranny, nor capital into oppression, nor labor into riotousness, nor conviction into bigotry and superstition.

He asked for a blessing on the Convention, that the high sentiments and ennobling principles, that fell from the lips of the speakers of yesterday may become the gov-erning principles of this great party; and that its affairs of to day may be so ordered that he nominee of the Convention will be a man of lefty character, of resplendent reputation, whose attitude before the people shall be an inspiration to the growing manhood of the country; and that if such nominee be elected he may be a blessing to the pation and not a source. blessing to the nation and not a scourge.

Carter Harrison, of Ill., rising to a personal explanation, repelled the intimation made by one of the speakers yesterday, that he had packed the hall with a clique which applauded his speech in seconding

the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

notwithstanding constant and patient ef-

make a complete report before 7 p. m.

The unfinished business of yesterday. being the call of States for nominations Mr. Munser, of Mo., came to the plat form and made a nomination speech. He said Missouri would have given 32 staunch Democratic votes for the old ticket, headed by the sage of Grammercy, and his vene-rated friend from Indiana, Gov. Hen dricks, but as they could not have the old ticket, he had been casting about to see who was the man who, in their emergency, should lead the embattled hosts of Democrats to a grand and glorious victory. Nothing short of a blunder could make the Democracy lose the election. With 25 Democratic Governors and 23 Democratic Legislatures, representing 253 electoral votes could make the Democrats lose. The man in his mind was spoken of as the "noblest of Ohio. 1Cheersl. He therefore seconder that nomination. He had looked in Thurhim the "colossal Democrat" of the country. With Thurman as their standard

bearer, the Democracy could carry Ohio, New York and California; and in proo of this statement he repeated a conversa tion he had had with Gen. Spinola and other Tammany men, and read telegrams from Ohio and California. In conclusion he declared, before God, that the Democratic party was hungry even unto death, not for the venal spoils of office, but for the glory of doing good to their fellow beings. Laughter and applause] Mr. Livingston, of Missouri, rose to econd the nomination of Cleveland, but

the Chairman stated that it would require

unanimous consent "No matter," said Mr. Livingston, "we have got our work in anyhow." [Laughter].
Thomas E. Powell, of Ohio, came to the latform to put in nomination George A. Hoadly, of Ohio. He declared that if the Democratic party was true to itself its success in the coming strucgle was already as-sured. Within the last few years he said the State of Ohio had overcome a Republican majority of over 100,000, and at this hour the government of Ohio was in the keeping of the great Democratic party. The man who had been the acknowledged leader in bringing about that change, was the candidate who he now presented, Gov. George A. Hoadly, of Ohio. [Some applause.] Gov. Hoadly had received the argest endorsement ever given to a Democrat in Ohio, having received 19,000 more votes than Hancock had received in 1880. He was known to the nation as a great lawyer, a wise man, fearless and aggres-

sive leader, and a man of acknowledge abil ity, of undoubted integrity. a man of courage as well as of wisdom The State of Pennsylvania having been reached in the call, Senator Wm. O. Walace, of that State, came to the platform to nominate Mr. Randall. He said, "by direction of the Pennsylvania delegation I come to present the name of a candidate for the great office of President of the United States. The name which I bring you is found on every page of your country's and your party's history in the last two decades. [Applause.] It is that of no tyro in political affairs; it is that of a man n the prime and vigor of his manhoed, with every faculty trained in practical government. An official life of twenty years lies behind him clear, luminous and pure. No dark action, no corrupt practice, has ever stained his hands. Applause. While many of his contemporaries in official life have grown rich through devious and unknown means, he is still a poor man, [cheers], whose highest aim has been fitly to serve his people and his republic, a Democrat grounded in the faith and tried in the stern crucible of his party's service. [Cheers.] The pathway of expediency lies behind us strewn with the wreck of our failures. Let us be honest now; let us stand by the record of our own pure public men; let us boldly appeal to the people on that record, and spurn the delusive promises of our bitter foe. The name of such a man we bring you. His practised hand, his experienced foresight, his conversance with public affairs, will lay the foundation of your return to power so broad, so wide, so deep, that they will be permanent. [Applause.] He has been practically the leader in the National House of Representatives for seventeen years, favoring a reduction of taxation and an economical administration of govern-

ment. He has boldly opposed a lav-ish expenditure of the money of waste of the public do main, and the unconstitutional tyrannical force bills. [Applause]. His iron will has put the knife to corrupting extravagance, and has compelled a re-turn to comparative purity of administration. Earnest in purpose, pure in life, the grand tribune of the people and a statesno favor sways him a awe. This man, (her son). Pennsylvania presents to the Democracy of the Union here assembled in Convention, as her candidate for the mighty office of President of the United States, in the person of Samuel J. Randall. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Gov. Abbet, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Mr. Randall. He said that there was a conviction in the land that if wisdom controls the councils of the Demand in placing upon it a candidate of trans-cendent ability and pure life, success lies in the result of its deliberations. He believed that with Samuel J. Randall as the candidate, he would receive the controlling vote in the pivotal States more certainly than any other of the distinguished men named. He asked, where does success lie?—not in Minnesota, not in Iowa, or in other of the confirmed Republican States; but in those close States which were carried by Tilden in 1876. He reviewed the arguments urged for Cleveland, and said they all applied to Thurman, Bayard and others. Then what was the excuse for putting saide those thorough Democratic be instructed to report this evening at 8 veterans for new men. The record of clock, to which time the Convention now Randall is pure and stainless, while his adjourn. The resolution was agreed to. public career for twenty years has been in behalf of economical and honest govern- P. M.

ment. There are practical efforts for re-form. Mr. Randall would sweep New Jersey like a great political cyclone. He is the friend of the laborer every-where, and the Convention could do no better than to nominate him. The call of the roll of States for nomina tions was then resumed.

Rhode Island being called the chairman

of that delegation announced that Rhode Island had no candidate to offer. Mr. Abbott, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, said that when the State
was called yesterday she presented no
name; now, in behalf of the majority of
that delegation, he asked that John W.
Cummings might second the nomination of
Mr. Bayard.

Mr. Cummings then came forward to the platform and addressed the Convention in support of the nomination of Thomas
F. Bayard, of Delaware. It had been said
that the electoral vote of the South was sure for any Democratic nominee. The South had kept its faith unfalteringly and unflinchingly; but it must be seen to that no Democratic Convention committed itself to a nomination that would in some degree imperil those States in the future. The best man whom the De-mocracy could give would be none too good to carry the banner of De-mocracy, and none too pure or high, for the great Democracy of the South. And pure and high and exalted as the nominee could be, no one could be more so than Thomas E Bayerd of Delaware [Cheers] Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. [Cheers.] They came to put the garment of succession their nominee. It must not be a rent and tattered garment, like that which New York presented; it must be a whole, entire, faultless garment. [Applause] A large part of the New York delegation was bound hand and foot in this Convention. He himself represented a fighting labor dis-trict of Massachusetts, and he could tell the Convention that if it forced upon the Democratic party a man who had rent the government of success in New York, the party would lose the State of Massa-A communication was received and read chusetts. His district was populated with from the chairman of the committee on Resolutions, stating that the committee, working men opposed to the grasping grip of monopolists, and he declared to the Convention that if they tried to put the forts, had not yet been able to complete the platform, and would not be prepared to torn garment of New York on the candidate of the Democratic party, they would banish the labor vote and lose the election. Leroy F. Youman, of South Carotina,

also seconded the nomination of Mr. Mr. Rose, of Ark., stated that after much consultation and consideration the Arkansas delegation had determined upanmously to cast its vote for Grover Cleveland of New York. [Applause.] As to the objection that Mr. Cleveland had enemies at home, the reply was that no man could, with fidelity to principle, adminis-ter the office of Governor of New York without making enemies at home. If they found a man without enemies, they would find a man who had not that elevation of character necessary to a candidate of a great

When the State of Wisconsin was called it was announced that a majority of that delegation had voted to support the nomination of Gov. Cleveland, and had assigned its Chairman, Gen. Bragg, to second his Gen. Bragg declared that the Young Democracy of Wisconsin loved and respected Cleveland, not only for himself, for his character, for his integrity, judgment and iron will, but they loved him most for the enemies that he had made.

Completion of the Call of States orf Presidential Candidates - Report of Minority Report Submitted by Ben Butler - Adoption of the Majority Report - The First Ballot for the

Enthusiastic applausel.

CHICAGO, July 10.-In the Democratic National Convention to day. Gen. Bragg, of Wis., in seconding the nomination of Cleveland, declared that the young Democracy of Wisconsin loved him more for

the enemies that he had made, Mr. Grady, of N. Y., here rose and shouted out that the enemies to whom the ment. [Very general hisses.]

gentleman alluded reciprocated that senti-Mr. Bragg was thankful to the gentleman for calling himself to his attention. He speke of the disgraceful spectacle which that gentleman had presented yesterday. and said that the opposition to Cleveland came from those whom he had cut off from the flesh-pots. The vilest, said he, may defile a splendid statue, but they necessarily disgrace themselves. Men who talked about the rights of labor were political tricksters who placed their camp wherever there was a prospect of profit; but the honest, intelligent, horny-handed laboring men would be found following the old Democratic flag. The labor of these political tricksters had been on the "crank of the machine." [Cheers.] Their study had been political chicanery in midnight conclave, and the only cure for them was in the free application of rope. [Cheers,] Henry G. Kent, of N. H., also seconded the nomination of Cleveland. He said that New Hampshire was to-day one of the doubtful States, the Democrats being only in a minority of 500, and he believed that with the right candidate that State might be turned over to the Democracy. Success was a duty. The record of James G. Blaine boded no good to the republic, should he be President. They might almost tremble for constitutional liberty. He, therefore, would in behalf of New Hampshire and in behalf largely, he believed of New England, second th of the man who had been tried and found worthy, and who would rally to his sup port, more fully than any other man, the ndependent vote of the country, which desired reform in politics. In contradiction of the assertion that Cleveland could not carry his State, he cited the authority of ex-Senator Francis Kerner, of New York. Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. [Cheers.] Senator Doolittle, also seconded the nom ination of Cleveland declaring his belief that with that candidate the Democracy would carry the electoral vote of Wisconsin, and that he would more surely than any other candidate carry the electoral vote of New York. He therefore appealed to the Convention not to throw away this great opportunity; because, with Cleveland and reform, the Democratic party was sur

of victory at the coming election.

The call of States being completed the Chairman stated that in his opinion the Territories were not entitled to be called and the list of candidates would be ready Before this was done, however, Connecti cut claimed the right to be heard, and Gov Waller said that the Connecticut delegation had come with no caudidate of its own, and with opposition to none-not even to Tammany Hall. [Laughter. They had joined in the cheers and applause and had enjoyed the scenes pres ted in this magnificent convention. They had met 800 delegates to select in the name of the people a man to do what? To rule over them. The Connecticut delegates had had the pleasure of listening to eloquent speakers and of greeting the grey haired statesman Allan G. Thurman. [Cheers.]
They had also listened to the unfortunate controversy in the Empire State. They had hoped that the chasm between the two factions would have been filled up as i would be very soon. As far as the Connecticut delegation was concerned they were ready to give in their verdict. They might make a mistake. Fallibility was

common to all; but they would now second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. [Loud cheers.] The names of candidates were then an nounced, as follows, (each name being greeted with cheers, but far the greatest demonstration being for Cleveland):
Thomas Francis Bayard, of Del.; Jas. E.
McDonald, of Ind.; Jno. G. Carlisle, of Ky.; Grover Cleveland, of N. Y.; Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio; Samuel J. Randall, of Pa.; Geo. Hoadly, of Ohio. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, offered resolution that the committee on Platform

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Convention was attended by an immense gathering of spectators, every seat within the building, outside of the section assigned to delegates and their alternates, being filled half an hour before the time to which adjournment was taken, and as the delegations came in and prominent men among them were recognized, they were greeted with cheers or clapping of hands. Meanwhile popular airs were performed by a band of music. A far more intense feeling of interest and excitement was vibrating in the atmosphere than has been apparent at any preceding session, for it has been a matter of general observation among those who have attended both the Republican Convention and the Democratic, that there has been a striking Democratic, that there has been a striking contrast between the enthusiasm in the one and the absence of it in the other. None of the prominent candidates seem to be capable of exciting the delegates or specta-

tors to anything like the degree that Blaine and some of his rivals for the Republican mination did in this same hall five weeks At 8.05 o'clock the Convention was called o order, and a resolution was offered by Mr. Henry, of Miss., expressing regret and intense admiration of the Convention at reading the statesmanlike, patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, in which he made known the over powering and providential necessity which constrained him to decline the nomination to the Presidency con-demning the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 1876; expressing regret that the nation has been deprived of the lofty patriotism and splendid executive and adninistrative ability of Tilden, and pointing the committee to convey these sentiment to that gentleman. Adopted. On motion of Orestes Cleveland, o

N. J., it was ordered that States and Territories be now called for names of members of the National Democratic Committee. A report was made by the committee on Resolutions in favor of a proposition to premit the National Committee to choose a chairman outside of its own members. The report was adopted.

A delegate from Arkansas offered resolution abrogating and discontinuing in future the "two thirds" rule in the nomination of candidates for President and Cochrane, of N. Y, moved to lay the resolution on the table, characterizing it as revolutionary proposition.

Abbett, of N. J., said it was absurd for this Convention to attempt to make rules

for the next Convention and he moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely. Mr. Cochran withdrawing his motion the question was taken and the motion to postpone indefinitely was carried.

At 9 p. m. Mr. Morrison, of Ill., chairman of the committee on Resolutions, stepped to the platform to present the report of that committee. His appearance was Watterson. greeted with cheers. The Platform was read by one of the reading clerks. The Platform of the Democratic

of the Union, through its representatives

in National Convention assembled, recog-

nizes that as the nation grows older new

issues are born of time and progress, and

old issues perish; but the fundamental

principles of Democracy, approved by the

united voice of the people, remain, and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of the personal rights of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the suwas ordered. The motion was lostpremacy of the Federal government | within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can not be surrendered without destroying that balance of right and power which enable the continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensa ble for the practical application and en-forcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. A frequent change of administration is necessary; otherwise, abuses grow, and the govrnment, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumen tality for imposing 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, and hence, a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned s a reminiscence; in practice it is an or anization for enriching those who control 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, made reckless by long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence ticket against which the independent por tion of the party are in open revolt. There fore, a change is demanded. Such change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by fraud. The change demanded by the peo ple was defeated by the lavish use of

unscrupulous con

jobbers, who had

legal, its stolen, and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its plat form promisses are now the last of its past ailures. It demands the restoration of our navy : it has squandered hundreds o millions to create a navy that does not exst. It calls upon Congress to remove th burdens under which American ship ping has been depressed; it passe and has continued these burdens. professes a policy of reserving public ands for small holdings by actual settlers; t has given away the people's heritage, un-il now for railroads and non-resident liens, individual and corporate, possess arger area than that of all of our farms be tween the two seas. It professes preference for free institutions; it organized and tried legalize control of State elections by federal troops. It professes a desire to ele-vate labor; it has subjected American working men to the competition of convict and mported contract labor. It professes grati ude to all who were disabled or who died in the war; leaving widows and orphans; it left to the Democratic House of Repre sentatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff t created and has continued them. Its wn tariff commission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent. reduction; its Congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent. It professes protection of Ameican manufacturers; it has subjected them

bargained for unlawful profits or for high

offices. The Republican party, during its

noney, contributed by

tractors and shameless

oods and hopeless competition with manuacturing nations, not one of which taxes The platform further pledges the De mocratic party to revise the tartff in a spirit reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries. All taxation economical government. It favors the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor; believes that public lands should be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that the government should care for and improve the Mississippi river; instead of the Republican party's British policy, demands in behalf of the American Democracy an American policy.

having failed to relieve the people from the corrupting war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and just reward. The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect to law and to reduce taxation to the low-est limit consistent with a due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation af-fecting occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method; not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests; but in making the reduction, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government

We denounce the Republican party for

the taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of the law must be every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform, must be subject in execution to this plain dictate of justice-all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economi-cal government. Necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without impesing lower rates of duty. than will be ample to cover any increased costs of production which may exist in conequacee of higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all expenses of the Federal Government, economically administered, including pen-sions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing the heaviest on articles of luxury and bear-

therefore, denounce the abuses of the ex-isting tariff, and subject to the preceding limitation, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public pur-poses and shall not exceed the needs of the government, economically adminis-Butler's minority report declares that eustoms duties must be carefully adjusted to promote American enterprise and indus-try and foster American labor; favors a labor tribunal to settle controversies between capital and labor: Federal support to common schools; opposes sales of grants of public lands to corporations or foreigners; opposes civil

ing lightest on articles of necessity.

service which creates a caste of life-officers; favors a law to regulate commerce and to regulate rates for freight and passengers; endorses the issue of legal-tender currency and opposes any interference with it. Butler said he came here representing 15,000,000 men and demanded that their rights and wants should be considered in the question of taxation. It took the ma-jority 36 hours to find out what they wanted. How could his laboring men understand what was meant? It was not plain enough as to their rights and interests, He asked them to read the tariff plank and see if they could tell what it meant? If it meant protection Morrison was too honest

Butler said the result of the election de pended on this plank; that it is the same now as when it broke the back of the brave soldier four years ago.

Mr. Butler finished at 10.46 and Mr. Converse, of Ohio, who followed, said that all the members of the sub-committee were agreed upon the majority platform except one. [It is understood that that one is

Mr. Watterson next took the stand and was received with cheers. He said that plank was framed after long and full discussion and was one upon which all could stand. Butler moved to add his report to the majority report. Lost. The majority report on platform was adopted almost unanimously A motion to proceed to ballot for a can didate for President was carried at 11.41 On a motion to suspend the rules and take a recess till to-morrow, a call of States

FIRST BALLOT. The roll call of States for ballot on candi dates was again ordered Alabama-Bayard 14, Cleveland 4, Mc-Donald 1, Thurman 1. California-Thurman 16. Colorado-McDonald 5, Thurman 1, Connecticut—Cleveland 12. Delaware—Bayard 6.

Florida—Cleveland 8 Georgia-Bayard 12, Cleveland 10, Ran-Indiana-McDonald 30. Iowa-Bayard 1, McDonald 1, Thurman Cleveland 23. Kansas-Thurman 2, Bayard 5, Cleve

Kentucky-Carlisle 26 Louisiana-Bayard 1, Hoadly 1, Cleve and 13 Maryland-Bayard 10, Cleveland 6. Massachusetts—Bayard 23. Cleveland 3 Thurman 2.

Michigan-Cleveland 14. Minnesota—Cleveland 14. issouri-Cleveland 15. Nebraska—Cleveland 8. Nevada—Thurman 6. New Hampshire—Cleveland 8. New Jersey—Bayard 3, Cleveland 4, Ran New York-Cleveland 72. North Carolina-Bayard 22.

Ohio-Thurman 24, Hoadly 21, Cleve-Oregon-Bayard 4, Cleveland 2. Pennsylvania-Randall 55. Cleveland 5 Rhode Island—Bayard 2, Cleveland 6. South Carolina—Bayard 10, Cleveland 8. Tennossee-Thurman 9, Tilden 1, Mc Donald 3. Bayard 8. Cleveland 2.

Vermont-Cleveland 8. Virginia-Cleveland 13. Bayard 9. Thurnan 1. McDonald 1. Wisconsin-Bayard 1. Carlisle 1. Mc-Donald 2. Thurman 2. Flower 4. Cleveland 12.

Ohio changed from Headly to Cleveland. First ballot, official-Bayard 170, Cleveland 392, McDonald 56, Randall 78, Thur man 88, Carlisle 27, Hoadly 3, Hendricks 1 Filden 1. Flower 4. A motion was made to adjourn to 10.30 o'clock to morrow. A call of States was ordered. The motion to adjourn was lost. A second motion, to adjourn to 10 o'clock the morning, was seconded by New York and was carried.

Democratic National Convention Third Day's Proceedings-Governor Cleveland, of New York, Nominated for President on the Second Ballo - The Nomination Triumphantly Made Unanimous-Exciting Scener During the Reception of the Ballot, Ete., Etc.

CHICAGO, July 11 .- The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Grace Church, Chicago. The Chairman said he had received among other letters and telegrams from al parts of the country, one from Mr. Goodwin, of Mississippi, with the presentation of a gavel made up from wood and relics from different parts of the world. A delegate from Pennsylvania move

that the Convention now proceed to the second ballot. Ordered. Mr. Snowden, of Penn., with thanks to those who had voted for Samuel J. Randall, withdrew that gentleman's name. The second ballot was commenced at 1.20. with the following Alabama gave for Bayard 14 (cheers);

McDonald 1, Cleveland 5. Arkansas-Cleveland 14 (cheers). California—Thurman 16 Colorado-Cleveland 6. Connecticut-Cleveland 12. Delaware—Bayard 6. Florida-Cleveland 6, Bayard 2. Georgia—Cleveland 14, Bayard 10. Illinois gave Hendricks 1. Here there

addenly broke out a scene of wild, general and enthusiastic cheering. It was impossi-ble for the chair to suppress it, although he tried. Most of the delegates and spectators took part in it. It was the first ex-hibit of genuine enthusiasm in the Convenand finally the band joined in the demonstration with "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic airs. Umbrellas were also brought into requisition, and banners was carried around. In fact the Blaine demonstration of five weeks ago was re peated con amore. The interruption of the proceedings must have occupied fifteen min-utes. Mr. Hendricks himself was not present, having left the hall just previously. At the end of a quarter of an hour, and while the uproar was at its height, Mr. Voorhees mounted the platform and announced that, at the request of the Indiana delegation, he would withdraw the name of

Jos. E. McDonald, for the purpose, at the proper time, of casting the vote of Indiana for Thomas A. Hendricks. This renewed the cheering, which was kept up for severa minutes longer. At length the rest of the vote of Illinois was announced as follows: for Cleveland 38.

This was the opportunity for the friends of the New York candidate, and they availed themselves of it, the delegation from that State rising to their feet and cheering lustily, while they waved fans, hats and handkerchiefs. The spectators ook part in the demonstration, but not" to he same extent as in the case of Hendrick fter awhile the band joined in with We won't go home till morning," which eemed to stimulate the enthusiasm. This cone lasted three or four minutes.

Iffinois continued—Bayard 3, McDonald one vote less than the full number.

Indiana gave Hendricks 30. Iowa gave Cleveland 2, Hendricks At this point the Peansylvania delega-tion asked leave to retire for consultation. A New York delegate objected, but the chair decided that the Pennsylvania delega-tion had the right to retire for consultation, and it did so and great excitement. [During the confusion it was announced that another vote had been gained in Illinois for Hendricks. The State therefore stands eveland 38, McDonald 1, Bayard 3, Hen-The call of the roll proceeded, and Kan

as gave Thurman 2, Bayard 4, Cleveland When Kentucky was called Mr. Mo Kensie, who had nominated Mr. Carlisle withdrew that nomination and announced the vote of Kentucky as follows-Thur-

man 1, Cleveland 3, Bayard 7, Hendricks 15. [Cheers.] Louisiana gave Bayard 1, Cleveland 15 Maine-Cleveland 12. Maryland-Cleveland 10, Bayard 6. Massachusetts—Hendricks 121, Cleveland

Bayard 7½.
Michigan—Hendricks 13, Cleveland 13. Minnesota—Cleveland 14. Missouri-Cleveland 2, Bayard 5, Hen-Mississippi-Bayard 14, Cleveland Hendricks 2. Nebraska-Bayard 1, Cleveland 9. Nevada—Hendricks 5, Thurman 1.

New Hampshire-Cleveland 8. New Jersey—Bayard 2, Cleveland 5, Iendricks 1—(the latter vote announced s for one of the men elected in 1876). New York gave for Cleveland 72. (Mr. Manning announced that on polling the elegates there were 50 for Cleveland and 22 scattering. Mr. Cochran asked, in the name of the minority of the delegation, to have that last statement extended on the

North Carolina gave Bayard 22. (A delegate stated that there were 16 of the North Carolina votes for Bayard and 6 for Cleveland, but they had agreed on this ballot to cast their votes as a unit,) Obio-Hendricks 1, Tilden 2, Thurman 22, Cleveland 21. Oregon-Bayard 2, Cleveland 2, Pennsylvania was passed for the present.

Rhode Island-Bayard 2. Cleveland 6. South Carolina-Bayard 9, Cleveland 8, Hendricks 1. Tennessee-Bayard 10, Thurman 11 Cleveland 1, Hendricks 1. Texas gave Hendricks 1, Thurman 1, Bayard 12, Cleveland 12. Vermont—Cleveland 8.

Virginia-Cleveland 13, Bayard 8, Hendricks 2, Thurman 1. West Virginia-Thurman 2, Randall 17 Bayard 3, Cleveland 6. Wisconsin gave Hendricks 2, Cleveland 20. (as the candidate of the Young De mocracy.)

Oregon-Cleveland 2. Dakota gave Cleveland 2 District of Columbia—Hendricks 2. Idaho—Cleveland 2 Montana—Cleveland 2 Washington Territory-Cleveland 2. New Mexico-Thurman 1, Cleveland 1

Utah-Cleveland 1. Hendricks 1. Wyoming-Cleveland 2. The roll being concluded, Pennsylvania was called and the Chairman announcedleveland 42; (another noisy demonstration here arose which interrupted further an-

nouncement of the Pennsylvania vote); Hendricks 11, Randall 47, Bayard 2, Sherman 1. Illinois corrected its vote as follows-Hendricks 1, Bayard 37, McDonald 3, Cleveland 37. Kansas changed as follows-Bayard

Cleveland 13, Thurman 2. North Carolina changed her 22 vote from Bayard to Cleveland. Great excite Virginia changed her vote to Cleveland 23, Hendricks 1. At this point it was seen that Cleveland would be nominated on the second ballot,

and all of the delegates were on their feet and many of them clamoring for recogni-Florida changed to Cleveland 8. West Virginia changed to Cleveland 10, and Maryland changed her 16 votes to Cleveland. The changes were so numerous and accompanied with so much uproar and excitement that it was almost impossible to

keep track of them. The Missouri delegation announced the change of its 32 votes solid for Cleveland. This set off the enthusiasm again, and the cheering was deafening. An anchor of lowers was carried to the New York dele cation, and a stuffed eagle was carried in he procession. The band struck up more patriotic airs, and flags and banners waved, and the excitement gained a fever-heat, because the Cleveland vote had nearly eached the necessary two-thirds. At this juncture, when the success of

Cleveland was certain, some of the minority delegates left the hall. Outside artillery began to boom and the uproar was tremen Then the change of California was an nounced-Cleveland 8, Thurman 8. Mr. Menzie, of Indiana, changed the vote of that State to Cleveland, and moved

hat the vote be made unanimous Illinois changed her vote of 44 to Cleve-Kansas changed also for Cleveland, 17. The Chairman here stated that he would rule out of order the motion to make the vote unanimous until after the result was

California again changed her vote, 16 (solid) for Cleveland; South Carolina changed to Cleveland 10, Bayard 8; Texas gave her whole 26 votes for Cleveland; Ohio changed her vote to Cleveland, 27, Thurman 19: Tennessee changed her vote o Cleveland; Iowa transferred her 26 votes solid to Cleveland

At this moment an immense painting of Gov. Cleveland was carried on the platform, waiting to be set up when the vote should be announced; and still the work of changing the votes was going on in the most confused manner. John Kelly, attended by some of his sup-

porters, left the hall, confused and disgusted at his thorough defeat. The vote of the States in detail was then o'clock) announced by the clerk for Mr. Wallace accepted the proposition verification. The general result was announced as follows at 1.10 p. m.: Whole number of votes cast 820; neces-

sary to a choice 547. Cleveland received 683, Hendricks 451, Bayard 811, McDonald 2, Randall 4, Thurman 4. The question was then put on Mr. Menzie's motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried triumphantly. Mr. Wallace, of Penn., moved a recess till 5 p. m., in order to give time for consultation on Vice President. Carried. Guns are being fired on the outside. The report that Kelley has withdrawn from the hall is erroneous; he is still here, Gov. Hendricks requests that the nomi-

nation of Cleveland be made unanimous. Evening Session of the Democratic National Convention-Presentation of Names for the Vice Presidency-Hendricks the Unanimous Choice of the Convention-Closing Scenes-

Resolutions-Final Adjournment. CHICAGO, July 11.—Outward trains for the east were heavily loaded this afternoon; nearly all the Eastern marching organizations taking their departure. The Ameri-cus and Randall clubs, of Philadelphia, paraded the streets before taking their leave,

inscribed with the name of Cleveland. Tammany trains took a special at 5 o'clock. Some of the members took the outcome jocularly, but in the main the delegation showed bitterness of spirit, and some of the marchers displayed bits of grape in their buttonholes. "I think the Democratic buttonholes. "I think the Democratic party has committed hari-kari," said one of the sachems. A number of opinions are printed as coming from John Kelly, but he declared positively that he has not conversed with any newspaper man, and that he has not expressed any opinion upon the situation and is not responsible for any statements coming from Tammany members who may feel that they have encountered a personal defeat. Manning and the majority of the New York delegation are exuberant, but moderate in their speech. Manning says Cleveland will surely carry New York. "By what majority," was asked. "I shall not predict majorities, but we shall carry New York beyond any doubt. If other Democratic States do their duty, Cleveland will occupy the White House after next March. The party at large in the State will give him as earnest support as it did Tilden. I am safe in promising a victory in New York State."

There were great crowds outside the Convention hell to hear the search of the party and the search of the party and the promising a victory in New York State." NO. 38 There were great crowds outside the Convention hall to hear the result of the balloting and heavy cheering followed. It was half-past five before the evening session was called to order, and the first business done was the adoption of a resolution electing Mr. Vilas chairman of the Conven-tion, as chairman of the committee to no-tify nominees of their selection as candi-dates. A telegram was read from the President of the New York Produce Ex-change stating that the business men of New York were solid for Cleveland.

A delegate from Louisiana offered a reso ution providing that in case of a vacancy on the ticket for the office of President o

> cancy. There was so much opposition made to the resolution that it was with-A delegate from Texas offered a resolu-tion declaring that the Democratic party, in convention assembled, endorse the Morrion bill for a reduction of war taxes. There was a storm of opposition to the resolution, and the chairman ruled that it must be referred to the committee on Resolutions. The Convention then proceeded to a call of the roll for nominations for a candidate for Vice President.

Vice President a majority of the National

Committee shall have power to fill the va-

Mr. Searles, of Cala., came to the plat form. He said that California was a loving mother to her children, and they in turn were devoted to her. On her behalf, and as a representative of the delegation from the Pacific coast, he presented for their suffrages a man who had been eminent among his fellow men; who in the councils of the nation had been preeminent; who had led their soldiers to battle; who had assisted in upholding the banner of the country. He presented the honored name of Wm. S. Rosecrans, the hero of Stone River; the faithful soldier, grand old commander, whose image was impressed on the hearts of all men who served under him. Cheers for Rosecrans. Mr. Branch, of Colorado, nominated Jos. E. McDonald.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, said he was commissioned by his delegation to present the name of a man eminent in war and peace; the distinguished commoner and gallant soldier—Gen. J. C. Black, of Illinois. [Cheers for Black.] Judge Black expressed his appreciation of the high and unmerited compliment paid

him. It was absolutely a surprise to him: but he had come here as the spokesman and public. He had put his hand in the hand of Jos. E. McDonald, and while that gentleman's name was before the Convention he (Black) could not appear as in any sense his rival for any position. He, therefore, respectfully declined the nomination. Mr. Munn, of Illinois, hoped that the declination would not be received. He paid a high compliment to Gen. Black, saying that when the surgeon was operating on his arm after a battle, he declared that although he lost an arm, his whole body was firm and true for the Union and firm and true for Democracy. He was without

exception the most gallant son that Illinois A letter was read from Council Bluff, Is., stating that the nomination of Cleve land had been received with the wildest enthusiasm; that thousands of Democrats and hundreds of Republicans were equally captivated with it, and that Council Bluffs would do her part toward carrying Iowa for the Democracy. A delegate from Missouri seconded the

nomination of McDonald. Faulkner, of Miss., seconded the nomination of Gen. Rosecrans. No other candidate, he said, could come so near bringing together all the old brave soldiers who fought on either side in the late war. An Oregon delegate said the united voice f Oregon was in favor of Rosecrans. Senator Wallace, of Pa., said he nominated as candidate for Vice President a man conversant with public affairs through out his whole life; an honored statesman pure and upright citizen; the victim of the rossest fraud ever perpetrated on the American people-Thos. A. Hendricks.

Mr. Waller, of Conn., seconded the nomination of Hendricks, and said that the Democratic party would, in defiance of him in the chair of the Vice President. The presentation of Hendricks' name was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, the Convention repeating in a lesser degree the scene which took place at the morning session in honor of that gentleman.

Mr. Menzie, of Ind., declared, emphatically, that Hendricks was not and could

had been authorized by Hendricks himself to say so. He, therefore, warned the Convention not to do that which it would have to undo. Mr. Walsh, of Ga., asked Mr. Menzie whether he was authorized to say that Mr. Hendricks will not accept the unanimous nomination of the National Democratic Convention for the office of

not be a candidate for Vice President. He

Mr. Menzie repeated his statement. Mr. Waller, of Conn., said his State had surely no desire to force upon Indiana a candidate against its will, but this was not an Indiana Convention. It was a National Convention. The Democrats of the coun try had a right to take a fit man from any place in it. [Cheers.] If any man said that he knew that Hendricks at this time was not patriotic enough to take the nomination tendered upon these circumstances, he would withdraw his name: but with hu-

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said that Hendricks had been once chosen Vice. President and had been dispoiled of office. The Democracy of the republic demanded of him again his name as candidate and they would not take no for an answer. He moved to suspend the rules and nominate Thos. A. Hendricks as candidate for Vice President by acclamation. [Cheers]. Mr. Harris, of Va., united the voice of Virginia with that of the Keystone State.

Cheers Mr. Searles, of Cala, withdrew the nomination of Rosecrans. The other nominees were all withdrawn, one by one, so that Hendricks alone remained before the Con-

Mr. Hubbard, of Texas, made a spirited speech in favor of giving to Hendricks the office out of which he had been cheated. Mr. Weed, of N. Y., suggested that the roll of States should be called and put on the record as the unanimous vote for Hendricks.

and withdrew his motion to nominate by acclamation. It was moved that nominations do now close. The motion was agreed to and the clerk proceeded to call the roll of States. The result was the unanimous nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks as the candidate

for Vice President. Mr. Menzie, of Ind., asked that that State be excused from voting. [Loud shouts of "no, no." He then asked whether there was any name but Hendricks before the Convention, and on receiving an answer in the negative from the Chairman, said, "Then, sir, the State of Indiana casts 30 votes for Thomas A. Hendricks." This

was at the close of the call, making the restilt a unanimous vote,

The demonstration that succeeded surpassed in vehemence and enthusiasm any similar scene that has taken place during this eventful day. Flags and banners were gathered around the section occupied by the Indiana delegation, and there waved, amid the shouts of the large audience and strains of patriotic music from the band, ending with "Auld Lang Syne," the words of which were sung with feeling, the chorus being rendered by several thousand voices. Then the band struck up "Old Hundred," and all joined in the solemn

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]