

NEWS SUMMARY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fourth of July was generally celebrated all over the country.

Patrick Nugent, 13 years old, was out in two by the cars at Litchfield, Ill.

The Fifteenth annual convention of German-American teachers began at Cleveland.

Frankie Steele died in Bloomington, Illinois, from a wound received in a shooting scrape.

In New York eight veterans of the war of 1812 celebrated Independence Day by having a parade and dinner.

Washington's statue in Riverside Park, New York, was unveiled, the statue being a gift to the public schools.

U.S. Grant, a relative of the Ex-President, was arrested and jailed at Ft. Worth Tex., on a charge of robbery.

A mysterious disease has within two weeks swept off fifteen hundred hogs in the vicinity of Vandalia, Illinois.

The National Cotton exchange reports that the general condition of the cotton crop is better than at the close of May.

Rufus Barr, a wealthy Indiana farmer, in a jealous rage shot his wife twice and then killed himself. The woman may recover.

The body of a man supposed to be W. L. King, of Florence, Kas., or J. B. Smith, of Memphis, Mo., was taken from the river at Keokuk.

Gottfried Oswald, of Indianapolis, quarreled with his wife and then hanged himself.

A woman and two children were killed during a great storm at Columbus, Ky. A church and several other buildings were demolished.

At Pon du Lac, Lawrence Connaughty struck William Pius over the head with a billiard cue, causing injuries from which the victim died.

A train went through a burning bridge on the Missouri Pacific near Checola, Tex. Ten cars were wrecked and burned and a brakeman named Moore killed.

Two probably fatal cases of sunstroke occurred in Dallas, Tex., where the mercury registered 102 degrees in the shade, and water supply is so low as to cause great alarm.

New counterfeit ten-dollar silver certificates have appeared in the West of the series of 1880. The note is a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine, and there are other defects.

Through the detective work of Police Officer Thos. Maher, of Chicago, three counterfeiters were captured in a disorderly house. They had \$1,500 in imitation silver certificates stored in a room.

Robt. E. Cherie, of Chicago, a dealer in agrion and railway supplies, has made an assignment. His assets are placed at \$650,000, including three iron furnaces, and his liabilities are about \$350,000.

Miss Kate Shelley, of Ogdon, Iowa, was presented with the medal of honor awarded by the legislature of that State for her heroism in saving a passenger train from being wrecked on a broken trestle-work.

The following nominations have been made by the President: Jno. A. Kasson, of Iowa, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States to Germany; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; John M. Francis, of New York, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, minister resident and consul-general of the United States at Portugal.

The following condition of crops has been sent out by the Agricultural Department at Washington: The area in corn has increased about two per cent. The total area will be between 69,000,000 and 70,000,000 acres. Among the States which report a decrease are Minnesota, Massachusetts, New York, Louisiana and Mississippi. There is a good degree of uniformity in increase in the southern and central districts. It is five per cent. in Iowa, twenty in Nebraska and thirty in Dakota. There is also an increase on the Pacific coast. The comparison of area with last year is as follows: New York 97, Pennsylvania 100, Ohio 102, Michigan 102, Kentucky 100, Tennessee 101, Indiana 102, Illinois 100, Iowa 105, Missouri 102, Kansas 101. The crop now is generally heavy in color and is growing rapidly. The average condition is 96, and has been exceeded but twice in July in ten years. In 1879-80 it was 92, in 1881-82, in 1882-83. The condition of barley is good, 98 against 97 last year. July oats 98; last year at this date 91. The average for rye is 97. The excessive production and low price of potatoes in 1883 caused a reduction of three per cent. in the area; condition good. A large increase, amounting to nearly ten per cent, has been made in the area of tobacco.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on July 4th the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill to declare the forfeiture of the lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Little Bay Denoquo to Marquette and then to Ontonagon, and further insisted on its amendment to the Deficiency bill and reappointed the same Committee on Conference.

The resolution Miller submitted was agreed to, directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to extend its inquiry in the investigation recently ordered to consider the Indians of California.

The bill was passed granting pensions to the widow of Gen. Ord; also the bill increasing the pension of Gen. Frank P. Blair's widow, and one to authorize the President to appoint Gen. Averell to the position of colonel in the army and then to place him on the retired list with that rank. Adjourned till evening.

At the evening session a message was received from the House announcing the concurrence of that body in the Conference reports on the River and Harbor bill, the bill punishing the violation of the Internal Revenue laws, the bill amending the Twenty-second Article of War, and the bill to consolidate the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of Judge Advocates of the Army. The Senate agreed to report its own Conference on these bills. The consideration of the Postal Telegraph bill was then proceeded with. It authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for the Postal Telegraph Service, and provides that if the rates be not satisfactory the Government may buy or build lines and do the work itself. It fixes the rates at which contractors for the Government shall do the work.

Pending the motion, Sherman moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until

the second Monday in December, saying it was impossible to sufficiently discuss so important a measure in the closing hours of the session. The motion was agreed to and the bill went over accordingly.

The bill was passed to establish a Bureau of Navigation in the Treasury Department under the Commissioner of Navigation.

On motion the bill for the relief of Wm. McGarran was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate at 10:30 went into executive session. When the doors were re-opened the Senate took to a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

In the House on July 4th, consideration of the Senate amendments to the Mexican Pension bill was resumed, but the want of a quorum was disclosed, and after several roll calls a call of the House was ordered.

Willis presented the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill. Agreed to. The bill as it passed the House appropriated \$12,986,300. As agreed to by the conference it appropriated \$13,896,700.

McMillan submitted the conference report on the bill introduced by him limiting the time within which prosecutions may be instituted against persons charged with violating the internal revenue laws. Agreed to.

As agreed to, the bill reduces the time within which offenders may be prosecuted from three to five years when the penalty is imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to two years in all other cases. Adjourned till evening.

At the evening session the House resumed the consideration of the Mexican Pension bill, and the question recurred on the sixth amendment of the Senate, which limits the bill to officers, enlisted men and widows who may become sixty-two years of age or may become subject to any disability or depending equivalent to the same causes recognized by the allowance of a pension, and excludes from its benefits such persons as have incurred disability while aiding or abetting rebellion. There being no quorum present to vote on the bill the House adjourned.

In the Senate on July 5th, Mr. Logan refuted the statement that he had in any way, fraudulently or otherwise, obtained 80,000 acres of land from the Zuni Indian Reservation in New Mexico. He declared the statement to be a malicious lie, and utterly without foundation.

The Senate took up the bill to establish a commission to regulate Interstate Commerce. The consideration of the bill was postponed till December.

The Conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was presented. Both the Houses agree on all except three points; the most important being the one relating to the reduction of internal revenue and customs collectors. The Senate further insisted on the remaining amendments and ordered a new Conference Committee.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Fortification bill was submitted and agreed to.

They then proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to prohibit the importation of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States. During the consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House on July 5th, the decision in regard to the prima facie right of Skinner to a seat as representative of the First district of North Carolina, was postponed until the second Monday in December.

The House then proceeded to industriously kill the time and succeeded well in so doing. The Mexican Pension bill was the pivot on which the motions turned.

The Electoral Count bill will not pass this session.

The Committee on Elections submitted a unanimous report confirming the rights of Martin Magindis to a seat as Delegate from Montana Territory. Agreed to.

The Conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was submitted. Of the 165 amendments placed on the bill by the Senate, the Conference Committee had reached an agreement on all except three. One of these is that appropriating \$250,000 for the Nicaragua project, and the other two have reference to the appointment of a commission to ascertain the best mode of securing more intimate internal and commercial relations between the United States and the several countries of Central and South America. The report was agreed to, except that portion appropriating \$250,000 for the Nicaragua canal project. Adjourned.

In the Senate on July 6th the session was a continuous one of all night.

The Senate further insisted on the remaining amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and ordered another conference.

A message was received from the House announcing an agreement to the Conference report on the Fortification bill, and that the Speaker had signed the bill. The President of the Senate at once announced his own signature to it.

A message from the House announced the final adjustment of the Sundry Civil bill by the recession of the House from its disagreements to the clauses relating to the compensation of United States attorneys, and marshals, but with sundry reductions of the amounts appropriated by the Senate for fees of those officers.

The Senate conferees submitted their report on the bill for the relief of Wm. McGarran. The report was agreed to, and the bill was finally disposed of. The Senate then, at 7:40 a. m. Sunday, took a recess till 3 p. m. At that time the Senate was again called to order. Hale submitted a Conference report on the Deficiency bill, which showed among other things, that the House had receded from its disagreement as to the compensation of senators clerks, and that all other disagreements on the bill were adjusted by mutual concession. The report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of California, the amendment was agreed to, continuing the appropriations for engines, machinery, etc. of the monitors, and the clause shutting off that appropriation was struck off and the bill passed.

The Senate receded from its amendment to the Nicaragua canal project appropriating \$450,000 and then adjourned.

In the House on July 6th, Mr. Ryan moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the point in controversy on the Sundry Civil bill, that relating to the change from the fee to the salary system for court officials. This was agreed to.

The Naval Appropriation bill was read and passed.

The following gentlemen were appointed on Committees: Judiciary—Messrs. Parker and Valentine in place of Messrs. Brown and Reed. Agriculture—Mr. Funston in place of Mr. DeClair. On Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Ochiltree. On Manufactures and Mills—Mr. Small. On Labor—Mr. Funston. On Patents—Mr. Chalmers. On Presidential Election—Mr. Chalmers in place of Mr. Parker. Appropriations—Mr. Long in place of Mr. Calkins. Banking and Currency—Mr. Keau in

place of Mr. Hooper. Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Libby in place of Mr. Keen. Public Health—Mr. Hooper in place of Mr. Libby. Commerce—Mr. Hepburn in place of Mr. Long. Shipping—Mr. McComas in place of Mr. Long. Ways and Means—Messrs. Brown, of Indiana, and Reed.

Mr. Hiseock offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the ability, fairness, and strict impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office during the present session of Congress.

Mr. Hiseock offered a resolution and asked unanimous consent for its passage, providing for the appointment of seven Representatives to sit during recess and make inquiry relative to the manufacture of guns of high power, and metal plates, and other material for the construction of vessels for war, and also to inquire into the manufacture and building of the same, whether by the Government or by contract with private persons. It was adopted.

The Speaker appointed as members to the above committee Messrs. Randall, Hewitt of New York, Burnes, Crisp, Hiseock, Reed and Phelps. Adjourned.

In the Senate on July 7th a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Edmunds for his ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he has performed the duties of President pro tem. of the Senate.

A Committee of two Senators was appointed to the Joint Committee of the House and Senate on the subject of the United States and Congress having finished its business, was now ready to adjourn.

The Chair announced the appointment of Allison, Hale and Pendleton as members on the part of the Senate Commission provided for in the Sundry Civil bill to consider the present service of the Geological Survey, etc.

An inquiry was raised as to how much money had been appropriated this session. Allison replied stating that the amount was \$139,201,087. In respect to one or two features of the bill this amount was estimated, but the variation would probably be less than \$200,000 from the amount he had stated. This aggregate did not include re-appropriations, which, for pensions alone, this year amounted to \$66,000,000, raising the aggregate to \$205,201,087.

At 2:45 the first session of the Senate of Forty-Eighth Congress closed.

In the House on the 7th of July Randall, Turner and Hiseock were appointed on a committee to wait on the President and ascertain whether he had any further communication to make to the House.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Lowery, Herbert and Lyman as members of the Commission on the part of the House to consider the present organization of the Signal Service, the Geological, Geodetic Surveys and Hydrographic office.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Randall announced that the Committee appointed to wait upon the President had performed that duty, and that the President had no further communications to make.

The House, on motion of Mr. Wolford, passed the bill increasing the pension of soldiers who have lost an arm at the shoulder joint to the amount received by those who have lost a leg to the hip joint.

At 3 o'clock the Speaker wishing each and every member a safe return to his home, declared the House adjourned without day. [Applause.] Leave taking and hand shaking followed, and the hall was soon deserted.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Mrs. Jeanne Neuville of St. Louis, was run over and killed in New York.

D. Walker (colored) was hanged at Galveston for the murder of Lucius Grant, also colored.

The grand stand at the Butte (Mont.) races fell, killing one boy and wounding many others.

A daughter of B. R. Wells, a Chicago merchant, was killed by a cyclone in Weber county, Utah.

Forkas, in jail at Vicksburg, Miss., for wife murder, stabbed himself with suicidal intent and will probably die.

Eastern Nebraska was visited by a severe wind storm, causing loss of life and extensive damage to property.

Joe Kuntz, of Denison, Texas, shot his divorced wife and then killed himself. The woman will recover.

The residence of H. H. Shufeldt at Oconomowoc, Wis., was lately robbed of silverware and clothing valued at \$1,000.

In a hotel at Keokuk, B. D. Courts killed a Wabash brakeman named Richard Spence, for charging him with the theft of \$35.

John Vandeur, crippled janitor of the Grammarcy flats, New York, was sandbagged, red-peppered and then robbed of \$300.

W. T. McClelland a prominent citizen of Pittsburg, Pa., attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a bridge sixty feet into the river.

C. T. Hollenbeck has been arrested at Jefferson City, charged with robbing the mail in Dakota, and will be taken back to that Territory.

A difficulty occurred at Hickman, Ky., and Will Oakley was killed and Cal Britt dangerously wounded. Two other parties in the fight.

An unknown man, while fishing at Saginaw, Mich., was shot through the head and instantly killed by a stray shot fired by some one unknown.

Because he refused to treat Pat O'Meara, of Fall Creek, Wis., was beaten to death with billiard cues by three sons of prominent German farmers.

A cloud burst is reported near Reading, Pa., as having done great damage. It was several miles wide. The roads were submerged, bridges washed away, barns and houses unroofed and acres of fields washed out as completely as if the crops were never planted.

FOREIGN.

The health of Minister Lowell is improving.

A virulent epidemic is reported in Asiatic Turkey.

Six thousand inhabitants of Marseilles, France, fled on account of cholera.

The Appointment of Kasson as Minister to Germany is well received at Berlin.

The Gulf coast of Mexico is quarantined against France on account of cholera.

The cemetery at Toulon is kept open all night for the burial of cholera victims.

The Farraday laid 900 miles of the Eastern shore end of the Bennett-Mackay cable.

Jos. Grattan was arrested at Harley, England, with dynamite cartridges and fuses in his possession.

Fire at Lachine, Canada, destroyed forty houses, rendering 300 poor people homeless.

The steamship Lincoln City, on its first passage ran ashore near Isaac Harbor on the Nova Scotia coast.

Morton, U.S. minister to France, sent a cable to the secretary of the state in reference to the Bartholdi statue.

Liddell, a magistrate of Lurgan, Ireland was shot at while driving with his wife, and the latter was wounded.

The National division of the Sons of Temperance of America are holding their fortieth session at Halifax.

El Haxar, the leading Mohammedan university of Egypt, has pronounced in favor of the religious claims of El Mehd, after hitherto scotting them.

The British Secretary of War says there is no intention of sending an expedition to rescue Gen. Gordon unless such action is imperative.

The death rate from cholera at Marseilles increased so rapidly that there is a panic, and all who can are leaving the city. It is feared the disease will spread on account of the migration. A case is reported at Nice.

The formal presentation of the Bartholdi statue by the French people to the United States took place, Minister Morton receiving it. De Lesseps spoke, and Prime Minister Ferry, who was absent on account of sickness, sent a well timed letter.

Carrots for Horses.

A writer in the Colorado Farmer speaks very highly of carrots for horse feed. He says he has fed them about five years and likes them better every year. He says: Our horses are very fond of them and consider corn and oats "poor truck" by the side of carrots. To those who have fine young horses (and no farmer who loves his profession will have any other), I would say, by all means feed carrots. You will soon have them following you about like a dog, and you won't have to snub them up to a cotton-wood when you break them. Now for the cultivation. Prepare the ground finely in beds, so as to irrigate with a small head of water the first time. Pick out the best land you have got. Sow pretty thick, in rows fourteen inches apart, with a seed drill. Mix a little radish seed in so you can see the rows clearly, as you want to work them as soon as you can, for a stitch in time, etc., applies as forcibly to carrot culture as to anything else. We prefer the yellow Belgian, as they give the largest yield and are easy to harvest. Cultivate with a double-wheel hoe. The greatest objection farmers have to carrots are, they cannot throw them into a corn crib and feed them out any time in the winter; but roots are very easily kept if anybody once knows how. The stage ready to harvest, irrigate the ground and let it get dry, so that the dirt will not stick to the carrots and you can pull them up by hand. Try them. I have raised over forty tons per acre.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Cleveland and Hendricks the Nominees of the National Convention for President and Vice President.

On Saturday the 5th, the delegates then in the city numbered 400, and the appearance of the various hotels of the city began to bear the enlivened scenes of a month ago—those scenes which are always attendant upon a political convention—rush, hurry, noise, and the confusion of the ground and the air, that can be heard now, and peace and quiet will not reign again until after the adjournment.

Upon Gen. Butler's arrival in the city he was met by 15,000 working-men, who had previously formed in line, and the freedom of the city granted him.

Among the prominent delegates were Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts; Abram S. Hewitt and August Belmont, of New York; Senator McPherson and Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; Senator Davis, of West Virginia; ex-Senator Thurman and Gen. Durbin, of Ohio; ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; John Kelley, the celebrated Tammany leader of New York, and Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

The changes made in the hall were not very numerous. The stage was removed from the north side and placed in the center. Space for the reporters was placed immediately in front of the stage. The private boxes which were on both sides of the hall have been torn out. The seats back of the stage were reserved for distinguished persons and placed for 250 voters.

The seating capacity of the hall was enlarged so that it would hold 2,000 more people than the Republican convention. The arrangements for tickets of admission were about the same as those of the last convention.

The Kansas delegates to the Convention arrived Sunday afternoon and organized by electing Gov. Glick Chairman of the delegation and B. J. Sheridan of Paola, Secretary.

The National Committee met on Monday, the 7th, and nominated ex-Gov. Hubbard, of Ohio, for temporary Chairman of the Convention and E. J. Bright, of Indiana, Secretary.

The committee decided to recommend to the convention that the rules of other Democratic Conventions govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modification: "That in voting for candidates for President and Vice President, no State shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the States has been called and every State has cast its vote."

At a meeting of the Massachusetts delegation Gen. Butler spoke. He said: "I will support the nominee of the convention no matter who he may be."

In the New York delegation a caucus was held and the vote being taken, as to whom the delegates should support for the Presidency resulted, in disclosing Cleveland's strength on the first ballot at 45 votes, on the second at 41 votes. Flowers received 23 votes on first ballot, and 100 on the second; and Gen. Stocum and Bayard received 15 and 9 votes, respectively, on the second ballot.

On Tuesday, July 8, the day for the assembling of the convention, a vast crowd gathered in the Convention Hall. At 12:40 p. m. the Convention was called to order by Chairman Barnum, of the National Democratic Committee. Prayer was offered by Dr. D. C. Maquis. Hon. R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, was elected temporary chairman, and Frederick H. Prince, of Massachusetts, temporary secretary.

A motion was made that the rules of the last Democratic Convention shall govern this body, except that in voting for candidates no State should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the States had been called and until every State had cast its vote. Mr. Grady of New York moved to amend the motion by adding the following: "And when the vote of no State is announced by the Chairman of the delegation of such State is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the Secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the State and their individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such State." [Applause.]

Fellows of New York, Doolittle and Bragg of Wisconsin, Jacobs of New York, and Burke of Alabama, spoke in support of the original motion. Grady and Kelly of New York and Clinie of California spoke in favor of the amendment. The vote resulted in 795 votes being cast, 332 for the amendment and 463 against.

The Convention then adjourned till 11 o'clock on the following day.

After the adjournment the Committee

on Resolutions held a meeting. Hay, of Pittsburg was elected temporary chairman, Morrison, of Illinois, was nominated by the tariff reform members of the Committee for permanent chairman, and Converse, of Ohio by the protection element. The vote resulted in a dead-lock, 15 to 18.

WEDNESDAY.

The Convention opened on Wednesday by prayer. Resolutions were offered with regard to the platform, and praying for the embodiment of several planks, including one excluding aliens from acquiring real estate in the United States, and one favoring the eight-hour law.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then submitted. In the contest in the Fifth Massachusetts District the Committee decided to admit both contestants and allow each a half vote. They further recommended that the delegates from the Territories and the District of Columbia be allowed to participate and vote on all questions. The report was adopted.

A resolution declaring that the Democratic party pronounces unqualifiedly in favor of such a revision of the tariff as shall lessen the duty on those articles which supply the daily wants of the farmer, mechanic, artisan and laborer, feeding the master by fattening the monopoly, placing the burden of the tariff upon luxuries and lifting it from the needs of rational existence was referred to the Committee on Platform.

The Committee on Permanent Organizations reported the name of Hon. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, for permanent chairman. Mr. Vilas was escorted to the chair by Hendricks, of Indiana, and other gentlemen. On accepting the gavel the gentleman eulogized the Democratic party and arranged the Republican party, charging it with corruption and fraud.

The Committee on Platform announced that they would be unable to report until to-morrow. It was then moved that the candidates for President be placed in nomination. The motion prevailed.

The call of States for nominations for President and Vice President was then commenced. When the State of Delaware was reached Mr. Geo. Grey arose and placed in nomination Thos. F. Bayard. The name of Bayard was received with thunderous applause.

When the State of Indiana was reached Thos. A. Hendricks came forward amidst an outburst of enthusiasm, and placed on nomination Joseph A. McDonald. He sketched Mr. McDonald's life and stated that it was characterized with nothing but that which was right.

When the State of Ohio was reached J. W. Breckinridge of California arose. He was introduced by the Chairman as the son of the last Democratic Vice-President that had been inaugurated. The gentleman placed in nomination was Allen G. Thurman.

John McKenzie placed in nomination the "Speaker of the American House of Commons," John G. Carlisle.

When the State of Massachusetts was reached, Mr. Abbott arose and stated that his State had no nomination to make.

When New York was reached Lockwood arose and placed in nomination Grover S. Cleveland, "the young Governor of the Empire State." His nomination was seconded by Carter Harrison, of Illinois. Mr. Grady of New York arose and protested against the nomination of Cleveland. He stated that the gentleman had announced the animosity of the working class by voting numerous bills which had been passed in their interests, and would never receive their vote at the polls. He stated further that this vote was of sufficient numbers to give the State to B'aire.

The Convention then adjourned till 10:30 Thursday.

THURSDAY.

The Convention convened at 11:10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Geo. C. Larimer of Chicago.

The roll of States for the presentation of candidates being continued, Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, seconded the nomination of Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. Mr. Livingston, from the same State, seconded the nomination of Cleveland.

Thos. E. Powell, of Ohio, presented the name of Geo. B. Hooley. Senator Wm. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, presented the name of Samuel J. Randall.

Abbott, of Massachusetts, seconded the nomination of Thos. F. Bayard. Cummings of Massachusetts also seconded the nomination of Bayard as did Youman, of South Carolina.

Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, and H. O. Kent, of New Hampshire, seconded the nomination of Cleveland. Senator Deloit of Wisconsin, also seconded the nomination of Cleveland.

At the finishing of the call of the roll of States, Waller, of Connecticut, arose and stated that after consultation and consideration his State desired to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

After the presentation of candidates the convention adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 8:30. Morrison, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Platform announced a report. It will be found elsewhere in this paper.

At 11:40 the convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for President with this result:

Table with columns for STATES, FIRST BALLOT, and candidates (Cleveland, Bayard, McDonald, Thurman, Carlisle). Rows list various states and their respective votes.

Flower received 4 from Wisconsin. Hooley received 1 from Ohio and 1 from Louisiana. Tilden received 1 from Tennessee, and Hendricks 1 from Illinois.

The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday.

FRIDAY.

The convention convened at 10 a. m. and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President.

The name of S. J. Randall was withdrawn by Pennsylvania. Indiana withdrew the name of McDonald and substi-

tuted Hendricks. Kentucky withdrew Carlisle.

The result of the second ballot was as follows:

Table with columns for STATES, SECOND BALLOT, and candidates (Cleveland, Bayard, McDonald, Thurman, Carlisle). Rows list various states and their respective votes.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 6 o'clock. Glick of Kansas, McDonald of Indiana, Hendricks, also of Indiana, and Black of Illinois, were