The Democratic Sentinel

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

—BY—

JAMES W. McEWEN

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year..... $1.50
One copy six months..... 1.00
One copy three months..... .50

☞ Advertising rates on application.

The Democratic Sentinel.

JAS. W. McEWEN Editor — "A Firm Adherence to Correct Principles." — $1.50 per Annum.

VOLUME IV. RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1880. NUMBER 21.

The Democratic Sentinel

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

Has better facilities than any office in Northwestern Indiana for the execution of all branches of

JOB PRINTING.

PROMPTNESS A SPECIALTY.

Anything, from a Dodger to a Price-List, or from a Pamphlet to a Poster, black or colored, plain or fancy.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the National Convention.

The National Convention of the Democratic party, called for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, convened in Music Hall, in the city of Cincinnati, on Tuesday, June 22. Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, at 12:40 p. m., called the convention to order, and, without any preliminary remarks, announced that prayer would be offered by the Rev. C. W. Wendte, of the Unitarian Church.

Senator Barnum then announced that he had been unanimously requested by the National Committee to nominate the Hon. George Hoadley, of Ohio, for temporary Chairman. This being approved by the convention, the chair appointed William L. Scott and J. D. McEnery as a committee to conduct Mr. Hoadley to the stand. As Mr. Hoadley ascended the platform he was greeted with hearty applause. He spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: I obey this call to the chair of this convention with grateful acknowledgment of the confidence reposed in me. It shall be my sedulous care to prove worthy of your nomination.

Fellow delegates, fellow Democrats, thanks for your welcome, your generous welcome, my best response to which will be, and my only adequate response can be, the strictest partiality in the exercise of the power during the brief period it is committed to me. I shall make mistakes. I trust you will forgive them. I am sure you will, as soon as I satisfy you that, although as a delegate I am the zealous friend, even the partisan, of my favorite candidate, as your officer I shall know neither friend nor foe of any candidate, but discharge my duty with absolute fairness and fidelity of purpose. Of this you have my pledge.

Gentlemen of the Convention, our fathers, distrusting popular choice, established in each State an Electoral College, to whose unpledged action they sought to intrust the election of the Chief Magistrate of the republic. Their children, taught by experience, have wisely modified the constitutional scheme by an unwritten amendment which combines the advantages of the electoral system with the direct popular vote, while it preserves to each State its just weight of influence upon the result. Conventions of delegates, chosen by the people of two or more parties, have already presented candidates for popular acceptance at the coming election, and another great college of electors is now assembled in this hall. The office you now fill, though not defined by law, is of transcendental importance. I need not say that in this assembly it will not be doubted that you are not delegates from Congressional districts, but representatives of those indestructible units of which the union of the States. Custom has defined your duties. They are to construct a platform and to nominate candidates. You are not, however, called together to create a creed, but to apply a known principle to present public affairs. The Democratic principle does not date its birth from your assembling, and will not perish with the success or defeat of the candidates you nominate. It is eternal—a divine fire burning in the hearts of men. It quickens the thought of the statesman, nerves the arm of the soldier, and doubles the energies of the toiler. It is found in the Roman precept, "*Suum cuique tribuere*," and in the self-evident truth of the American patriot, that all men are created equal. It is the unrelenting foe of despotism and of Communism, whether open or sought to be hidden under the disguise of paternal governments. Its beneficent office in political affairs is to secure to every man the utmost possible liberty of action consistent with equal liberty to others.

Yours is not, therefore, the office of invention, but of promulgation; not to discover, but to declare and to apply the Democratic principle to the changing affairs of human society, and that Democratic principle may have living force in public concerns you will nominate candidates whose election will insure its full fruition during the next Presidential term. These duties no Democrat doubts that you will worthily perform.

But you are called to their discharge this day under circumstances of no common moment—circumstances which, may God in His mercy grant, shall in the history of our republic never recur.

Four years ago the Democratic party in convention assembled at St. Louis, announced to the country its platform, and nominated as its candidates two of the foremost statesmen of the nation. Both died ere they were worthy of the most enthusiastic political sacrifices, and were honored by friendship. Alas, that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were denied the votes of the electors of the United States—elected as fairly as was George Washington or James Monroe. That they were not inaugurated; that the Chief Magistrate of this nation lives for more than four years been one whom the people and electors rejected, is a living monument seen now of all men, and to be remembered in all generations, of the fraud of the Republican party, of its inflexibility to relinquish ill-gotten power, its willingness to sacrifice the right of popular election, that vital principle of republics, rather than lax its hold upon power, and of the loyalty of the Democratic party, even to the extent of the sacrifice of interests that the will of the people must finally prevail, abiding in which it patiently waits for the full fruition of its hopes until March 4, 1881, but no longer—no longer, unless defeated at the polls. If beaten fairly, we shall submit and again wait, but, if again successful, no cunning device of dishonest arbitration shall deprive us of our rights. The Democratic party will never again appear before a tribunal falsely called of justice—a tribunal deaf to the plaints of testimony, but not blind to the beckoning fingers of fraud. But, though we failed to inaugurate our candidates, our principles were not, even for the moment, wholly lost. Retributive justice visited without delay the immediate author of this infamy. The courts of Florida had thwarted the conspirators who proposed the theft of the Southern States, and the stern refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives to appropriate a man or a dollar to continue the subjugation of South Carolina and Louisiana soon forced the oppressor to relax his grasp. No trace now remained of the carpet-bag governments of the South, except the $170,000,000 increase in the public debt, which they contrived in the seven years of misgovernment to place upon the impoverished people. Yet, in other trace remained. Louisiana, entitled by the constitution to two Senators, is represented by one. The seat in the other is filled by a delegate from a band of villains, were recognized as a government, and long since disposed of—some to fatten upon the Federal treasury, and some to eat the bread of exile. The years that have passed since the theft of the Presidency have been years of plenteous harvest. The labor of the husbandman has reaped a rich reward. The earth has been "tickled with the hoe and has laughed with a harvest." The benison of the Most High has been upon us, and the opportunities offered by His gracious favor, wisely employed in the economies of two successive Democratic Congresses, have made possible that partial measure of resumed payment of the national debt, and the equal national floating of values called by the Republican party the "resumption of specie payments." But the new prosperities awakened by foreign demand and the abundant domestic production given to the American people from a higher source than any agency of the Republican party. No soldiers kept the peace of the corn-fields; no Returning Boards canvassed the wheat sheaves; no Supervisors or Deputy Marshals assisted at the gathering into the garners, and no Electoral Commission gave its blessing to the harvest. They were the fruits of labor, the gracious gifts to the laborer of Him who is the largest benefactor in society, the high priest in the Democratic hierarchy. We have been spared one great danger since the 8th day of June, 1880. It has been certain that the usurper will not be immediately followed by the monarch, but the third term is postponed, not averted, and the real danger is not in the third term so much as in the Republican party, which makes the third term possible. Bonaparte did not crown himself Emperor until Bonapartism had corrupted France. When more than three-fifths of any political party invoke a "savior of society," that party is already so poisoned with imperialism that it has become itself a menace to the republic far more formidable than any mischief it professes to fear, or any danger it was organized to repel. The remedy, gentlemen, for this and all other ills of state is in eternal vigilance. This is at once the price and the protector of liberty. This vigilance, already newly quickened among the people from whom you come, continued here and hereafter is sure to bring victory to the Democratic principles and the Democratic candidates—a victory so full of hope for the republic that even the "melancholy days of November" shall be radiant with joy, and on the wings of the stormy winds of March shall be wafted blessings.

Mr. Biedler, of New York, offered a resolution that the rules of the last Democratic National Convention be the rules of this body until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

Mr. Martin, of Delaware, offered a resolution that the roll of States be called for appointment of members of the Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials, and Resolutions.

Mr. Weed, of New York, asked Martin to give way for a motion for a resolution to refer credentials to the Committee on Credentials. This Mr. Martin refused to do, and his resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Clerk proceeded with the call with the following result:

Alabama—William E. Clerk, on Permanent Organization; William H. Barnes, on Resolutions; Joseph F. Johnson, on Credentials.

Arkansas—Credentials, Jas. M. Hudson; Permanent Organization, Dr. Davidson; Resolutions, M. T. Emery.

California—Organization, Thomas F. Thompson; Credentials, W. H. Frost; Resolutions, Everett H. Mattox.

Colorado—Organization, John T. Humphreys; Credentials, C. Balyer; Resolutions, C. S. Thomas.

Connecticut—Organization, Owen B. King; Credentials, Ralph Wheeler; Resolutions, David A. Wells.

Delaware—Organization, Hon. E. Martin; Resolutions, George H. Bix; Credentials, A. B. Robinson.

Florida—Organization, P. C. Linear; Credentials, E. M. L. Engle; Resolutions, Eben T. Howell.

Illinois—Credentials, Perry H. Smith; Organization, Charles Dunham; Resolutions, Melville W. Fuller.

Indiana—Organization, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald; Credentials, Hon. William E. Niblack; Resolutions, Hon. John R. Coffroth.

Iowa—Resolutions, John D. Irish; Credentials, Thomas J. Potter; Organization, E. D. Fenn.

Kansas—Organization, Gen. George C. Rogers; Credentials, Edward Carroll; Resolutions, John R. Goodwin.

Kentucky—Organization, William Lindsey; Credentials, J. W. Hay; Resolutions, Henry Watterson.

Louisiana—Credentials, F. Mealey; Resolutions, D. A. Burke; Organization, W. McCranie.

Maine—Organization, Simon S. Brown; Resolutions, Archibald M. Nichols; Credentials, Arthur Z. Wall.

Maryland—Organization, Wilmot Johnson; Credentials, S. Victor Bowman; Resolutions, Charles J. M. Gwynn.

Massachusetts — Organization, John P. Swiney; Credentials, the Hon. John K. Tarbox; Resolutions, the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury.

Michigan—Resolutions, Dr. Foster Pratt; Organization, Byron S. Stout; Credentials, Isaac E. Messmore.

Minnesota—Organization, R. H. Taylor; Resolutions, E. Barksdale; Credentials, blank.

Missouri—Credentials, W. B. Steele; Organization, Gibbon Campbell; Resolutions, Joseph Pulcher.

Nebraska—Credentials, J. W. Pollock; Organization, J. Sterling Morton; Resolutions, George L. Miller.

Nevada—Credentials, Mat Canavan; Organization, George Storey; Resolutions, A. C. Ellis.

New Hampshire—Credentials, Hon. Hosea W. Parker; Organization, I. W. Drees; Resolutions, Hon. Harvey Bingham.

New Jersey—Credentials, Lawrence Phell; Organization, Rufus Blodget; Resolutions, C. Meyer Zurick.

When New York was reached in the call, and upon the clerk's commencing to announce the names sent up to the desk, John Kelly arose amid a shower of hisses, mingled with yells, and cries of "Sit down," etc.

The Chair—The Sergeant-at-Arms will preserve order. The chair cannot recognize anyone but a delegate.

New York—Permanent Organization, John Fox; Committee on Resolutions, Rufus W. Peckham; Committee on Credentials, S. M. Weed.

The Chair—The Secretary will call the next State.

Mr. Haskins, of New York—Mr. Chairman—[Cries of "Sit down!" "Sit down!"]

The Chair—The Sergeant-at-Arms will preserve order. Gentlemen claiming to be delegates must be heard first.

Mr. Haskins—Mr. Chairman, I want—[Cries of "Sit down!" "Put him out," and "Order, order."]

The Chair—North Carolina will be called next.

North Carolina—Organization, J. S. Henderson; Credentials, John Howard; Platform, A. M. Wardell.

Ohio—Organization, W. E. Hayne; Credentials, R. S. Shields; Resolutions, J. Kinney.

Oregon—Credentials, J. Newman; Organization, F. B. Hogan; Resolutions, John Meyer.

Pennsylvania—Organization, James P. Riley; Resolutions, Louis C. Cassidy; Credentials, W. H. Sowden.

Rhode Island—Organization, John Q. Dempsey; Resolutions, N. Hanslike; Credentials, W. E. Foston.

South Carolina—Credentials, T. Devil; Organization, F. W. Dawson; Resolutions, T. G. Barker.

Tennessee—Organization, W. H. Carroll; Credentials, T. M. Jones; Resolutions, John A. McKinney.

Texas—Organization, Thomas M. Jack; Resolutions, John Ireland; Credentials, B. H. Bassett.

Vermont—Organization, D. M. Reddington; Resolutions, G. S. Waterman; Credentials, J. H. Williams.

Virginia—Credentials, Wm. L. Royal; Organization, William Terry; Resolutions, James Barbour.

West Virginia—Organization, B. F. Harlowe; Credentials, W. L. Wilson; Resolutions, J. H. Good.

Wisconsin—Organization, Earl C. Finch; Resolutions, Thomas R. Hudd; Credentials, Jos. Rankin.

The Chair—Gentlemen of the convention, I have been requested to announce that committee-rooms are prepared in the rear of this hall for the meetings of the committees just selected, and they are requested to meet for the purpose of organization and such other business as they may choose to transact immediately after the adjournment of this convention.

Mr. Watterson—Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand an application from the delegates of Territories, asking for recognition and seats in this convention, which I desire to have referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization, with the request of the convention that it be favorably considered.

The Chairman—It is so referred, unless there is objection.

Mr. Pulitzer of Missouri—No sir, I do protest.

The Chairman—What, protest against a reference?

Mr. Pulitzer—Not against the reference, but against the balance of the motion.

Mr. Watterson—I move that it be referred without the expression of the convention, since there is no objection.

The Chairman—So referred, unless there be objection.

Mr. Jacobs, of New York—I move that the convention do now adjourn.

The motion was withdrawn temporarily, and the chair announced the meeting of committees.

The Chairman—The motion to adjourn is withdrawn. The delegate from Connecticut, Mr. David A. Wells, has the floor.

The following resolution is offered by David A. Wells, of Connecticut:

Resolved, That a committee of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the delegation thereof, be appointed to report resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party, and be referred to said committee without debate.

The Chairman—So much of this as provides for a committee has already been acted upon, and is out of order.

Mr. Wells—I will strike that part out.

The Chair—The delegate from Connecticut offers the following resolution:

That all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky—I move you that the convention now adjourn.

The Chair—Let us dispose of this resolution.

Mr. Preston—I withdraw the motion.

The Chair—It is moved and seconded that the resolution offered by the delegate from Connecticut be adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jacobs then renewed his motion to adjourn till Wednesday at 10 a. m., and it was carried.

Second Day.

The convention reassembled and was called to order at 10:40 a. m., Wednesday, June 23. After prayer, by Chas. W. Taylor, of Covington, Ky., Mr. Young, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted his report.

In the Massachusetts case it unanimously recommended the admission of both contestants, and that the two delegations united cast the vote of the State.

The sitting members from Pennsylvania were reported as entitled to their seats.

There was great cheering when the clause was read declaring that the committee had, with singular unanimity, decided in favor of the sitting members from New York, and against the admission of Tammany.

Delegate Carroll, of Kansas, submitted a minority report recommending the seating of fifty anti-Tammanyites and twenty Tammanyites. The case of the former was argued by George W. Miller, of Albany; Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, and F. L. Westbrook, of New York. John R. Fellows, of New York city, Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, and Gen. Young, of Georgia, spoke in behalf of the majority report. John Kelly was invited by the Chairman to take the stand and present his view of the case, but it was announced that he was not present. A motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was voted down by 205½ yeas to 457 nays. The majority report was then adopted by a nearly unanimous viva-voce vote.

Mr. Martin, of Delaware, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, moved that the report of his committee be adopted. Agreed to, and the chair named Senator McDonald, of Indiana; Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Thomas O'Conner, of Tennessee, as a committee to conduct ex-Gov. Stevenson to the chair.

Senator Stevenson assumed the gavel, and addressed the convention at considerable length.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, moved that the convention proceed to the business of nominating a President.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, moved to allow each person placing a nominee before the convention to have ten minutes for the purpose. This was adopted, and Breckinridge's motion as amended was also adopted.

The call of States was then ordered for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

CALIFORNIA.—FIELD.

The first State called which responded was California. John E. McElrath took the stand to present the name of Justice S. J. Field for the Presidency. Mr. McElrath said:

MR. PRESIDENT: We have met on this occasion, an occasion to be forever memorable in the annals of the Democratic party, for the purpose of nominating the next President of those United States. And why is it, let me ask, is this vast hall filled with representatives of the people from all the States? Is it not that we may, by our actions this day, preserve for ourselves and our children, and transmit to a distant posterity, the priceless heritage of liberty? This it is that has called us together. We are intensified in our purpose to accomplish the ends I have suggested because we are justified in believing that the policy of the Republican party will, if continued, ultimately subvert the principles upon which our Government was founded, under which it has grown great and prosperous, and by the maintenance of which it can alone continue in its career of liberty and advancement. To achieve these results, we must continue in the pathway of the fathers who formed the republic. We want an indestructible union composed of indestructible States. We want the General Government to exercise only the powers that have been expressly delegated to it, and such others as by a fair construction of the constitution are necessarily incident to those expressly delegated. Within its proper sphere we want it honestly administered. We shall never again suffer the Legislature of a sovereign State to be invaded and the members arrested by military despotism. We would not have our Congressmen implicated in corrupt schemes, nor would we wish to elevate men to high positions who have been removed from public office for the reform and purification of the civil service. We want purity, judicial purity, in the Executive Department of the country. It has been said that westward the star of empire takes its course, and now from beyond the far West comes that great country that lays between the summit of the Rocky mountains and the calm waters of the Pacific, a country that a Democratic administration added to the Union, and presents one of her best sons to this convention as a candidate for the highest office on earth. New England nurtured his infancy, and California developed his manhood. Delegates of Connecticut, he is the son of your own soil. Californians, he is your Justinian. Virginians—sons of the Old Dominion; gentlemen of the suffering South—he threw around you the protecting shield of your country's constitution. Removing to California at a time when that great State was in its early infancy, he gave to her salutary and beneficent laws. To him the poor man of the Pacific slope owes the protection from forced sale of the roof that shelters his family, and the miner the possession of the claim that yields him his capacity of his creditor. He has shaped the laws of those great Territories in the West that are yet to become radiant stars in the galaxy of States. He is not only the founder of States, but the preserver of Union. When appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States as a Democrat, at the time when the country was in the desperate throes of civil war, he holds a commission from Abraham Lincoln announcing of his devotion to the Union. On that bench he has been as pure and upright as Lord Hale. He has expounded the laws with the logic of Marshall and with a style superior to that of Jeremiah Black. He has protected the lawyer in his profession and the minister of religion in his holy calling. Finally, Mr. President, he imbibed his principles from the teachings of that great apostle of Democracy who sleeps at Monticello, and he promulgates them with the sincerity and fearlessness of the hero, the patriot, and the sage of the Hermitage. If nominated by this convention he will sweep over California like the irresistible northern blast from her snowy mountains. I have the honor to nominate for President of the United States the Hon. Stephen J. Field, of California. He is a man without fear and without reproach, a Corinthian column in the temple of Democracy; one who, if elected, will wipe out the only stain upon the banner of Democracy.

DELAWARE—BAYARD.

When Delaware was called the audience cheered heartily, and George Gray, of that delegation, proceeded to nominate the Hon. Thos. F. Bayard. Mr. Gray said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am instructed by the Delaware delegation to make on their behalf a nomination for the Presidency of these United States. Small in territory and in population, Delaware is proud of her history and her position in the sisterhood of the States [applause, and cries of "Good"], always devoted to the principles of that great party that maintains the equality of the rights of the States as well as of the individual citizen. Her sons have strived to do all that in them lies for the advancement of our common cause. Who will best lead the Democratic hosts in the impending struggle for the preservation of God's government [Cries of "Bayard," "Bayard"], and the constitutional rights of the States and their people, is the important question that we are here to-day to decide. Delaware is not blinded by her affections when she presents to this convention as a candidate for this great trust the name of her gallant son, Thomas Francis Bayard. [Loud and long-continued applause.] I know he can get knight, rashly put forth by us to flesh a maiden sword in this great contest. He is a veteran covered with the scars of many a hard-fought battle where the principles of constitutional liberty have been at stake in an arena where the giants of radicalism were his foes, and his bruised arms, not hung up, but wielded still with unawakened arm and burnished lance, bear the monuments of his prowess. Thomas Francis Bayard is a statesman [applause] who will need no introduction to the American people. [Applause.] His name and his record are known wherever our flags floats—aye, wherever the English tongue is spoken. This is no sectional fame. With sympathies as broad as this great continent, a private character as spotless and as sweet from heaven formed aspirations as clear as the sunlight, an intellect as bright as a flashing saber, honest in thought and deed, the people all know him by heart, and, as I said before, need not be told who and what he is; but you, gentlemen of the convention, you who, with me, have the duty to perform of keeping in view the success that is so important to be achieved next November, pray consider with me for a moment the elements of his strength. He is more than he will, as a candidate, appeal to the best traditions of our party and of our country? In whom more than in him will the best interests of this great country, now awaiting to new life and to new growth for that security and repose which shall send capital and labor forth like twin brothers, hand in hand, in the great work of building up our country's prosperity and advancing her civilization? Who better than he will represent the heart and intellect of our great party or give better expression to its highest and noblest aspirations? Who will draw more large upon the honest and reflecting and independent voters than he whose very name is a synonym for honest and fearless opposition to corruption in every form and everywhere, and who trod the path of duty with a chivalrous devotion that never counted personal gain or loss? Who has contributed more than Mr. Bayard to the commanding strength of the Democratic party of the United States to-day? Blot out him and his influence, and who would not feel and mourn the loss? Pardon Delaware if she says too much. She speaks in no disparagement of the distinguished and illustrious Democrats whose names sparkle like stars in her political firmament. She honors them all, but she knows her son, and her heart will speak. Nominate him, gentlemen of the convention, and success is assured. His very name will be a platform. It will fire every Democrat's heart with new zeal, and will place a sword in the hands of every honest man, to drive from power the reckless adventurers who have held both for four years against the expressed will of the American people. [Applause.] Do not tell us that you admire and love him, but that he is unavailable. Tell this country that the sneer of Republican enemies is a lie, and that such a man as Thomas Francis Bayard is not too good a man to receive the highest honors of the Democratic party. Take the white people into your confidence, and tell them an honest and patriotic party is to be led by as pure a man as God ever made; that a brave party is to be led by a brave man, whose courage never falters, whatever may be the danger or whatever the emergency; tell them that our party has the courage of its convictions; that statesmanship, ability and honesty are to be realities once more in the Government of the United States, and the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard will fall like a benediction, and will be the presage of a victory that will in November sweep from the gulf to the lakes, and from ocean to ocean. [Applause.]

ILLINOIS—MORRISON.

Samuel S. Marshall (Ill.) presented the name of Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois. Mr. Marshall said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I must ask of you to-day your indulgence, because I appear here in no condition, on account of either preparation or the condition of my health, to do justice to the duty assigned me by the united voice of the delegation from Illinois. We are assembled here to-day in the discharge of a very high and important responsibility. No body of men assembled together on this broad continent since the 4th day of July, 1776, has had greater responsibilities resting upon it and more important duties to discharge than the convention assembled here to-day in this hall. The eyes of the entire American people are turned to-day toward the beautiful city of Cincinnati, and millions of hearts are throbbing with anxiety and offering up prayers to Almighty God that this convention shall not err in the discharge of the important duty devolving upon it. We are assembled here to-day as the representatives of the great Democratic party of this country, representing the party that has been at all times and everywhere the defender and preserver of the constitution and the rights and liberties of the people. [Applause.] My countrymen, we should remember in the discharge of our duties here that we are but the representatives of the great body of the American people, at least, as far as it is represented by that great party of the constitution, and that our voices here will not be final as to the result of the canvass that is so rapidly approaching and throwing its duties upon us. Neither Cincinnati nor Chicago can make a President. The men who will make the next President of the United States to-day are laboring in their harvest fields, toiling in their shops, following the plow, and engaged in all those industrial occupations that make up the grandeur and the glory of this great country, and we must remember that they will have a voice in commendation or in disapproval of the manner in which we discharge the responsibilities imposed upon us. We have a duty to perform at this time greater, higher, more important than that which has developed on any previous day of this kind. Four years ago the American people, in the exercise of their right as freemen, by their ballots at the polls, made a selection of the man who should fill the great office of President of the United States. The verdict of the people was emphatic and undeniable. By the constitutional and legal modes prescribed by our constitution, they elected a majority of the electors whose duty it was to elect and place in office the President of this great republic, but by a conspiracy of unexampled character, and unequaled in the annals of the world, the verdict of the people was falsified, and a number of so-called visiting statesmen went on their way southward to hold up the hands of that organization of unmitigated scoundrels assembled at New Orleans, under the name of Returning Board, that they might have the courage in that city to hold up the office the grandest on earth, in open market, to hold out to the world the great office of President of the United States to be put up to the highest bidder, as the Pretorian Guards, in Rome, in an early day, put up at auction the office of Emperor of that great empire. We have the unmitigated shame and scandal presented to the world, that, in the face of the world, this great crime was consummated. It has been frequently remarked, my countrymen, that the Democratic party on that occasion, and its leaders, were guilty of cowardice in not asserting the right and duty imposed upon them by the action of the great body of people at the polls. But I think this has been too thoughtlessly and flippantly charged against the party. They were not guilty of cowardice. They were guilty of the highest act of patriotism known to man on earth. The Democratic masses of the Democratic party knew that a conflict of arms to determine the right to the office of President would result, in all probability, in the destruction of all liberty and the muniments of liberty on this continent. There is, my countrymen, a higher, nobler courage than that of the battlefield. There is a courage of patience, a determination, in defiance of public sentiment, to see that the right is done in a practicable manner, under the forms of the constitution. [Cries of "Time," "Name your man," and "Order."] Gentlemen, pardon me; I will get through within the time if you will indulge me. I was not aware, when I came into the stand, that the time was limited as it is or that I was occupying the time I have. The American people now demand a leader worthy of ourselves and worthy of the cause in which we are engaged. They demand for that leader, in the first place, a man of inflexible and aggressive honesty; a man who is not only honest himself but who will not permit crime to be perpetrated with impunity in his presence. They want a man of the most indomitable courage, a man of his convictions, a man that will dare to do right under all circumstances, a man who comes from the people, and sympathizes with the people, a man who is a legislator and a good citizen. [Cries of "time" and "Name your man."] Now, gentlemen, begging your pardon for the transgression upon your time, allow me without further words, by the unanimous voice of the delegation of Illinois, to present for your consideration that golden-hearted man and citizen, that gallant and indomitable soldier, fearless in battle, and yet generous and sympathizing in the hour of victory, and upright statesman.

At this point there were loud cries from the gallery of "Time," and great confusion, during which a delegate asked the Chairman to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the building of all persons not connected with the convention unless the interruption should cease. The chair stated that he should use his efforts to preserve order, and the Sergeant-at-Arms notified the crowd that they must keep silent or go out. Mr. Marshall, continuing, said:

Gentlemen, with your indulgence a moment, I will conclude the remarks that I have to say. I will repeat, as I was interrupted, that I am authorized by the united and unanimous vote of the Illinois delegation to present for the consideration of this convention that indomitable, that most worthy and golden-hearted citizen and statesman of the people; that man of inflexible honesty; that man of indomitable courage in civil life and in military life; that man who has followed the flag of his country in two wars. Gentlemen, I parently a young man to-day, he distinguished himself as a private soldier in the Mexican war in his very boyhood, and distinguished himself as an officer in the late civil war. This is the Democratic party's legislator is Col. William Morrison, of Illinois—[applause]—and, if you will put him in nomination, I will guarantee that a voice of approbation will come from every valley and every hill-top in this land, and we will make him the next President of the United States. [Loud applause.]

INDIANA—HENDRICKS.

The most general and enthusiastic applause heard during the convention was witnessed when Senator Voorhees, responding to the call for Indiana, took the platform. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the name of a distinguished citizen of Indiana, who is fit to be President of the United States. I have listened with pleasure to the recitals appertaining to the names that have already been announced. I know each gentleman well. I know the accomplished jurist of California. I knew the able and distinguished Senator from Delaware. I know the gallant, iron-hearted, brave man from Illinois. [Applause.] I know them well. I am proud to pay them this honor. Every name thus far is worthy of this great presence, and yet I venture in this comparison to announce the name of Thomas A. Hendricks. [Great cheering continued for some time.] No word of disparagement falls from my lips on this occasion. I honor the names that are presented here, and I honor the name of that great and noble man, whose name has been withdrawn from the consideration of this convention, from the State of New York. [Applause.] But, looking over the career of public men, there is no man who comes into this presence who has met with more commendation in the work of his life than Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana. Whether looking at him in his early life as a legislator in the affairs of his State, as a member of the constitutional convention which framed the fundamental law of the State, whether afterward as a member of Congress representing a large, populous and intelligent district, whether as Commissioner of Indian affairs, administering those questions connected with the public domain, or whether afterward, viewing him as a Senator, battling, struggling for the constitutional rights during the great reconstruction period, for the preservation of the constitutional rights of broken and conquered States, or whether, still later, viewing him as the Chief Executive of that fifth commonwealth of this great Union, everything in his public record is full of honor and full of admiration to those who may come after him in the position which he will occupy. [Applause.] Mr. President, I shall not wonder that the eyes of Indiana's Indiana has been the battle-ground for twenty years of the Democratic party. Whenever you wanted to give back a note of victory you have looked to Indiana for that victory. Have she faltered? Sometimes borne down, but often triumphant, and always with the plume of Thomas A. Hendricks in the front. [Applause.] Here, sir, his State does come for him, and from Ohio line to the Illinois line, and in the west, from the lake in the north to the river on the south, but one voice is heard here, and that is upholding and presenting the name of the honored citizen whom I am now speaking of. There is no divided cause in Indiana, no treachery, none. Why am I for Mr. Hendricks? I have fought by his side. I have struggled with him through many contests in times gone by. I have seen his valor, his steady course in the whirlwind of the battle and storm, and I can stand with what little reputation I have before the assembled Democracy of the Union and say this man is worthy of all acceptance, worthy of your support, and that his administration of public affairs than those to which he has been called will be as true and as pure as those through which he has passed. In every occasion of life he has risen to a level with everything to which he has been called, and now, gentlemen, to the South who has been more faithful? To the North who has been truer? To the East who has been better, wiser, more considerative, and more faithful? To the West I need not appeal, for he is our own son. [Applause.] And here, come what will, gentlemen, we plant our standard in your midst. We nail his colors to the mast, and, come the battle or the breeze, though those colors may be torn and shivered in the wind, we will go down except in honor, and we will go down with them if that should come; but if, on the other hand, you see fit in your generous confidence to honor the State of Indiana with this nomination, I can tell you in advance that her trumpet tone of victory will ring out over all this land, and to all its borders encouragement, everywhere arousing and supporting the Democratic party in the remotest townships. When the October sun goes down on the election, and from that on until November, you will have the enemy in full retreat. You will have a running fight, for the front line of the enemy will be broken, and all you will have to do is to charge along and enter into a full and complete victory in the ides of November. I thank you, gentlemen. [Great and prolonged applause.]

OHIO—THURMAN.

John McSweeney, of Ohio, presented the name of Allen G. Thurman, as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Democracy of Ohio in convention assembled with absolute unanimity expressed their preference for Allen G. Thurman as their candidate for the Presidency, and the duty has fallen to me to present his name to you to-day. I come before you with a profound sense of the responsibility and with a feeling of utter inability to fittingly perform the duty assigned me. I won't detain you with pompous eulogy—it would not be pleasing to the man I present—nor with tedious biography. You all know the man of whom I speak. You know his deeds.

And the name that dwells on every tongue no mincing steel needs.

For the past twelve years he has stood as the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in the Senate, and to-day I think I can truthfully say, without disparagement of any of the other great names mentioned in this convention, and without plucking a single leaf from their garlands, that no man stands higher than he in the estimation of the American Democracy. He has on every proper occasion, in the forum, and on the bench, and in the Senate, stood faithful as the people's champion against every form of oppression and wrong. His patriotism is bounded by no mere State lines, and, when it was recently demonstrated that a far-off portion of our country was in danger being overrun by a barbarian horde, with not a link of sympathy with our American civilization, he raised his mighty voice against the further continuation of the demoralized innovation and proved himself the friend and protector of the American laborer and the purity of the American home. [Applause.] Great in genius, correct in judgment, of unrivaled eloquence in defense of the right, with a spotless name, he stands forth a born leader of the people, whom they will delight to honor. It is expected of this convention, and the times peculiarly demand the presentation of a ticket for the suffrages of the people which will be clean and free from spot or blemish, or any such thing—one around whom no dirty scandals cling. People demand a name that will be itself a platform. You are waiting for your platform. I announce it—Allen G. Thurman—[applause]—a name that bespeaks public integrity and chivalric honor. It is platform enough for me and all who know the unrivaled Senator. In these days, when corruption in high places has stalked unrebuked at noonday, his name has silenced skepticism on the reality of patriotism, and demonstrated that chivalric honor and unsullied integrity are considered well the highest title of American statesmanship. We would not be driven, if we nominate him, to commence our campaign by defending our standard-bearer against charges, either well or ill-founded, of moral obliquity or official malpractice. We would not go before the people asking condonation for past offenses, nor with the plea of the statute of limitations against the fullest scrutiny [laughter and applause] and most searching investigation of all his official career. Some men are able to say that the arrows of defamation have fallen thick and fast but harmless at their feet. I can say more. Against Allen G. Thurman the furious tongue of slander and of most audacious calumny in an era of slander has not had the boldness to speed from its weakened bow even one blunt arrow against the spotless shield of the chief I name to-day. He has borne the brunt of battle in the cause of Democracy when even the bravest might well have shrunk from the contest. He has fought the good fight and has kept the faith, but he has not yet finished his course of usefulness and glory. [Laughter and applause.] Under his administration the rights of all, high and low, rich and poor, capitalist and laborer, would be vindicated. Real fraternity would then be established between all sections, love between us like the palm would flourish, and peace her wheaten garland wear, and State should only differ with sister State as one star of glory differs from another star in glory. [Laughter and applause.] I find my time is passing away. [Cries of "Go on."] Thank you; I was going on to say something of Ohio. The enemy have been accustomed to call it a Republican State. I deny it. [Great applause.] I will prove it by the opposition in their recent convention. They have already an incumbent—an incumbent, mark you—of Tilden's chair down there from Ohio. [Laughter and applause.] They came hither from Ohio, and that would have been thirty-seven out of the possible thirty-eight reasons why they should not have another fellow there—[laughter]—and yet so weak is their hold upon Ohio that they gave another to Ohio. Insatiate archer, would not one Rutherford the ruthless suffice, but you must have another? [Laughter.] Did they do that because it was a Republican State, or were they simply carrying black Republican coals to Newcastle? [Laughter.] Not by a long deal. No, sir, in 1876—that dark year at the close of our first century, marked by that deed without a name, that infamy for which every man engaged in it should be framed in the world's art gallery of roguery for all time to come—[great applause]—in 1876, with our glorious Tilden and Hendricks, God bless them both—[great applause]—we gave our largest vote, and Hayes only carried Ohio by 7,000 in a vote of nearly 700,000. Fellow-citizens, I have had some thoughts here prepared, but I will not weary you. [Cries of "Go on; go on."] Somebody will be calling "time." [Laughter.] Time at last! Time at last! I have no here remark that, if you give us a candidate that will concentrate the affections of Ohio, we will march forth in battle array. Let me call also your attention to the fact, Recently Gen. Garfield, better known by the emphonious epithet of Lightfoot, Kyl, poet laureate Governor, "Gen. G."—you remember when the prosaic poet broke down on his way from Chicago with the Republican nominee, he was announcing to the highways and by-ways who their candidate was, and, paraphrasing Conkling, he said:

'If you ask me whence our candidate comes,
My answer first shall be:
He's from the State of Ohio,
And his name is Gen. G.'"

[Spoken with a dancing accompaniment that created intense merriment.]

They say a poet is born, not made. The Latin of it is "Nascitur non fit." But if Garfield's nominee was fitted up by Foster, where was it? [Laughter.] But to return to the subject. [Laughter.]

Gen. G., when engaged in nominating somebody in Chicago—somebody through the Sherman, but around that there hangs a reasonable doubt, and I will not, therefore, go into that—but just before the nominator and nominee became inextricably blended in one indissoluble unity, Mr. G. made one remark. "Brethren," said he, "all I expect of danger—all I want to get through with is the current year, for on the next year the stars will fight for us in their courses, and organized stars and a returning board for us," and the census, he says "will continue us in power." Now, fellow-citizens, give us our glorious standard-bearer with the gonfalon thrown out in God's bright sunlight of Thurman to the rescue, and I propose anticipating one year of Garfield's sidereal campaign, and will show him more falling Republican stars in the gloomy and