## Eugene City Guard.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS PUBLISHERS.

SATURDAY, . . . . JULY 3, 1880

# TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN.

Exciting Hurdle Bace at Chicago. CHICAGO, June 23 .- A hurdle race with five starters took place here to-day, Frank Short selling a strong favorite over the field. A prompt start was made with Frank Short in the lead, Cannon second. Going around the turn they were neck and neck. Going over the third hurdle Frank Short feil, when Cannon took the lead with Franklin second and Frank Short third, coming home in this order; time 1:56. For the second heat in this race Cannon was a strong favorite, selling 100 to 25 for Franklin. The horses got away at the first trial, Cannon leading with Franklin on his heels. Knocking down the hurdle as he ran, Cannon won easily; time 1:561, others distanced. Summary-Third race, hurdle purse \$100, \$75 to second, \$25 to third; mile heat over four hurdles, Welter weights, 40 pounds added to weight for age; Frank Short distanced, Cannon 1, 1; Capt. Franklin 1, 1; Longstick distanced.

Beach Race at Coney Island.

New York, June 23 .- First race mile dash, Exquiress 1st, Gossy 2d; time, 1431. The next race was on Coney Island hand-icap, I mile 3 furlongs: Luke Blackburn 1st, Duke of Montrose 2d, Vagrant 3d; time 2:24, the fastest time on record. Surfstakes<sup>5</sup> furlongs, two-year olds, Spinaway 1st, Brambetta 2d; time, 104‡. Mile heats—Edwin A. 1st. Geo. Mc Cullogh won the second heat, but was after ward drawn, which left the race a walk over for Edwin A; time, 1:44, 1;45. Last race, hurdle race, 14 miles, won by Derby in 2:52. Fiddlestring fell at the fifth hur-dle,broke a leg and had to be shot. Quick Work:

Dayrox, O., June 23.—This morning the gauge on the New York; Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad was changed from broad to standard gauge. Two thousand five hundred men were placed along the line from Dayton to Levittsburg, distance 225 miles, and work begun at 3 o'clock A. M, and the last spike was driven at 9:30 A. M .- the shortest piece of work of this kind on record.

Vessel Burned in New York Harbor. New York, June 24.—The steamer City of New York of the Alexander Havana line caught fire this evening while lying at Brooklyn dock and was towed into the stream where she burned to the water's edge. The most valuable portion of her cargo had been unloaded. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

General Business Statement, NEW YORK, June 24 .- Following are the

gains and losses in clearing house exchanges for the week as compared with the corresponding week of last year: Gains-New York 348, Boston 188. Philadelphia 143, Chicago 434, Baltimore

345 St, Louis, 320, Cincinnati 129, New Orleans 181, Milwaukee 36, Louisville 108, Pittsburg, 405, Providence 80, In-dianapolis, 537, Kansas City 194, Cleve-land 318, New Haven 507, Lowell 13, Syracuse 110.

Losses—San Francisco 31 1.

The Public's comments: Commercial cansactions for some week past have shown no settled and steady tendency, favorable or unfavorable. The export business is large beyond precedent, but it is evident that there is no corresponding expansion in the domestic trade. The traffic is less speculative and more healthy than it was some months ago, but there is reason to apprehend that it may increase hereafter, in the fact that exchanges are not generally well maintained, either in large markets of wholesale trade, or in the manufacturing cities. The best that can be said of the commercial situation, is that it pauses and hesitates. There is no sharp recition, for the decline in prices has called out considerable buying both for consumption and export; but there is no vigorous and healthy increase in transactions such as was witnessed for the same month of last year, and the returns tend to strengthen the position of those who believe that no such increase is to be expected until the prospect as to the coming crops here and in Europe is more

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 .- This evening the grocery store of Hiram Potts, on Chestnut hill, was damaged by fire, caused by the explosion of a barrel of coal oil. Nine men were burned, some severly. Deadwood's Delinquent Officials.

DEADWOOD, June 23 .- The bondsmen of County Treasurer Neill notified the com missioners to-day of their withdrawal from his bond. Neill was ordered to va-cate his office instantly. Commissioner Sackett, County Clerk McKinnis and Treasury Neill, who were indicted by the grand jury, are held in eight thousand bonds each to appear for trial. Ex-Commissioners Jones and King, against whom an indictment was also brought, cannot be found.

Davis renominated for Governor of Maine. Augusta, June 22.—The republican state convention renominated Gov. Davis, and heartily approved of the nomination of Garfield and Arthur.

Leadville Again Under Civil Rule. LEADVILLE, Col., June 23.—Governor Pitkin has revoked the order declaring Leadville under martial law.

Executions.

Sr. Louis, June 25.-Harden Brown who nurdered his wile's mother over a year ago, was hanged at Healilsville, Mo., this afternoon, in the presence of a large

Five murderers hanged to-day, three at Canton, Obio, one at Logansport, Indiana, and one at Moberly, Missouri.

Skirmish with Moonshiners.

A revenue posse in attempting to cap ture moonshiners near Red Oak were re sisted. One moonshiners was killed and one mortally wounded. Fune al of Gen. Sutter.

Litiz, June 25 - John A. Sutter, the distinguished pioneer and philanthropist of early California was buried to-day at this place. The funeral was attended by delegates from the veterans of Califarnia from New York and Philadelphia, mem-bers of the Society of Associated Pioneers of territorial days, among whom were President Gen. J. C. Fremont and H. G. Gibson, the latter president of the society. The remains had been embalmed and enclosed in a massive resewood casket, and while they lay in state at his residence at Litiz were veiwed by over 500 people who came from the surrounding country. They were buried with the simple services of the Moravian Church, performed by Rev. Chas. Nagle, and laid at rest in the beautiful grounds adjacent to the

His remains was followed to the grave by the grandchildren of the deceased sol-dier, by the pioneers, among whom were some of his associates in California in 1846, and by nearly three hundred of his friends and neighbors in Litiz. The pall bearers were Gen. John C. Fremont, General H. G. Gibson, E. C. Kemble, J. G. Nutman, Francis G. Clark, J. S. Sherwood, J. F. McClosky, Wm. Walter, R. W. Doling, John Sickles, H. K. Cummings and L. W. Quint. At the conclusion of the burial service, Senator Gibson Delivered a brief out impressive eulogy over the deceased. He was followed by general Fremont, who referred to his triendship to Gen. Sutter, commencing 36 years ago, when he first arrived in California. As the coffin was lowered into the grave a large and beautiful floral pillow, brought by his veteran friends and associates, was placed over the remains. It bore the inscription "Cali-fornia Pioneers-We Love !tim."

A Dividend. New York, June 26.-The directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co., to-day declared a dividend of 4 per cent, upon the capital stock, payable August 2d.

Talmage Coming to the Coast. Chicago, June 27.—Rev. DeWitt Tal-mage, the famous Brooklyn preacher, has accepted an offer made him by Mr. J. M. Hill, a prominent manager here, to visit California next month and deliver a series of lectures. He will start out early in July visiting all the principal cities be-tween New York and San Francisco.

Patal Frenk of an Insane Man. D. P. Newell, a well known real estate dealer, is supposed to have committed suicide under peculir circumstances. His mind has been diseased lately and he has become impressed with the notion that he invented a life preserver composed of lead. He took passage one day this week on the steamer Sheboygan for Grand Haven, across the lake, leaving word for his wife that he was going out to try his invention and that she would soon know the result. It appears that he quietly undressed while half way to the other shore and bending the lead, which he carried with him about his body, slipped unobserved into the water. His body has not been seen since and probably never will be recovered.

#### FOREIGN.

A Remarkable Scene.

London, June 22.— The house of com-mons to-day was crowded. Bradlaugh presented himself at the table of the speaker, who imformed him that in consequence of the resolution of yesterday he may retire. Bradlaugh wished to address the speaker. The opposition cried "withdraw," and the speaker informed Bradlaugh he must withdraw. Laboucher moved that Bradlaugh be heard; agreed to, Bradlaugh eloquently combatted the resolu-tion against him. He said that it was unprecedented to condemn any one unheard. He argued against being accused of atheism. He would not forgo his opinions or claim to a seat. The house might expel him, but until he had taken his seat it has no jurisdiction. The house cannot override the law which permits him to take the oath. If appeal should be necessary, as he hopes it will not be, it must be made. He asked the house to give him the justice which judges would give him if appealed to, and Bradlaugh was loudly cheered. The speaker asked whether Bradlaugh should be called to hear the pleasure of the house. Sir Stafford North-cote and Premier Gladstone both thought no new case had arisin. The latter thought that last night's resolution was illegal, but submitted to it as the dicission of the house. Laboucher asked leave to move that Bradlaugh be allowed to take the oath; ruled out of order. Laboucher then moved to rescind last night's resolution, but after some discussion at the request of Gladstone he withdrew the motion. Bradlaugh having been called in advance to the table, was informed by the speaker of the decision of the house and was requested to withdraw. Bradlaugh twice respectfully refused to withdraw. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the speaker be authorized to inforce his withdrawal. The house then divided on this motion, Bradlaugh meantime standing at the table, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 328 to 38. Bradlaugh refused positively to obey. He was thereupon removed beyond the bar. He returned twice, declaring that the house had no right to exclude him; it can only imprison him. Northcote moved that Bradiaugh, having refused to obey the chair, be given into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, Gladstone, seeing no other means of giving effect to last night's resolution, seconded the motion. A motion to adjourn was rejected 342 to 4, and Northcote's motion

adopted, 247 to 9.

The Chillan Victory. PANAMA, June 16 .- The last mail advices from the south brings but meager details of the battle of Tacua. These details are turnished in the report of the Chilian commander-in-chief to the war department, and in the official report of the officers who brought the dispatches from Tacua. Gen. Boquedano (Chilian) reports

as follows:

SUBURBS OF TACUA May 26 To the Minister of War: - Yesterday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the army under my command marched in search of the enemy. In the evening two leagues and a half from the position occupied by the allied armies. At 6 o'clock on the following morning we renewed the march. At o'clock our artillery opened fire on the advance of the enemy, the artillery on the other side replying to our fire. fire of the artillery was sustained until 11, at which hour our infantry advanced and the general combat commenced. The enemy offered a strong and tenacious resistance, but in spite of this, three hours later our valiant soldiers took possession of the formidable position occupied by the enemy. From this moment the enemy dispersed, flying in all directions; and a few hours later we took possession of Tacua. Our losses are heavy, but those of the enemy are still greater. I congratulate you and the country on this vi tory, which is a severe blow inflicted on the enemy not easily repaired, and for Chili it is the consolidation of the work com-

it is the consonue.

mitted to the army.

/Signad) MANUEL BAQUEDANO. Unofficial accounts state that the position of the allied forces, eight cannon and several mitralleuses, fell into the Chilian hands. Campeers, the allied commanderin-chief, was wounded and fell into the bands of the enemy. Col. Comacho, who lately initiated the revolution in Bolivia against Dozas, was killed during the action. The action was more or less an ar-tillery fight, in which the great superior-ity of the Chilians has always been admitt-ed. The infantry fight which followed was of short duration, for the main body of the Chilian force was sent forward to the attack and was followed closely by the reserve, composed of four crack regiments. The allies broke and ran in all directions.

#### THE NOMINATIONS

Enthusiastically Endorsed by the Democracy of the Nation. THE PLATFORM.

A TILDEN PLANK WRICH SOUNDS

Comments by Papers and Men of Both Parties--High Tribute from Gen. Sherman, etc., e.e.

Cincinnati, June 24.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock. Although the weather was suffocatingly warm the crowd in attendance was larger than at any time previous during the convention.

Peckham of New York rose to make a statement on behalf of the New York rose to make a statement on behalf of the New York delegation. That delegation heard with great emotion—[Cries of "Platform." and he to k the desk]—the delegation heard with great emotion of the votes given yesterday for the honored statesman of New York, Tilden.

The chair rebuked the interform

The chair rebuked the interference with proceed-ings by outsiders, and promised that he would ask the convention to preserve order at any and

ask the convention to preserve order at any and all hazards.

Peckham resumed: He had received a letter from Tilden in which he renonneed himself as a candidate for nomination. Knowing him to be honest in purpose and action, he accepted his letter as a renunciation of all claim and all candidacy. He now presented the letter for such action as the convention desired; but the delegation have this morning agreed upon another candidate, and he named Speaker Randall. [Applause.] The chair asked if the convention would have Tilden's letter read (ories of "Yes," and "No") and on a vice occ vote it was decided "No". Roil called for ballot for president resulted: Alabama—Hancock II, Bayard 5, Field 4. Arkansas—Field 12. California—Hancock 5, Field 5, Hendricks 1, absent 1.

ent 1.
Colorado—Field 6
Connecticut—Bayard 1, English 11.
Delawa:e—Bayard 6,
Florida—Bayard 8,
Georgia—Field 10, Hancock 7, Bayard 3,
Illinois—Hancock 44,
Indiana—Hendricks 39,
Iowa—Bayard 1, Raudall 12, Hancock 7,
Kansas—Hancock 10,
Kentucky—Hancock 8, Bayard 7, Field 4, Tilden
Thurmau 2.

Thurman 2. Louisiana-Hancock 16. Maine-Hancock 14

Maine—Hancock 14.
Maryland—Bayard 16.
Massachusetts—Hancock 11, Bayard 7, Randall 35, Tilden 2, Field 15,
Michigan—Hancock 14, Bayard 4, English 2,
Randall 1, Tilden 1.
Minnesota—Hancock 10.
Mississippi—Bayard 8, Field 21, Hancock 3.
Missouri—Bayard 2, Hancock 28.
Nebrasks—Eandall 1.

Missouri—Bayard 2, Hanoock 25.

Nebrasks—Randall 5.

Newada—Field 4, Thurman 1, Randall 1.

New Hampshire—Hancock 5, Randall 5,

New Joney—Passod.

New York—Randall 70.

North Carolina—Hancock 20.

Onlo—Asked leave to go out for consultation intered.

Onto-Asked leave to go out or constitution; agreed.

Gregon-Field 6.
Pennsylvania-Passed.
Rhode Island-Hancock 6. Randall 1, English 1.
South Carolina-Bayard 14
Tennissec-Field 2. Bayard 8. Hancock 14.
Texas-Bayard 5. Hancock 11.
Vermont-Hancock 10.
Virginia-Passed, and not ready,
West Virginia-Bayard 1, Thurman 2, Hancock 7.
Wisconsin-Bayard 2. Thurman 1, Field 2, English 1. Hancock 10.

Wisconsin—Bayard 2 Thurman 1, Field 2, Eng-lish 1, Hancock 10.

New Jersey was again called, and voted Bayard
4, Parker 2, Jewett 1, Hancock 7, Randall 4.

Ohio—Hull stated that, in coedience to instruc-tions, they cast 42 for Thurman. Another Ohio-delegate denied nis right to announce the vote.

Pennsylvania—Bayard 1, Randall 25, Hancock 31, Virginia—Hancock 7, Bayard 9, Field 7.

Pennsylvania corrected ners—Randall 25, Han-cock 32.

Before the official vote was announced Wiscot sin asked termission to change its vote [Cries of sgreed and some noss], and somebody raised a question of order that a vote could not be changed, the convention agreed to it and Wisconsia cast

There was now a scene of great confusion. There was now a scene of great confusion. Sew Jersey changed is voice to Hancock, which was followed by immense cheering, long continued, and great confusion, which the chair vainity tried for acceral minutes to suppress. The chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation rose finally and stid that Pennsylvania was proud of her sons, both of them—one a great soldier and the other an able statesman. He would gladly vote for either and then changed her whole vote to Hancock [Immense cheers and excluement, a great portion of the andlence and the convention rising, cheering waving banners and tossing hats platform and great continuam, the band playing Hancock's canner was brought to the front of the "Hall to the chief." The small banners of states coing for Hancock were brought to ward to saluri Hancock's large banner. The Virginia delegates acceded to the front of the property of the possible of the property of the pastern and others.

iancock's large banner. flocked to the front of the platform and others rushed in with changes.

Nevada-6 to Hancock. Rhode Island—Saild for Hancock. Before the official aunouncement o motion was made and carried for a new call of the "oll of states." roil of states.

The sergeant-at-arms announced that the chair bad ordered no applicase until the roll call was

Alabama voted solid for Hancock, Arkansas. Alabama voted solid for Habe etc. Arransa. California rus Colorado ditto. Athouncements of changes to Haucoek from Tilden states were greet ed with hisses in the gaileries. Each state followed suit with a solid vote for Hansock until Indiana which voted for Hendricks solid.

Lowa 21—For Hansock 1; for Tilden—

The call of states continued, interrupted by reat confusion and enthusiastic cheering for lancock, which resulted: Hancock, 700; Hencement of the result the dele-Upon the amour cement of the result the delegates and audience in the galleries rose and gaveneer after cheer, and the band played "Hail Co

Mack, of Indiana, moved to make Hancock's comments to the democratic party and would do their oyel to the democratic party and would do their

syst to the democratic party and would do their into manufully Speaker Sandall was then presented on the satisfier and said that he was here to second the communion of Haucock, (Cheers,) He constatu-ated the convention on the harmony which had isted the convention on the harmony which had marked the preceedings. The nomination made was strong and would bring victory. It would bring Pennsylvania back to the democratic roll. It was one that would be satisfactory to the party and the American people. (Cheers).

In response to loud calls Wade Hampton advanced to the platform and said that in behalf of the collegist.

the solid south, which was once arrayed against the saliant soluter, he pledged to him its solid vote. Hoadley, for the o seconded the motion to make

Hancock's neutration unanimous.

The chair put the question pending, and announced that Winfield S. Hancock was the unanimons choice of this convention for the democratic president of the United States.

The band played "Dix o" to great cheers, followed by "The star Space of Banner" in which the great organ joined with the effect. Then came "My Country, its of These," rendered in the same

A transparency of the l'hiladelphia Randa'l asso cistion was brought in, with Randall's portrait or one side and on the other the legend. "For rest dent of the United States, Winfield Scott Hancock" dent of the United States, Winfield Scott Hancock "Voorhees, of Indians, spoke and said that the Indians democracy would do their duty in supporting the nomine At this point the Tammany ring, led by Kelly and Scheil, entered the hall smid great cheering, and were greated with music by the organ. Confused exchement continued for several minutes before it could be applied.

fused excisement continued for several minutes between the could be quelled.

Kelly proceeded to the pistform, and was greeted with a lively air by the band and cheers for him. The chair sair is gave him great pleasure to an nounce to the convention that its action to-day had unliked the great democracy of New York. That the contestants from the state had come there to give in their allegiance. He introduced Kelly, who was received with great applause and some hisses.

Meily said that it was true that Hancock's nom-Kelly said that it was true that Hancock's nom-nation had united the democracy of New York. Though they had been fighting bitterly for five years, let past differences be now handshed for-ever. (Cheers) Never sgain would he refer to what had transpired in the past, either here or in the state of New York. He discounce ever having been actusted by personal ill feedings, though is the anxiety of polical contests they sometimes said things of each either for which, in more soler moments, they were ready to ask forgiveness of each other. New York could not be carried excep-by unity in the democratic party, and now that this had been secures, be felt safe to promise that New York would give her vote for Hancock.

The Committee on Resolutions Submitted a Report which was Unantmonely Adopt-ed.

A delegate from Massachusetts moved a resolu A delegate from Massachusetts moved a resolu-tion that the national committee be instructed to make arrangements at the next national conven-tion for delegates, alternates and the press alone, so as to make the convention in all respects a deliberative body. [Cries of "Nol no!"] Farley of Cathornia opposed the resolution. He thought that the public had rights. He moved to table the resolution. Massachusetts asked for the call of the roll, [Cries of "No!"] There was no second and the resolution was tabled.

California, Colorado and Connectient, seconds English. Delaware ditto, Florida ditto, Illinois seconded English and Georgia ditto.

Indiana being called, Voorhees took the plat form and said that Indiana had not been an applicant for the second place on this ticast, but was deeply touched by this mark of confidence. One of her most distinguished citizens, a man who was never defeated for any position when up before the people, nor would he now. He would cast her vote for English.

Iowa being called, Irish of that state on behalf of its delegation, rose to make a nomination, the acceptance of which he thought he could show was almost an absolute necessity. Finally he presented the name of Gov. Blahop of Onio, which was greeted with cheers, hisses and cries of "No," from the galleries.

A telegram was read from Allen G Thurman saying: "Hancock will make a splendid nomination and can be elected." Also one from Hendricks endowing Hancock.

Kansas and Kentucky endorsed English Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachuetts, dicalgan Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri bedrasta Nevada, New Hampshite, New Jersey New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Oregon, dito.

Pennsylvania did not vote. Rhotle Island Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin ditto.

Pennsylvania, when called said that prefoundly grateful for the great honor done her by the nomination of one of her sons for the head of the licket, had no nomination to present for vice president.

In announcing Wisconsin's second of English.

president.
In an ouncing Wisconsin's second of English, Vilas, of that state, addressed the convention in an eloquent and stirring manner, and moved to make the nomination of English by acclamation

and unanimous.

Ohlo withdrew their candidate and seconded the nomination of English, and then a motion to nominate the latter by acclamation as the only candidate before the convention was put and unanimously carried. [Cheers].

On motion of Smith Weed, of New York, the thanks of the convention were returned to Stevenson for his able and impartial discharge of the dutter of the chair.

thes of the chair.

On motion of Breckinridge of Kentucky, it was ordered that a committee of one be appointed from each state to notify the nominees of their selection; carried, and a committee was appointed and instructed to inform the nominees by letter and in recogn and in person.

Dickson of the District of Columbia offered a res\*
olution in favor of representation to the District of
Columbia and the territories on the national com-

mittee. Tabled Weed of New York moved that the delegation of Weed of New York moved that the delegation of different states be authorized to send the name of new members of the national committee to the secretary of the convention. This was not accept ed however, and the roil of states was called for presentation of members of said committee. In the confusion some names could not be heard. On motion of Weed the president of the conven-tion was added to the committee to wait on the nomines.

ominees. Resolutions of thanks to secretaries and reading clerks were adopted, also a resolution leaving the selection of the place of the next national conven-tion to the national committee and maring its basis of representation the same as at the present

On motion of Preston of Kentucky, at 2:7 the convention, after thanks from the chairman and his congratulations, adjourned sine die. The Platform.

The democratic party of the United States in convention assembled declare: First—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitu-tional dectrines and traditions of the democratic tional doctrines and traditions of the democratic party as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last national convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralization and that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the forms of government, a real despoison; no sumptuary laws, seperation of church and state for the good of each, common schools to be fostered and protected.

seperation of church and state for the good of each, comman schools to be fostered and protected.

Third—Home rule, honest money the strict maintenance of the public faith, consisting of go d, silver and paper convertable to coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, state and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth—The subordination of the military to the civil rower, and a seperal and thorough reform of

civil power, and a general and thorough reform of

the civil service.
Fifth—Right to a free ballet as the right preserv Fifth-Right to a free ballet as the right preserv ative of all rights and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Sixth—The existing administration is representative of conspiracy only, and its claims of the right to surround the beliet boxes with troops and deputy marshals, to intimidate and obstruct the election, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

Seventh—The great fraud of 1876, by which, upon a false count of the electoral vote of two rates, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be president, and for the first time in american history the will of the people was set aside under threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1889. This same precedes and dwarfs every other. It innowes

issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the union than was ever addressed to the conscience of a highth — We highth-We execrate the course of this adminis

ration in making places for political criminals, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever imposaloie for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by viliaintes upon the people (this was read again in response to demands, and was received with applanes.) Ninth-The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for election, the exalted again to be a candidate for erc., on, the existed place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the republican party, is received by the democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom and patriotism and integrity unsuited by the as sault of the common enemy, and they further de clare to him that he is followed into the retiremen he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow clinens who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his

Party Tenth-Free ships and a living chance American commerce on the sea and on the land : no discrimination in favor of transportation lines.

rporations or monopolies. Records — Amendment of the Burningame reasy; no more Chinese immigration except for travel: education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded. Tweitth—Public money and public credit for public purpose; miety, and public lands for actual

Thirteenth—The democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and plodges itself to project him slike against the cormorants and

the commune.

Fourteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and drift of the democratic congress which has reduced the public expenditure \$40,0000 a year; upon the continuation of promerty at home and the national near about and above all, upon the promise of such a change in the ad-ministration of this government as shall insure its genuine lasting reform in every department of the

Membership of the Democratic National

Committee.

Cin innati, June 25.—The following are the members of the national executive committee:
Alabama, Levi Lawlor; Arkansas, John J. Somter; California, J. T. Farley; Colorado, T. M. Patterson; Connecticut, Wm. H. Baraum; Delaware, J. C. Grubb; Fiscrida sammel Pasca; Georgia, Geo. T. Batnes; Illinois, W. C. Goudy; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; lowa, M. M. Ham; Katnas Charles W. Blair; Kentucay, Henry D. McHenry; Loui-iana, B. F. Jones; Maine, Edward W. Thembeon; Maryland, O. F. Horsey; Massachusetts, Fred O. Printer, McHingan, Edward Kanler; Minnesota, P. H. Kelry, Mississippi, W. D. Martin; Missouri, John G. Prother; Nebraska J. eterling Morion; Nevada, J. C. Hagerman; New Hampsure, A. L. Sullivan; New Jersey, O. S. Cheveland; New York, Abram S. Hewitt; North Carolina, F. N. W. Ransom; Rhode bland, Abner S. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. N. bland, Abner S Barnaby; South Carolina, A. N.
Dawsen; Tennes ee, Thomas O'Connor; Texas,
F. S. siockdale; Vermont, D. P. Smiley; Virginia,
Robert A. Cognid; West Virginia, Alex. Camp-bell; Wisconsin, W. F. Pilas; Ohio. Oregon and
Fennsylvania to be hereafter appointed.

Great Rejoicing in New York over the Nomination-- How Hancock Received the News.

New York, June 24.—When balloting in the New Yoak, June 24.—When balloting in the Cincinnati convention this morning, groups began to assemble in front of the various bulletin boards in the city on which figures of votes were dischayed. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested as namosels's growing strength became apperent, and the crowds rapidly grew larrer. When his nomination was positively announced, the result was greeted with loud cheers. The democracy was embusiastic over the result, and a sainte of 100 guns was fired here and in Brooklyn.

A recorder was present at tien Hancock's headquariers on Governor's biand, when the dispatch was received announcing his nomination Captain Wharton, his ance-de-comp brought him the dispatch. His countenance I ghted with a smile, and the commander adjusted his ever glasses and nowed at the dispatch and again turning to the company who were present so as to make the convention in all respects a deliberative body. [Cries of "No! no!"]

Farley of Cathornia opposed the resolution He thought that the public had rights. He moved to table the resolution

Massachusetts asked for the call of the roll.
[Cries of "No!"] There was no second and the resultion was tabled.

The Vote for Vice President.

Puletizer of Hissouri, moved that the convention now proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the president; agreed to. The rol of States was critered.

Pettis of Alabama, put in nomination W. H. English of Connecticut.

Some one moved it be made by acclamation, income and the press who had called to see the general on a master connected with a result military examination, no said; "Had you called to see the general on a master connected with a result military examination, no said; "Had you called an mour since, I might have given you the information desired. The position I am pisced in at

present debars me from making any statement rel-ative to the subject." The general shook hands with many of his friends who came crowding into his headquarters to express their gratification at

Hancock Interviewed.

Hancock Interviewed.

NEW YORK, June 24—A reporter to day found General Hancock on the verandah of his official residence on Governor's Island, surrounded by military friends. He shook the reporter heartly by the hand, and in response to his congratulations said, "Indeed I have nothing to say at present, as I have not been officially notified of my nomination," and smilingly added, "You know it might all be a mistake. However, I have received a number of congratulatory telegrams which you can see and copy." So saying, the general referred the reporter to his office, where the latter copied the following, among others:

"I cordially congratulate you on your nomination.

Samuel J. Tilden."

Comment on the Vominations at New

Comment on the cominations at New New York. June 25—The general opinion among republican and Tamwany j urnals and the people, is that the democratic iters is one of the stronges that out do he named. The idea common ly expressed is that the "bioody shirt" and person alides have been taken out of the campaign, and that the battle must be fought on better and wider que tions. The Commercial Advertiser declares that the orator who expects to win votes on the argument that Haursock ordered the destruction of Mrs. Surratt, will lose votes.

The San wheels into line saying that the nomin atton of Hancock, presents the same great issue

Mrs. Surratt, will lose votes.

The San wheels into line saying that the nomina atton of Hancock, presents the same great issue which would have been presented by the nomina of Tilden, slihough it had hoped that the latter would be nominated by the convention. Every democratic paper. Tammany and ann. Tammany is elasted and declares that the ticket will carry all the states that Tilden did, and Pennsylvania, Ohlo and possibly Wisconsin as well.

Republicans and republican journais, confess their danger and admit that if the election was held to morrow, Hancock would win easily. They hope, however, that suber second thought will show that Garfield has all the excellences that Hancock has, civily and utilitary, and that he is a tried statesman, in addition, while Hancock is merely an uneducated tyro and must be the tool of southern positicians. The latter idea finds an exponent in a Baltimore paper thus: "He is entirely unacquainted with legislative work, and the methods of civil administration will be imparted to it by those whom he shall choose for his advisers and who will really run the executive branch of the government. His conduct will be determined by circumstances and by the opinions of his adversaries. If elected he will be the figurehead of his administration, not its molive force. As a candidate he is stronger than most of the kind would have been but he is weaker than either Bayard or Hendricks, or perhaps Payne or Jewett.

The conservative Journal of Commerce says:

Jewett,
The conservative Journal of Commerce says:
While a few personal friends of politicians may
griere over their disappointment the great body
of the people will rejoice at the results of this convention. If the campaign is conducted throughout
with the wisdom manifested in its commencement
the chances are certainly 3 out of 5, and we think
sout of 7 that the licket last nominated will be the chances are certainly out of and will be elected. We believe that good men of all parties will gladly accept this result, and that it will contribute in no small degree toward an era of good feeling and a revival of prosperity in every section of one company country.

feeling and a revival of prosperity in every section of our common country.

Your reporter has, nevertheless, the opinion of many Tilden men and it is that Kelly has at last been successful; that by throwing Tilden overboard the great fraud has been condemned. While they think they could have better afforded to be beaten with Tilden than successful with Hancock they will most likely swing intol inc. Republicans pretend to think that Garfield will win in Indiana and that the democrats with the solid south and New York and New Jersey will be left out. The Times says, engrammarically: It is a peculiarity in the democratic party which sends rebell brigadiers to congress because of their rebellion, and which nominats a union general as its candiand which nominates a union general as its candi date for president of the United States because of

Enthusiastic Approval of the Nomina-tions at Louisville, Ky. Louisville, June 25—News of the nomination of Hancock and English was received by the democra's of this city with great approbation. Those who had other preferences agreed that it would win. One, in fact, upon which the democrats would unite with all their strength. Republicant when have here interstinged concent the

crass would unite with all their strength. Republicans who have been interviewed, concede that this ticket will be hard to ceat. They admit the excellent record of the candidates and are apparently depressed with this fact. That the ticket will carry New York and Indiana is confidently believed by democrats.

The Courier-Journal says of the democratic nom inces: Winfield secon Hancock is the democratic and date for the presidency of the United Stabs. The south takes him and will give him her undivided vote. He fought the south but when the The south takes him and will give him her undivided vote. He fought the sauth but when the
smoke of battle rolled away he as carnestly fought
against the imposition of despotic expedients
upon southern communities. In the initiary division of which he was the feat he understood the
war to have been f. ught to maintain the supremacy
of the constitution over the southern states, and
when the conflict ended, he knew logically that
these were nuder the constitution and that the these were under the constitution and that the substitution of the sword for civil government was but a new phase of rebettion against the con-stitution for which the union armies fought. The democracy accepts a military man. They accept him because they believe he will close the Janus temple of sectional antagonism. The nomination of Handock means the determination of the people of the United States to remove the old sections is use out of American politics. The nomination of any southern democrat would have opened the way for republican vituperation. They have nothing to say on the nomination of Hancock. He is the peer of Grant in military tact, he did mornigoting than Grant, he was always at the front, he was a suways at the front, he was a suways at the front, he was a suways at the front. was a soldier of soldiers during two years of the war. He was scarcely of age when he received hi baptism of fire in the Mexican war. He was in every battle of note in the Virginia campaign. He is a Fennsylvanian. He was ever loyal to the flag and the cousti totton.

Comments of the St. Louis Press -- Strong

Sr. Louis, June 25. - The Republican this morning St Louis, June 20.—The Republicant his in Thing after perjug tien. Hancous a very high compi-ment as a man and a soluter speaks of the ticke as follows: The ticket is built to run and win. I will unter all elements of popularity, all element of success. It has not a flaw in its wrater, and the of success. It has not a flaw in its straigt, and the shafts of partisan malice will find no weak spot to touch it will require neither asology nor defense The democrats at Cincinnati have don-their work wisely and well. The people will do the rest The Times says. The convention at Cincinnati yesterday, did its work promptly sud well. If it had deliberated a week it could not have made a stronger toket, an abler one or a more acceptable one to the party and to the mass of the people. Its action had the rush of a cyclone and he wisdom of an inspiration. Gen flancock's nomination was in the highest spontaneous. He had no following obsequious personal partisans he was surrounded by no coterie of trained politicians, who have a right to claim a reversionary interest in him and his campaign, he had not a literary bureau disseminating exaggerated compliments bureau disseminating exaggerated compliments and eulogies of him. His campaign was entirely without agencies that are ordinarily considered essential to success, and as a consequence, he is without political complication and engagements and stands for the best element in his party and the country.

High Endorsement of Hancock by His Fellow Officers, Washington, June 25 - Ine army officers on duly at the war department do not deal much in politics, and talk but inde about candidates or parties. They have nowever, but one toing to say about General Handock, and that is, he is one of the fluest officers in the army and one of the best the ficest officers in the sermy and one of the beamen in the country. The democratic nomines is popular among all officers and men in the service General Sherman was asked to-day by a reporter what he thought of General Hancock anomination. The general repoted that he did not have smything to do with politics. "but if you will sit down," he added "and write the best thing than can be put to the language about Gen. Hancock as an officer and a gentleman i will a gu it without hesitation."

H. S. Payne Endorses the Ticket. CLEVELAND, June 25.—Hancock's non-ination was received here with quiet but general satisfaction among democrats. One hundred gun-were fired. H. B. Payne, in so interview said: "It is the strongest ticket the party cound possibly have put up, and that it insures every southern state; new York and Indiana beyond doubt, and a strong secondality of New York and Indiana beyond doubt, and a strong secondality of New Legger and Composition." probability of New Jersey and Connecticut,

Thurman Endorses. COLUMBUS, June 25.—Senst r Thurman spoke here to night. He hearthy approves the nomina-tion of Hancock, General Satisfaction.

New York, June 25.—Dispatches from various prominent poins throughout the east and south mention enthusiastic rejoieting of the democracy over the Chelmanti nominations. Ratification Meetings in California -- Dem

Ratification Meetings in California-Democrats Generally Satisfied with the Sominations.

San Francisco June 24.—On the reception of the news of the nomination of Haucock and English the democrats fired one hundred gins. The leading men of the party seembled at headquarters, and much gratification was expressed that the nominees were better than any others, and would harmonize conflicting inverse, especially in New York, which is now claimed for the democracy.

Interviews with leading democrats of the cuty

Interviews with leading democrats of the city and dispatches from all parts of the facific coast indicate that the nomination of Hancock although unexpected is regarded as the best solution of the question of harmonizing condicting interests. Thurman would have been more popular in California, and many express disappointment that Tilden was not chosen and some of the ultrasouthern democrats object to Hancock mainly on account of his connection with the Surratt business, but on the whole the nomination gives great attassection. Republicans are disposed to admit

that the ticket is a strong one. The Examiner endorses it without reserve and prophecies nic election. The Bulletia considers it the stronges nomination that the democrats could have made. The Post claims that the democrats have bundered and have virtually abandoned the cry of fraud and endorsed the action of the electoral commission.

SAN FRANCISCO. June 24.—Democrats throughout the interior of the state ratified the nominations last night by meetings, processions, bonfires, salutes etc.

tions last night by meetings, processions, countries, salutes etc.

The democratic state central committee have made their arrangements for a grand ratification meeting to-morrow evening at Platt's Hall. Various organizations with seasoning the fact of the control of the cont feeling prevails over the nominations and at democratic neadquaries the express of the control o

moderacy.

There is some feeling of disappointment manifested by friends of Thiden and Thurness, but not enough to exercise any marked influence on the campaign, some ultra chivalrie occurariats also show a disposition to denounce dan ock and in some cases announce their determination not to you for him; out on the whole 11 may 6 considered that the ticket will receive the united support

#### A Low Neck in the Yosemite.

For genuine good taste and a nice apprehension of the requirements of social life, and-and-well, and style, we will back some of our millionaires produced by the last rise, but one, in Union Con. against any class of people in the world. For instance, there is Pat Donovansometimes alluded to as "Big Patsy" by envious people not yet in society -who once kept the admirably conducted grocery at the corner of De. visadero and Shag alley, whose pure brown sugar at ten pounds for a dollar, and superb mess mackeral, and-however, as Mr. D. is not in business any more, it is unnecessary to say anything more on that head.

Well, as everybody in real good

society knows, Donovan struck it very rich about a year ago, and and since then has built a log house on the "Nob" somewhere, and his daughter and heir, Nora, has come out as a shining light of the "musicales," so frequently given in fashionable circles nowadays. She had only taken six months lessons. So at these recherche entertainments she simply improvised "Songs Without Words," which is the safest thing to do under the circumstances, and couldn't very well be criticised, although those who usually applauded did so under the impression that the effort was a masterly imitation of a piano tuner stringing up a concert grand. Last month Donovan concluded that it was about time to do something peculiarly unique and fashionable, so he organized a grand camping-out party for the Yosemite. and started off with a large number of invited guests. Among the wagons was one that excited a good deal of curiosity, as it contained a large. carefully-covered object, the use of which only became apparent after dinner at the first camp. Then, while the party was discussing its coffee, the cover was removed from the wagon referred to, disclosing a Steinway grand piano, and at the same time Miss Nora Donovan emerged from a tent attired in full, low-necked evening costume, and, ascending a velvet-lined step-ladder, proceeded to thump out "Nancy Lee" with great vigor in three flats. Un fortunately, however, the fashionable triumph this was intended to achieve was interfered by an unlooked for event. The team of bronchos had not been detached, and at the very first note they started off with a jump that landed the piang right on the top of the camp-fire, and stood the sweet singer, low neck and all, on her head in a ditch.

The next day the Donovan picnic disbanded .- S. F. Post.

I have heard some versions of the Cus-

ter fight from the Sioux chiefs who were

in it, and instead of being as the Yankees

### An Indian's View of Custer.

call it, a "massacre," it was, in my opinion, a fair fight, in which the Indians proved themselves brave men. Big Thunder's account of it is, I think, true. He says the whole band, consisting of about 5,000 men, women and children, or about 800 warriors, were in camp, not at all suspecting that they were being pursued, and consequently had no scouts out. The warriors were engaged in a big feast toward evening, when a squaw came in and told them that a large dust was rising on the prairie. They thought little of it, until they were informed that horsemen were approaching and close upon them. They seized their arms just as Custer's 300 men in line The women and broke into the camp. The women and children ran to the hills near by, while the warriors fired upon the soldiers from under their tenees. He says the soldiers were in a fearful state of excitement, as were the horses, and not seeing the foe, many of the men shot each other, seeming to be frantic and not knowing what they did. He says Custer and a private were the brave men; both, after they had been shot several times, lay on the ground firing their revolvers at every one they could see. The Soux think the private must have been a devil, as they could not kill him until literally backed to pieces. Very few Sioux were killed in the battle. Big Thunder says that if they had expected Custer, they would have tried to escape him, not wishing to risk a fight. They have a great dislike and distrust of the Yankees, and do not want to have any more to do with them. When General Terry came to Fort Walsh after the battle to see Sitting Ball and get him to surrender, a council was held in the officer's quarters here, and Sitting Bull and his chiefs were sent for. They came and shook hands with all our officers, but would not look at the Ameri-

cans, and when asked to speak to them

they sent for a squaw, the greatest insult they can give. I do not think we need fear trouble from the Sioux, as they seem very well disposed towards us.