Saint Mary's Beacon.

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Saint Mary's Beacon

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At Leonardtown, Md.,

By T. J. YATES & F. V. KING

A Dollar a Year in Advance

TERMS for TRANSIENT ADVERTISING

Onesquare,oneinsertion.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50
Eight lines or less constitutes a square.

A Liberal Deduction made for Yearly advertisements. Correspondence solicited

Md. Veneer Manufacturing Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

623 to 633 W. Pratt St. BALTIMORE.

JAS. R. WHEELER, General Manager. E. deKAY TOWNSEND, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS OF

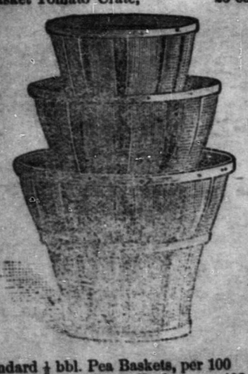
Fluted Pie Plates, Pat. March, '87, Famous Brands of Acme and Tin Bound Butter Dishes, Peach, Orange, Banana, Grape, Berry, Truck and Market Baskets, Crates, etc.

Veneers of all sizes.

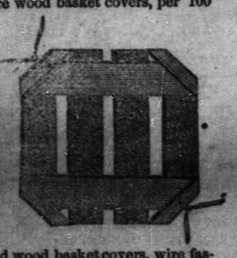
Wire handle Peach Baskets.

Price List for 1892, of the FRUIT PACKAGE MANUFACTUR'S Alliance, To points in U. S. North of South Carolina.

Standard Quarts and Square Pints, per 1000 f o b, 1000 to 24,000, $5 00
Oval Pints and Short Quarts, per 1000, $5 50
Suides, Skins, Thirds, etc., per 1000 $5 25
Veneer Till Baskets, all sizes, $15 00
8, 14, 16, 18 Quart Peach Baskets.
32 qt Standard Crate, made up complete, each, 50 cents
60 qt Standard Crate, made up complete, each, 75 cents
16 qt Gift Grape Crates, made up or in flat K D 20 cents
24 qt Gift Grape Crates, made up or in flat K D 25 cents
32 qt ditto, ditto, ditto, 32 cents
36 qt ditto, ditto, ditto, 35 cents
6 and 8 Basket Gift Crates, K D 25 cents
4 Basket Gift Crates, in flat, K D 16 cents
6 Basket Tomato Crate, 25 cents

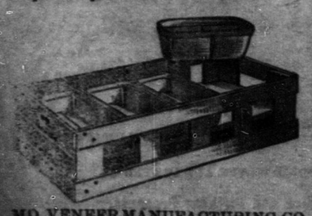


Standard ½ bbl. Pea Baskets, per 100 $12
Standard ½ bush. Peach Baskets, per 100 $5
" ⅘ bush Peach Baskets, per 100 $5
" 12 qt Peach Baskets, per 100 $6
" 14 qt Peach Baskets, per 100 $6
5 lb grape hand baskets, per 1000 $40
10 lb grape hand baskets, per 1000 $45
15 lb grape hand baskets, per 1000 $50
Square wood basket covers, per 100 $2



Round wood basket covers, wire fastening, per 100, $2

32 qt Crate partitions or slats, per 100 $3
60 qt Crate partitions or slats, per 100 $4



MD. VENEER MANUFACTURING CO.
623 to 633 W. Pratt, St., BALTIMORE
June 2, 92

CLEVELAND AND [illegible]

The Standard Bearers of the Democratic Party.

ONE BALLOT NOMINATES.

The Territory of Alaska Casts the Winning Vote.

RESULT OF BALLOT BY STATES.

The Ex-President Gets a Total of 616 1-3 Votes, with 112 for Hill and 103 for Boies, While Gorman Leads the Scattering Forces by a Vote of 36 1-2, and North Carolina Gives 16 2-3 for Stevenson, of Illinois—The Nominating Speeches and the Platform.

CHICAGO, June 23. — After a very trying session lasting from 5 o'clock last night till 3 o'clock this morning the Democratic national convention adjourned after having chosen Cleveland

GROVER CLEVELAND.

as standard bearer of the party for the battle of 92'. The nomination was made unanimous.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the convention again

GENERAL ADLAI E STEVENSON.

reassembled and chose Gen. Stevenson, of Illinois, as the candidate for Vice-President.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

When Alaska Is Reached the Ex-President Is Nominated.

The vote by states for the three leading candidates was as follows:

States. and Territories.	Total Vote.	Cleveland.	Hill.	Boies.
Alabama	22	14	2	2
Arkansas	16	16	—	—
California	18	18	—	—
Colorado	8	—	3	5
Connecticut	12	12	—	—
Delaware	6	6	—	—
Florida	8	5	—	—
Georgia	26	17	5	—
Idaho	6	—	—	6
Illinois	48	48	—	—
Indiana	30	30	—	—
Iowa	26	—	—	26
Kansas	20	20	—	—
Kentucky	26	18	—	2
Louisiana	16	3	1	11
Maine	12	9	1	—
Maryland	15½	6	—	—
Massachusetts	30	24	4	1
Michigan	28	28	—	—
Minnesota	18	18	—	—
Mississippi	18	18	3	3
Missouri	34	34	—	—
Montana	6	—	—	6
Nebraska	16	15	—	—
Nevada	6	—	—	4
New Hampshire	8	8	—	—
New Jersey	20	20	—	—
New York	72	—	72	—
North Carolina	22	3½	—	1
North Dakota	6	6	—	—
Ohio	46	14	6	16
Oregon	8	8	—	—
Pennsylvania	64	64	—	—
Rhode Island	8	8	—	—
South Carolina	18	1	3	14
South Dakota	8	7	—	1
Tennessee	24	24	—	—
Texas	30	23	1	6
Vermont	8	8	—	—
Virginia	24	12	11	—
Washington	8	8	—	—
West Virginia	12	7	1	—
Wisconsin	24	24	—	—
Alaska	2	2	—	—
Arizona	5	5	—	—
District of Columbia	2	2	—	—
Indian Territory	2	2	—	—
New Mexico	4	4	—	—
Oklahoma	2	2	—	—
Utah	2	2	—	—
Totals	710	616⅓	112	103

There were altogether eleven distinguished Democrats balloted for, North Carolina giving 16 2-3 votes for Stevenson, of Illinois. The total vote was: Cleveland, 616 1-3; Hill, 112; Boies, 103; Gorman, 36 1-2; Stevenson, 16 2-3; Morrison, 5; Carlisle, 15; Campbell, 2; Pattison, 1; Whitney, 1; Russell, 1.

THE CONVENTION OPENED.

Hon. W. C. Owens, of Kentucky, Temporary Chairman.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Fully two hours before the time set for the commencement of the proceedings in the Democratic national convention the crowds began to climb the outside stairs, and tumbled themselves inside the ugly wooden box. The thousands of yards of bunting and the unique collection of papier mache spread eagles, "distemper" portraits of dead heroes and emblazoned allegories of fame and victory were barely discernible, and their effect was lost in the cavernous depths of almost limitless space.

Almost up to the hour of the meeting the sound of hammers hurriedly driving the last nails into the woodwork of the galleries echoed through the hall. In the concluding rush a number of the intended decorative effects had to be abandoned and others were materially changed.

After the opening prayer by Rev. John Rouse, Chairman Brice said: "Gentlemen of the convention, by direction of the national committee the chair pre-

THIS YEAR'S DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.

sents to this convention as its temporary officers the gentlemen named in the following list, which the secretary will read:

Hon. W. C. Owens of Kentucky, temporary chairman; secretary, S. P. Sheerin, Indiana; assistant secretaries, W. H. Doyle of Pennsylvania, H. Shepard of Virginia, C. Tilley of Missouri, I. A. Rowley of Michigan, R. E. Wilson of Mississippi, C. R. DeFreest of New York, J. C. Swayne of Illinois; principal reading clerk, Hon. Nicholas M. Bell; sergeant-at-arms, Hon. E. J. Bright of Indiana, official stenographer, Edward Dickinson of New York. The list was adopted without opposition.

Mr. Owen was escorted to the chair by A. E. Stevenson of Illinois, C. S. Jewett of Indiana and Thomas Wilson of Indiana. Mr. Owen made a brief peech of acceptance.

At the close of Mr. Owens' speec h upon motion of Delegate White, of California, the roll was called for the constitution of the committees on credentials, on rules, and order of business, on permanent organization, and on resolutions, each state to name one member of each committee. All resolutions and communications to the convention were ordered referred to the resolutions committee.

Delegate Cable, of Illinois, offered the following:

"Resolved, That this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in the heavy affliction which has befallen him."

Its reading was interrupted with the loudest applause up to that time, and when the reading was finished the resolution was adopted unanimously.

After the reading of an invitation from President Baker, of the World's Columbian exposition, to visit the fair grounds the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock today.

A SPEECHMAKING SESSION.

Senator Palmer and Ex-Governor Campbell Address the Delegates.

CHICAGO, June 23.—For the first time since the Democratic delegates arrived in Chicago the sun shone out yesterday from a cloudless sky. It promised a hot day in the wigwam, but, cool as it was, wind and rain in the big shanty by the lake.

Precisely at 11:30 Temporary Chairman Owens rapped the convention to order and called upon the Rev. Alfred Henry, of the Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago, to lead in prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer the report of the committee on permanent organization was presented and agreed to, and Mr. Owens introduced the permanent chairman as one of the bravest Democrats of the nation—Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Wilson denounced the "office holders convention" at Minneapolis, and ridiculed the McKinley tariff bill as supremely ludicrous, saying it was not reciprocity at all, but retaliation.

The convention passed the usual vote of thanks to the retiring temporary chairman, and then the committee on rules reported. The report was adopted, and makes the unit rule hold good in this convention.

While waiting for the report of the committee on platform Senator Palmer, of Illinois, was called to the platform by the shouts of delegates, and made a brief speech, in which he asserted that his state would go Democratic, a prediction that was received with thunders of applause. Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, also addressed the convention, asking the Democrats to keep their eyes on Ohio next November. There were also calls for Senator Mills of Texas, Governor Taylor of Tennessee, Senator Carlisle of Kentucky, Attorney General Hensel of Pennsylvania, Burke Cochran of New York and Henry Watterson, but they failed to respond. Finally, at 1:44 p. m., the convention took a recess until 5 o'clock.

A BALLOT REACHED.

But It Was Only After a Session of Over Ten Hours.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The air in the convention hall last evening was stifling. Chairman Wilson took his seat at 5:15, but simply for the purpose of enabling Secretary Bell to announce telegrams for delegates. Two minutes later Chairman Wilson took his seat and tapped to order. Order was slow in coming, and so was business. It was fully twenty minutes before the convention was called upon to listen to anything else except the band.

Finally, at 6:32, the chair announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and Mr. Jones, chairman of the committee, took the platform

HORACE BOIES

to announce that he had invited Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to read the platform, and the latter began to do so in his most impressive style.

Mr. Jones at the close of the reading said: "On behalf of the committee on resolutions I move the adoption of the platform as read."

This was met by cries of "no." Mr. Neal, of Ohio, took the floor and said: "As a representative from the state of Ohio, appointed on the committee on resolutions, I gave notice of my intention to present to this body an amendment to the section of the platform relative to the tariff. I have been unable conscientiously to agree with the majority of my fellow members upon that section of this platform, and therefore gave notice to the committee that I would move in open convention to strike out all that section of the platform after the words denouncing the McKinley act and to substitute the following:

"'We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle in the Democratic party that the legislative department has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and only demand that the collection of such taxes shall be lightened to the necessities of the government honestly and economically administered.'"

Mr. Neal made a brief and masterly argument in support of his proposition. His remarks were constantly interrupted by applause. When he closed there were cries for Watterson from the galleries and much confusion. Mr. Watterson was finally escorted to the plat-

A. P. GORMAN.

form, where his appearance called forth great applause. Mr. Watterson vigorously supported the amendment of Mr. Neal, which, upon a vote of the states, was carried by 564 to 342, amid great applause.

The chairman then put the question on the adoption of the platform. There were some dissenting votes, but the chairman declared the platform adopted.

The chairman then announced that the next question was the call of the roll of states for nominations of candidates for president. At this the convention loudly cheered.

Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey, Abbett took the stand to nominate Cleveland. He stood with a manuscript in his hand and spoke in a firm, clear voice.

When Governor Abbett named Cleveland the hurrah of an hour before was repeated. The delegates sprang to their feet, many of them mounted the chairs, hats were thrown into the air and the noise of the cheering was deafening.

As Mr. Abbett proceeded he was frequently interrupted, and when he mentioned the name of David B. Hill, the New York delegation led a demonstration second only to that which the Cleveland men had made.

Colorado yielded to New York, and W. C. Dewitt, of Brooklyn, rose to nominate Hill. Then there was another exciting scene, and as Mr. Dewit proceeded he was obliged to stop frequently.

When Iowa was called Hon. John F. Buncombe named Horace Boies, in a long speech. New York joined conspicuously in the cheering which the presentation of Boies' name elicited, and which lasted some minutes, accompanied by the usual incidents of the waving of banners, etc.

Finally, at 2.52 this morning, the convention got down to a ballot. It was after 3 o'clock when the tellers announced the selection of Grover Cleveland as the candidate, and the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

The vote for president was as follows: Cleveland, 616⅓; Hill, 112; Boies, 103; Gorman, 36½; Stevenson, 16⅔; Morrison, 5; Carlisle, 15; Campbell, 2; Pattison, 1; Whitney, 1; Russell, 1.

EULOGIZING CLEVELAND.

Governor Abbett, of New Jersey Names the Winning Candidate.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Mr. Abbett, of New Jersey, placing Grover Cleveland in nomination, said:

In placing a name before this convention I speak for the united Democracy of the state of New Jersey, whose loyalty to Democratic principles, faithful service to the party, and whose contributions to its success entitle it to the consideration of the Democracy of the country. In voicing the unanimous wish of the delegation of New Jersey I present as their candidate for the suffrage of this convention the name of a distinguished Democratic statesman born upon its soil for whom, in two presidential contests, the state of New Jersey has given the electoral vote.

It is because we believe that with him as a candidate the Democracy of the union will sweep the country and establish its principles throughout the length and breadth of the land, that we offer to the convention as a nominee the choice of the Democracy of New Jersey, Grover Cleveland.

We stand today in the presence of the fact that the majority of the Democratic masses throughout the country rank and file, the millions of its voters, demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

The question has been asked why it is that the masses of the party demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Why is it that this man, who has no offices to distribue, no wealth to command, should have secured the spontaneous support of the great body of the Democracy? Why is it that with all that has been urged against him the people cry, "Give us Cleveland"? Why is it that, although he has pronounced in clear, able and earnest language his views upon questions upon which some of his party may differ with him, that he is still near and dear to the masses? It is because he has crystalized into a living issue the great principle upon which this battle is to be fought out at the coming election. If he did not create tariff reform, he made it a presidential issue; he vitalized it and presented it to our party as the issue for which we could fight and continue to battle until upon it victory is now assured.

There is another reason why the people demand his nomination. They feel that the tariff reform views of President Cleveland and the principles laid down in his great message, whatever its temporary effect may have been, gave us a living and vital issue to fight, which has made the great victories since 1888 possible. It consolidated in one solid phalanx the Democracy of the nation.

The people believe that these victories, which gave us a Democratic house of representatives in 1890 and Democratic governors and senators in Republican and doubtful states are due to the courage and wisdom of Grover Cleveland.

And so believing, they recognize him as their great leader.

In presenting this name to the convention it is no reflection upon any of the masterful leaders of the party. The victories which have been obtained are not alone the heritage of those states, they belong to the whole party. I feel that every Democratic state and that every individual Democrat has reason to rejoice and be proud and applaud these splendid successes. The candidacy of Grover Cleveland is not a reflection upon others; it is not antagonistic to any great Democratic leader. He comes before this convention in this, the people's year, their nominee, the nominee of the people, the plain, blunt, honest citizen, the idol of the Democratic masses—Grover Cleveland.

HILL NOMINATED.

His Praises Sung by Mr. Hewitt, of Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, June 23.—In placing Mr. Hill in nomination Mr. William C. Dewitt spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: By the favor of my colleagues I have now the high honor to speak the voice of the state of New York in this council of the Democracy of the nation.

Our majestic commonwealth needs no eulogy here. Gateway of commerce, both from the ocean and the lakes, vast arena of thought, through whose press the intelligence of the world is gathered and scattered through the land, joined to the agricultural regions by the fertile valleys of the Hudson, the Mohawk and the Genesee and opening up through the triple city seated upon its bay the greater, higher, affluent relations with the other peoples of the globe, the fullest development of which will be the source of our best prosperity, the state of New York is none the less paramount in our political than our national affairs. Her great city is the life giving heart of the Democratic party. Her electoral vote is the keynote of the federal arch upon which alone we can rest the citadel of our hopes.

In view of the critical and important position occupied by our state in the impending contest I take great pride, while speaking for its regular organization of the party, in pointing to our past triumphs. In 1885 we carried New York by 11,134 majority, in 1886 by 7,797, in 1887 by 17,077, in

DAVID B. HILL

1888 by 19,171, in 1889 by 20,527, and in 1891 by 47,937. So that the present organization speaks not only for the state, indispensable to your success in the presidential campaign, but speaks for that state organized and arrayed upon the lines of victory. These are stubborn facts which hypocrisy cannot conceal nor detraction obliterate.

Patriotic statesmanship and oratory no longer enjoy the honors of the republic, and the apostles of truth, justice and liberty are supplanted by the pliant instruments of vast pecuniary and political combinations. In such a crisis the democracy of New York want a revival of the fundamental principles of the party. A leader who holds that corporations created by state or nation are not amenable to the control of their creator, or who fails to sympathize with at least an international effort to enlarge the currency of the world in the interest of productive industry, or who makes his friends and counsellors among the plutocrats of the land, lacks the qualities indispensable to a triumphant standard bearer of our unterrified constituency. Our people want a leader with the instincts, aspirations, shrewdness, sagacity, hopes, fears, joys and sorrows which crowd their struggle for life and happiness. We therefore present for your suffrages the name of him who, having enjoyed all the honors of our state, still finds his highest boast in the sentiment, "I am a Democrat."

When, with all the power and patronage of federal government at his command, the distinguished ex-president lost the state of New York by a majority of 14,000, Governor Hill carried it by a majority of 19,000 votes, and at every election during the past ten years he and his friends have met with constantly increasing success. No sane man can reject the force of these statistics, and in pointing the finger of destiny it must outweigh all theory, prophesy, promises and dreams.

Beginning public life as an associate of Samuel J. Tilden in the legislature, Mr. Hill has been mayor of the city of his home, he was elected lieutenant governor by the largest vote ever given to the candidate of any party in the state of New York, he has been twice elected its governor, and now represents it in the senate of the United States.

From the beginning of his public career he has remained the faithful, efficient, untiring friend and servant of the laboring classes and they have reciprocated his devotion by a loyalty and support which has rendered him invincible.

We present David B. Hill as the candidate of an unterrified and aggressive Democracy. His experience teaches us that such is the way to succeed. We love him not merely for the enemies he has made, but for the enemies he has conquered.

Hill beat Harrison in New York in 1888, under conditions less encouraging than those which confront us today, and we can repeat the triumph with redoubled effect. This is the conclusive point. Contemplate the ensuing controversy from whatever standpoint you choose, you cannot escape the fact that our state is the battle ground of the campaign.

Ours is the coign of vantage, the point of strategy, the very spot of victory or defeat. We appreciate the responsibility of our position and would speak to you like men whose blood flows in their words. The common enemy is strongly entrenched in the capital. You are the generals of the army of invasion in grand council assembled. We hail from Waterloo and we fearlessly proclaim that Hill is the Blucher who can drive the Republican chieftain to St. Helena in November.

THE PARTY PRINCIPLES.

The Issues of '92 as Adopted by the Democratic Convention.

The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of federal government through accession to power of the party that votes them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the states that strikes at the very roots of our government and under the constitution, as framed by the fathers of the republic.

We warn the people of our common country, jealous of the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of the Republican party of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution, practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the north as well as the south, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by federal authority, the outrage of the electoral right of the people in the several states, the subjugation of colored people to the control of the party in powdr and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated. Of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, it is a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls, but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming election would mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over the elections in all the states.

Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the assistance of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity, with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given us a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be entrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

We reiterate the oft repeated doctrines of the Democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom house taxation is levied on articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, and when such difference exists, fully measures any discriminating impositions of the tariff, it falls with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches exact from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of the government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequality, lighten their oppression and put them in a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government the taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to reply upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved; the process of reform must be subject to the execution of this plain dictate of justice.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation. We indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw material and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into home consumption, and we propose its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxation against importations of foreign products in exchange for our agricultural products, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage of over two and one-half billion dollars, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness, that in one of the chief agricultural states of the west there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita, and that similar conditions are shown to exist in other other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as that of the sheriff.

Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantage to the countries participating is a time honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural. While erecting a custom house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world, they stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and exchange their commodities, which are necessary and are comforts of life among our own people.

We recognize in trusts and monopolies, which are designed by capital to secure more than their just share of the joint product of capital and labor, a natural consequence of prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuse as experience may show to be necessary.

The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage until now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land, to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver, without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or to be adjusted by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of any dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

We recommend that the prohibitive 10 per cent. tax on the state bank issues be repealed.

Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regarding the same. The nomination of a president at the last Republican convention by delegates consisting largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the method by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self government.

The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense, and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in this spirit of the founders of the government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of those cruel persecutions in the dominions of the czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of self government in Ireland.

We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States to be used as the dumping ground of the criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese emigration and the importations of foreign workmen under contract to degrade our labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union and the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so far as any of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

For the purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the states, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and the United states protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

Recognizing the World's Columbian exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of the nations of the world, and appreciating the acceptance of many such powers of the invitation so extended and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be required to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several states most liberal appropriations for the purchase of schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children, as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

We approve the action of the present house of representatives in passing bills for the admission into the union as states of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officers appointed to maintain the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, shall be bona fide residents of the territory and district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

We favor legislation by congress and state legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Repurlican senate, for causing the defeat of measures denencial and protective to this class of wage workers.

We are in favor of the enactment by the states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual right of the citizen.

Upon this statement of principles and policy the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party, in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus insuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

The National Committee.

Alabama, A. G. Smith; Arizona, I. M. Shannon; Arkansas, M. M. Ross; California, not selected; Colorado, undecided; Connecticut, undecided; Delaware, Lewis C. Vandegrift; Florida, Senator Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Clark Howell; Idaho, Frank W. Beane; Illinois, Benjamin Cable; Indiana, S. P. Sheerin; Iowa, J. J. Richardson; Kansas, undecided; Kentucky, probably Thomas H. Hurley; Louisiana, James Jeffries; Maine, Arthur Sewall; Maryland, undecided; Massachusetts, Josiah Quincy; Minnesota, Michael Doran; Missouri, J. G. Pather; Mississippi, C. B. Howry; Montana, A. G. Davidson; Nebraska, Tobias Castor; Nevada, R. M. Clark; New Hampshire, Frank Jones; New Jersey, Miles Ross; New Mexico, H. B. Ferguson; North Carolina, undecided; New York, W. F. Sheehan; North Dakota, W. C. Leistikow; Ohio, Calvin S. Brice; Pennsylvania, undecided; Rhode Island, S. R. Honey; South Carolina, M. L. Donaldson; South Dakota, undecided; Tennessee, Holmes Cummings; Texas, O. T. Holt; Utah, William M. Ferry; Vermont, B. B. Smalley; Virginia, Basil B. Gordon; West Virginia, John Sheridan; Wisconsin, E. C. Wahl; Wyoming, undecided.

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