



DOWN TO BUSINESS

The Democratic Convention Called to Order.

OWEN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Resolutions of Sympathy for Ex-Secretary Blaine.

CLEVELAND GROWING STRONGER.

Watterson and the Kentucky Delegation Join the Fold.

A FIGHT MAY OCCUR OVER THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Opposition Springing Up Over the Proposition to Nominate Ex-Governor Gray of Indiana—Prediction That the Convention Will be of Short Duration—Delegates and Spectators in the Big Wigwam Have a Very Alarming Experience—Committees at Work on Their Reports.

Special to the Record-Union.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The National Democratic Convention was in session two hours to-day, and during that time the name of but one illustrious American was mentioned, James G. Blaine. By a singular coincidence, the Democratic idol, Grover Cleveland, who is destined to be the nominee of the convention, was unmentioned throughout the session, while that of Blaine called forth the most enthusiastic demonstration of the day. Before the purport of the resolution was known, and immediately upon the mention of "Blaine," the Secretary was interrupted by a tremendous ovation, which recalled the tributes accorded his name at Minneapolis. Equally pleasant was the incident which followed, when Hon. E. C. Sweet of Maine arose and thanked the convention on behalf of his State for the resolution adopted.

The indications are that the National Convention of 1892 will not be as unharmonious as was generally predicted. The proceedings to-day were unusually tame, but no action was offered to call forth any particular party enthusiasm. The speech of the temporary Chairman was well received. His arraignment of the Republican doctrine of protection was in original and effective language.

The only dissension which occurred in the day's proceeding was over an attempt of several delegates to throw open the accommodations to the crowds of eager Democrats who were standing outside in the rain. No one seems able to explain the reason, but throughout the session there were eight thousand unoccupied seats in the galleries of the convention hall, and there was great popular inquiry as to who held tickets for the seats. No one volunteered any information, but the National Committee naturally came in for most of the blame, and it was generally conceded that the arrangements for the accommodation of the delegates were so inadequate. While there were 8,000 vacant gallery seats there were over 400 representatives of the press, half of whom were representatives of daily papers, standing on the outside and unable to gain admittance to the hall. Most of these gentlemen were from the Western and Southern States and failed to secure the usual courtesies, because of the matter being referred to the Washington Press Committee. Only 350 seats were allotted them, and the committee and they quite naturally gave preference to papers having representatives at the National Capital.

The Congressional Press Committee maintained that as only 350 seats were allotted them for distribution they certainly could not give accommodations for 2,000 newspaper workers, and that they should not be blamed for lack of facilities when the question was determined solely by the National Committee. Several vain attempts were made to open the galleries to outsiders, and particularly to Union veterans of the late war, but the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

CLEVELAND FOR THE LEADER.

The conviction that Cleveland shall be the leader of the Democratic party had full possession of the delegates to-day, and was so fixed in their minds that all things were merely done to reach that result, and for which the convention will rush impetuously and with a unanimity that must settle the helmsman's position among the Republican party.

Two strong factors in the Democratic party, the south and Tammany Hall, will not play leading parts, as they are wont to do, and as undoubtedly they could were they in accord. With the South Democratic success is above individual ability, and the debate as to who could achieve success was won by the supporters of Cleveland. The moment the South bowed Cleveland could carry the popular demand for the nomination of Cleveland grew irresistible. This

means that Tammany Hall has won obstacles to Cleveland's royal triumph. The fact manifest that the Republican lines in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas were broken infused courage into the Democrats. The doubtful Democratic States of the West united on Cleveland, constrained the opposition in the solid South to yield. On the silver question the South and West are in accord, and therefore inclined to support each other in all matters. But neither can the South nor West furnish a candidate for the Presidency in 1892. Indeed, the effort with brass bands and public parades make the candidacy of Hill, Palmer, Morrison and Boies no more successful than the whisperings for Gorman and Carlisle, and while it is true that ex-Federal officials are here in formidable number, still men like Gorman, Palmer, Boies and Gray are here to execute the will of the masses. Never was a National Democratic Convention more thoroughly dominated by the popular opinion than the judgment of the most generous-minded and acknowledged leaders.

GRAY MAY HAVE OPPOSITION.

The selection of ex-Governor Gray of Indiana as a running mate with ex-President Cleveland seemed probable last night and this morning, but during the day it transpired that Gray might have opposition where least expected. There are some members of the Indiana delegation who are opposed to the selection of Gray, and who are disposed to construe his nomination as an affront to the people who have borne the brunt of battle in the Hoosier State in behalf of Cleveland and in opposition to the Presidential ambition of Indiana's favorite son. Discussion of this peculiar situation in the Hoosier State caused the entire question to be opened again. It is said the Cleveland people in Indiana favor the selection of Congressman Bynum of Indianapolis, if an Indiana man is to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and the Georgia delegation is also understood to favor Bynum. Stevenson and Morrison of Ohio, Boies of Iowa and Campbell of Illinois are also freely discussed, but despite this speculation Gray appears to be the favorite candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

At 11:30 to-night ex-Secretary Whitney stated that Cleveland was sure of 626 votes on the first ballot, a gain of twenty-five since yesterday.

INTERESTING SITUATION.

Tammany Leaders Endeavoring to Get In Out of the Wet. CHICAGO, June 21.—An interesting situation is developing in the Tammany delegation to-night, a difference of opinion having arisen among the leaders as to the proper policy to pursue in view of the overwhelming Cleveland sentiment. Croker is reported to be in favor of an understanding with the Cleveland leaders, and is endeavoring to persuade Murphy and Sheehan to prevail on Hill to harmonize the differences. Many leading members of the New York delegation are wiring Senator Hill to the same effect to-night. The indication to-night is that the Cleveland leaders will endeavor to have Harry of Pennsylvania selected as Chairman of the National Committee during the approaching campaign.

The Committee on Rules has formulated a set in which there are no radical changes from the previous convention methods. The Iowa people are more confident tonight. The cheering and shouting in support from many quarters, and in their conference they have agreed with Tammany that there will be no choice on the first ballot. Delegate-at-Large Martin says the indications to-night are much brighter, but denied that any conference had been held with the Tammany leaders. "New York's first ballot will go for Hill, and Boies will receive their support later," said a prominent Iowa delegate.

A Storm Creates Quite a Stir Among Delegates and Spectators.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The circus tent, greatly magnified with the dozen white pendants stretching from covering to floor, was the appearance of the big Democratic wigwam from the interior today. What appeared to be pendants were really the stout posts supporting the mammoth canopy of wood raised some distance above the walls to admit the light and air from all sides. Blue silver banners distributed on the blue floor, bearing the names of the various States, showed where the State delegations would be seated. Around and under the canopy, like an amphitheater, were tiers of seats containing spectators, the entire structure having room for more than 20,000 people. The chairman's desk at the same end with Cleveland and Hendricks were nominated in 1884, was surrounded by huge bouquets of flowers. The ground in front was strewn with red, white and blue streamers, flags and banners, with here and there the shields of the different States and portraits of heroes of the nation.

The delegations were seated according to alphabet, Alabama having the front row and New York well back. At 11 o'clock, though the convention was not to be called to order till noon, it was long after that hour before the actual calling to order began. At 11:30 the convention finally fell the great structure was completely filled with people.

While the convention was assembling the National Democratic Club of Davenport, Iowa, was borne forward at the head of the delegation of rugged men, who will sit in the convention and vote as a body. They were greeted with applause, as were the Tammany leaders of New York, who followed closely. Then came Illinois and Pennsylvania, and then, in groups and pairs and singly, the other States took their places.

THE AUDIENCE ALARMED.

It was high noon. A black shadow crept up from the north, overspread the sky and the great spaces under the gallery and the great spaces under the gallery and the great spaces under the gallery. A hush crept over the throng, and white faces were turned upward to the opening beneath the light wooden roof. Was the roof about to be blown away? Would terrible winds come out of the growing blackness? Was there danger, would there be a perilous remedy? But as the shadow finally enveloped the entire structure, luckily no cry of fear came, though women's faces were white and men's faces were tense with anxiety. Then came a vivid flash of light, and a booming report of thunder reached the anxious crowd and darker grew the murky air. At length, so great was the outer darkness, the news writers were compelled to pause, unable to see. Quickly followed the rattling burst of rain upon the roof, and almost instantly a stream of water flowed down through

the cracks directly upon the heads of the New York delegation. Umbrellas were hoisted, and the storm was over. The wind was furious, and quick thunder rolls and rain dashes continued for ten minutes. A cry of fear or dismay was uttered. Suddenly the smoke of the storm passed away, and light followed within the great hall walls of faces.

CONVENTION OPENED.

Temporary Organization Effected and an Adjournment Taken. CHICAGO, June 21.—At 11:25 o'clock the convention began its assembling at the convention hall. A heavy rain commenced falling, but the storm was of brief duration and in a few minutes the storm broke, the clouds drifted away and the sun broke forth clear and bright.

At 12:48 Senator Brice mounted the platform and rapped the assemblage to order. Rev. John Rouse was presented and offered prayer. Secretary Sheerin announced the temporary organization: W. C. Owen of Kentucky, Temporary Chairman; J. P. Sheerin, Secretary; Nicholas A. Bell of Missouri, Principal Reading Clerk; Richard A. Bright of Indiana, Sergeant-at-Arms.

OWEN'S SPEECH.

Owens was conducted to the chair amid applause and spoke as follows: "Two great dangers threaten the Democratic party—one external and the other internal. The first is the organized machinery of organized capital, supported by the moneyed members of the Indiana delegation who are opposed to the selection of Gray, and who are disposed to construe his nomination as an affront to the people who have borne the brunt of battle in the Hoosier State in behalf of Cleveland and in opposition to the Presidential ambition of Indiana's favorite son. Discussion of this peculiar situation in the Hoosier State caused the entire question to be opened again. It is said the Cleveland people in Indiana favor the selection of Congressman Bynum of Indianapolis, if an Indiana man is to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and the Georgia delegation is also understood to favor Bynum. Stevenson and Morrison of Ohio, Boies of Iowa and Campbell of Illinois are also freely discussed, but despite this speculation Gray appears to be the favorite candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

"The best thought of our party is a platform that challenges approbation and invites the support of the people. We can succeed, but we must do more—we must do more than we have done. If, in need of a selfish combination, we must rear a temple to the plain people and build a shrine so broad that every lover of his country may find a resting place, we must lift from the back of toil, and to that end it has the right to demand that whoever bears our banner must lift it above the selfish interests of the few, and the dim of faction, that every Democrat of the Union may follow its lead. If exultant in the irresistible combat, let us not mistake that the gravity of the situation demands the broadest patriotism and every useful sacrifice. Our work but begins here under the sun of freedom, and we must carry it forward with unflinching courage to a triumphant close."

The speaker proceeded to characterize the present campaign as a struggle to teach the people everywhere their true relation to the tax-gatherer. They must not let the railroad Presidents champion tax increases, and tax increases, no taxmasters write our tariff bills. "They must learn that for personal and political purposes their country is menaced by threefold dangers: one arising from shame and regret that on the day of the warlike message their President was elected, the other arising from the responsibility of the eight-by-eight tariff, and the third arising from the Presidential ultimatum, was read in every capital of the Union. The speaker proceeded to denounce the "Billion-dollar" Congress, and closed as follows: "Impelled by one purpose, the people of the United States are united in the bickering and hearthurs that characterize the Republican party when its Marshall Ney went down at Minneapolis before the onslaughts of the bread-and-butter brigade."

ROLL-CALL FOR COMMITTEES.

At the close of Owen's speech, on motion of Delegate White of California, the roll was called for the committee on Credentials, Rules, Order of Business, Permanent Organization and Resolutions. The name of Burke Cochran was selected for the committee on Credentials, and it caused great cheering. The rules governing the last National Convention were then adopted. The name of Burke Cochran was selected for the committee on Credentials, and it caused great cheering. The rules governing the last National Convention were then adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization met this afternoon and selected W. C. Owen of Kentucky as Chairman, and S. P. Sheerin of Indiana as permanent Secretary.

SYMPATHY FOR BLAINE.

Caple of Illinois offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That we express our profound sympathy to that distinguished gentleman, James G. Blaine, in the heavy affliction which has befallen him." The reading was interrupted by loud applause. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the speaker thanked the convention for its sympathy to that distinguished resident of that State. "God forbid," he said, "that the Democracy of Maine or any other State hesitate to tender its sympathy in the presence of the grand tyrant who wipes out all political lines and levels all ranks."

THE RESULT CONCEDED.

Even Watterson Swings Around Into the Cleveland Fold. CHICAGO, June 21.—The opening of convention day finds the clouds of political indecision clearing away. It does not require a divine gift of prophecy to predict the nomination of Grover Cleveland on the first ballot. Indeed, that result is conceded, even by the friends of Hill and Boies, the only other candidates now in the field, though there is every indication that they will go down to defeat with colors flying and with the solid support of their respective States behind them. The official announcements that Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana have asserted their favorite sons and will cast their aggregate of 142 votes for the ex-president, have well pleased all those from the situation. Then all the dark horses, including Gorman, Morrison, Russell and Campbell, with their followers, have well clamored into the bandwagon of victory.

Kentucky this morning decided to cast its twenty-six votes solidly for Cleveland after an intense contest, in which Henry Watterson made one of his famous speeches, in which he said that the only man who was for Cleveland and who had brought about the result was the man of destiny was nominated. He declared the last thirty-six hours, under the management of ex-Secretary Whitney, had brought about a remarkable change in the situation in New York and he now was convinced that the only ground on which he had opposed Cleveland had been removed and that Cleveland would be able to carry the State of New York.

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

Important Matters Under Consideration by the Committee. CHICAGO, June 21.—The Committee on Platform and Resolutions met after the

adjournment of the convention and chose ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware as Chairman, Colonel Charles H. Jones of Missouri Secretary. After an informal discussion the committee adjourned till evening.

It was near midnight before the committee adjourned, and then their labors were far from complete. A draft submitted by C. H. Jones of St. Louis was twice taken up and considered, with amendments and substitutes innumerable. Finally the committee resigned the matter to a sub-committee of nine, consisting of Jones, Missouri; H. H. Woodcock, Daniel of Virginia; Thompson of California; Russell of Massachusetts; Patterson, Colorado; Bayard of Delaware; McPherson of New Jersey and Sewell of Maine. The sub-committee was instructed to report the result to the full committee at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The protracted sitting, beginning with the hearing of the World's Fair and Nicaragua Canal advocates, was under the chairmanship of Hon. C. H. Jones of St. Louis, his suggested ex-Secretary of State Bayard as presiding officer at the suggestion of Mr. Bayard himself. It was held in the convention hall, and General Dickinson of Michigan, had personally recommended that Mr. Jones be thus honored, and with the fact that the convention was held in the city of St. Louis, the subject of platform careful study, made the propriety of his selection apparent.

Interest centered chiefly in what would be done on silver. Mr. Dickinson trusted to the Michigan representative a plank which was understood to represent the position of the Michigan delegation, and subscribed to by the supporters of Mr. Cleveland. It favored a bimetallic standard, and opposed any discrimination in the coinage act, or placing any burden upon either. The silver caucus had three separate planks, varying in the amount of silver to be coined, and proposed to get into the platform the strongest that the committee would sanction.

Chairman Jones' silver plank was said to be ingeniously contrived, a compromise declaring in favor of an honest dollar, but not to exceed the amount allowed that the Republicans' Minneapolis platform did. The plank was expressed by Mr. Jones in several directions.

NICARAGUA CANAL PLANK.

The Nicaragua Canal Committee, consisting of L. Archer of California (Chairman), George L. Brown of Georgia, E. F. Cragin of Illinois and Henry D. Pierce of Indiana, appeared before the committee on Resolutions to-day and presented a resolution in favor of the adoption of the following plank: "We recognize the Monroe doctrine as enforcing the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, and we insist that whenever circumstances may require, and to the end for both defense and commerce alike we demand that the Nicaragua Canal be built with American money and absolutely controlled by the United States. The completion of this work will be the greatest achievement of the age, and it is of the highest importance to the United States. We favor such governmental aid, surrounded by the usual safeguards, as will secure the prompt and speedy completion of the work."

Judge Lawrence Arthur of California, Chairman of the committee on Resolutions, carried out the resolutions of the recent Nicaragua National Convention, made an invincible argument before the committee on Resolutions, in behalf of the Nicaragua Canal. He said, "We, the committee appointed by the convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, to consider the resolutions of the Nicaragua National Convention, have the honor to present to you the following resolutions: 'We favor the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, to be built with American money and absolutely controlled by the United States. It is of the highest importance to the United States. We favor such governmental aid, surrounded by the usual safeguards, as will secure the prompt and speedy completion of the work.'"

When Cochran made his appearance and asked to be allowed to withdraw his name from the contest, the committee on Resolutions, in behalf of the Nicaragua Canal, said he, "We, the committee appointed by the convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, to consider the resolutions of the Nicaragua National Convention, have the honor to present to you the following resolutions: 'We favor the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, to be built with American money and absolutely controlled by the United States. It is of the highest importance to the United States. We favor such governmental aid, surrounded by the usual safeguards, as will secure the prompt and speedy completion of the work.'"

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

A number of resolutions on the tariff and on the national banking system were presented by Representative Bacon of New York, and were indorsed by the Democratic members of the Committee on Resolutions. He declared that the national banking system under the existing laws, and partly by reason of the failure of the currency, and partly by reason of national bonds, has become inadequate to the needs of the people, and pledged the Democratic party to such alterations in the existing laws as will afford all localities an opportunity to supply themselves with adequate banking facilities, and a safe, elastic, and properly distributed currency.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair was the subject of lively discussion before the committee. Several gentlemen prominently engaged in the discussion, and maintained in favor of the adoption of a plank in the platform favoring just recognition and aid to the World's Fair. Among those who spoke on the subject were Hon. John P. Alford, Democrat of Oregon; Guyton of Kentucky; H. H. Woodcock, ex-President of Missouri; W. T. Baker of the local directory; Congressman Flower of New York; and W. C. Owen of Kentucky, Chairman of the World's Columbian Exposition Committee of the National House of Representatives, and, to the surprise of many, the ex-Secretary of State, who has been in the past somewhat opposed to the project.

PLATFORM PREPARED.

Immediately after the hearings Chairman Jones presented a platform prepared in detail for the consideration of the committee, and it seemed to meet the approval of the committee. The preamble arranged the Republican party for the centralization of the governing power in the hands of a favored few, and denounces the force bill as a means of maintaining the power of the Republican party in power by the suppression of the free and honest will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, and the demand for unconditional repeal. We favor the free coinage of both gold and silver on such basis as will maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. We denounce all trusts and combinations which have grown up and have been fostered under the pernicious and oppressive legislation of the Republican party and demand their regulation or suppression by legislation.

We congratulate the Democratic party for the modern and efficient navy, which has its birth under the last Democratic administration, and we favor all appropriations necessary for a reasonable increase and proper maintenance of the navy and for the protection of our sea-board. We denounce the policy of the Republican party, which by excessive legislation resulted in the gradual impoverishment of the farmer, and arraign the Republican party as an enemy to the agricultural classes as well as organized labor. We reaffirm the old-time Democratic doctrine of reciprocal trade relations with foreign powers, and denounce the reciprocity pretensions of the Republican party as a subterfuge designed to mislead and deceive. The platform declares the present administration in foreign relations to be an oppressor of the weak and a truckler to the strong. On the school question the platform says: "We commend the common school system, which has its birth under Democratic administration and stood the test for many years, to practicing operations, and declare in favor of the freedom of education and for the right of the parent to control the teaching of the child, which is necessary to the maintenance of civil and religious liberty."

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

One of the Boilers on a French Cruiser Explodes. STOKERS AND ENGINEERS SCALDED TO DEATH. Cholera Spreading in the Suburbs of Paris—Count Herbert Bismarck and Countess Margarethe Hoyos Wedded at the Evangelical Church in Dorothea Strasse, Vienna—An English Journal Objects to the Atlantic Greyhounds Receiving American Registry.

Special to the Record-Union. BREAST, June 21.—A frightful accident occurred yesterday on board the new French cruiser Duguay-Clouet. A trial was being made of her boilers, when the head of one of her boilers was blown out and an explosion occurred in one of the coal bunkers, totally disabling the vessel. The fire hold at once filled up with scalding steam and smoke, while boiling water covered the floor to a depth of several inches. The unfortunate stokers and engineers imprisoned in the hold writhed in agony as the scalding steam filled their lungs, and falling to the floor, were scalded by the hot water. While in agony they bit themselves and companions and fought and struggled together. Attempts were made to rescue them, but they were met by the same frenzied resistance, biting those who tried to drag them out. Finally fifteen of them were rescued and taken dying to the hospital. A number of the others will undoubtedly die in a short time.

DAM LEAKING. Danger of a Disaster Flood to the Johnston Flood. POTTSVILLE (Pa.), June 21.—Word has been received here that the Pottsville Water Company's big reservoir, located on a mountain southwest of Frackville, has started to leak. Hundreds of residents of Pottsville, St. Clair, Fort Carbon and Alto have abandoned their homes and taken to the hills. The telegraph operators along the line near the dam are prepared to sound the warning instantly and give notice of approaching danger.

LATER.—The leaks in the breast of the Pottsville Water Company's dam in the Frackville Valley are increasing and the giving away of a break is likely to occur at any minute.

REID WAITED UPON.

The Committee Notify Him of His Nomination. NEW YORK, June 21.—The committee to notify Whitelaw Reid of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency went to Ophir Farm, Reid's country residence, near White Plains, to-day, where they proceeded to carry out their instructions. The address of the committee was delivered by Senator Dubois. The committee brief, referring in terms to the nomination of the Minnesota Convention. He adverted to the fact that it came unsought and with rare unanimity and continued: "Your constant and consistent advocacy of Republican measures for many years and the honor and dignity which you have represented our country abroad have merited for you distinction. The American people appreciate the patient and skillful diplomacy by which you opened our market to France to the product of the American farmer. We believe the people will sustain Republican principles, indorse personally our nomination, and will support our selection at Minneapolis will be fully demonstrated by your triumphant election at the polls in November."

Mr. Reid, in reply to the speech expressed his heartfelt sense and gratitude for the confidence shown and the high trust devolved in him by the nomination. He said he was proud to be recognized as a product of the American farmer, and to believe the people will sustain Republican principles, indorse personally our nomination, and will support our selection at Minneapolis will be fully demonstrated by your triumphant election at the polls in November. Mr. Reid, in reply to the speech expressed his heartfelt sense and gratitude for the confidence shown and the high trust devolved in him by the nomination. He said he was proud to be recognized as a product of the American farmer, and to believe the people will sustain Republican principles, indorse personally our nomination, and will support our selection at Minneapolis will be fully demonstrated by your triumphant election at the polls in November.

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

Representatives From All Sections Hold a Meeting. CHICAGO, June 21.—A meeting was held at the Democratic headquarters to-day by colored Democrats from all parts of the country, under the auspices of the negro National Democratic Committee. Many of them present claimed to be Republicans, but said the treatment of the colored race by President Harrison did not meet their views, and they desired henceforth to enter the Democratic fold. Among the prominent colored men present were J. Thompson, Minister to Hayti under President Cleveland; C. H. Taylor, ex-Minister to Liberia; H. F. Downing, ex-Minister to St. Paul; Thomas L. Miller, ex-Minister to Missouri; and F. C. Lawson, a colored representative of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Johnson and others made speeches on the tariff and President Harrison's alleged ill-treatment of the colored race. Johnson said in part: "We believe the Republican party has outlived its usefulness, so far as relations to negroes, and it is our duty to look for a safer anchorage. We believe Grover Cleveland gave the best assurance possible that under Democratic rule the Afro-American's best interests were fully conserved. The civil and political rights of my race were never conserved better than under a Senator from the Government of New York. The great Democratic party has gained wisdom by experience. It deals with national questions on a basis of justice, and its policy is good government to all people, white and black, north as well as south. The Republican party of to-day, which says it is a party in sorrow, stands as a sectional party, as a political necessity. The roll of delegates showed seventeen States represented. A permanent organization was formed as follows: President, L. L. Moran of Iowa; S. L. Marsh, First Vice-President; E. L. Manning, Second Vice-President; E. Easton, Secretary. The platform adopted expressed belief that the best interests of all would be subserved by the ascendency of the Democratic party, which says it is a party in sorrow, stands as a sectional party, as a political necessity. The roll of delegates showed seventeen States represented. A permanent organization was formed as follows: President, L. L. Moran of Iowa; S. L. Marsh, First Vice-President; E. L. Manning, Second Vice-President; E. Easton, Secretary. The platform adopted expressed belief that the best interests of all would be subserved by the ascendency of the Democratic party, which says it is a party in sorrow, stands as a sectional party, as a political necessity. The roll of delegates showed seventeen States represented. A permanent organization was formed as follows: President, L. L. Moran of Iowa; S. L. 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