THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland Nominated For President on the First Ballot.

GENERAL ADLAI STEVENSON CHOSEN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

An Exciting Session of the National Democratic Convention in the Wigwam at Chicago. The Platform in full. Sketch of the Nominees.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 21.—At 11:30 the great wigwam was the coolest place in Chicago. The planks of the floor, the great timber standards, the roof, in fact, the entire structure, was yet moist from its recent drenching by furious rains on Saturday night. The result was a cool, damp atmosphere, like that of a country cellar.

At 12:15 o'clock a heavy thunder storm broke over the building, rendering the interior of the Wigwam very dark. The canvass was let down over the upper windows. The darkness increased and the interior was shrouded in gloom. The audience yelled loudly for lights.

When light and order had been restored the convention at 12:45 o'clock was called to order by Senator Brice, Chairman of the National Committee. After a brief speech Hon. W. C. Owens, of Kentucky, was introduced as temporary chairman. There was a great outburst of applause, and after it had subsided Chairman Owens made his address.

The Rev. John Rouse then opened the proceedings with prayer.

At its conclusion, Chairman Brice said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, by direction of the National Committees, the Chair presents to this convention as its temporary officers the gentlemen named in the following list, which the secretary will read:"

The Secretary read the list, as follows: Hon. W. C. Owens, of Kentucky, Temporary Chairman; Secretary, S. P. Sheerin, Indiana; Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Doyle, Pennsylvania; H. Shepard, Virginia; C. Tilley, Missouri; L. A. Rowley, Michigan; R. E. Wilson, Mississippi; C. R. Defreest, New York; J. C. Swayne, Illinois; Principal Reading Clerk, Hon. Nicholas M. Bell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. R. J. Bright, Indiana.

The list was unanimously approved, and Temporary Chairman Owens was escorted to the chair. The speaker's voice penetrated to the farthest recesses of the galleries, and his remarks were cheered to the echo.

Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, then offered a resolution that the rules of the last Democratic Convention govern this body until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

Seven members of the Executive Committee of the New York State Labor League are here to place before the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic convention the resolutions passed last Saturday night, by the workingmen of New York City, favoring the $5,000,000 appropriation by Congress for the World's Fair. The visiting workmen hope that these or similar resolutions will be adopted by the convention.

The New York men who bring these resolutions here are: James W. Kreigh, J. D. Sarsfeld, Evan George, James Casey, James Gallager, George P. Stinson and T. P. Masterson.

THE TAMMANY CAUCUS.

The New York caucus held this morning at the Auditorium developed little new save that Cleveland did not seem to the representatives of New York to have the necessary two thirds of the convention which would secure his nomination. It was proposed that Hill's name should not be presented and that the whole strength of the anti-Cleveland forces should be concentrated upon Boies. Mr. Croker is understood to have opposed this resolution, and to have asked the meeting to come to no conclusion until Mr. Hill had been directly heard from, as he would be some time to-day.

This was finally agreed upon and committees were appointed to see the Iowa and Maryland delegations, and to invite them to a further conference at the Auditorium this evening.

Mr. Cable of Illinois, offered the following: "That this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in the many afflictions which have befallen him."

ISAAC P. GRAY, OF INDIANA.

After the resolution had been adopted without dissent, Edward C. Swett, of Maine, got the floor and briefly thanked the convention. Said he:

"On behalf of the Maine delegation, and on behalf of the citizens of Maine, irrespective of political affiliations, I desire to acknowledge this graceful expression of sympathy from this National Democratic Convention to our most distinguished fellow-citizen in this, his hour of sore affliction. The Democracy of Maine, more than that of any other State, has experienced the political and official ostracism which the Republican party, in the days of its supremacy, tenders to its political opponents, but God forbid that the Democracy of Maine, or any State, should hesitate to tender its sympathy in the presence of that grim tyrant who heeds not party lines,

"Levels all rank,
And lays the shepherd's crook beside the sceptre."

[Tremendous and long continued applause.]

"Of of the many misfortunes and bereavements that have come upon the distinguished gentleman within the past two years, it might truly be said:

"'One woe doth tread upon another's heels,
So fast they follow.

"Only in the Democratic National Convention can we extend to him the sympathy which goes out from every section and from every State." [Tremendous cheers.]

After the Blaine incident, General Bragg, of Wisconsin, moved that the convention adjourn to 11 o'clock to-morrow. Before the motion could be put the delegates were in the aisles. The band struck up "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" and the convention dispersed.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Precisely at 11:30 o'clock the temporary chairman rapped the convention to order and called upon the Rev. Alfred Henry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, to offer prayer, after which the Temporary Chairman announced that the first business of the convention would be the report of the Committee on Credentials. Some delay occurred until the Committee was ready with their report.

At exactly 1 o'clock the committee submitted its report and it became manifest that the work of the Convention could now be proceeded with. The committee reported in favor of seating John T. Caine and Henry B. Henderson, as delegates from Utah. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then presented and adopted, and after a selection by the band, Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, the Permanent Chairman, was introduced, amid great applause.

THE DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM AT CHICAGO.

Permanent Chairman Wilson concluded his speech at 12:45 p. m., amid much applause. In fact great enthusiasm was manifested while he was adressing the convention, and all his points drew plaudits from the delegates and spectators.

Martin L. Clardy, of Missouri, was recognized to present a resolution thanking the Temporary Chairman. It was adopted.

Mr. English, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, then took the platform and read the committee's report as follows: report of Committee on Credentials; report of the Committee on Organization; report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform; report of the Committee on Nomination of President of the United States, report of Committee on Nomination of Vice President of the United States. The committee further recommends that the rules of the last National Democratic Convention be adopted for the government of the convention. The report was adopted.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, then presented a gavel of iron to Chairman Wilson as a protest against excessive protection on that which Missouri produces.

The crowd commenced calling for Carlisle, who was not present, and ex-Governor Campbell addressed the convention.

The Platform Committee still being absent, the delegations, at the request of the Chairman, sent up the names of members of the National Committee and Committee on Nomination.

Mr. Dickinson, of Michigan, moved that the convention take a recess until 5 o'clock. The motion was put amid cries of assent and dissent and the Chair declared the motion carried.

The Night Session.

The night session was opened with prayer by Rev. Thomas Reed, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Delegate Dubigon, of Georgia, moved to adjourn until 11 A. M. Yells of derision met this motion, and the motion was scarcely put before it was buried in a storm of noes.

At 6:24 Delegate Charles H. Jones, of Missouri, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, appeared on the platform. He said: "I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to present to you as a report of the committee the following resolutions and move their adoption."

Then ex-Secretary Vilas commenced to read the resolutions at 6:28, but when he reached the phrase, "From Madison to Cleveland," there was a quick shout of one voice near the platform. It was lost, however, in a flash, for it seemed as with one impulse the entire 20,000 people leaped upon their chairs, and, with hats and handkerchiefs in the air, 20,000 throats let loose yells and screams that shook the heavy air and

DAVID B. HILL, OF NEW YORK.

almost made the barracks quiver. In a flash a white satin banner, heavy with gold fringe, shot aloft and was moved to the center aisle. It was carried by General Sickle, of Michigan, and one side was a picture of Mr. Cleveland.

Had the throng before shouted? Oh, no! The first outbreak had been but a murmer beside the outburst that rose then and swept and rolled from side to side of the Wigwam and around and around the amphitheater.

A man in the rear of the delegates hoisted a picture of David B. Hill. Quick as human impulse moves, a hostile hand ripped it from the standard and tore it up, while cheers for and hisses against the act swept in a wave around the hall. Then came into view a crimson banner. A sturdy Boies man bore it aloft and waved it constantly while the mass of sweltering people, if possible, swelled the storm of sound. The tempest flowed until 6:47 p. m., when Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, caused the Michigan banner to be carried from view in order that business might be resumed.

There were hisses from the crowd that the guidon and baton of its applause should be removed. Through all this Tammany's men, in the centre aisle, sat grim and silent, neither hissing Cleveland nor cheering Hill. Its thunderless disapproval, held perfectly in leash, challenged admiration even from those who opposed them. Finally, at 6:48 Mr. Vilas again resumed the reading of the platform, and after he had finished Col. Jones waived the adoption of the platform. Before the motion was put, Mr. Neal of Ohio submitted the minority report, stating that he gave notice to the committee that he would move in open convention to strike out of that section of the platform pertaining to the tariff all the words preceding the denunciation of the McKinley act and substitute there for the following.

"We denounce the Republican protection policy as a fraud—the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only [applause and cheers], and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."

After a heated discussion the minority report was adopted by a vote of 564 to 342. The rejected section reads as follows:

HORACE BOIES, OF IOWA.

Section 3—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 upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall 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 inequalities, lighten their oppressions, 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 rely 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 in the execution to this plain dictate of justice.

The platform was then adopted. [The full text of the platform will be found in another column.—ED.]

When Arkansas was called the delegation gave way for New Jersey, and Governor Abbett, of that State, nominated Grover Cleveland in the following speech:

"In presenting the name to this convention I speak for the United Democracy of the State of New Jersey, whose loyalty to Democratic principles, faithful services to the party, and whose contributions to its success entitle it to the respectful consideration of the Democracy of the United States. Its electoral vote has always been cast in support of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates. In voicing the unanimous wish of the delegation from 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 great Presidential contests, the State of New Jersey has given its electoral votes.

"In presenting his name to the convention it is no reflection upon any of the masterful leaders of the party. 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 not as the candidate of any one State. He is the choice of the great majority of Democratic voters. The Democracy of New Jersey therefore presents to this convention in this, the people's year, the nominee of the people—the plain, blunt, honest citizen, the idol of the Democratic masses—Grover Cleveland."

At the mention of the ex-President's name, the entire convention and spectators arose to their feet in a burst of unparalleled applause. The spectacle of 19,000 persons frantically cheering for Cleveland presented a scene such as was never before witnessed in this country.

New York being reached, H. C. Dewitt took the floor to nominate Senator David B. Hill. Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, seconded the nomination of Hill.

While the demonstration during the New York Senator's speech was at its height one of Chicago's thunder storms passed over the Wigwam. The delegates caught the idea and out-thundered the thunder itself with their howls and yells. During the intermission which was made necessary the crowd amused itself watching the glare of lightning, and in listening to the swish of the rain. Everybody had yelled himself hoarse and was content to wait in comparative silence the passing of the storm.

The roll call continued till Illinois was reached, when A. W. Green, of Chicago, seconded the nomination of Cleveland. "Illinois casts 48 votes for Grover Cleveland," were his first words. This clear cut, terse announcement brought forth loud cheers, and then Green told why Illinois did so.

When Indiana was called, Hon. William B. English eloquently seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in a few words, as a substitute for Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, who had been taken ill. The clerk called the State of Iowa, and Hon. John M. Duncombe took the platform amid applause, and addressed the convention, nominating Horace Boies.

Henry Watterson seconded the nomination of Horace Boies.

J. D. Smidlev, for Washington, seconded Cleveland, as did G. F. Martin and John J. Davis, of West Virginia, and Mr. Summerle, of Wisconsin. St. Clair, of West Virginia, seconded Hill as a winner. This closed the roll call.

At 2:45 a motion to adjourn was voted down, and the first ballot was then taken. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Cleveland, 616½; Hill, 114; Boies, 104; Morrison, 3; Campbell, 2; Gorman, 36½; Stevenson, 16½; Carlisle, 14; Pattison, 1; Russell, 1; Whitney, 1.

Before the result was announced many delegates began changing their votes to Cleveland. At 3:49 a. m. the convention adjourned until 2 p. m., Friday.

THIRD DAY'S (AND LAST) PROCEEDINGS.

At 2:55 p. m. Chairman Wilson called the convention to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas Greene, of Iowa.

The roll call for nominating speeches of candidates for Vice President began at 3 p. m. ARKANSAS yielded to Indiana, and Hon. John E. Lamb took the floor to place in nomination Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana.

When Colorado was reached it yielded its place to Illinois and Mr. Nicholas E. Worthington, of Illinois put in nomination Adlai E. Stevenson, the candidate who won.

When Connecticut was reached, Mr. Vance, the Chairman, seconded the nomination of Gray. Idaho seconded the nomination of Gray.

When Iowa was called J. H. Shields announced that Iowa had no candidate, he said: "I wish to say that it is Governor Boies' wish, united with the wish of the delegation from Iowa, that he be not nominated or named as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of this convention." Hon. T. Scott, of the same State, seconded the nomination of ex-Governor Gray. John S. Rhea responding to the call of Kentucky seconded Stevenson's nomination.

Hon. Edward F. Uhl presented as Michigan's candidate Hon. Allen B. Morse, its present Chief Justice.

North Carolina, in the person of Elias Cope, seconded the nomination of General Stevenson. Mr. Cunningham, of Tennessee, the representative of the majority of the delegation of that State, seconded the nomination of Isaac P. Gray. Texas, also, seconded the nomination of Stevenson. Vermont seconded the nomination of Isaac P. Gray. Virginia seconded General Stevenson, and Washington that of Gray.

At this point the rain came down in torrents, the voice of the speaker was entirely drowned, and he was obliged to await the storm's subsidence. The band struck up, and the Pennsylvania delegation gathered around Mr. Hensel and sang the following selection from a hand bill which had been distributed through the hall:

Grover, Grover,
Four years more of Grover.
In he goes,
Out they go,
Then we'll be in clover.

The whole convention joined in the unique refrain, and while the thunder rolled and the rain smote the roof and dripped through on the heads of the crowd, the vast chorus rose and fell like waves of the sea in a gale. When order was restored Gen. Bragg nominated John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee.

Oklahoma came under the Stevenson umbrella, and Alabama, which had been passed at the end of the roll, came up with a second for Morse, of Michigan. To the call of New Mexico J. S. Fielder seconded the nomination of Isaac P. Cray, of Indiana.

W. F. Vandivel, of Georgia, on behalf of the soldiers of the South, seconded the nomination of Judge Morse. Referring to the divisions of the late war, he said: "If these issues are left entirely to the old soldiers of the South and the old soldiers of the North, no dissatisfaction or disunion in sentiments or principles can ever be recorded in this grand union of ours. [Applause.] As I look through this Alabama delegation, I see those that were members of this grand old Southern army, and I see the boys—now the men—that were sons of noble heroes in that cause."

The speaker here turned to General Pettus of Alabama, and then to George P. Harrison, of the same State, and, placing a hand on the head of each, proceeded:

"Mr. Chairman, I place my hand here on one of the oldest generals in the Southern army, and here I place my hand on the youngest and declare that the vote of Alabama will be cast for the one-armed soldier and jurist of the State of Michigan. [Great applause]."

J. H. King, of Alabama, also seconded the nomination of the "one-armed hero" of Missionary Ridge.

The Secretary of the Convention than began to call the roll of States for the ballot, and when it became apparent that Stevenson had the necessary majority, Delegate Cole, of Ohio, moved that the rules be suspended and that General Adlai E. Stevenson be nominated by acclamation. Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. The band then played "Hail to the Chief," and there was a universal howl from the crowd, which, however, did not last long. Everybody seemed to be satisfied with the result of the ballot.

General Collins then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic National Committee be instructed to provide in the next National Convention the accommodations necessary for the delegates, the alternates, the press, the National Committee and none others.

This resolution was met with a storm of protest, but was finally adopted. While this resolution was under consideration, a frightful panic took place.

Something had given way above, and it appeared as if the numerous interruptions which had so ominously occurred at the hands of nature were about to be supplemented by one great catastrophe which should wipe out the whole National Democratic Convention of 1892. The three lights immediately over the New York delegation came crashing down upon the Hill men. The globes were broken and streams of white electricity shot out from the carbon points.

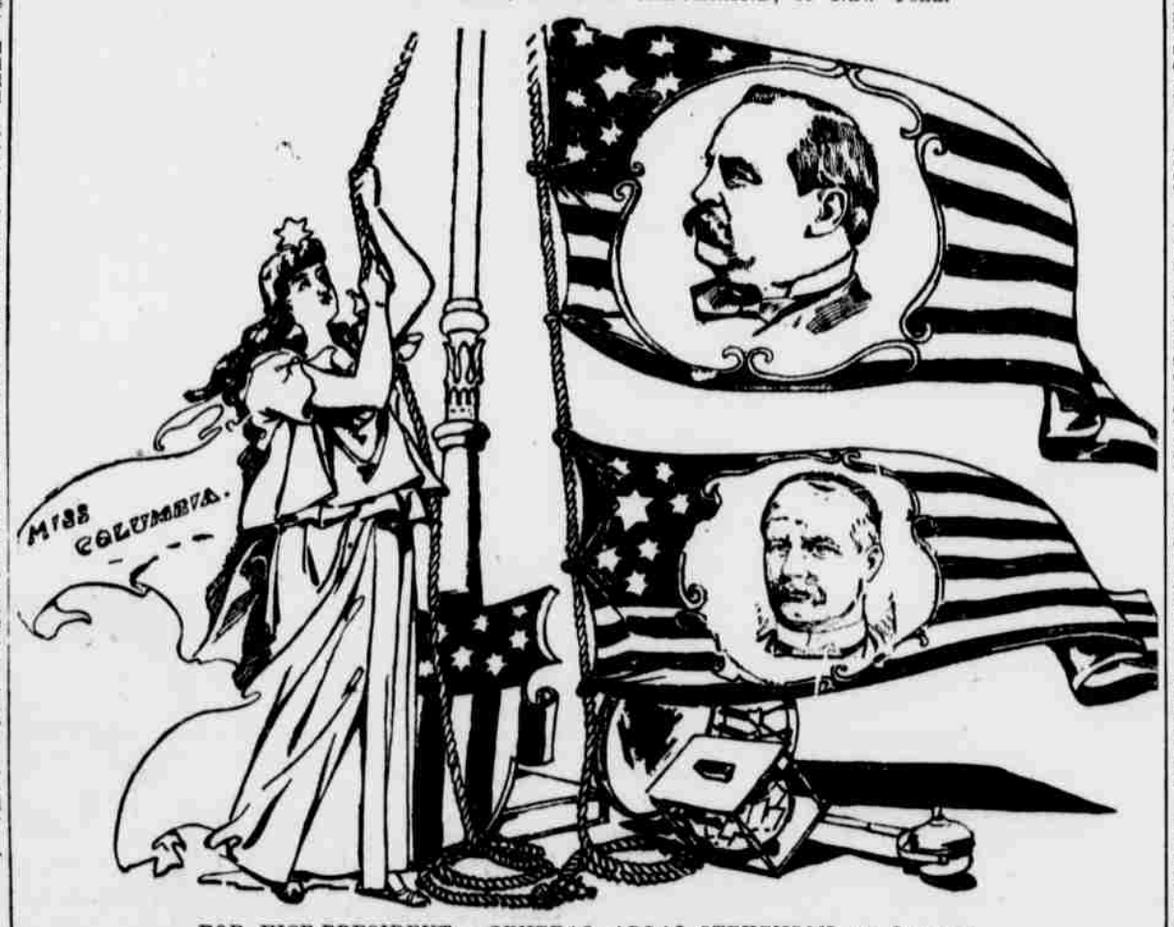
In a twinkling everyone in the building was on his feet and almost everyone was making for the exits. The delegates tumbled wildly over one another, each striving to get as far away from New York as possible and in the shortest time. The cries and yells and howls which had been sent up from the various candidates during the convention were magnified tenfold, but now were turned into frantic exclamations of fear.

Fortunately, here and there a good head remained on its shoulders, and with braced muscles a cordon of brave men surrounded the panic-stricken crowd. The bandmaster appeared to have his nerve and presence of mind with him, for under his direction the music immediately started in with a lively air.

The police and the sergeants at arms rallied at once in the cause of order. Men and women were seized, and with no gentle hands were planted in their seats and held there. A number of the delegates seized other delegates and required them to take their seats. A wild surge of humanity which broke over the newspaper platform was promptly met by the warriors of the pencil, and was rolled back and held in place until its component parts regained their senses. At length the panic was reduced and the convention, after the usual resolutions of thanks were adopted, adjourned sine die.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT — HON. GROVER CLEVELAND, OF NEW YORK.



FOR VICE-PRESIDENT — GENERAL ADLAI STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS.

PROFOUNDLY TOUCHED.

Mr. Cleveland Hears of His Nomination and Issues a Statement.

BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., June 23.—At 4:30 this morning Mr. Cleveland, through Governor Russell, sent from Gray Gables the following statement to the press:

"I should certainly be chargeable with dense insensibility if I were not profoundly touched by this new proof of confidence and trust of the great party to which I belong, and whose mandates claim my loyal obedience. I am confident that our fellow countrymen are ready to receive with approval the principles of true Democracy, and I cannot rid myself of the belief that to win success it is only necessary to persistently and honestly advocate these principles.

"Differences of opinion and judgment in Democratic Conventions are by no means unwholesome indications, but it is hardly conceivable, in view of the importance of our success to the country and the party, that there should be anywhere among Democrats any lack of harmonious and active effort to win in the campaign which opens before us. I have therefore no concern on that subject. It will certainly be my constant endeavor to deserve the support of every Democrat."

Mourning Colors.

Black is the almost universal mourning color in Europe, but there are a few exceptions. For instance, in Russia black is never used for covering coffins, the cloth being of a pink shade when the deceased is a child or young person, a crimson color for women, and brown for widows. Italians do not use black cloth, white being used in the case of a child and purple velvet in the case of adults.

Sketch of Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND was born March 18, 1837 in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister and was christened Stephen Grover, but always preferred being called by the second name. In 1840 his father moved to Fayetteville, N. Y., afterward to Clinton, then to a village known as Holland Patent, a short distance above Utica. There his father died suddenly, and he, then a young man with a good education, went to New York City, and for two years was an underteacher in a blind asylum. At the end of that time he concluded to quit teaching, and leaving New York went to Buffalo, where he secured a position as office boy and a chance to study law in the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. He was paid about $3.50 a week for his services until he was admitted to the bar in 1859. After his admission to the bar he continued with his preceptors for four years, which, with the previous four years served as a student, gave him eight years of the best kind of legal experience. He was then appointed Assistant District Attorney for the county of Erie, which position he filled with ability for a period of three years.

In November, 1881, Mr. Cleveland was nominated and elected Mayor of Buffalo on a reform platform and carried on his administration on reform lines, obtaining such prominence as to commend him to the notice of Daniel Manning and other party leaders who had come into power under Tilden. In 1882 he was nominated for Governor and was elected by a majority of 192,854 over Charles J. Folger, the Republican nominee. During his administration he had frequent contests with Tammany and vetoed a number of its measures. In 1884 he was presented by the party organization of his State as a candidate for President. The delegation to Chicago was instructed for him, although he had the opposition of Tammany Hall. The Tammany delegates made a vigorous contest against unit rule, but an amendment to the rules providing that the votes of delegates in case of difference should be recorded in accordance with their individual preferences was voted down, 332 to 462.

He was nominated on the second ballot, his chief competitor being Bayard. The Presidential election occurred on the 4th of November, resulting in casting of 219 electoral votes for Cleveland and Hendricks and 182 for Blaine and Logan—majority for Cleveland, 37. The popular vote was 4,848,334 for Blaine, 4,911,017 for Cleveland, 133,825 for Gen. B. F. Butler ("People's Party"), and 151,809 for J. P. St. John ("Prohibition")—a Democratic plurality of 62,683.

The leading events of his term were the death of Vice President Hendricks, the President's serious vetoes, especially the disapproval of the Dependent Pension bill, his refusal to attend the Grand Army encampment at St. Louis, the attitude of the Administration toward civil service reform, and the various important appointments made by the executive to all branches of the Government services. The Pan-Electric stock transactions, in which some members of his Cabinet were engaged, were the subject of Congressional investigation and the real estate speculations about Washington in which Cabinet officials took part were also the subject of much animadversion. On June 2, 1886, he married Miss Frances Folsom.

He was renominated for the Presidency in 1888, on a tariff reform platform, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, who carried both New York and Indiana against him, and won the prize.

Mr. Stevenson's Career.

A. E. STEVENSON, of Bloomington, Ill., the Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States, was born in Christian county, Ky., October 23, 1835, and educated in the common schools of Kentucky and at Center College, Danville, Ky. He removed with his parents to Bloomington in 1852 and began the study of law there in 1857, being admitted to the bar in 1858. He began the practice of law in Chicago, remaining in that city for ten years.

He was appointed to the office of Master in Chancery by the Circuit Judge, and after holding that position for four years, was elected District Attorney, an office which he also held for four years. At the expiration of his term he returned to Bloomington.

General Stevenson was a delegate at large from Illinois to the convention which today nominated him to the Vice Presidency. He was unanimously elected Chairman of the Illinois delegation, and occupied his position at its head and made all announcements for the delegation until his name was entered in the Vice Presidential contest, when he delicately retired to the gallery.

In 1864 Mr. Stevenson canvassed Illinois as a candidate for Presidental elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress in the Bloomington district. The district has 3,000 Republican majority, but after a very exciting canvass Stevenson defeated his opponent, General John McNulta, for re-election by over 1,200 majority. He served in Congress during the Hayes and Tilden electorial contest, and was one of the earnest advocates of a peaceful settlement of the differences in the Presidental controversy.

He was defeated for re-election to Congress in 1876, the district at that time giving a Republican majority of less than 200. He at once resumed the practice of law, but was once more renominated for Congress in 1878, this time defeating his opponent, Congressman Tipton, and being elected by over 2,600 majority.

After the expiration of that term General Stevenson resumed the practice of law, but was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884 which nominated Grover Cleveland for President. After the latter's election, Stevenson was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General, and held that office during the entire Cleveland administration. His urbanity made him exceedingly popular with all classes of people, and he was probably the favorite of the Cleveland administration at Washington.

TO SAVE LIVES.

A Bill at Last Agreed on for Safety Couplers for Freight Cars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill to protect railroad men in coupling freight cars has at last been agreed upon by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Representative O'Neil of Missouri, was authorized to make the report and will soon submit it to the house. The essential requirement regarding couplers for freight cars is that cars sent to the shops for general repairs shall be equipped with automatic couplers after July 1895, and all cars must be so equipped after July 1898. The same dates are applied to providing continuous tram brakes for freight trains to be operated from the locomotive. Other sections of the bill require locomotives to be equipped with power brakes, new locomotives to be equipped after July, 1893, and all locomotives after July, 1895. The subject of the greatest difference among the members of the committee has been the manner of choosing the standard automatic coupler for freight cars.

Some of the members wanted it left to a commission appointed by the president, while others favored the selection of a model by the interstate commerce commission. The scheme of a special commission was objected to as opening too many opportunities for jobbery, and the members of the interstate commerce commission were anxious to escape the responsibility of making the selection themselves, as it involved so many practical questions on which they did not pretend to be experts. The method adopted by the committee in the bill agreed upon this morning is to leave the decision to a vote of the railroads. The votes are to be based on the number of freight cars owned or operated by the various roads, and 75 per cent. of the votes cast will be necessary to select a standard automatic coupler. If no such coupler receives a sufficient vote before August, 1893, the inter-state commerce commission shall, within six months, designate a coupler which shall be adopted as the standard. It is probable that the master car builders' type will be selected by the railroads, and if not selected by them will be designated as the standard by the interstate commission.