A Brief Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Democratic Convention.

FIRST DAY. The National Democratic Convention convened at Chicago on Tuesday, June 21.
The convention was called to order by
Chairman Brice of the National committee who introduced Rev. John Rouse, who offered prayer a ter which the national committee reported the following list of officers for the temporary organization:

Chairman, Hon. William C. Owens of

Kentucky; secretary, Simon P. Sheerin of Indiana; assistant secretaries, Edward L. Merritt of Illinois, H. Doyle of Pennsylvania, Hambleton Shepard of Virginia, Clinton Tillery of Missouri, L. E. Rowley of Michigan, Robert E. Wilson of Mississippi (Charles P. Defeatt of New York) ippi, Charles R. Defreest of New York, James C. Strain of Illinois; principal read-ing clerk, Hon. Nicholas M. Bell of Missouri; assistant reading clerks, Martin Morrison of Indiana, C. A. Tossels of Iowa, Bernard Broman of Montana, William E. Thompson of Michigan, Henry J. Lynn of Tennessee; sergeant-at-arms, Richard J. Bright of Indiana; official stenographer, Edward B. Dickinson of New York. The nominations were confirmed without

a dissenting voice and a committee appointed who escorted Mr. Owens to the chair. After a greeting of applause Mr. Owens acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in a very graceful speech.

The committees on credentials, permanent organization, rules, and resolutions were appointed,

SYMPATHY FOR BLAINE. Mr. Cable of Illinois offered the following

resolutions:
"That this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in the many afflictions that have befallen him."

The resolution was received with great enthusiasm and was unanimously Edward C. Sweet, of Maine, briefly thanked the convention on behalf of the state of Maine for its resolution of sympa-

An invitation from President Baker, of An invitation from President Baker, of the world's Columbian exposition, was read, inviting the delegates to visit the grounds of the exposition. On motion of Delegate Bragg of Wisconsin the conven-tion then at 2 p. m., adjourned until 11 o'clock next day.

SECOND DAY.

The convention was called to order by temporary Chairman Owens and Rev. A. H Henry introduced who opened the proceed ings with prayer.

The committees not being ready to re-

ort the time was taken up in short speeches by prominent Democrats. Mr. Bronson of Kentucky here appeared and announced that the committee on credentials was now ready to report. Mr. Lamb o Indiana, chai man of the commit-

tee on credentials, then said: I am directed by the committee on credentials to make the following unanimous report. In the contest from the State of Alabama the reguthe contest from the State of Alabama the regular delegation as recommended by the Democratic national committee is seated and given the right to vote, while the contesting delegation is given seats upon the floor of this convention. In the Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth districts of Pennsylvania the regular delegates as recommended by the national committee are given the seats and the votes upon the floor. In the state of Ohio, the First district, the regular delegate, Mr. Bernard, is seated. In the Territory of Utah the regular delegation recommended by the Democratic national committee, Messrs. Henry B. Henderson and John T. Caine, are given the seats and the votes upon the floor. In the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona it was recommended by the national committee that each be given six seats upon the floor of this convention. In view of the fact that these two territories have been barred from the sisterhood of states in this Union upon the soie ground that they were Democratic, and the soie ground that they were Democratic, and the further fact that a Democratic house has al-ready passed an enabling act to make them states of this Union, your committee unanitional committee and submits it for the anproval of this convention. Mr. Chairman, move the adoption of the report of the com

mittee.

The reading of the report was greeted with frequent cheers, and especially that part of it relating to the admission of the states referred to through the enabling act of congress was cheere

The report was adopted. The next business was the report of the committee on permanent organization. The report was ready, and was read by the secretary as follows

For chairman, Hon. William L. Wilson, West Virginia; secretary, Simeon P. Sheerin, of Indiana; assistant secretaries, Edward L. Mer-ritt of Illinois; W. H. Doyle of Pennsylvania; Hamilton Shepard of Virginia; Clinton Galloway of Missouri; L. E. Rolls of Michigan; Robert E. of Missouri; L. E. Rolls of Michiara; Robert E. Wilson of Mississippi; Charles R. Depres of New York; James C. Strain of Illinois; Thomas Brady of Miunesota. Reading secretary, Hon. Nicholas M. Bell of Missouri. Assistant reading secretaries, Morgan Morrison of Indiana. Cato Sells of Iowa. H. S. Martin of Kausas. William F. Thompson of Michigan, William Wilkins Carr of Pennsylvania, Henry J. Lynn of Tennessee, Thomas N. Khupp of Missouri: sergeant-at-arms, Hon. Richard J. Bright of Indiana; assistant sergeant-at-arms, John P. Hopkins of Illinois; official stenographer, Edwin J. Dixon of Illinois; vice presidents, the secretaries from each state.

The report was adopted without division.

The report was adopted without division. A committee escorted Mr. Wilson to the chair and he delivered an appropriate address of acceptance. On motion the convention took a recess

at 1:44 p. m. until 5 p. m.

The committee on resolutions presented

the following platform which was after considerable discussion adopted:

Section 1. The representatives of the Demo-cratic party of the United States in national convention assembled do reaffirm their alle-giance to the principles of the party as formu-lated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Demo-cratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these appriciples be applied to the conduct of the fed-eral government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to of the party that advocates them, and we solemily declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never m re urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the federal capitul has become a menace to the reserved rights of the states that strikes at the very roots of our government under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

Sec. 2. We want the people of our com-

tution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

THE FORCE BILL.

Sec. 2. We warn the people o' our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest of 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 citizens 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 au' hority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several states; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abatted, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all: a 'measure deliberately and lustly 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 oligarcy of officehoiders and the party first entrusted with its machinery could not be dislodged from power unless 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 polis: but in contempt of erning communities. Two years ally condem lutionary policy was emphatically condemp 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 elections will

mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all states. Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of the policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country 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 anenormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after pilling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

TAXATION.

Sec. 3. We reiterate the off-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 another kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a 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 grossly unjust shares of the expenses of the government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their inquitious inequalities, lighten the oppressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making a reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government, taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continuance, so that any chauge of law mus to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth, in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become



GROVER CLEVELAND.

ourdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over \$2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural states of the world there appears a real estate mortgage averaging \$165 per capita of the total population; and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff. loes that of the sheriff.

does that of the sheriff.

RECIPROCITY DENOUNCED.

Sec. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce with shame reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and Ireer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom house barrier of protecwhile erecting a custom house barrier of protective tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own works. orts of life among our own people.

TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

Sec. 5. We are cognizant that trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor are a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which pre-vent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe the worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid en-forcement of the laws made to prevent and conoint product of capital and labor are a natura forcement of the laws made to prevent and con-trol them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be procured:

show to be necessary.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Sec. 6. The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroad and non-resident alicus, 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 and restored from corporations and syndicates and restored show to be necessary. from corporations and syndicates 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 wrongfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

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THE SILVER QUESTION.

Sec. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught, with possibilities of danger in the near 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 as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating 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 be adjusted intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the saleguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept "t 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.

Sec. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be re-

civil service reform.

Sec. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reafirm the declaration of the Democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service and we call for the honest enforcement of the laws regulating the same. The nomination of a president, as in the recent Republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, hold no office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which federal officeholders usure 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 FOREIGN FOLICY.

liberty and local self-government.

THE FOREIGN FOLIEY.

Sec. 10. 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 entanging 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 with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a may strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Sec. 11. This country has always

refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for consolence sake and the spirit of the founders of our government. We condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Austrian and Jowish subjects, and we call upon our national government in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper mans, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and ear sest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

IMMORATION.

ernment in Ireland.

Sec. 12. We heartily approve all legitimate effort to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known crimina's and professional pampers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immeration and the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

Sec. 13. This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in 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 demonde the present administration as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Sec. 14. The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government that such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Sec. 15. In the support of national delense

should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Sec. 15. In the support of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the states we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and its protection against foreign control of great importance to the United States.

Sec. 16. Recognizing the World's Columbiah exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of 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 provisions as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

EDUCATIONAL LAWS.

Sec. 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several states most liberal appropriation for the public 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 whitever. 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 Increst individual liberty consistent with the rights of others inspres the highest type of American citizenship and the best government, so the property of the present house of representatives in present while for the present house of representatives in present while for the second of the present house of representatives in present while for the present house of representatives in present will be control to the second of the pres

Sec. 18. We approve the action of the present Sec. 18. 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 fuvor 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 efficials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or 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.

Sec. 19. We favor best to the same of the Sec. 19. We favor legislation, by congress and state legislatures, to protect the lives and fimbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage workers.

deleat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage workers.

Sec. 20. We are in favor of the enactment by the states of the laws for abolishing the no-torious sweating system for abolishing contract convict labor and for probibiting the amploy-ment in factories of children under fifteen years of acc. of age.
Sec. 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary
laws as an interference with the individual rights

laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen. Sec. 22. Upon this statement of principles and policies 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 change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

plat:orm, Chairman Wilson said: The next order of business, gentlemen, is the call of the roll of states for the nomination of candidates for the office of president. The clerk will proceed with the call of the roll

CLEVELAND NAMED.

When New Jersey was called Gov. Abbett arose and, amid cheers, said:

When New Jersey was called Gov. Abbett arose and, amid cheers, said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: In presenting a 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 successes entitle it to the respectful consideration of the Democracy of the Union. Its electoral vote has always been cast in support of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates. In voicing the unanimous wish of the delegates from New Jersey I present as their candidate for the suffrage of this convention the name of a distinguished Democratic party and its principles. We have been in the past and will be in the future ready at all times to sacrifice personal preference in deference to the clear expressions of the will of the Democracy of the Union. But it is because he will awaken throughout our state the enth usiasm of the Democracy and insure success; it is because he represents the great Democratic principles and policy upon which this entire convention is a unit; 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,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

If any doubt is in the minds of the Democrats

GROVER CLEVELAND

If any doubt is in the minds of the Democrats of New Jersey of his ability to lead the great Democratic hosts to victory they would not present his name to-day. With them the success of the party and the establishment of its principles are beyond their love or admiration for any man. We feel certain that every Democratic state, though its preference may be for some other distinguished Democrat, will give its warm, enthusiastic and earnest support to the nomines of this convention. The man whom we present will rally to his party thousands of independent voters, whose choice is determined by their personal conviction that the candidate will represent principles dear to them, and whose public life and policy give assurance that if chosen by the people they will secure an honest, pure and conservative administration, and the great interests of the country will be encouraged and protected. The time will come when other distinguished Democrats who have been mentioned in connection with this nomination will receive that consideration to which the great services they have rendered their party entitle them, but we stand to-day in the presence of the fact that the majority of the Democratic masses throughout the country, the rank and file, the millions of its voters, damand the momination of Grover Cleveland.

In Massachusetts it gave us a Knssell, in Iowa it GROVER CLEVELAND.

cratte masses throughout the county, the rank and file, the millions of its voters, demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

In Massachusetts it gave us a Russell, in Iowa it gave us a Boies. In Wisconsin it gave us a Peck for governor and a Vilas for senator. In Michigan it gave us Winans for governor and gave us a Democratic legislature and will give us eight electoral votes for president. In 1889 in Ohio, it gave us James Campbell for governor, and in 1891, to defeat him, it required the power, the wealth and the machinery of the entire Republican party. In New Hampshire it gave us a legislature of which we were defrauded. In Illinois it gave us a Boyd for governor. In the great Southernstates it has continued in power, Democratic governor and Democratic legislators. In New Jersey the legislature and the executive are now both Democratic. In the great state of New York it gave us David B. Hill for senstor and Roswell P. Flower for governor.

With all these glorious achievements it is the wisest and best party policy to nominate again the man whose policy made these successes possible. The people believe that these victories, which will give 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 his name in nomination 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 these 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 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, biunt, honest citizen, the idol of the Democratic masses—Grover Cleveland.

Cleveland's nomination was secondocratic masses-Grover Cleveland.

Cleveland's nomination was seconded by A. W. Green of and W. B. English of Indiana.

HILL NAMED When New York was reached in the call William C. Dewitt took the platform and

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. This gateway of commerce, both from the ocean and from the lakes—vast arsenal of thought through whose press the intelligence of the world is gathered and scattered throughout the land; joined to the agricultural region by the fertile valleys of the Hudson, the Mohawk and the Genesee, 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 keystone of the federal arch upon which we place our hopes. In her present relations with the Democratic party of the nation what was said of the Roman amphitheater:

"While stands the colliseum, Rome shall stand; Whort fells the delice of the test of the literation of the latter than the colliseum. Mr. President and fellow delegates: By the "While stands the coliseum, Rome shall stand; When falls the coliseum, Rome shall fall; And when Rome falls—the world."

Our people want a leader filled with the aspi Our people want a leader filled with the aspirations, sacredness, 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." Do you ask for his credentials? We point you to the unbroken series of victories by which he has rendered New York a veritable Gibraltar to the Democracy of the Union. When, with all the power and patronage of the federal government at his command, the distinguished expresident lost the State of New York by a minority of 14,000, GOV. HILL CARRIED IT

by a majority of over 19,000 votes, and at ev ery election during the past ten years he and his friends have met with constantly increasing suc-No sane man can reject the force of the statistics. It must outweigh all theory, prom-

cess. No sane man can reject the force of those statistics. It must outweigh all theory, promises and dreams.

Mr. Hill never had an alliance with malconteats nor any favor in the Republican party. Beginning public life as an associate of Samuel J. Tilden in the legislature, he 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 represents it in the senate of the United States. It is not essential that I should embark in fulsome eulogy. His signally successful administration of these great trusts establish his capacity, and you will pardon the liberties of a friend when I state that he is a poor man, fully and absolute y devoted to the service of his party, I but do him justice. He is a cavaller rather than a roundhead.

In opposition to sumptuary laws, in persistent advocacy of the bill granting freedom of religious worship in the increase of public holicity.

ent advocacy of the bill granting freedom of re-ligious worship, in the increase of public holi-days, labor days and half holidays; in support-ing out-door sports and pastimes, he has done more than any public man of his time to foster and develop general liberty appropriate to modern civilization. For these services he en-counters the hostility of the bigot and the hypo-crite. He is a firm adherent to the principles of the principles of

counters the hostility of the bigot and the hypocrite defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage workers.

Sec. 20. We are in favor of the enactment by the states of the laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

Sec. 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Sec. 22. Upon this statement of principles and policies 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 change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

After the vote on the adoption of the platform, Chairman Wilson said:

Counters the hostility of the bigot and the hypocrite. He is a firm adherent to the principles of irugality and so long characteristic of his party. During his administration as governor our state debt of \$7,000,000 was reduced virtually to nothing, while the properties and interests of the state were adequately maintained and improved. These thinus speak in tones of the diagnost the villification of his enemies.

We present David B. Hill as the candidate of an untarvified and aggressive Democracy. His experience teaches us that such is the way to succeed. We love him a t merely for the enemies he has made but for the enemies he has never been defeated and having just entered upon the high office of senator of the United States, if he entertained the slighest doubt of its ability to carry his state he would not suffer his name to be connected with the nomination. Besides the delegatiom from New York is not itself, unmindful of its own responsibility; and of the great duty of truth and candor it owns to this body. from New York is not itself, unmindful of its own responsibility; and of the great duty of truth and candor it owes to this body. 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 capitol. You are the generals of the army of invasion; grand council assembled, we hail from Waterloo; and we tearlessly proclaim that Hill is the Blucher who can drive the Republican chieftalu to St. Helena in November.

Hill's nomination was seconded by Mr. Fellows of New York.

BOIES NAMED. When the State of Iowa was called, Mr. Duncomb presented the name of Gov. Boies of Iowa in a very able speech. Mr. Watterson seconded the nomination

The convention then proceeded to ballot with the following resuit: Cleveland HIII..... Morrison.... Campbell..... Gorman..... Carlisle.... Russell.....

On motion Cleveland's nomination was made unanimous and the New York delegation pledged their support to the candidates.

The convention then adjourned at 3:49 till 2 p.-m.

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

conclusion of the prayer Chairman Wilson said:

The next in order of business of the convention is the nomination of a candidate for the office of vice president of the United States. The chair will now direct the clerk to call the roll of the states for nominations for that office.

When the clerk called Arkansas Mr. Fordyce stated that Arkansas waive the right to nominate in favor of In-

Hon. John E. Lamb of Indiana then advanced to the platform and in a very able speech presented the name of Isaac P. Gray of Indiana. Gov. Gray's nomination received several

Nicholas E. Worthington of Illinois in a short speech placed in nomination Gen. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois. The nomination was seconded by several prominent delegates.

STEVENSON NAMED.

MITCHELL NAMED. Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin placed in nomination Hon. John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin.

After several seconding speeches the roll of states was ordered called. There was no choice on the ballot, but immediately on the announcement of the result several states changed their votes to on motion his nomination was made unan-

After the usual votes of thanks to officers the convention adjourned sine die.

PROBABLY the largest mountain trout ever caught in the United States was caught at Twin Lakes, Col., recently. It measured 261/2 inches long and 7 inches thick.

CYCLONE WRECKS

Death and Destruction Mark the Path of the Recent Iowa Twister.

Seven Persons Lose Their Lives and Scores More or Less Injured.

Mason City, Iowa, Special, June 27 .-Complete reports from the cloudburs: that laid waste many sections of Chickasaw county are now in. At Fredericksburg two persons were killed and a dozen injured, some fatally. At Sumner five persons were killed outright. The destruction to property and growing crops will exceed \$300,000. The homes of twentyeight farmers are completely destroyed, and as many more are partially wrecked. The destruction of crops is complete. The first train on the Milwaukee road came through to-day. Many of the former are insured, and the balance have decided to ask for assistance.

THE HARRISBURG WRECK. List of Dead and Injured in the Fearful

Collision. HARRISBURG, Pa., June 27 .- It is a wonder that any escaped in the terrible wreck of the Western express on the Pennsylvania railroad here this morning. The express was made up of one baggage car, one express car, three day coaches and the private car of George Westinghouse, the Pittsburg inventor of the air brake. The train was stopped at this point to allow some shi !ting in the yards, the flagman being sent back to signal the second section, which was following close behind. He was soon called in and the train had but started when the second section dashed around the sharp

identified; Addams, Kate Gingerich, Mrs. Urlah Heebner, Daniel Mason, Rev. Dr. De Costra Pomarine, John Raymond, E. M. Wiblock, E. M. Whitlock, Robert S. Raymond, John Black, C. E. Lee, — Norstrom and her seventeen-year-old son.

curve a few yards away. The following

dead have been taken from the wreck and

Cars were piled in confusion over all the tracks and forty feet high. The Westinghouse car was upturned and totally demolished. The screams of the wounded could be heard for many blocks and the scene was most heartrending. The following were injured, many seriously:

Percy M. Lands, Carrie Golden, Thomas W. Farthing, F. G. O. Ehle, Margie Smith, Prof. G. L. Smith, W. G. Parsons, Mary Anderson, Miss Alma Carstetter, W. J. Eastwick, W. R. Fluck, Mary Grauder, F. Goldsboro, H. B. Henzebaugh, John G. Cone, hands 'cut; "Abrahah' Smith, James Timmons, Urlah Heebner. Baggagemas, ter Aitken, John Jacobs, brakeman; George Woodvear, colored porter. Mrs. Whitman and her two daughters, T. G. Ely, J. J. Cone, F. W. Farthing, Urlah Heebner and Dan Mason will die.

The operator at Steelton is alleged to have been responsible for the accident in

have been responsible for the accident in having given Engineer Kelly the wrong signal. The sharp curve at Dock street also made the disaster more serious.

Prof. G. L. Smith of Baltimore died this alternoon. Mrs. Granger of Philadelphia is also in danger.

H. S. Hayes, the telegraph operator at the Steelton tower, practically admitted before the coroner's inquest to-day that he was responsible for the frightful wreck. Hayes, who is twenty-two, was arrested at the instance of Coroner Hoy on a charge of manstance of Coroner Hoy on a charge of

stance of Coroner Hoy on a charge of man-slaughter. He is now in jail and his mental distress is terrible to witness. Fears are expressed that he may lose his mind. FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Others Injured New Orleans.

New Orleans, June 27 .- A boiler in the Consumers' Ice company's works exploded to-day. The cause is a mystery. The damage to the building will amount to \$20,000. Albert Coleman, colored, was instantly killed. The following received serious injuries:

Maurice Smith, Jacob Friekey, Hick Smith (colored), William Scullo, Andrew Johnson (colored), Mrs. John Hilbert and an infant child, Mrs. Comeaux, probably fatal; Richard Meredith and James Brown.

Righ Water in Iowa. KEOKUK, Iowa, June 27 .- This season's

high water in the Mississippi river has been unprecedented, and the river is again rising. To-night it stands 16.5 feet above low water mark, a rise of six inches since morn-For the third time this season the low lands between Keokuk and West Quincy are submerged and railway traffic interfered with.

South Dakota Dairymen. HURON, S. D., Special, June 27 .-- On June 28, 29, 30, will occur the first annual meeting of the South Dakota Dairymen's association. It will be held in Watertown and the people of that city propose to entertain all who attend. Horticulturists are invited to meet with the dairymen.

Hit With a Beer Glass. CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Special, June 27 .-Jas. Butler is under arrest for an assault upon David Plummer in a saloon to-day. Both men were under the influence of liquor. Butler struck Plummer with a beer glass and fractured his skull. Plummer is in a semi-conscious condition at the hospital and may die. Butler is held under bonds.

Fireworks Cause a B aze. FARGO, N. D., Special, June 27.-Yerxa's wigwam caught fire to-night by an explosion of fireworks. But little damage was done the building, but the three large stocks, consisting of groceries, dry goods, clothing and boots and shoes were damaged some \$5,000, and the insurance policies do not cover the losses, as no permit had been given to sell fireworks.

Now Lit by Electricity. GRANITE FALLS, Minn., Special, June 27 -The electric light plant here was started to-day and to-night Granite Falls is lit up by electricity for the first time. The water works system will be ready in a :ew days.

Indians Fu-nished with Whisky. RICE LAKE, Wis., Special, June 27 .- Nels Moe of this city was arrested to-day and taken to Madison to answer the charge of selling liquor to Indians.

Faten by a Panther. St. Mary's, Mo., June 27.-The high

water that has covered the Boise Brule bottom for the past six weeks has driven all the animals that in ested that section to the bluffs. Yesterday a report reached here that a panther killed the child of Mrs. Williamson. The latter was engaged in some household work and let the baby on the porch. A panther slipped up and grabbed the infant. Mrs. Williamson gave the alarm at once, and the animal was pursued and killed a half-mile away rom the house. It was too late to save the child, however. The whole breast had been al-

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

It is reported that the queen of Spain has signed a decree granting minimum tariffs to Germany.

Amedee Ernest Barthelemy Mouchez, the

French naval officer, scientist and writer, is dead, aged seventy-one years. There are signs of a settlement of the street railroad strikes at Cleveland, Ohio. The matter may be lest to arbitration.

A total of 164 cases of cholera has been reported at Baku, Rissia, during one week, with seventy deaths from the disease. D. D. Bell, the well known turiman and capi-

talist, died at Lexington, Ky., vesterday of paralysis. He was a familiar figure on the Western tracks and leaves a fortune valued at \$500,000.

Paris detectives have gone to London to arrest the anarchists Francois and Meunier. It is now proved that these men were the perpetrators of the explosion at Very's restaurant in Paris on April 25.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 791 No. 3 spring, 74to741c. No. 2 red, 801c. Corn—No. 2, 50c. Oars—No. 2, 321c.; No. 2 white, 341c. No. 3 white, 34@341c.

RYE-No. 2, 76c. BARLEY-No. 2 60c.

MINNEAPOLIS-WHEAT-No 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern,

Conn-No. 3, 40to43c; No. 3 yellow, 44to45 OATS-No. 2 white, 32to324c; No. 3 white,

OATS—No. 2 white, 5200520, 10.0 30\frac{1}{2}\to32c.

RYE—No. 2, 70\to72c.

BARLEY—No. 3, 38 to 48c.

HAY—Choice upland quoted at \$11.00
11.50; No. 1 wild, \$800; coarse off color, \$900\$10.50 timothy \$11.50\to12.50. ST.PAUL-WHEAT-No. 1 hard, 79 to 80c; No. 1 Northern, 78to 79c; No. 2 Northern,

CORN-No. 3, 42to44c; No. 3 yellow, 44

CORN-NO. 3, 421044c; No. 5 yellow, 12 to 444c.

Oars-No. 2, 29 to 20c; No. 2 white, 31 to 32c; No. 3, 30 to 31.

Barley and Rye-No. 3 barley, 40 to 50c; No. 2 rye, 72 to 73c; malt, 60to 75c. GROUND FEED AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1. \$16.50@17: No. 2, \$17@17.50; No. 3, \$17.50 to\$18.; low grade, \$14 to 14.50; corn meal, bolted, \$23 to 24. do unbolted, \$16 to\$16.50; bran, bulk, \$9.20to 6.50.

MILWAUKEE-WHEAT-No. 2 spring. 76c; No. 1 Northern, 834c. Corn-No, 3, 44to454c. 3 Oars-No. 2, white, 334to34c. No. 3, do

21t033e. BARLEY-No. 2 ,57c: sample, 40 to 593 Capt. Borup's Scrape. Parts, June 27.—The Temps publishes an interview with cap, Borup, United States military attache here, in which he repeats that the charges made against him by M. Granier are gross calumnies. Capt. Borup is anxious to be confronted by his accuser. He says the inquiry which he demands will not jail to establish his innecessor. The not fail to establish his innocence. The case excites the greatest interest here, and the newspapers are extremely bitter against Capt. Borup. The fact that he is on inti-mate terms with the German and Italian military attaches here gave color to the charges that he had given infor-mation concerning French defenses to Ger-many and Italy. Capt. Borup had intended

to cable Washington, asking to be recalled, but he is advised to remain in Paris to face the matter out. He contends that Grenier's visits were to screen his connections else-where. He offers all his letters and papers or inspection.

The Marquis De Mores' Victim. Paris, June, 27.—The funeral of Capt. Mayer, the Hebrews' champion, who died Thursday night from a wound received in a duel with the Marquis De Mores that morning, was held this afternoon, with great ceremony. A company of cadets from the Ec.de Polytechnique, in which Capt. Mayer was a pro essor, headed the funeral procession. The grand rabbi of France, M. Kahn, conducted the funeral service. In his discourse at the grave he said he hoped a spirit of mutual toleration, respect and charity would ultimately prevail and writers and newspapers preach unity, not discord and hatred.

Found in the Ruins.

New Orleans, June 27.—Frederick Mathes, one of the men injured yesterday at the boiler explosion of the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing company, died to-day. He was badly scalded. Three other injured men are expected to die: While clearing away the ruins to-day the body of the late existing the contract. body of the late assistant city attorney. Frank B. Lee, was found. Lee cailed at the factory on business, and it was thought he had escaped at the time of the explosion. He stood high in business and political cir-

Thinks Gladstone "Doomed." Loxpox, June 27. - Lord Randolph Churchill has issued an election address to his constituents. He says he still believes that it is impossible to home rule into a bill, and th Mr. Gladstone obtains ever so much of a majority he will be doomed to political impotence and sterility as long as he exhausts his energie; in trying to solve what is insoluble with the Unionists, and as he is doomed it would be best to defeat him

by a larger majority. Ocean Travel. New York-Arrived: Fulda, from Genoa; Galileo, from Hull; La Gascogne, from Havre; Britannic, from Marseilles and Naples.

Bostou-Arrived: Scythia, from Liverpool. Havre-Arrived: La Bretagne, from New Prawle Point-Passed: Karlsruhe, from Baltimore.
London-Arrived: British King, from Baltimore; Manitoba, from New York.

Worse and Worse BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27 .- After investigation, the u'l extent of Treasurer Dann's inroads in the funds of the National Savings bank has not yet been learned. One of the bank examiners is quoted as saying that the detalcation would largely ex-

ceed \$200,000; probably \$300,000. Letters of Regret in Order.

Sr. Louis, June 27.-The committee in charge of the celebration of the Fourth in this city have invited among others the following notables to deliver an address: Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Senators Palmer and Mills and Gov. McKin-It is certain that some of them will be here.

Diaz Unopposed.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27.-The first series of elections for the presidency were held to-day Quiet prevailed throughout the country. I ere was no opposition to the Diaz ticket. The final decision will be given in July.

A Warehouse Destroyed. YANKTON, S. D., special, June 27 .- The warehouse of the Coates Tank line was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance.

Hurled Into a Pond. VICKSBURG, Miss., June 27 .- While passing a pond four miles east of this city this afternoon he sleeper attached to the westbound A. & V. passenger train left the track and tumbled down the emba kment, fully twenty seet high, into the pond at its base, eighteen seet deep. The train was making forty miles an hour at the time and went down before the speed could be slackened. Upon investigation it was found that the car was partially submerged, but none of the passengers were seriously hurt, though all were more or less half drowned and cut