THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1888. NUMBER 356.

THEY WAVED THE RED

Bandanas Flung to the Breeze By the Howling Delegates.

THE OLD ROMAN VICTORIOUS.

His Nomination Settled Before the Convention Convened.

THE PLATFORM THEY ADOPTED.

An Affirmation of the Declaration of the 1884 Document.

THE CLOSE OF THE GATHERING.

Gray and Black Withdrawn After the Ballot is Taken—McGinnis Makes a Speech—Red the Campaign Color.

The Third and Last Day.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.—The day opened sweltering hot, and the air in the convention hall is like a furnace. Notwithstanding the departure of many visitors last night, the exposition hall is jammed even fuller if it were possible than yesterday.

The belief that Thurman's nomination would take place on the first ballot was general. As the delegations filed into the hall and decorated their banners with the red bandanas, the crowd cheered loudly. Already a majority of the standards are crowned with red.

Counter demonstrations by Gray's adherents in the galleries, who float long grey streamers evoked less enthusiasm.

THE RED BANDANA.

At 10:20 the New York delegation decorated their banner with the red handkerchief and was quickly followed by half a dozen, Iowa joining the procession.

The action was greeted with loud cheers, at the conclusion of which Indiana alone displayed the gray streamer. New York's action was taken as conclusive of the decision of the convention to nominate the old Roman on the first ballot.

Amid the confusion resulting from the Thurman demonstration, the convention was called to order at 10:30 with the question of the vice presidential nomination settled in advance of the roll call.

THE PLATFORM.

When Watterson came forward to present the platform he was greeted with cheers which were redoubled when he announced that it had been agreed upon unanimously. The opening sentences in the tariff plank were punctuated with yells of applause, especially the endorsement of the president's message and the allusion to the Mills bill. "Now she's ringing," shouted an enthusiastic delegate. The sentiment of the convention in favor of a square fight on the protection issue was unmistakable.

Watterson's telling speech at the conclusion of the reading of the platform, which he had written and fought through, carried the audience off its feet, especially when turning to Senator Gorman he declared that the democracy was united. Senator Gorman's fine figure and handsome features were new to many democrats, but he was enthusiastically received and endorsed the platform to the full satisfaction of the extreme tariff reformers. The platform was then adopted unanimously.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

When the cheering over Watterson's speech had subsided it was announced that the committee on resolutions had adopted three resolutions for which they asked the approval of the convention.

The first, offered by W. L. Scott, of Erie, was an unqualified endorsement of the Mills bill. The applause which followed threatened to raise the roof. The second, presented by Layman, was a weak attempt to throw the blame of Dakota's non-admission upon the republicans. The third, by Leon Abbott, of New York, was a bid for the Irish vote on an endorsement of home rule. After the passage of resolutions of respect for Thomas A. Hendricks, on motion of Delegate White, of California, the convention proceeded to nominations for the vice presidency.

THURMAN NOMINATED.

Tarpie of California mounted the platform to nominate Thurman. He had a grand opportunity and made a wretched fizzle. He came nearer nominating Gray and his bungling remarks threw a firebrand in the convention. The Thurman men held down their heads in the uproar and there was great relief when Tarpey sat down. He was followed by ex-Governor Thomas A. Patterson of Colorado who had been selected to nominate Black. He made a ringing speech eulogizing Black and ending by withdrawing his name.

When Indiana was called and Senator Voorhees started for the platform to nominate Governor Gray, the galleries went wild and the Indiana delegation threw themselves into paroxysms of frenzy. Voorhees' speech was an able though florid effort, but his face carried the news of impending defeat.

Governor Green, of New Jersey, responded for his state in a speech seconding Thurman and vigorously slappping Indiana. He pledged the vote of his state, which he said did not come with a candidate in one hand and her electoral vote in the other. After a painful dose of metaphor from a Nevada man, New York, in the person of Delegate Haines, added new fuel to the Thurman flame. In an eloquent speech he pledged the New York vote to the Ohio statesman. From this time forward Thurman was the cry.

Thurman was nominated on the first ballot. Nebraska cast two votes for Gray and eight for Thurman.

NEBRASKA'S HUMILIATION.

This morning's Republic, under the heading of "Nebraska's Humiliation," says: "The Nebraska delegation is all mixed on the choice for vice president, and cannot settle the matter so as to vote as a unit, or at least have not yet done so. The present division is five for Thurman and two for Black, the other three of the ten delegates having individual candidates. Said a prominent member of the delegation last night, 'Nebraska has been humiliated in regard to the tariff, and I am almost ashamed to go back home. Nebraska has been considered the hot-bed of free trade and now our committeeman on platform and resolutions has gone and voted with the German crowd and against tariff reform. In speaking of the matter to our delegation James E. North, our representative on the platform committee, said he would vote for tariff reform because his constituents so instructed him and not because he wanted to. He seems to have forgotten this when he cast his vote for German for chairman of the platform committee.' There was general dissatisfaction among the delegates on account of Mr. North's action."

THE THIRD DAY

Opens With the Reading and Adoption of the Platform.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 7.—Notwithstanding that a number of visiting organizations and individual strangers had left the city last night or early this morning, little appreciable reduction in the attendance of spectators is noticeable. As the delegates slowly straggled in, in twos and threes, the conversation was on the respective chances of Thurman and Gray, the tariff plank and the state of the thermometer. As to the latter there was unanimity of opinion, it being excessively hot. As the delegation space began to fill the usual battle of handkerchiefs broke out—Thurman red and gray muslin indicative of the name of Indiana's candidate—being hoisted to the masthead by the respective admirers of the contestants. As each new color was raised it was greeted with shouts from the galleries, but it was evident from the volume of sound that the Old Roman was the favorite of the spectators.

The New York delegation was last to enter and hoisted the Thurman colors to her standard. The assemblage rose and gave her a hearty cheer. Indiana answered with defiant shouts, and for some moments confusion, noise and excitement reigned.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Brankfield.

The chair then stated he was advised that the committee on resolutions was ready and he introduced Henry Watterson, chairman of the committee. Watterson, turning to the chairman, said he had the honor to report the resolutions unanimously agreed upon by the committee on platform.

Clerk Pettis then read the platform as follows:

The democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renews the pledges of its fidelity to the democratic faith and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884 and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last message to congress as correct in every respect of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction and also endorses the efforts of our democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of that indissoluble union of free and indestructible states now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown, devotion to the plan of government regulated by the written constitution strictly specifying every granted power, and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power, encouragement of a jealous and popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute laws and are invested with the duty of preserving peace, insuring equality and establishing justice.

The democratic party welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States; but it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During the most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency and public debt unmatured, it has by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster but greatly promoted the prosperity of our people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable lands to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest and the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period. It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations. While scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad, the exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under a provision of treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of the republican majority in the senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the government under democratic control, the rights and welfare of all have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of continuance to the people of its benefits, democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a chief magistrate, who has been faithful, able and prudent. They invoke, in addition to that trust, the transfer also to the democracy of the entire legislative power

The republican party, controlling the senate and resisting in both houses of congress the reformation of just and unjust laws which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and fairness and justice, which are their right.

Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretenses, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is discouraged with doubt and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended or repealed. The democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it, to struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform by the suffrages of the people. Of all the industrious freemen of our land, the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of our unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted to exist which, while unduly enriching a few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition.

Every democratic rule of governmental action is violated when, through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money far beyond the needs of an economical administration is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treasury. The money now lying idle in the federal treasury resulting from superfluous taxation amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than sixty millions annually.

Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriations and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expenses, and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not, and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for differences between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations.

In the interests of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the democratic party should promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every workingman and at the same time secure to him steady and remunerative employment.

Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

WATTERSON'S SPEECH.

He Follows the Platform With An Introduction of Senator Gorman.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Upon the completion of the reading of the platform, Hon. Henry Watterson spoke as follows:

We bring to you a platform upon which democrats can stand without feeling they are away from home. It embodies a statement of facts inconvertible. It declares the cause of reform and gives it a language which may be spoken alike in New Jersey and Iowa, in Massachusetts and in Texas. It looks upon the rising, not the setting sun. Thanks to Grover Cleveland, the attention of the country, wooed by others so long in vain, is fixed at last upon a remedy of real instead of imaginary evils arising out of the state of the war, and henceforward the democratic party, which has been the voice will become the hand of the people. Democracy at least is one with itself, and though we may sometimes contend among ourselves, our contests shall be those of the Romans of old—only resulting in more Romans. It is now the time of the republicans to know what it is to have only half a country and no leader at all. [Cheers.] Two good democrats can only understand one another thoroughly and love one another when they have had some fun together, and this will be a sufficient reason why I should present you with Senator Gorman of Maryland.

Senator Gorman was introduced and spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention: I would be out of place were I found elsewhere than in a democratic convention and standing upon the democratic principles as written by Jefferson and now being expressed by the democratic party under the lead of Grover Cleveland. Four years ago at Chicago, the democratic party, restated its declaration of principles, promising if entrusted with power that sectionalism should be wiped out forever, that the finances of your government should be controlled, and the tariff directed not to impair the brilliant industries of the land, but that extravagant expenditures should be reduced until we would have a government economically administered, and that the war taxes placed upon us by the republican party should be reduced according to the requirements of the government. Upon the declaration of principles thus made at Chicago we went before the people and the result was the election of Grover Cleveland. In the matter of the reduction of taxation he has been honest and earnest, and with a desire to carry out the promises of the party, and when he declared that we were to face the fact of reduction of taxation and wipe out this hundred million surplus, it was no longer a question, nor could it be controlled by the claptrap practices of the opposition charging us with free trade or free protection either, but we stood as honest men, to reduce this immense taxation of $100,000,000 per annum. We have presented a platform in strict accord with all democratic declarations that have preceded us. As Mr. Watterson has well said, it is a platform upon which every democrat can stand.

Mr. Watterson of Kentucky—Mr. Chairman, I now move the adoption of the report and on that motion call for the previous question.

The question was put and the platform unanimously adopted.

SIDE RESOLUTIONS.

Additional Declarations Tacked Onto the Platform.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Mr. Watterson—Mr. Chairman, the platform committee has approved with the report and request to be passed without discussion three resolutions. The first of these will be presented by Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Scott then offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That this convention endorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of revenue now pending in the house of representatives.

The second of these resolutions was presented by Frederick Lamon of California and is as follows:

Resolved, That a just and liberal policy should be pursued in reference to the territories; that the right of self-government is inherent in the people and guaranteed under the constitution; that the territories of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico are by virtue of population and development entitled to admission into the union as states, and we unqualifiedly condemn the course of the republican party in refusing statehood and self-government to their people.

The resolution was adopted.

The third resolution referred to was presented by ex-Governor Abbet of New Jersey, and was unanimously adopted. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we express our cordial sympathy with the struggling people of all nations to secure for themselves the inestimable blessings of self-government, and civil and religious liberty, and we especially declare our sympathy with the efforts of those noble patriots, who, led by Gladstone and Parnell, have conducted their grand and peaceful contest for home rule in Ireland.

A resolution of eulogy on the life and public services of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, and tendering the sympathy of the convention to Mrs. Hendricks was presented by C. W. Baker of Ohio and passed.

THURMAN NOMINATED.

Mr. Tarpie Indulges In a Weak Oratorial Effort.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Mr. White of California moved that the roll be called for the nomination of vice president, and that the chairmen of delegations announce their choice.

The motion was carried and the clerk proceeded with the call of states.

There was no response until California was reached. Mr. Tarpie then stepped upon the platform and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: That I am proud of the privilege of addressing you I acknowledge, but that I am prouder still of the man whom I shall name I will not deny, for I feel, sirs, that this republic holds no superior to Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. The greeting accorded his name is a well deserved tribute. Its spontaneity has been nobly earned. He assured such a greeting will be accorded his name at its every mention throughout this republic from sea to sea and from the British line to the gulf. Since taking his seat in the United States senate in 1869, the imprint of his genius is found deeply imbedded in the legislation of the country. From his first appearance in the senate until his retirement from that body his voice was always raised in behalf of the people and in defense of their rights. For forty years he has been a prominent figure in public life and yet to-day no man can point to a single act or expression of his which does not do him credit. Large at heart, large of brain, and larger still in experience, he is the man of all men whose record justifies his nomination at your hands in the sense that he cannot be defeated before the people. A man of benevolent heart, manifesting itself not only in private life but it has been a leading feature of his official career. When the Pacific coast was endeavoring to retard Chinese immigration, when it had decided that national legislation was necessary to accomplish the desired result, when the merits of the subject were not understood east of the Rocky mountains, Allen G. Thurman, then senator of the United States, was the first to raise his voice in defense of those whose means of living were in danger and whose homes were threatened with destruction.

When great railroad corporations evidenced intention to evade payment of their obligations to the government, this great man prepared that remarkable enactment known as the Thurman bill, by which offending corporations were obliged to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of their promises. During the trying times of reconstruction Thurman was the center figure in the United States senate in upholding the dignity and integrity of the constitution. Four years since the California delegation put forward Thurman as their candidate for the presidency, and were enthusiastic in pushing his nomination. And four years have but augmented their reverence and affection for him. His fame is not his alone. It is the proud heritage of the American people. His name may be most fittingly coupled with that of our honored president, Grover Cleveland. Cleveland and Thurman will be a ticket absolutely invincible. It will sweep the country with the mighty rush of a tidal wave of approval. Against it all opposition will be fruitless. The approval of Cleveland's administration during the past four years, and the endorsement of his actions, the simplicity, yet remarkable ability with which he has administered his great trust under the most trying circumstances, coupled with the all-pervading affection felt for fidelity and honesty will make the Cleveland and Thurman war cry to affright the political enemy. The enthusiasm which will be aroused upon its announcement will be infractious, and gathering force and volume day by day it will, before November, have become epidemic. Indiana honors Governor Gray by supporting him for this nomination; Illinois is doing the same for General Black, Michigan for Dickinson, Wisconsin for Mr. Vilas, good men and true, each and all of them, and were it not for the self-sacrificing patriotism of Mr. Thurman in response to an almost unanimous wish of the party to permit his name to come before you, it were difficult indeed to choose between such meritorious and able gentlemen. Their names are fit to grace this or any other ticket. Let no mistakes be made at this time. If you but do your duty, if you but give the people what they expect and what they demand, the contest of parties instead of just commencing will be practically ended, for the great electoral and popular majorities which Cleveland and Thurman will surely receive at the polls will be a revelation even to ourselves. As representatives of the democracy of the nation, we have a duty to perform. We must nominate the men the people have already nominated. We have but to endorse the popular verdict. No less will be accepted at your hands. Nominate Allan G. Thurman. Nominate him by acclamation. Let it not be said that one single democrat in all this great union failed in this testimonial to the greatest American of his day, the noblest breathing man upon this American soil, fit consort in the temple of fame for those patriots and founders of our institution whose sacred dust lies calmly sleeping beneath the sods of Mount Vernon, Monticello and Hermitage awaiting the dedication of our national pantheon.

When the state of Colorado was reached Hon. J. M. Patterson addressed the convention as follows:

I have been chosen to present the name o Colorado's choice for vice president. It is a pleasing commission to me, for General Black and myself were educated in the same school, enlisted in the same company for the preservation of the union, and when the war was over often measured legal swords in the same courts. We feel there could be no mistake in presenting to the democratic party a man who, embraces in his own life the history of a brave soldier, patriotic statesman and an executive officer without a superior within the limits of the country. We feel that when the human wolves and hyenas, spawned since the war, would charge that the democracy was unfriendly to the soldier, we could turn to him and say to the people, "In his administration of the pension department of this government you have a living denial of the slander you have uttered." We felt that when the fact would be called to the attention of the men of the south that when the flag that had been raised on Sumter was lowered at Appomattox, he on his return to civil life in the state of his adoption held aloft both of his arms that had been shattered upon southern battlefields and proclaimed that this was a union of free and equal states, and with the eloquence of his tongue and the earnestness of his nature urged the people of the western states to stamp out the feeling of proscription that our republican enemies sought to kindle within the breast of the American people.

The speaker then gave a long history of General Black's action at the Chicago convention in 1884, eulogizing him for loyalty to McDonald and read the following letter from the general:

Q. M. Patterson—I have been advised by you and other near and dear friends of the situation of affairs in the national democratic convention, at whose hands in my behalf you were about to ask the honor of nomination to an exalted office. I hope for the honor as one of the noble confidences of my political associates, worthy of an exalted desire and honest political ambition, but have too long wrought for the success of constitutional principles not to subordinate all claims to the welfare of the party of the constitution. That party has already decided in advance of the expression of your assembly in favor of Allen G. Thurman for vice-president. I bow to its high behest. While my heart is full of gratitude to you, and my friends whose favor had promised me support, I ask you to withdraw my name from the consideration of the convention, to the end that there be exhibited the fullest harmony of resolve and action.

Your fellow citizen,

JOHN C. BLACK.

Continuing Mr. Patterson said: "There is only one reason why the friends of General Black do not bow in willing submission before the red bandanas held aloft upon the signal poles of the different states. We fear, and justly and sincerely fear, that if providence in its inscrutable ways should remove one who has already filled out the allotted years of man, the senate of the United States would be cursed by another Ingalls, and, gentlemen of the convention, having dealt fairly and frankly by you in putting into your possession every communication that we have from the man of our choice, we leave his name with you to be dealt with as your common sense and democratic judgment will tell you."

The secretary then proceeded to call the next, being the state of Connecticut.

Mr. Piggott responded and in a brief speech seconded the nomination of Thurman.

Delaware, Florida, Georgia and Illinois were called without response.

GRAY NOMINATED.

Voorhees' Speech Logical and Eloquent.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—When Indiana was called Senator Voorhees took the platform and spoke as follows:

The historians of Europe describe Belgium as the battleground of all the great wars between European nations. I come from Indiana, the political battlefield of the United States. While in other countries empires and dynasties are overthrown or re-established, so in Indiana questions of mightier import are determined for the whole country by her attitude either of victory or defeat at presidential elections. Who will inquire: "How goes the battle?" in any other but one or two northern states except in Indiana. You gentlemen in the south, with everything in peril, will not ask how goes Illinois in our west. You will not ask how goes the battle in Ohio. Its already predetermined what the result will be there. Nor will you ask how the battle rages in Pennsylvania except to inquire how great the majority against us will be. There will be no inquiry except how is the shock of battle sustained in Indiana and New York and New Jersey, with times an inquiry as to Connecticut. Gentlemen of the convention, we come before you as representing a power. We ask an honor on this ticket and we tender you victory with the other hand. We ask a name on this ticket and we tender you fifteen electoral votes in your college, making election sure. Bear with me a moment in restrospect of history. Indiana became a state in 1816, and from that hour to this no democratic president has ever been inaugurated except by her vote. Indiana has voted for every democrat who was ever sworn into office from 1816 forward. She voted for Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, for Samuel J. Tilden, who was robbed of the election, and for Grover Cleveland. Where is the state whose record overmatches her? Where is the state who comes before this convention with a higher right to demand respect and recognition? We will again cast that vote, but dismiss from your minds now and from this on until November the thought or calculation that this year is to be any exception to her history. Grover Cleveland and whoever else goes on the ticket with him will be re-elected with the vote of Indiana or will not be elected at all. Make no mistakes. I know of certain calculations to leave Indiana. Whatever industries destroy Indiana destroy every hope and vestige of success. She is interwoven with the situation and the safety of this hour is for New York and Indiana as of old to clasp hands. Take New Jersey in our embrace and Connecticut as far as is in our power to do so. In those lines lie success. I say that the lines of battle are the same this year that they were in 1884. This will not be changed. The trenches in which we will fight are the same. The states where victory is to be obtained, if we succeed at all, are the same. You cannot recast the lines of battle and an attempt to do so will be fraught with disaster and mean the overthrow of our splendid democratic administration. Take warning by Oregon and rely on Indiana and you will not be deceived. We present to you a man for this ticket, physically and mentally, strong, endowed with mental and physical life. We name a man who has ever proven himself a winner. He has never been started in a race that he has not led the field. If you say he came late to the democratic party I say that he came in the year when Doolittle came, when Trumbull came, when John M. Palmer, whom the democrats have nominated for governor of Illinois, came. He came with them and allow me to say to you that a recruit into the ranks of the democratic party in Indiana, soon becomes a veteran soldier. Four years ago Indiana cast 495,000 votes. She will cast 550,000 votes at the approaching election, and with that enormous vote there is simply a plurality between the great parties of six or seven thousand—no majority but a plurality. You can imagine, then, what its shock of battle is there. You can imagine how important it is to have every atom of strength, personal and political, which we can obtain in order to hold our hard pressed lines. Recruit the critical point of battle if you are wise. The key of the situation is in Indiana. Strengthen her. Come to the rescue on the field where the fight is to be hottest and the battle to be won, if won at all. I reflect upon no other name before this convention, but I charge every candid mind to answer what electoral vote, what state any other name can bring to the electoral college except that of Isaac P. Gray. We do not put up a man for show nor parade, but for a hard battle and winning results. Isaac P. Gray was on the same ticket with Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, and strong as that ticket was in Indiana, a combination of power evoking enthusiasm and the very heart of our people, yet this man whom we present carried the state by a majority of 880 more votes than Cleveland and Hendricks carried it for the presidency and the vice presidency. He will be in the ranks fighting whether on your ticket or not, but he is so interwoven with our hopes and our organization this year in Indiana, that his name on the ticket becomes a guaranty of success. I am not here to say we cannot win without him, but I am here to say that if you want to take a bond of faith, to reduce it to an absolute certainty on the fifteen electoral votes of Indiana before you leave this hall nominate Isaac P. Gray with Grover Cleveland and the work will be done.

The nomination of Gray was seconded in a brief speech by A. H. Cox of Georgia.

Iowa and Kansas were called without response.

When Kentucky was reached Mr. Evan E. Settle responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I am charged with the pleasing duty on behalf of the great unwashed and unterrified democrats in the great state of Kentucky, of saying to the convention that she heartily endorses the nomination of Isaac P. Gray.

Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota and Mississippi were called without response.

When Missouri was reached Hon. N. C. Dryden took the platform, and in a brief speech seconded the nomination of Thurman.

On behalf of New Jersey Governor Greene spoke as follows:

The shores of the Atlantic re-echo the call of the Pacific coast. New Jersey—another battle field—New Jersey, which gives its electoral vote not only to every democratic candidate who is elected, but to every nominee of the great democratic convention, which brings her nine electoral votes in one hand and makes no demand with the other—save the nomination of a democrat upon a democratic platform—New Jersey seconds the nomination of the great son of Ohio.

COAST TRIBUTE.

Lots of Wagds But Little to Them—Very Flowery.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Following Mr. Greene, Mr. Dorsey of Nevada addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman: Nevada says but little here below and she will say that little short. From the 28th day of May Nevada has added her piping notes to the golden tones of California, to the song of her lusty sisters of the mountains and by the sea, which has floated on the air from the grand old Pacific to the mighty Mississippp, tunefully, prayerfully and constantly the refrain of Cleveland and Thurman. We believe the name of no living man will add strength, arouse enthusiasm, never stopping, always continuing, to the support of the democrats of Nevada, and California and Oregon as well, and may I say Illinois as well, as the name of Allen G. Thurman, and we lay our hands in loving kindness upon the golden hair of our dutiful sister who reclines on the gentle slopes of the Sierras and bathes her shapely feet in the limpid waters of the placid Pacific; and I will say to the convention that if you nominate Allen G. Thurman that the silver slopes of the glorious mountains of Nevada will fairly rattle with joy when the news of the nomination of that splendid veteran of a hundred battles and a hundred victories shall flash across the wires to the shores where the fields are ever green and the orange blossoms shine. [The speaker was here interrupted with uproarious applause, shouts of laughter and cries of "time."]

Just let me tell you something. We are the children of a mother whose locks are threaded with silver and our parents wedded the Old Roman so long ago that the memory of the oldest Nevadian runneth not back to the date of our mountains will pound their ponderous thereof. Give him to us and the quartz mills pleasure. Nevada, through her noble representatives, with all her soul and all her intellect, and every physical faculty of her being, seconds the nomination of the heroic old Allen G. Thurman.

The secretary proceeded with the call of the roll.

When New York was reached Hon. George Raines spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: New York has withdrawn herself until this moment from the deliberations of this body in the selection of a vice president, but the time has arrived for her voice to be heard in unison with the acclaim of her fellow delegations from Maine to the capes of the western seas, in behalf of him who is the Cato of the republic. It was the proud boast of the old Romans that he spoke to the kings and to the people the things which they should hear. It is said that his beard is grey with the frosts of many winters and the barbarians will pluck at it. The greatest day of Rome was when her grey bearded senators sat in the chamber of deliberation and the barbarians overlooking the temples plucked at their beards. The work of this campaign is but the continuation of the struggle of twelve years past. Administrative reform arose like a halo of light in the east and spread its beams of healing over the Catskills and along the Mohawk, cut the sources of the Ohio and the Cumberland, chased the shadows from the state of Hendricks, poured down the Mississippi valley and tipped the Rockies with the morning of a better day for the republic. It is written that Joshua, son of Nun, was full of wisdom, for Moses had laid his hands upon him, and it is written that the Lord spoke unto Joshua, saying: "Whatever thy feet tread upon, that have I given unto thee. There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life." And whom shall Joshua, the son of Nun, send into the country of Amon to unseat in her senate chamber the serpent god of the Amonites? But you must remember, fellow-democrats, that throughout this land runs another issue than that of administrative reform. It is the issue of protection of the rights of American industry. Who stands a representative before the American people and the co-equal with grand Old Roman of Ohio? You have declared in your platform that American industry needs no subsidies, fears no competition. Untax American labor for its food, for its clothing, for its shelter, for its tools, for all the materials with which it works, and it will defy the competition of the heirs of squalid misery and dull-eyed ignorance. Europe has poured millions upon millions of competing emigrants into our fields and factories. Two millions of armed men beat the weapons of war into the tools of industry and demanded their share of the rewards of American labor. You have declared that upon this grand base of American industry you will build the future prosperity of the republic. Beside the name of the representative of the rights of American labor, of the rights of American capital, inter-wedded forever, plays the name of Allen G. Thurman. Gentlemen of Ohio, the battle line of this conflict extends not alone along the field of Indiana, not alone along the plains of New Jersey or of New York—it has been decreed that it shall sweep from ocean to ocean. While I thank the senator from Indiana that he has appealed to us to send battalions to the center of the line, let me say to him that the president in his message, this convention in its platform, and in the nomination of its vice president, has decreed that they will extend the vast reserve corps of democracy across the continent, and about the reserve corps shall wave the flag of Allen G. Thurman.

EVERYBODY SPOKE.

And Everybody Spoke Well of the Old Roman.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The nomination of Thurman was seconded by Mr. Strange of North Carolina.

At the call of the state of Ohio, Mr. Powell responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: It has been claimed in eloquent words from this place that the loyal state of Indiana has now become wavering and doubtful in her allegiance to our great party. If this be true let her turn for healing faith and seek salvation from the democratic trinity of Cleveland, Thurman and the bandana. It has been claimed that the universal cry for Thurman is but a sentiment. It is the greatest sentiment that ever occupied the democratic heart. The perfect union of wisdom and enthusiasm which has marked the progress of this convention clearly indicates that the time has come which will mark not only the final overthrow of the republican party but the continued succession of democratic administrations. To-day in our extreme north, along the shores of New England, there are multitudes of people speaking the name of Thurman and uttering his praise. Here in this splendid city are tens of thousands of enthusiastic and admiring friends. A thousand miles beyond this, along the father of waters, in the extreme south, the name of Thurman is still the idol of the democratic party. There is nothing in the political history of our country which equals this uprising of the people in favor of the nomination of this grand old man, the Gladstone of America—Allen G. Thurman. For a generation his life has been your history. This unusual demand for Thurman is but the expression of a great truth, that the work of endorsing the splendid administration of Grover Cleveland and filling the place of Thomas A. Hendricks can only be done by the nomination of Allen G. Thurman.

Mr. Dawson, on behalf of South Carolina, seconded the nomination of Thurman.

Mr. Thompson of Tennessee seconded the nomination of Thurman in a brief speech.

Ex-Governor Throckmorton of Texas then addressed the convention. He said:

I propose to speak of the greatest living statesman. I speak in behalf of one in the presence of whom republican voters will quail—Hon. Allen G. Thurman.

When Virginia was called Senator Daniels took the platform. After reviewing the long and faithful public services of ex-Senator Thurman he concluded by saying: "In an age of corruption he was an exemplification of purity; in an age of extravagance he was the sentinel of economy; in an age of sectionalism he knew only his country; in an age of hate he was the incarnation of fraternity; in an age of scandal the salt of his good name never lost its savor. They say, indeed, that the grand old man is old. There is no hair that glistens of the patriarch's brow that did not grow white in democratic service. The revolving years that have circled around his head have each of them left in its track a new ring of glory. Can I not say of him, in the language of the poet

Age may o'er his brow be flung,
But his heart, his heart, is ever young.

"Why not nominate him now, my countrymen, and by acclamation? He stands before you the living embodiment of democratic virtues; he stands before you the illustrative epitome of democratic history; he stands before you the faithful champion of democratic principles; he stands before you the rightful heir of democratic honors. He is the highest type of the American citizen. He is the fitting companion for Grover Cleveland to receive by his side the mantle of Thomas A. Hendricks. In the name of the people of Virginia, upon whose soil he was born, in the name of the people of Ohio, his adopted home, in the name of the democracy of this great nation, incorruptible, unterrified and unconquerable, I fling this banner to the breeze (waving a bandana handkerchief).

The states of West Virginia and Wisconsin were called, but there was no response.

Alaska, Arizona, Dakota, the District of Columbia and Idaho did not respond. When the territory of Montana was called Mr. Maginnis arose and said:

Mr. Chairman: So far as the nomination of president is concerned, this convention is but a ratification meeting to ratify a nomination already made by the people of the United States, a nomination which will be confirmed at the polls in November. Grover Cleveland will hold the fort that he captured four years ago. Who will they put up against him? The most magnetic man has already pulled the plumes off his bonnet and taken his glove out of the ring. Like many another warlike republican the great James G. Blaine early learned the first principles of the art of war. He let some other fellow do the fighting and he is going to let some other man do the fighting this time, and he has acted on that other great principle of military strategy that you can always fall back from your position if you will start in time. He had to start twice before the people believed him. Our champion will stand up again and they can raise no more glorious banner than the old bandana of that most illustrious citizen, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. [Applause].

New Mexico and Utah failed to respond to the call.

The Chairman—This completes the list of states and territories. [Cries of call the roll].

THE VOTE.

The Old Roman Nominated With Unanimity.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The chairman.—The clerk will call the names of those placed in nomination for vice president.

The Clerk.—The following gentlemen have been placed in nomination for the vice presidency: Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, John C. Black of Illinois.

The Chairman.—The clerk will now proceed to call the roll of states and territories, and the chairman of each delegation is requested to announce the names of those for whom the delegates vote.

The secretary called the roll of states with the following result:

Alabama—Black 1, Gray 4, Thurman 15
Arkansas—Thurman 14.
California—Thurman 16.
Colorado—Black 6.
Connecticut—Thurman 12.
Delaware—Thurman 3, Gray 3.

When Florida was called the chairman of the delegation said Florida meets California half way and gives her eight votes for that highest type of American citizen—Allen G. Thurman.

Georgia—Gray 17 Thurman 7.
Illinois—Black 17, Gray 17, Thurman 10.
Indiana—Gray 30.

Iowa was passed at the request of its chairman.

Kansas—Black 2, Gray 2, Thurman 14.
Kentucky—Gray 17, Black 1, Thurman 8.
Louisiana—Thurman 16.
Maine—Thurman 12.
Maryland—Thurman 16.
Massachusetts—Thurman 19, Gray 7, Black 1.
Michigan—Black 3, Thurman 23.
Minnesota—Thurman 13, Gray 1.
Mississippi—Thurman 18.
Missouri—Gray 4, Thurman 28.
Nebraska—Gray 2, Thurman 8.
Nevada—Thurman 6.
New Hampshire—Thurman 8.
New Jersey—Thurman 18.
New York—Thurman 72.
North Carolina—Thurman 22.
Ohio—Thurman 45, Gray 1.
Oregon—Thurman 6.
Pennsylvania—Thurman 60.
Rhode Island—Thurman 8.
South Carolina—Thurman 18.
Tennessee—Thurman 34.
Texas—Thurman 36.
Vermont—Thurman 8.
Virginia—Thurman 24.
West Virginia—Thurman 11.

When the state of Wisconsin was called every delegate in the hall arose, and again began a scene which rivalled the uproar of yesterday when Cleveland was nominated. Everybody produced a red bandana, and every guideon in the hall was decorated with one. Delegate Taylor of Indiana attached an enormous bandana to the guideon of the Indiana delegation and marched up on the reading desk with it, creating unbounded enthusiasm. When Flower of the New York delegation succeeded in crowding his way to the reading desk with the guideon of his state, also having attached to it an enormous bandana, the delegates became frantic.

The uproar was finally quieted in a measure and the clerk again called the state of Wisconsin, the chairman of which delegation announced 22 votes for Thurman.

The state of Iowa—26 votes for Thurman.
Territory of Alaska—2 votes for Thurman.
Arizona—2 votes for Thurman.
Dakota—2 votes for Thurman.
District of Columbia—2 votes for Thurman.
Idaho—2 votes for Thurman.
Montana—2 for Thurman.
New Mexico—2 for Thurman.
Utah—2 for Thurman.
Washington territory—2 for Thurman.
Wyoming—2 for Thurman.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado—Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the friends of General J. C. Black of Illinois, I am requested to formally withdraw his name and move that the nomination of Allen G. Thurman for vice-president be made unanimous.

The Chairman—The vote of Colorado will first be changed as requested by the chairman of that delegation from Gray to Thurman.

A