INCIDENTS OF ROLL-CALL.

When Kentucky was called and the member for the Committee on Pesolutions was announced to be Henry Watterson, a storm of applause swept through the hall which did not cease for some minutes. There was also much applause when Texas reported its member of the Platform Committee-George Clark.

Dakota's name being reached, Mr. O'Brien, of Minnesota, spoke up, saying: "In Dakota there is a contest. There are two delegations from Dakota attending this Convention. No committee, no delegates from Dakota, should participate in the proceedings of this Convention until the contest is decided."

The Chairman-Do you make a motion? Mr. O'Brien-I move that all parties claiming to be delegates from Dakota be excluded until the report of the Com-

mittee on Credentials is made. The Chairman-You make that as an absolute motion, not as an amendment? Mr. O'Brien-Yes, sir, as a motion. The motion was put and carried.

The roll-call was now at an end and the Chairman announced that the committees on Platform, Permanent Organization and Credentials would meet at 5 P. M.; the two latter in rooms adjoining the convention hall and the Committee on Platform at the grand parlors of the Southern Hotel, the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

A QUESTION OF CLUBS.

W. H. Pucey, of Iowa, next suggested that the hall be left open during the recess for inspection by visiting clubs, and Baker, of Ohio, asked to have the Sergeant-at-Arms instructed to find places for all the uniformed clubs. Ex-Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, excited applause by the statement that there was no difference between uniformed clubs and un-uniformed clubs. Finally, after several other speeches, the whole matter was disposed of by being referred to the National Committee.

ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, then moved a recess until noon Wednesday. Ex-Governor Abbett ob ected, and suggested 10 A. M., on the ground that he desired to see the President renominated to-morrow, and not on the third day. The majority settled the question in favor of Governor Abbett, and at precisely 2 o'clock the convention took a recess until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

St. Louis, June 6.— Temporary Chairman White called the Convention were tendered to Colorado for the sil-P. A. COLLINS, ver gavel presented the

Chairman. day previously: The petition of citizens of New York asking that the Monroe doctrine be enforced was presented by Congressman Campbell.

Delegate Mallory, of Florida, offered this resolution, which was adopted:

This convention approves of and indorses the principles of tariff reform enunciated by Cleveland in his first message to the present Congress, and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the administration of government we give our unqualified and universal

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The delegates from Alaska were next given seats, and the Committee on Permanent Organization was presented. The rules adopted were the same that prevailed at the Chicago Convention, except that no delegation should change its vote until the call of the State had been completed. Patrick A. Collins was made Chairman; H. H. Ingersoll, Secretary; Alfred Onendorf, F. E. Barrett, W. W. Scott, O. M. Hall, L. Strauss, L. G. Rowley, J. Triplett, T. J. Lingle, O. Newell, T. L. Merrill, Assistant Secretaries, and T. Pettitt, Recording Secretary.

W. H. Barnum, John O'Day and R. P. Flower escorted Mr. Collins to the chair. The permanent chairman was introduced by Temporary Chairman White, who on retiring thanked the convention for the honor that had been conferred on his State. Chairman Collins said:

SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN COLLINS.

To stand by your favor in this place, so often filled by the foremost men in our great party, is a distinction of the highest character, and an honor for which I am profoundly grateful. In performing the delicate and difficult service to which you have assigned me, I can scarcely hope to justify the wisdom of your choice. I shall at times need your full co-operation to promote order, decorum and good will until these proceedings are brought to a happy close. We represent in this convention more than 30,000,000 of the American people.

We bear their commission to act for them and their injunction to act with all the wisdom that God has given us to protect and safeguard the institutions of the Republic as the fathers founded them. The administration of President Cleveland has triumphantly justified his election. It compels the respect, confidence and approval of the country. The prophets of evil and disaster are dumb.

What the people see is the Government of the Union restored to its ancient-footing of justice, peace, honesty and impartial enforcement of the law. They see the demands of labor and agriculture met, so far as the Government can meet them by Legislative enactments, for their encouragement and protection.

They see the veterans of the civil war granted pensions long due them to the amount of more than twice in number and nearly three times in value of those granted under any previous administration. They see the negro, whose fears of Democratic rule were played upon by demagogues four years ago, not only more fully protected than by his pretended friends, but honored as his race was never honored before. They see a financial policy under which reckless specula-tion has practically ceased and capital freed from distrust. They see for the first time an honest observance of the law governing the civil establishment and the employes of the ple rid at last of the political highwayman with a demand for tribute in one hand and a letter of dismissal in the other.

To the patriotic, independent citizens who four years ago forsook their old allegiance and came to our support, who since that time Democratic party owes a deep debt of grati-That they have been reviled and insulted by their former associates is not only a exacted from every man who will take even standing room in that party.

if in council we cannot agree in all things, crowned the bust of the President on our motto is: "In essentials, unity; in non- the left with a laurel wreath, which was

years ago you voted with us to reform the Administration, to conserve our institutions, for the well being of our common country so join with us again in approval of the work so well accomplished, to complete what still remains undone. We ask you to remember that it is a fatal error to weaken the bonds of a political organization by which great reforms have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adver-

Four years ago you trusted tentatively the Democratic party and supported with zeal and vigor its candidate for President. You thought him strong in all the sturdy quali-

ties requisite for the great task of reform.

Behold your splendid justification! Every place was filled by men whose interest it was to thwart inquiry and belittle the new ad-ministration. But the master hand came to the helm, and the true course has been kept from the beginning.
We need not wait for time to do justice to

the character and service of President Cleveland. Honest, clear-sighted, patient, grounded in respect for law and justice, he has nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read only the names of men who have been supremely useful to the republic. Fellow Democrats, this is but the initial meeting in a political campaign destined to be memorable. It will be a clashing of nearly even forces.

Let no man here or elsewhere belittle or underestimate the strength or resources of the opposition. But, great as they are, the old Democratic party, in conscious strength and perfect union, faces the issue fearlessly.

At the conclusion of Mr. Collins's speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, a resolution was adopted giving representatives from the woman's convention, recently held in Washington, about it. At this the enthusiasm was the right to be heard.

Delegate Campbell, of New York, of-Delegate Campbell, of New York, of-fered a resolution of sympathy with Gen-from the pillars and from the face of eral Sheridan, and it was adopted with a rising vote.

Mrs. Mary Merriweather of St. Louis was presented, but before she had got half the way through a written speech she was compelled to withdraw by cries of "time" and signs of impatience.

W. H. Barnum moved that when the Convention adjourn it should be until ten A. M. the next day. During the confusion that followed delegate Hensel moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination for President and Vice-President, but that no ballot be taken until the Committee on Platform had reported. Hensel's motion was adopted. The chairman of the Alabama delegation tendered the right to first place in the call to the New York delegation, and Daniel Dougherty, of New York, was tion. called upon to present the name of Grover Cleveland. Amid great enthusiasm and applause Mr. Dougherty ascended the platform to the right of the Chairman and addressed the Convention

DANIEL DOUGHERTY'S SPEECH.

I greet you, my countrymen, with fratervention to order at 10.25.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. R. Green, of the Rev. J. R. Green, of from every State and Territory, from every Missouri, after which nook and corner of our ocean-bound, contithe thanks of the Con- nent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty. With simplest ceremonials, you as representatives of the people are to choose a Magistrate with power mightier than a monarch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of a written constitution. Thus impressed I ascend the rostrum to name the next President of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote. Delegations from the thirty-eight States and all the Territories are assembled without caucus or consultation ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here not indeed to choose a candidate, but to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown, save in his own locality, he for the last four has stood in the gaze of the world discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To-day determines that not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen, and with the sanction of heaven, he shall fill the Presidency for four years more. has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope. He is a realization. Scorning subterfuge, distaining re-election by concealing convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the Constitution, he courageously declares to Congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national taxation. That the Treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial tranquility and breeds extravagance, centralization and corruption. That high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace. That the millions that pour into the Treasury come from the hard-earned savings of the American people. That in violation of equality of rights the present tariff has created a privileged class, who, shaping legislation for their personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessaries of life from every man, woman and child in the land. That to lower the tariff is not free trade, it is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and home manufacturers and allow consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is farthest from thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of dministration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and cormorant corporations faithless to obligations and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There is no pilfering. There are no jobs under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every point of our vast em-pire. While the President has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval from special legislation if strictest inquiry revealed a want of truth and justice. Above all sectional strife as never before is at an end, and sixty millions of freedmen in the ties of brotherhood are prosperous and happy. These are the achievements of this administration. Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political op-ponents in high and honorable debate and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the Constitution, its every line and letter, ever remembering that 'powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people, by the authority of the Democracy of New York, backed by the Democracy of the entire Union, I give you a name entwined with vic-

tory. I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York. A SCENE OF WILD ENTHUSIASM. The Convention broke into the wildest enthusiasm at the close of Mr. Dougherty's speech. Hats were waved and only by rule and precept, but by the examthrown into the air, bandannas streamed have nobly sustained the Administration, the out all over the hall, and the delegates jumped on their chairs and cheered madly. A picture of Cleveland in the sulted by their former associates is not only a signal compliment to their character and in fluence, but another evidence of the decadence of the Republican party. Blind worship of the Chief." The cheering and uproar of the Republican party. Blind worship of the Chief." The cheering and uproar the machine—the political juggernaut—is continued, spectators in the gallery tearing flags from the rails and waving them The Democratic temple is open to all, and in the air. Some one on the stage essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

To all good men we say: "Come in. Good will ne'er halted at the door stane." As four the left with a laurel wreath, which was has been faithful, able, and prudent. They invoke, in addition to that trust, the transfer to the gentleman whom I am here to nomi-



ALLEN G. THURMAN.

the full band of sixty pieces was in full blast all the time, not a sound from the trampets could be heard.

The climax of this remarkable scene was reached when the banners of all the States were borne by the delegates to the New York standard and draped unbounded. Spectators and delegates the balconies, waving these improvised banners all over the hall for ten minutes.

The Chairman kept rapping for order, but the cheering continued, and horns were blown in the galleries. The delegates gathered in groups, waving their State banners high in the air, and cheering with renewed vigor. The cheering ceased after twenty-four minutes.

The Kentucky delegation asked and was granted unanimous consent to second the nomination. James A. Mc-Kenzie was recognized, and there was renewed cheering at his mention of Cleveland's name, and wild enthsiasm at his reference to Mrs. Cleveland. Judge Twiggs, of Georgia, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, H. W. Lightfoot, of Texas, and others seconded Mr. Cleveland's nomina-

The roll call was then completed, and a motion of Mr. McKenzie to suspend the rules was carried, and Cleveland was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 A. M. the following day.

## THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.



St. Louis, June 7. called to order at 10:31 by Chairman Collins. The opening prayer was delivered by Dr. Brank, of St. Louis, after which Henry Watterson took the platform with the report of the Committee

W. H. BARNUM. on Resolutions. The Clerk then proceeded to read the Resolutions, which were received with freuent cheers. The reading of the platform was concluded amid great applause. Mr. Watterson stated it had been adopted unanimously by the Committee. The platform is as follows:

THE PLATFORM. The Democratic party of the United States in National Convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the Convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon question of tariff reduction; and indorses the effort of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation. Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible States, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a constitution granted power, and reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encourage ment of a jealous popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice.

The Democratic party welcome an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Frover Cleveland President of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During a most critical period of our financial resulting from overtaxation, the anomalous condition of our currency and a public debt unmatured, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people. It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy 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 land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens. While carefully guarding the interest of the people and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equality, 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. By intelligent management and a judicious and economical expenditure of the public money it has set on foot the reconstruction of the American navy upon a system which forbids the recurrence of scandal and insures

accessful results. It has adopted and consistenly 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

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a 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 ple of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs. In every branch and department of the Government under Democratic control, the rights and the

color, has been steadfastly maintained. Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of a good Government, the National by the re-election of a Chief Magistrate who

The Republican party controlling the Sen-ate and resisting in both Houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Thus the cry of American labor for a better share of the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretences, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is disturbed with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can never be properly ame nor repealed.

The Democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it to struggle to reform these laws in accordance with pledges of its last platform, indorsed at the ballot

box by the suffrages of the people. Of all the industrial freemen of our land, an 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 an 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 unjustly increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combines are permitted and fostered which will unduly enrich the few that combine to rob our citizens by depriving them of benefit of natural competition. E Democratic rule of governmental action is vitiated when through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money beyoud 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 Treas-

The money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than \$125,-000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than \$60,-000,000 annually. Debauched by this great temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust it by extravagant taxation. The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxa-tion. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not 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 the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industry and enterprise by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation in the interest of American labor, which should in no event be neglected. The revision of our tax laws, contemcheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every workingman, and at tion the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment. Upon this question of tariff reform, so

in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the Mr. Watterson made a telling speech, ing they were away from home. [Cheers. [ vincible. It will sweep the country with a The Convention was It was a declaration of principles to mighty rush, a tidal wave of approval. which Democrats could subscribe

closely concerning every phase of our na-

without looking around the cor-Cheers. delocalized the cause of reform and gave it a language which might be spoken eyes looked upon the rising and not the

Mr. Watterson concluded amid great applause and introduced Senator Gorman, who was heartily received, and made a speech, saying that the promises made by the Democratic party at the Chicago Convention four years ago had all been carried out.

When Senator Gorman had concluded, Colonel Watterson moved the adoption of the report, and upon this moved the previous question. It was ordered, and State, must be nominated. the platform was unanimously adopted with rousing cheers.

Mr. Watterson then announced that the committee had approved and requested the passage, without discussion, of three resolutions. The first was read by the Hon. W. L. Scott and demanded the immediate passage of the Mills bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, for the reduction of the revenue. Cheer after cheer came from the audience, and they were renewed when the resolution was unanimously adopted.

After this the Hon. W. F. Lehmann,

Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, next mounted the steps of the platform, and after the applause, which greeted his appearance, had subsided, he read a resolupeople. Long continued applause was given the names of Parnell and Gladstone and the reference to home rule, and

the resolution was quickly passed. C. M. Baker, of Ohio, secured unanimcus consent for the reading of a resolution of respect to the memory of ex-Vice-President Hendricks, paying tribute to his statesmanship, patriotism and fidelity and tendering to his widow the affectionate respect and sympathy of the Democracy of the United States. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and when the delegates were seated the . chair announced that there was a slight mistake in the statement that the Committee on Platform was unanimous in its agreement. Mr. Cooper, of New

York, he said, objected to a part of it. A murmur of surprise went through the hall at this statement, and now the convention began to get down to the most important business of the day. A motion was made by Lieutenant Governor White of California that the roll should be called for the nomination of candidates for the Vice-Presidency. It was so ordered, and the clerk began to call the roll.

When California was reached Delegate Tarpie put in nomination Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, in a speech which was cheered to the echo. Mr. Tarpie spoke

as follows: THURMAN NOMINATED.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN-This is indeed a most pleasant duty which through fear that it was kindness alone and not ability that prompted my selection from the many eloquent gentlemen who are members of the California delegation. But, sirs, what I lack in Democracy invoke a renewal of popular trust oratorical ability I, in some small measure, compensate for in my enthusiasm in the un-

nate, I have accepted the trust with the men-tal reservation that, if nothing else, I am at least earnest in what I say, and filled with a dmiration for him of whom I speak.

That I am proud of the privilege of ad-dressing 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 the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. The greeting accorded his name is a well-deserved tribute. Its spontaneity has been nobly earned. Be assured, sirs, a greeting will be accorded his name at its average mantion. name at its every mention throughout this Republic, from sea to sea and from the British line to the Gulf,

Allen G. Thurman! What an epitome of American civil history is embodied in that name. His character and ability are known to every man, woman and child in the land. His public services will be a more enduring monument than temples of stone or brass, for history will inscribe his name among the list of America's illustrious sons,

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 the people and in defence of their hts. For forty years he has been a rights. 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 at 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 benevolent heart, manifesting not only in private life, but it has

been the leading feature of his official career. When the Pacific coast was endeavoring to retard Chinese immigration, when it had been 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 a Senator of the United States, was the first to raise his voice in defence of those whose means of living were in danger and whose homes were threatened

with destruction. When the great railroad corporations evidenced an intention to evade payment of their obligations to the government this great man prepared that remarkable enactment known as the Thurman bill, by which the offending corporations were obliged to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of their promises. During the trying times of reconstruction Mr. Thurman was the central figure in the United States Senate in upholding the dignity and integrity of the Constitution. The waves of party passion, lashed into fury by ill-advised jealous partisans, broke harm less upon his leonine front and settled back into calmness by the force of his logic and the power of his oratory. A ripe scholar, plated by the Democratic party is to his disquisitions upon constitutional law promote the advantage of such labor by are masterpieces of reasoning and are masterpieces of reasoning and eloquence, tion of challenging even his political nents.

Four years since the California delegation put forward Mr. Thurman as their candidate for the Presidency, and were enthusiastic in pushing his nomination. tional life, and upon every question involved But four years have but augmented their reverence and affection for him. patriot of Columbus cannot be allowed to wither in retirement. 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 saying here was a platform upon which all Democrats could stand without feel-Against it all opposition will be fruitless. Let no mistake be made this time—mis-takes are crimes. If you but do your duty, It embodied a if you but give the people what they expect, statement of facts incontrovertible. It 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 alike in New Jersey and in Ohio, in will surely receive at the polls will be a rev-Massachusetts and in Texas. Its face elation even to ourselves. As representawas set in the right direction, and its tives of the Democracy of the nation we eves looked upon the rising and not the have a duty to perform. We must nominate the man the people have already nominated. We have but to endorse the popular ver-

dict; no less will be accepted at your hands. Let no consideration of personal friendship or glamour of locality influence your action. friendship cannot be repaid Personal by nomination where a great party's interest and future are at stake. No trifling with great concerns of State should be tolerated; no expression of local pride can be admitted to influence action. When the sovereign people speak they must be obeyed. Broad ground must be taken. The man of the nation, not the man of the

Nominate Allen G. Thurman. 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 American soil, fit consort in the temple of fame of those patriots of the past, founders of our institutions, whose sacred dust lies calmly sleeping beneath the sods of Mount Vernon. Monticello and the Hermitage, awaiting the dedication of our

national pantheon. After the cheering at the conclusion of Mr. Tarpey's speech had subsided the roll call of States continued. When Colorado was called, Mr. Patterson of Iowa, mounted the platform to addresse I the convention stating that he submit a resolution declaring that had been selected to present the name of Dakota, Washington, Montana and New Pension Commissioner Black for the Mexico Territories were entitled to ad- Vice-Presidency, Mr. Patterson then read mission to the Union as States. This a communication from General Black, resolution also went through with en- withdrawing in favor of Thurman. Mr. care of his law business entirely to the your

Patterson said: There is only one reason why Black's friends do not bow before the red band inna: they fear the death of one who has already filled out the allotted time, and then the Senate might be cursed with another Intion of sympathy with the down-trodden galls." [Cheers and hisses.] Mr. Patterson said of all nations and particularly the Irish he left Black's name with the Convention to deal with as common sense and Democratic judgment dictated. (Great and prolonged

> Mr Piggott, of Connecticut, took the platform and seconded Thurman's nom-

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, took the platform amid cheering and great excitement to nominate Gray, Indiana rose and gave three cheers at the mention of Gray's name. Voorhees finished amid applause and the blowing of horns. Albert H. Cox, of Georgia, and E. E. ittle, of Kentucky, seconded the nomi-

nation of Grav. Nat Dryden of Missouri seconded the nomination of Thurman amid great and long-continued app'ause and waving of handkerchiefs. Confusion and cries of re elected in 1874. During his twelve year "Time" followed, but the Chairman re- in the Senate he served on a number of the stored order.

Governor Green of New Jersey next took the platform to second the nomination of Thurman. There was great confusion and wild applause when Governor political affairs. He has continued Green mentioned Thurman's name.

J. W. lorsey, of Nevada, was next recognized to second the nomination of public life. As leading counsel in the pro-Thurman. There was continued laughter and applause when Dorsey said that a thousand quartz mills would nound thousand quartz mills would pound their pleasure at Thurman's nomination. fendants, but gained the praise of good George A. Raines, of New York, took the platform, and seconded the nomination of Thurman amid great applause.

South Carolina; Thompson, of Ten- is valued at \$75,000. nessee: Throckmorton, of Texas, Daniels, of \irginia.

The roll call being completed the tell the number of every car on the Clerk called the names of Thurman, trains. Gray and Black as the nominees. Black's was called because Patterson, of Colorado, had left to the sense of the ecn-vention the question of Black's with-dependent of the owner. 25 cents in stamps to Horsebook Co. 1 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and learn how drawal. At 1:35 P. M. the voting on the nomi-

nation for Vice-President began. bama cast 15 votes for Thurman, Gray and I for Black. Iowa asked to passed. New York and New Jerse voted solidly for Thurman. Ohio ca one vote for Gray, at which there we

hisses and a cry: "Put him out!" At 1:45 P. M. the Indiana banner waving entwined with Gray and Thu. man colors from the platform. A rooste was thrown on the stenograph er's desk, and there was great cheering. Cleveland's bust on the plate form was draped with a bandanna. Banners were grouped in the center of the hall. During all this confusion and enthusiasm the roll call was going on.

The unofficial first ballot gave Thurms 712 votes. At 1.53 o'clock Shanklin, of Indiana, from the platform, moved the the nomination of Allen G. Thurms for Vice-President, be made unanimous This was done amid deafening cheering and the wildest excitement.

At 2:10 P. M. the Convention at journed sine die.

## CAREERS OF THE NOMINEES

Grover Cleveland. Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell Essex County, N. J., on March 18, 1837. But paternal ancestors were of English origin His father was Richard Falley Cleveland Presbyterian clergyman, and his mother a daughter of a Baltimore merchant of Irin birth, whom his father married in 1829, Mr. Cleveland received an academic education at Favetteville and Clinton, N. Y.

At seventeen he became a clerk and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, New York City. In 1855 he went in Buffalo, secured a place as clerk and copying with the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers at \$4 a week and began to read law He was admitted to practice in 1859. He was Assistant District-Attorney of Eric County for three years from January 1, 1863, and was elected Sheriff of Erie County in 1870 serving a three-years term. Upon retiring from that office he resumed

his law practice, when the firm of Ban Cleveland & Bissell was formed. The fra was prosperous and Mr. Cleveland attained high rank in Western New York as a lawyer In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffelo the largest majority ever given a candidate in that city, having received support from Republicans and Independents as well that of the Democrats. He soon became noted as the "veto Mayor," acquiring a rep-tation which he has maintained as President In September, 1882, he was nominated for Governor of New York by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, and in the follow.

ing November was elected by a plurality of 193,854 over Charles J. Folger, the Republican nominee. Friday, July 11, 1884, Grover Cleveland was nominated at the Chicago Convention as the Democratic candidate for President on the second ballot, and on the fourth der of the convention, by 683 votes out of a to of 820. The nomination was afterward mis

unanimons. In the election the following November Mr. Cleveland received 219 electoral votes against 182 cast for Mr. Blaine. His plural ity over Mr. Blains on the popular vote was 69.806. Mr. Cleveland received the solid Southern electoral vote, with the votes of New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut added. But the election was, nevetheless, very close, since a change of No York's thirty-six votes would have gin Blaine No votes in the Electoral College Cleveland's 183, and Mr. Cleveland on secured the State by 1047 plurality out of

total vote of 1,171,312. Mr. Cleveland was a bachelor at the tim of his election to the Presidency, but on Jun 2, 1886, he married at the White House Min Frances Folsom, of Buffalo, the youthin daughter of his former law partner. Ma Cleveland succeeded the President's siste. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, as mistress the White House, and has gained a wide measure of popularity.

Allen G. Thurman.

Allen Granbery Thurman was born on November 13, 1813, in Lynchburg, Va., of good descent on both sides of his family. His mother was a half-sister of William Alwho became Governor of Ohia paternal grandfather, who was i Baptist minister, removed to Ohio with his family, numbering three genarations, when Allen G. Thurman was six years old. Ast tlement was made in Chilicothe, where the father school. and then engaged in wools lad obtained his manufacture. education at the Chilicothe Academy, and was graduated with high honors at the an of seventeen. After his graduation, his health, which had been delicate, was permanently invigorated by exercise in tell sports, by his riding about the country s an assistant of the county tax assessor, and by outdoor work as a member of landsurveying parties. Then he studied law in the offices of his uncle, William Allen, and Judge Swayne, of Columbus, Ohio, During his period of study in the State capital herest law chiefly at night, as in the daytime be was acting as the private secretary of Government Lucas, and the duties of the position included much work which would now be assigned to a number of clerks. In 1835 he was at mitted to the bar, and began practice in Chilicothe as the partner of his uncle, who becoming engrossed in politics, soon left the

Mr. Thurman applied himself with great industry to his profession, in which he quick ly attained distinction. In 1845, while he was absent from his Congressional district on profe-sional business, its Democratic Convertion nominated him for Congress without his solicitation or knowledge. Mr. Thurms was elected after a personal canvass of the whole district, in which he frequently had public discussions with his Whig opponent. At the end of his term is declined a renomination, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1851 h as elected, upon the Democratic ticket, a Judge of the Supreme Court Ohio, and from 1854 till 1856 b was the Chief-Justice of that cours Returning to the bar in 1856, he found bust ness pouring in upon him from all sides, and by his professional labors he gradually so quired a competency.

In 1867 he received the unanimous nomine tion of the Democratic State Convention for Governor of Ohio, and after a hotly comtested campaign, in which he took active art, was defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes In 1868 Mr. Thurman was chosen United States Senator from Ohia succeeding Beniamin F. Wade, and he most important committees, and was recor nized as one of the ablest leaders of the Des

Since his retirement from the Senate, M. Thurman has taken but little active partis practise law, appearing in court some important cases, but has intimate that he had no desire to return a faction which sympathized with the zens throughout the country.

A new diamond has been discored Thurman's nomination was also sec-onded by North Carolina, Dawson, of Madras. It weighs over 67 carats set

There are freight conductors who can

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save the life of your animal.