

# THE DAILY SUN.

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## COMPLETE!

### CLEVELAND AND THURMAN

#### The Ticket Which Ensures a Grand Victory.

**THE NOBLE "OLD ROMAN" NOMINATED FOR VICE PRESIDENT.**

**Last Day of the Most Notable Convention Ever Known.—Enthusiasm Unbounded.—The National Platform.**

By Telegraph to the Sun.  
 St. Louis, Mo., June 7.—The weather is very warm this morning. It is stated on good authority that the platform committee has agreed on the tariff plank of 1884 as interpreted by the President's Message, but as the vote in the committee was close, the fight may be carried to the convention floor.

The morning papers agree that Thurman shows more strength than other Vice Presidential candidates, but that Gray's name will not be withdrawn and that the Gray and Black strength may be turned to Dickinson.

The prospects are for adjournment early this afternoon.

Senator Gorman was seen in his rooms at the Southern Hotel after midnight, by a reporter of the Associated Press. The Senator said that the meeting of the committee on resolutions had been very harmonious and that no substantially different views were held by himself and Watterson upon the question of tariff reduction, with the exception of the question of reaffirming the tariff platform of 1884; that there had been no division whatever in the committee. "Both Watterson and I," said the Senator, "have made concessions in the interest of harmony. I think there will be no minority report upon the platform. I am sure that Mr. Watterson is entirely satisfied." And, added the Senator with a smile, "I am satisfied also with the result. Our labors have been practically concluded and I expect that we shall be able to adjourn early to-morrow morning."

Before the convention was called to order most of the State banners were adorned with bandanas. There was great cheering when a bandana was hung on the New York banner. Bandanas are waving from the galleries and all over the hall.

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

The chair then stated that he was advised that the committee on resolutions were ready to report, and he introduced Henry Watterson, chairman of the committee.

The assemblage testified its appreciation of Mr. Watterson by a round of applause; and at the suggestion of a delegate from the "Old Dominion," three hearty cheers were given for "the star-eyed Goddess of reform." Mr. Watterson, turning to the chairman, said that he had the honor to report the resolutions unanimously agreed upon by the committee on platform.

Secretary Thomas Pettit, of the convention, during the reading of the report of the committee on resolutions was frequently compelled to stop for several seconds while the convention applauded the significant passages in the platform. There was a moderate volume of applause when he read the opening sentences, which reaffirmed the utterances of the tariff plank in the platform of 1884, but when he followed, endorsing the President's Message and declaring that it correctly interpreted that plank, the convention fairly rose to its feet and cheered wildly, for a full minute.

The platform is as follows:

**NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.**

"The Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renews the pledges of its fidelity to Democratic faith and reaffirming the platform adopted by its representatives in the Chicago Convention of 1884, endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last earnest message to Congress as a correct interpretation 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 the excessive taxation. Among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of the free and industriable States now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown, and devotion to the 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, the encouragement of the jealous and 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 and equity, 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, as President of the United States, but it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then involved 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 unmaturing. It has by a wise and conservative course not only averted disasters, but greatly promoted the prosperity of our people. It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party, touching public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of land, to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens. While carefully guarding the interests of the principles of justice and equity it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to 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 rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad. The exclusion from our shores of Chinese labor has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of the republican majority in the Senate. In every branch and department of the government, under democratic control, the rights and welfare of all people 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 a continuance to the people of the benefits of democracy, it invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of the Chief Magistrate who has been faithful, able and prudent; it invokes in addition to that, the trust, by transfer also to the democracy, of the entire legislative power of the republican party, controlling the Senate and resisting in both houses of Congress the reform action of the unjust and unequal tax laws which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of long peace, and deny to the people equality before law and the fairness and justice which are their rights. Thus the cry of American labor for a better share in industry is stifled with false pretense; enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets; capital is unjust; yet the laws can neither be properly amended or equalled 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, which was endorsed at the ballot box by the suffrages of the people of all industries. The freemen of our land—an immense majority, including every tiller of the soil—gets no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by favoritism, or the 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 necessities 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 they combine for the robbery of our citizens, by depriving them of the benefits of national 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 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 million dollars, and the surplus now being 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 appropriation and expenses—whether constitutional or not—this accumulation of extravagant taxations. 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 the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with a due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises, by giving them the assur-

ances 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 necessities of life in the home of every working man, and at the same time securing 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 profession to the American people."

At the conclusion of the reading of the platform, Watterson addressed the convention: "Fellow democrats," he said, "we bring you a platform on which democrats may stand without feeling that they are away from home. [Laughter and applause.] It embraces a declaration of the principles to which democrats may subscribe without looking around the corner. [Applause and laughter.] It embodies a statement of facts incontrovertible. Its face is set in the right direction. [Applause.] Henceforward the democratic party which has been the choice of the people will become its hands. [Applause.] But it will be hands of construction, not hands of destruction, and it will remove the occupants from the house before it has taken off the roof." [Applause.] In conclusion he said: "Two good democrats can never know one another wholly, nor love one another entirely until they have had some fun with each other, and this will furnish a reason, if any reason is needed, why I should present Senator Gorman, of Maryland."

Mr. Gorman received a flattering reception. He said he would be out of place in a democratic convention if he were not supporting the principles of democracy required by Jefferson and upheld and practiced by Grover Cleveland. The democrats had made pledges of reform and tax reduction four years ago and we have kept those pledges. We have now to face the fact that a reduction of taxation is imperative and we must wipe out of existence the \$100,000,000 of surplus. They charge us with free trade, but we stand here as honest men fighting to reduce this immense surplus. We have presented a platform in strict accordance with all democratic doctrine, and, as Watterson has well said, it is one on which all can stand. If, during the campaign, we perfectly recognize these principles we can well be successful. With such a candidate and such declarations, we will go forth to battle with the consciousness that we are better organized and more certain of victory than ever before.

Mr. Watterson moved that the report of the committee be adopted; which was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, under instructions from the committee on resolutions, offered the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That this convention hereby endorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of revenue, now pending in the House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted amid loud applause.

Mr. Lehman, of Iowa, offered, and the convention adopted, a resolution declaring for the admission of Washington Territory, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico, into the Union.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of New Jersey, the following resolution was adopted:

**Resolved**, That we express our cordial sympathy with the struggling people of nations in their efforts 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.

Mr. Baker, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent, as a delegate from a State which loved and honored Thomas A. Hendricks, to present and have adopted a series of resolutions of respect to the late Vice President, and of regret at his death. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and Hendricks' name was cheered.

The chair announced that there had been a slight mistake in the report of the committee on platform, in the statement that the committee had been unanimous in its adoption of the resolutions presented to the convention. Mr. Cooper, of New York, dissented. With this exception the committee was unanimous.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President. When California was called, in the list of States, Mr. Tarpay was introduced, and proceeded to nominate Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Mr. Tarpay said: "Mr. Chairman, and gentleman; this is indeed a most pleasant duty which, through the kindness of my friends I have been chosen to perform, and I am doubly grateful to my associates who have so honored me. I feel that it was kindness alone and not ability that prompted my selection from among the many eloquent gentlemen who are members of the California dele-

gation; but sirs, what I lack in oratorical ability I, in some small measure, compensate for in my enthusiasm for the undertaking and, feeling as I do that the most eloquent must fall short of doing justice to the gentlemen who I am here to nominate, I have accepted the trust with the mental resolution that if nothing else I am at least earnest in what I say and filled with admiration for him of whom I speak. 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 Hon. Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio. The greeting accorded his name is a well deserved tribute. Its spontaneity has been nobly earned. Be assured, sirs, the same 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.

Allan G. Thurman—what an epitome of American civil history is embodied in that name! His character and ability is known to every man, woman and child in the land. His public services will be a more enduring monument than a temple of stones or brass—in history—for history will inscribe his name among the list of America's most illustrious sons. 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 at brain and larger still in experience, he is man of all men whose record justifies his nomination at your hands.

When the Pacific coast was endeavoring to retard Chinese immigration, when it had decided that national legislation was necessary to accomplish the desired results; when the merits of the subject were not understood East of the Rocky Mountains, Allan G. Thurman, then U. S. Senator, 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 the great railroad corporations evidenced an intention to evade the 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 Thurman was a central figure in the United States Senate in upholding the dignity and integrity of the constitution. Waves of party passion, lashed into fury by ill advised and jealous partisans, broke harmless upon his Leonine front and settled back into calmness by the force of his logic and power of his oratory. A ripe scholar, his disquisitions upon constitutional laws are master pieces of eloquence, the admiration of even his political opponents.

Four years ago the California delegation put forward Thurman as their candidate for the Presidency and were enthusiastic in pushing his nomination, but four years have augmented their reverence and affection for him. This 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 President, Grover Cleveland. Cleveland and Thurman will be a ticket absolutely invincible. It will sweep the country with a mighty rush. Against it all opposition will be fruitless. The approval of Cleveland's administration during the past four years, and the endorsement of his actions, are evidences of the simplicity, yet remarkable ability, with which he has administered his great trust under the most trying circumstances; and this, coupled with the all pervading affection felt for the philosopher of Columbus, will make "Cleveland and Thurman" a war cry to afflict the political enemy. The enthusiasm which will be aroused upon its announcement will prove infectious and, gathering force and volume day by day, it will, before November, have become epidemic. That name of Allen G. Thurman should be cheered to the echo in this hall; and it is not strange for it brings the warm blood of gratitude surging to the heart of every fireside, and the testimony which the people will surely pay to his worth at the coming November election will be convincing proof of his phenomenal popularity.

Indiana honors Gov. Gray by supporting him for this nomination; Illinois is doing the same for Gen. Black, and Michigan is for Mr. Dickinson. Good men and true, each and all of them, are not for the self-sacrificing patriotism of Thurman in responding to the 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. They are each favorite sons of their respective States; but when Allen G. Thurman, the favorite son of each and every State in this Union, in answer to a universal demand for his acceptance, consented to leave the peace and tran-

quility of his fireside and again serve his grateful countrymen, he is so prominent and so colossal in his political and mental figure, in the public eye, that all others must of necessity share in its immensity. Let no mistakes be made at this time—mistakes are crimes—if you do your duty, if you but give the people what they expect, 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 man the people have already nominated. We have but to endorse the popular verdict—no less will be accepted at your hands. Let no consideration of personal friendship or glamour of locality influence your action. Personal friendship cannot be repaid by a nomination, where a great party's interests 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 a sovereign people speak they must be obeyed. Broad ground must be taken. A man of the nation, not a man of a State, must be nominated—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 this day; the noblest breathing man upon American soil; a fit consort in the temple of fame of those patriots of the past—founders of our institutions—whose sacred dust lies earthily sleeping beneath the sods of Mount Vernon, Monticello and Hermitage."

When Colorado was called Thomas M. Patterson addressed the convention, stating that he had been selected to present the name of Pension Connor Black for the Vice-Presidency, but Black's withdrawal left nothing to do but to leave the question of the Vice-Presidency in the hands of the convention, with Black's declination in its possession.

Indiana was then called and Daniel W. Voorhees took the platform, amid cheers and excitement, and placed Gov. Gray in nomination.

The Indiana delegation arose and gave three cheers at the mention of Gray's name.

After the nominations of Thurman and Gray had been numerous seconded the convention proceeded to vote, and the names of the States were called.

Before Wisconsin was reached it was evident that Thurman's nomination was assured, and the convention was thrown into a fever of excitement and enthusiasm when the Indiana delegation took down their gray hat.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried amid a perfect whirlwind of applause.

The chair then appointed a committee to notify the nominees of their nomination.

Members of the National Committee were named; resolutions extending sympathy to Mrs. Gen. Hancock and resolutions on the deaths of Tilden, Seymour and Hancock were adopted, and the convention then, at 2:11 p. m., adjourned sine die.

### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

#### Condensed From Our Regular Associated Press Reports.

Bond offerings to the U. S. Treasury yesterday, amounted to \$188,000; of which only \$35,000 four-and-a-halfs, at 100% were accepted.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon, in honor of the nominations of Cleveland and Thurman.

There was great enthusiasm, waving of red bandanas, etc., yesterday in the House of Representatives, when the telegram was read announcing the nomination of Thurman.

The latest report yesterday, from the bedside of Gen. Sheridan indicates a change in his condition for the worse. He complains of nausea, his tongue is heavily coated, and his mind is less clear. Pulse, 114; respiration, 32.

A telegram from Wilmington, N. C., says: "The Nominations of Cleveland and Thurman is received here with delight by the Democrats. It is generally considered that Thurman will greatly strengthen the ticket. Bandanas are to be seen every where on the streets, worn around the neck or projecting from pockets of enthusiastic Democrats. The Platform gives universal satisfaction to Democrats."

In the House of Representatives yesterday, during a heated debate on the tariff bill, Anderson, of Iowa, won great applause from the democratic side by declaring his belief that American industry was now the group and that we should throw open our gates and challenge the world to competition. He denounced trusts, etc., and maintained that Mills' bill was the best measure that ever had yet been presented.

#### Flower Mission Notice.

Any one who would like to forward charitable interests, will please contribute to the present impoverished treasury of the Flower Mission. Any funds handed to Mrs. Eben Coffin, or left at Carmichael's drug store, will find their way into the Flower Mission Treasury.