

Twenty Thousand People Cheer Cleveland's Name.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

Synopsis of Each Day's Proceedings Given in Brief.



choice as a candidate to lead them. Mr. Wilson closed at 12:45 o'clock p. m. and William H. English, of Indiana, read the report of the committee on rules which establishes this order of business:

The report of the credentials committee; permanent organization; committee on resolutions and platform committee re-

JOHN M. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS

NIGHT SESSION.

thumped for order. The throng sub-

sided and the night session began.

At 6:24 o'clock Charles Jones, of Mis-

and move their adoption. In order that

(Cries of no, no, no.)

quiet was restored.

THE PLATFORM READ. Finally at 6:48 o'clock Mr. Vilas again resumed reading the platform, which is as follows:

The report of the platform committee was as follows:

Section 1. The representatives of the demo-cratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reafirm their allegi-ance to the principles of the party as formula-ted by Jefferson and exemplified by a long and pealed.

illustrious line of his succes-ors in democratic HORACE BOIES, OF IOWA. Pensible to success—unity and harmony." At the close of Mr. Owen's speech, upon motion of Delegate White, of California, the roll was called for the constitution of the c caffirm the declaration of the democratic nalead rship from Madison to Cleveland. We betional convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of president, as in the recent republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popu-lar institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify WILLIAM E. RUSSELL. his ambition. We denounce the policy under which federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and pledge the was a sign in for a lemocratic party to the reform of these and all Men and women who thronged th by the fathers of the republic. other abuses which threaten individual liberty galleries waved fans, umbrellas and Sec. 2. We warn the people of a common and local self-government. country, jealous for the preservation of their Sec. 10. The democratic party is the only free institutions, that the policy of federal con Mr. DeWitt, of New York, party that has ever given the country trol of elections, to which the republican party foreign policy, consistent and vigorous, comhas committed itself, is fraught with the pelling respect abroad and inspiring configravest dangers, scarcely less momenlence at home. While avoiding entangling tous than would result from a revolution illiances it has aimed to cultivate friendly practically establishing monarchy on the WILLIAM R. MORRISON, OF ILLINOIS. relations with other nations, and especially ruins of the republic. It strikes at the north with our neighbors on the American continent as well as at the south, and injures the colored stitutional power, to impose and collect whos: destiny is closely l nked with our own citizens even more than the white . It means a tariff duties except for the purpose of and we view with alarm the tendency to a polihorde of deputy marshals at every polling revenues only (applause and cheers) and cy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at place armed with federal power; returnin; any time to confront us with the alternative of we demand that the collection of such boards appointed and control ed by federal auhumiliation or war. We favor the maintenance thority; outrage of the electoral rights of the taxes shall be limited to the necessaries of a new strong enough for all national defense people in the several states; the subjugation of of government when honestly and ecoand to properly maintain the honor and dignity he colored people to the control of the party in nomically admini tered. (Cheers and of the country abroad. power, and the reviving of race antagonism, Sec. 11. This country has always been the applause.) now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the refuge of the oppressed from every land-ex-A tremendous tumult followed. Neal, safe y and happiness of all; a measure de iberes for conscience sake-and in the spirit of the ately and justly described by a leading republi Vilas and Waterson took part in the defounders of our government we condemn the can senator as "the most imfamous bill that bate. Mr. Jones retired in spair. Mr. oppression practiced by the Russian gov rnever crossed the threshold of the s-nate." Such Neal demanded a roll call on his motion ment upon its Latheran and Jewish subjects. a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the and we call upon our national government in to strike out and su The roll lominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of amidst the secorent the "interest of justice and humanity, by all just office holders, and the party first entrusted with was called and read 564; of "time, time," and proper means, to use its prompt and best its machinery could be dislodged from power nava, 312. efforts to bring about a cestation of these cruel only by an appeal to the reserved rights of the Virginia, took the persecutions of the czar, and to secure to the Mr. Patterson, of O a, then took people to resist oppression, which is inherent nomination. The the floor and presented t oppr.sed equal rights. We tender our prohe minority rein all self-governing communities. Two years port on the silver plank. It is identical ound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of ago this revolutionary policy was emphat-After this order freedom who are struggling for home rule and with the majority plank except that it reads "through the free coinage of both ically condemned by the people at the hour, Bourke he great cause of self-government in Ir-land. polls, but in contempt of that verd of the re-publican party has defiantly declared, in its Sec. 12. We heartily approve all regitimate in ociared gold and silver." Mr. Patterson moved efforts to prevent the United States from being atest authoritative utterance, that its success above the used as the dumping-ground for known criminthe adoption of his substitute for the n the coming elections will mean the enact-New York v als and professional paupers of Europe, and we ment of a force bill and the usurpation of dessilver plank. The motion was put and ful hearing, it wo lemand a rigid enforcement of the law against otic control over elections in all the states. declared lost. Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent Chinese immigration or the importation of forgates to leave "Mr. Chairman," continued Mr. Pat-11:30 o'clock, eign workmen under contract to degrade Amering hammer was held aloft by the chairican labor and lessen its wages; but we condemn terson, "the question is now on the upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force reigning in th and denounc : any and all attempts to restrict adoption of the platform." This motion and fraud, we invi e the support of all citizens yelled if the the immigration of the industrions and worthy who desire to see the constitution maintained was voted on by the yeas and nays and gavel, there we in its integrity, with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of foreign lands. Sec. 13. This convention hereby renews its carried. the policem Mr. Chairman-The next order expression of appreciation of the patriotism of of unexampled prosperity. We pledge the demof were instructed the soldiers and sailors of the union in the war ocratic party, if it be entrusted with the power, business, gentlemen, is a call of the roll from the hall wh for its preservation, and we favor just and lib of states for the nomination of candinot only to defeat the force bill, but also the remotion was also eral pensions for all disabled union soldiers dates for the office of president of the the chairman de entless opposition to the republican policy of their widows an I dependence, but we demand profligate expenditure which, in the short space United states. The clerk commenced to Order was at las that the work of the p nsion office shall be done of two years, has squande ed an enormous surcall the roll and got as far as Alabama, ing of states industriously, impartially and honestly. We plus-emptied an overflowing treasury after enounce the present a iministration of that ofpiling new burdens of taxation upon the alwhen he was interrupted. ice as incompetent, corrupt, disgrac ful and

of the few. We cleclare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal go'vernment has no con-

demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We in-sist upon this policy as especially necessary for protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unsta-

ble money and fluctuating currency. Sec. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be re-

Sec. 9. A public office is a public trust. We

DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.

the committee on credentials as on rules resolutions committee.

W. H. English, of Indiana, moved a resolution-providing that all ex-union soldiers be admitted to vacant seats in the gallery. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions. Delegate

Resolved, That this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished Amercan, James G. Blaine, in the heavy affliction

(Its reading was interrupted with the oudest applause up to that'time, and when the reading was finished the resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Sweet, of the Maine delegation, in behalf of the democracy of Maine, thanked the delegations for the sympathy they had extended to the distinguished resident of their state. An invitation from President Baker, of the World's Columbian Exposition was read inviting delegates to

visit the grounds of the exposition. On The unit rule heretofore in force theremotion of Delegate Bragg, of Wisconsin, the convention then, at 2 o'clock p. m., adjourned till 11 o'clock Wednesday.

SECOND DAY-WEDNESDAY.

man called the convention to order. Prayer was off red by the Rev. Alfred H. Henry. When prayer was concluded Chairma) Owen called for the report of announced that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The chairman of the convention asked for its pleasure and recognized a delegate from

STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS.

The national democratic convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, Tuca day June 21st in the city of Chicago.

GROVER CLEVELAND, OF NEW YORK.

The convention assembled in the mammouth wigwam built expressly for the occasion. The city was crowded with delegates and their friends, besides vast throngs of visitors were on-hand to witness the convention proceedings. Many of the delegates had arrived upon the ground a week in advance, and from that time until the last delegation reached the city the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

Notwithstanding considerable differ erence of opinion as to the most available presidential candidate prevailed, and the energy and activity displayed by the different delegations in booming the man of their choice, the skirmistres and cau cuses indulged in before the opening day were en'irely harmonious.

Below we present a synepsis of the convention proceedings.

CALLED TO ORDER. By half past 11 o'clock Tuesday morning

and order of business, on permanent organization and on resolutions; each state to name one member of each committee. All resolutions and communications to the convention were ordered referred to the

Cabell, of Illinois, then offered this:

which has befallen him.

fore holds in this conv Delegate Phelps, of Missouri, then pre-sented, in behalf of the miners of Missouri, a gavel of z'nc, a protest against the tar ff upon this metal. As the shin-

At 11:30 a. m., Wednesday, the chairman a great shout went up and a hearty clapping of hands. Several short but enthusiastic speeches were made. Don Dickinson made a motion that the convention take a recess until 5 o'clock. The the committee on credentials. It was convention agreed at 1:44 o'clock to do The great hall was a surging mass of humanity when Chairman Wilson

Alaska. Mr. Bronson, of Kentucky, moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the credentials com-

> of the audience was clearly one of quick was awaiting the resolutions committee, fore it, was buried in storm of "ones." souri chairman of the resolutions committee, oppeared upon the platform. Addressing the convention he said: "I am instructed by the committee on resolutions to present to you as the report of the committee, the following resolutions,

BOBERT E. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA. mittee and ascertain when they would be

ready to report. In the meantime there was a wait, and Roger Q. Mills entered the hall. Then there went up a shout. Then, on motion, Mr. Mills was invited to address th convention, But Mr. Mills was reported not well enough to speak. Senator when all was in readiness Chairman dress the convention. A committee brought Mr. Palmer to the front, and, when the grav-haired senator was seen coming down the aisle to the desk, a cheer went up which soon grew to a roar. "Gentlemen," cried Chairman Owens, "it is not necessary for me to introduce to you this war horse of democracy." The Senator's speech was loudly cheered. Colo el John R. Fellows, of New York, in response to calls, stated that as a delegate he would speak at the proper time, but not at present.

ready over-taxed labor of the country.

dishonest. Sec. 3. We reiterate the oft repeated doctrine Sec. 14. The federal government should care of the democratic party that the necessity of for and improve the Mississippi river and other Prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas government is the only justification for tixa, great waterways of the republic, so as to secure ion, and whenever tax is unnecessary it is un-Reed, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and he was applauded when he closed. The temper for the interior states easy and cheap transjustifiable; that when custom hou-e taxation is portation to tidewater. When any waterway of evied upon articles of any kind in this country the public is of sufficient importance to demand the difference b tween the cost of labor here and the aid of the government that such aid should demonstration. While the convention labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully be extended to a definite plan of continuous measure any possible benefits of labor and the work until permanent improvement is secured. enormous additional impositions of the existing the convention was regaled with stirring tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers. music. Mr. duBignon, of Georgia, and working men and for the mere advantages the promotion of commerce between the sta es, moved to adjourn unti! 11 o'clock a. m. we recognize the early construction of the Nicof a few whom it enriches, exact from labor Thursday. The motion was scarcely put grously unjust share of expenses of the government, and we demand such a revision of the before the convention, by the chair be-States. tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous in-

Sec. 16. Recognizing the World's Columb an equalities, lighten their opposition and put Exposition as a national unde taking of vast them on a constitutional and equitable basis. mportance, in which the general government But in m king a re luction in taxes it is not prohas invited the co-operation of all the powers of posed to injure any domestic industries, but the world, and appreciating the acceptance by rather to promote their healthy growth From the foundation of this government taxes colmany of such powers of the invitation extended, and the broadest liberal efforts being made by lected at custom houses have been the chief them to contribute to the grandeur of the source of federal revenue. Such they must conundertaking, we are of the opin on that continue to be. Moreover, many industries have gress should make such necessary financial procome to rely upon legislation for successfu ision as shall be requis te to the maintenan ontinuance, so that any changes of law mus of national honor and public faith. at every step r-gardful of labor and capital Sec. 17. Popular education being the only safe

you may more distinctly hear what the committee has prepared, I intend to ask thus involved." The process of reform must be a subject in the execution of this plain dictaa gentleman who is as familiar as myself with the phraseology of the platform, to tion of justice. We denounce the McKinly tariff law enacted by the fifty-first congress as the read it for me. (Applause.) And, when it has been read, shall move the previous culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the dem crats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive question upon adoption of the platform."

ocratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. The freedom of educafeatures in the direction of free raw materials tion, being an essential of civil and religious and cheaper manufactured goods that enter iniberty as well as a necessity for the developmen to general consumption; and we promise its re-peal as one of the beneficent results that will of intelligence, must not be interfered with nufer any pretext whatever. We are opposed to follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the democratic party. Since the Mc-Kinley tariff went into operation there have

Mr. Fenton, of Arkansas, attempted to have an adjournment but no attention

Sec. 15. For purposes of national de ense, arauga canal and its protection against foreign ontrol as of great importance to the United

ISAAC P. GRAY, OF INDIANA.

was paid to it. Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey and ex Governor Abbett, of that state, came forward to state in erference with parental rights and the, the platform, accompanied by enthusiasrights of conscience in the education of children tic cheers from the Cleveland wing of the convention, it being understood that Abbett was to nominate ex. President Cleveland. When order was restored Governor Abbett addressed the body, formally placing Grover Cleveland in nomination. He began by saying:



Abbett, and nominated H was followed by John R. F eloquently and am i some seconded the nomination of Freen, of Illinois, took the stand lleveland's nomination, but the alled for "time" upon him and own, Mr. English, of Ind a brief speech seconding O l'aination with an exc ough it was midnight

show of enthusias SECONDING THE NOMINA! Ato"er many other s the non "inations of the three

Alabam rison, 2 for



for



the immense wigwam was fairly crowded and pres nted an imposing scene. The delegates were as igned their seats, and Price, of the national committee, arose and commanded silence, after which he presented Rev. John Rouse, who offered



prayer. At 12:45 o'clock Secretary Shee rin - announced temporary organization : William C. Owens, of Kentucky, temporary chairman; Secretary S. P. Sheerin, principal reading clerk; Nicholas Abell, of Missour', sergeapt-at arms. Richard

CREDENTIALS C MMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on credentials an-

nounced that they were ready to report, Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, advanced and that the report was unanimous. The committee's report favored the seating of on the platform and said: "In view of the statement just made, I will say that the regular Alabama delegates, while the contestants were to be given seats on the I represent the minority of the committee on resolutions, and I desire to announce floor; the same as to Pennsylvania; the that that minority expects to be heard to ame as to Ohio; the same as to Utah. present its report before the previous The committee's report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Fordyc: next read the question shall be put." Quick cheers report of the committee on permanent followed this announcement. Then exorganization. Wm. L. Wilson, of West Secretary Vilas commedced to read the Virginia, was named as permanent chairresolutions at 6:28 o'clock, but when he

man. The report of the committee on reached the phrase "From Madison to permanent organization was adopted. Cleveland," there was the quick shout of one vo'ce near the platform. It was lost, On motion of Dickinson, of Michigan, a committee of five was appointed to nohowever, in a flish, for it seemed that as though with one impulse the entire tify Wilson and others of their election. 20,000 people lesped upon their chairs, Dickinson, Fellows and others of the J. Bright, of Indiana; Charles Jewett, of committee went after Wilson, of West and with hats and handkerchiefs in the Indiana; T. o uas Wilson, of Minnesota, Virginia. While the committee was and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Dlinois, were searching for Wilson, the band got very let loose yells and screams that shook with such further legislation in restraint of their

ROSWELL P. FLOWER, OF NEW YORK.

Sec. 4. Trade interchange on a basis of reciprocal advantages to countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for the country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting the custom house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes agains: the richest countries of the world, that stand

ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own

much as it does that of the sheriff.

Sec. 5. We recogniz: in trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to se cure more than its just share of the joint pro-duct of capital and order, the natural conse-quence of prohibitive taxes which prevent free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but we believe the worst evils can be abated by powerful

force bill, was loudly cheered, Applause

s an infringement of the fundamental demo een ten reductions of wages of laboring men cratic doctrine that the largest individual libto one increase. We deny that there has been erty consistent with the rights of others insures any increase of prosperity to the country since the highest type of American citizenship and that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, wage reductions and best government.

bas's of popular suffrage, we recommend to the

veral states the most liberal appropriations for

public schools. Free common schools are the

nursery of good government, and they have al-

ways received the tostering care care of the dem-

Sec. 18. We approve the action of the present strikes in the iron trade, as the best po-sible evhouse of representatives in passing bills for the idence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act. We call the attention of admission into the union as states of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we fathoughtful Americans to the fact that after vor the early admission of all territories having thirty years of restrictive taxes against the imthe necessary population and resources to ad-mit them to statehood, and while they remain portation of foreign wealth, in exchange for our

agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of territories we hold that officials appointed to the country have become burdened with a real administer the government of any territory, toestate mortgage debt of over two thousand, five gether with the Distr ct of Columbia and Alas hundred million dollars, exclusive of all other ka, should be bona fide residents of the terriforms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief tory or district in which the r duties are to be agricultural states of the west there appears a performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs real estate mortgage debt averaging \$165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in by people of vic nage. * Sec. 16. 'We favor legislation, by congress

other agricultural exporting states. We de-nounce a policy which fosters no industry so and state legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and mose of other hazardous companies, and denounce the inac-tivity of the republican p rty, and part cularly the republican senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage earners.

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

Sec. 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the ind vidual rights of cit zens

Sec. 22. Upon this statement of principles and policies the democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of sys-tem and a change of methods, thus a suring the maintenance unimpaired of the institution under which the republic has grown great and

THE PLANES APPLAUDED. Denunciation of measures, like the

democratic principles, faithful service to the party and whose contributions to its success entitled it to the respectful considerations of the democracy of the

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention :-- In presenting a name to this convention I speak for the united



Oklahoma-2 for Cleveland. TOTAL VOTE. Cleveland

(Continued on eighth page.)

Arizona-5 for

District of Colu

Indian Territory-2