

wages. But we condemn any measures to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy foreign laborers.

#### PENSIONS.

We renew the expression of our appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for the preservation of the Union and favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and their dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest. The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other waterways so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater and when any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government we demand that such aid be extended on the definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured. For the support of the national defense and promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

#### WORLD'S FAIR.

Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a National undertaking of vast importance in which the general government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation so extended and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grand undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provisions as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

#### POPULAR EDUCATION.

Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States the most liberal appropriations for public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government and have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence, and the freedom of education being essential to civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with on any pretext whatever. We oppose State interference with parental rights and the rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine, that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

#### ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and favor the early admission of all Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to ad-

minister the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, shall be bona fide residents of the Territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believe in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

#### THE LABOR QUESTIONS.

We favor legislation by Congress and State legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers. We are in favor of the enactment by States of laws for the abolishing of the notorious sweating system; for abolishing contract labor and prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age. We oppose all compulsory laws as interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks for a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of the Constitution under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The convention was slow in assembling and it was nearly 3 o'clock when the chairman called the delegates to order. The Indiana delegation, bearing a Gray banner, were received with cheers, which were increased when a banner bearing the names "Cleveland and Gray" followed. Nominating speeches were limited to five minutes, and speeches seconding the nominations were allowed two minutes.

The call of States for the presenting of names for the Vice-Presidential nomination was immediately ordered. Arkansas yielded to Indiana and Lamb presented the name of Isaac P. Gray, which was received with prolonged cheering.

Colorado yielded to Illinois and Worthington nominated Stevenson of that State, predicting the success of the ticket if Illinois was represented on it.

Connecticut seconded Gray's nomination as did also Idaho and Kansas.

Kentucky seconded the nomination of Stevenson.

Iowa and Ohio said they had no name to present.

Uhl of Michigan placed in nomination Judge Morse of that State.

When New York was reached Governor Flower, who was greeted with loud applause, said the Empire State had no name to present.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Stevenson of Illinois was nominated for Vice-President on the second ballot.

CHICAGO, June 23.—[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]—Before the convention opened this afternoon there was a procession in the wigwam of the Indianapolis band with Gray's banner and men following, each bearing the triple Gray plume with fine effect. There were shouts of Cleveland and Gray.

Henderson is on the committee to notify Cleveland.

After prayer by Rev. Thomas Green

of Iowa the chairman declared the order of business to be the nomination of a candidate for the vice-presidency. On a motion by Mr. Potter of Tennessee the nominating speeches were limited to five minutes and the seconding speeches to two minutes. When the roll call began Alabama had no nomination to make. Arkansas waived its place to Indiana and Hon. J. E. Lamb of the latter State nominated Isaac P. Gray in a brief speech.

California had no name to present and Colorado gave way to Illinois.

NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON OF ILLINOIS,

spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Delegates:

Illinois presented no Presidential candidate to this convention. It has within its borders more than one favorite son whom it would have delighted to honor and who are worthy of all political honor that could be conferred upon them, but here in this great city of Chicago, in this great commonwealth of Illinois, bordering upon the lake and the Mississippi, in the center of this great Republic, Democracy, catching the vibrations of the ground swells that came from south and east and west, put aside its favorite sons for the time, buried its State pride, and echoing back to Texas, Connecticut and California with forty-eight votes, shouted the name of Grover Cleveland. (Applause.) But for the Vice-Presidency or the second highest gift of the people it has a candidate so fully equipped by nature and education that it feels that it would be a political fault to fail to urge his name for nomination before you.

I stand then here, gentlemen, to name as a candidate for that position a man that is known by every woman and child and every voter that ever licked a postage stamp in every village and hamlet in the land. [Applause.] A big bodied, big hearted, big brained man. A man of commanding presence, dignified mien, a man whose courtesy in his every-day manner is rarely equalled and never excelled. A man who in the administration of his duties in the last Democratic administration has been the ideal of honest, honorable, useful and efficient Democratic office-holders. Like his great leader who bears your banner, he believes that "public office is a public trust," but he believes also that the Democrats are the best trustees of the public trust. (Cheers.) Nor can the pride of office make him proud or haughty. I appeal to every Senator and Congressman here if ever he found the haughtiness of office or the chilling indifference of a little brief authority in the atmosphere of the rooms of the First Assistant Postmaster General during Cleveland's administration.

Gentlemen, we have nailed our banner to the mast—a democrat never surrenders. We propose to make true what our Republican friends say of us, that we do our quarreling before the convention and fighting against the enemies afterwards. (Cheers.)

We believe every Democrat will put on his armour. We of the West have been making a magnificent campaign of the late years. We have been educating the people and are proud of the results. They are seen in Boyd of Nebraska, Boies of Iowa and Peck of