

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

St. Louis, June 6.
Governor John C. Brown handed the following telegram he had just received from

CONGRESSMAN MCMILLAN
to Watterson this afternoon:

"The failure to endorse the Mills bill in the platform or by separate resolution may defeat it. We have charged bayonets here and have met the enemy if the convention does its duty."

As the evening session of the committee on resolutions was about to begin it was stated upon very high authority there was to be an additional paragraph added to the reaffirmation of the 1884 tariff plank, explaining more fully its scope, and relieving it of that ambiguity which Watterson had characterized as a "straddle," and making it conform to the principles enunciated in the President's message.

Gorman and Scott had just held a long conference upon this subject. Newspaper men tried to get a copy of the platform but the committee decided not to give it out. Watterson, however, said to the reporters, the substance is this, that we renew our fidelity to the democratic principles and reaffirm the platform of 1884 and endorse the last annual message of the President and declare it the correct interpretation of the platform and appreciate the efforts of the democratic representatives in Congress to secure reduced taxation. In a separate resolution to be offered to the convention tomorrow we commend the Mills bill urging its passage at an early day. When asked whether this is in accordance with his original ideas, Watterson said, "Well, yes, my ideas originally were opposed to any recurrence to the platform of 1884, and when that course was suggested, I very naturally opposed it because it had been subjected to a double construction. Nevertheless

THE SITUATION

is this—that the platform of 1884 when coupled with the endorsement of President Cleveland's message as its true interpretation and the recommendation of the Mills bill, meets my most hearty approval."

"Is there anything else, Mr. Watterson?" ventured one of the reporters to their patient but nearly exhausted victim. "What about silver?"

"Oh, d—n silver!" shouted Watterson, unable to submit longer and bursting away from his tormentors, he was gone.

In an interview tonight Senator Gorman said he was satisfied with the result of the committee on resolutions' labors. He expects an adjournment early tomorrow afternoon. The committee on resolutions agreed today to report favorably the resolution of Hon. W. M. Dickson, of the District of Columbia, favoring the principle of home rule as applied to the appointment of federal office holders, and also his resolution in favor of the admission to the Union of the Territories of Montana, Washington Territory, Dakota and New Mexico as soon as qualified by population.

J. J. O'Donohue of the Tammany Society, presented a resolution of sympathy with Ireland, which will be presented by the committee tomorrow.

The platform will highly commend the principles of civil service reform as administered by Cleveland.

BARNUM'S OPINION.

The Republican will print tomorrow a long interview with Chairman Barnum of the national democratic committee. He said in part: "Thurman will undoubtedly be nominated. Everything seems to be going his way today. The whole convention is practically with him. He has four-fifths of its vote now, but what I fear is the re-election afterward."

Speaking of the platform he said: "Yes, they are having considerable trouble over the platform. I think they will adopt the platform of 1884, though they may be forced into making some changes. In my opinion they should let well enough alone. That platform carried us through to one victory, and it will serve equally as well this time. The tariff is a very tender subject with us down east. I am a protectionist, but I don't want to see all our commercial walls thrown down. This practice of taxing the people immense sums for which there can be no reasonable or honest use and locking it up in the treasury to be used for corruption and trickery, must be stopped, but let us not be in too much of a hurry. The platform of 1884 is good enough for us now, and it will be time enough in 1892 to make radical changes."

TARPEY'S SPEECH.

The following is a copy of Tarpey's speech which will be made tomorrow in nominating Thurman:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—This is indeed a most pleasant duty which, through the kindness of my friends, I have been chosen to perform, and I am truly grateful to my associates who have so honored me. I fear it was kindness alone and not ability that prompts my selection from among the many eloquent gentlemen who are members of the California delegation, but sirs, what I lack in oratorical ability, I in some small measure compensate for in my enthusiasm in the undertaking. And feeling as I do that the most eloquent must fall short of doing full justice to the gentleman who I am here to nominate, I have accepted the trust with the mental resolution that I

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 the son, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. The greeting accorded his name is a well deserved tribute and its spontaneity has been nobly earned. Be assured such a greeting will be accorded his name at 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 of 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 of the people and in defense of their rights. For forty years he has been a prominent figure in public life and yet today no man can point to one single act or expression of his which does not do him credit. Large of heart, large of brain and larger still in experience, he is the man of all men whose record justifies his nomination at your hands in the sense that he cannot be defeated before the people. A man of benevolent heart, manifesting itself not only in private life, but it has been the leading feature of his official career. When the Pacific Coast was endeavoring to retard Chinese immigration, when it had decided that national legislation was necessary to accomplish the desired result, when the merits of the subject were not understood east of the Rocky Mountains, Allen G. Thurman, then a Senator of the United States, was the first to raise his voice in defense of these 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 great 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 days 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 harmless upon his leonine front, and settled back into calmness by the force of his logic and the power of his oratory. A ripe scholar, his disquisitions upon constitutional laws are masterpieces of reasoning and eloquence, challenging the admiration of even his political opponents. Four years since the California delegation put forward Mr. Thurman as their candidate for the presidency, and were enthusiastic in urging his nomination, but four years have but augmented their reverence and affection for him. The patriot of Columbus cannot be allowed to wither in retirement. His fame is not his alone. It is the grand 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 which will sweep the country with a mighty rush and a tidal wave of approval. Against it all opposition will be fruitless. The approval of Cleveland's administration during the past four years and the endorsement of his actions, the simplicity yet remarkable ability with which he has administered his great trust under the most trying circumstances, coupled with the all-pervading affection felt for 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 be infectious, and gathering force day by day, it will, before the Ides of November, become epidemic. That the name of Allen G. Thurman should be cheered to the echo in the hall is not strange, for it brings the warm blood of gratitude surging to the heart at every fire-side, and the testimonials which the people will surely pay to his worth at the coming November election, will be convincing proof of his popularity. Indiana honors Governor Gray by supporting him for this nomination. Illinois is doing the same for General Black, Michigan for Mr. Dickinson and Wisconsin for Mr. Vilas, good men and true, each and all of them, and were it not for the self-sacrificing patriotism of Mr. Thurman, in response to 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 the 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 the universal demand for his acceptance, consents to leave the peace and tranquility of his fireside and again serve his grateful countrymen, so prominent, so colossal

is his political and mental figure in the public eye, that all others must of necessity take in its immensity. Let no mistakes be made at this time. Mistakes are crimes. If you do your duty, if you but give the public 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 glamor of locality influence your action. Personal friendship cannot be repaid by a nomination where a great party interest and future is at stake. No trifling with great concerns of state should be tolerated. No expression of local pride can be admitted to influence action, for when the sovereign people speak they must be obeyed. A broad ground must be taken. The man of the nation not the man of the state must be nominated. Nominate Allen G. Thurman, nominate him by acclamation. Let it not be said that one single democrat in all this great nation 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, the fathers of our institutions whose sacred dust lie calmly slumbering beneath the sods of Mount Vernon, Monticello and The Hermitage awaiting the dedication of our national pantheon.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A bulletin issued at 9 this morning says: General Sheridan passed a most comfortable night without the recurrence of any alarming symptoms. At present his general condition is better than at any time since the last bulletin was issued.

At 7 o'clock General Sheridan was reported as having passed a comfortable afternoon. No new complications or unfavorable symptoms appeared.

June 7, 2 a.m.—General Sheridan does not seem so well as earlier in the day. His rest has been frequently disturbed by attacks of coughing, which increased in frequency as the night wore on.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President passed the day very quietly at the White House. In the afternoon he went out to Oak View. There was no incident of special note connected with the news of his renomination. He came to the White House from his suburban home about 9:30 in the morning and was immediately shown the bulletin from Sheridan's physicians. He spent the morning quietly and received no news from the convention except press bulletins and few of these. He was alone when the bulletin announcing his renomination was received. Lamont took the dispatch in to him. The President expressed gratification. The news was at once telephoned to Mrs. Cleveland. The President then resumed his work, and at 4:40 left the White House for Oak View, where he spends the night. Many congratulatory telegrams were received. Col. Lamont said the President received no communication regarding the platform from anyone. The platform was in the hands of the democratic managers, and the President was probably the last person Senator Gorman saw before he left for St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 6.—This was an off day for California and the Coast which sank almost into insignificance compared with the previous day when they were the center of attraction. The East monopolized everything today and the Coast was not heard from.

Thurman leads this evening, and there is no change in the situation, which indicates his unanimous nomination tomorrow. At the morning session California will take the field again, and the enthusiasm promises to run exceedingly high during Colonel Tarpey's speech, as the unanimous action of the gentleman from California in everything connected with the convention has elicited most favorable comment.

Idaho is giving but little attention to politics, and the delegates are booming the new Cosmopolitan district, for which they predict a great future in the way of gold production. Idaho is unconditionally for Thurman, and will entertain the name of no other candidate.

A RADICAL REFORM.

St. Louis, June 6.—Ex-Governor St. John declared in an interview today that the republican party is dead. He believes the prohibition party will be successful in 1892 because there is no living issue between the republicans and democrats. He expressed himself against that system of government which allows individuals to acquire colossal wealth.

"We need," he said, "a party in power which will close every liquor saloon. Turn the \$900,000,000 now worse than wasted over its counters into legitimate channels of trade, control the railroads and telegraphs in the interest of the whole people, reform the tariff laws for the benefit of consumers and give the Government throughout a higher moral tone than it possesses today."

HEWITT INDIGNANT.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The News has a report of an interview with Mayor

Hewitt of New York who says he will not vote for Cleveland because he is no statesman. He doesn't believe in his re-election. The interviewer was George B. Ketcham, formerly insurance manager here. Hewitt also said he would not make a speech, nor spend a dollar in the campaign.

A NEGRO LEAGUE.

St. Louis, June 6.—Nearly 100 representative democrats from more than a dozen states, but chiefly from the north, headed a meeting here yesterday and organized a negro national league. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President Cleveland, and the league adjourned to meet in Chicago at the call of the committee.

CONGRATULATIONS.

New York, June 6.—The Harlem democratic club sent resolutions to St. Louis congratulating the convention on the nomination of Cleveland and hoping the tariff plank would be broad enough for the candidate to stand on.

BUYING VOTES.

St. Louis, June 6.—The report of the success of the republican party in Oregon at Monday's election hit the democratic delegates from that state with a sort of wild consternation which had latterly turned to skepticism. National Committeeman A. Noitner was seen tonight and expressed himself as disinclined to swallow the whole report. "It is true," he said, "that the election was on the tariff plank. Before we came to the convention, our party had undeniably placed itself with the administration; the lines were strongly drawn. There was no misunderstanding whatever. What puzzles me, though, is the gain claimed west of the mountains: there is no wool interest there that we care about; besides this, from reports we find we have 16 out of the 26 counties. If the republican majority is 4000 as stated, the vote will exceed by 10,000 any former election. What we fear is that the buying of votes in Multnomah County was too strong for us. This is the county which contains Portland, and where we had the most purchased votes to contend with. You see there is no register system, and there is nothing to prevent the republican party running in a lot of fishermen and controlling their votes." "Were you not surprised at the report, having come to St. Louis confident of success?" "That's it; there's where the difficulty comes in. We were sure of the legislature, and counted upon it; still, we have hope, as it is impossible for all the returns to be in. There is no telegraph in places, and it takes from eight to nine days for the stages to bring certain returns to the county seats. I know the majority can't possibly be so large in Multnomah county, but I will concede them a majority of 2000, not more. The wealthy wool-growers are in sympathy with the administration, and are good democrats. Another thing is this: In Oregon there are no Mug wumps; a man is either a democrat or republican; there is no intermediate condition. Another matter which goes against us this year is the defective organization of the democratic party; but the democrats have become disgusted and are not active, as the wrong element controlled the last State convention. On the other hand, the republicans are strongly welded together, and have three heavy bankers on their ticket. We take a sanguine outlook of this question, for the reason that the first reports of an election are always on a republican bias, as the strongholds of the party are along the railroads and telegraph systems; whereas the democracy is rampant in those sections which are distant from these modern conveniences."

FAIRCHILD, Wis., June 6.—George C. Herkimer, a wealthy knit goods manufacturer, fatally shot his wife and himself this afternoon. Domestic troubles.

New York, June 6.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning the south-bound train on the New York & Northern Railroad ran into a gang of seven laborers at work on the track. Joseph Tracy and one other were instantly killed. James Romano and Possael Minchie each had a thigh fractured. The others escaped with slight injuries.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 6.—A special from Superior, Wisconsin, to the Journal says: The walls of the River Improvement company's hotel, now building, fell at 1:30 o'clock, burying five men and injuring as many more.

St. Paul, June 6.—Three men were killed and three fatally injured this evening by the explosion of a threshing machine boiler. Steam had been gotten up to use the engine to pump water out of a sewer.

St. Louis, June 7.—The convention was called to order.

10:33 a. m.—The invocation was delivered by Dr. Drank of St. Louis.

10:45 a. m.—Henry Watterson takes the platform with the report of the committee on resolutions.

The preamble endorses Cleveland's message.

11 a. m.—The reading of the platform is concluded.

11:17 a. m.—Gorman finished speaking, and Watterson demanded the previous question, and the platform was unanimously adopted.

11:22 a. m.—Lehman of Iowa, from the committee, presents a resolution endorsing a liberal policy towards the

territories, recommending the admission of Washington, Montana, Dakota and New Mexico. Carried.

11:25 a. m.—Scott, of Pennsylvania, presents from the committee a resolution endorsing and recommending the early passage of the Mills bill. Resolution passed.

11:31 a. m.—The convention has adopted a resolution declaring for home rule in Ireland.

The roll call began for the nomination of vice president. Tarpey of California takes the platform to nominate Thurman.

11:47 a. m.—Tarpey was interrupted by calls of "Gray," and he has just concluded his speech. Patterson of Colorado then takes the platform.

11:58 a. m.—Patterson referred to Black's war service and to his action in the Chicago convention of 1884, then presented a telegram from General Black withdrawing in favor of Thurman.

12:09 p. m.—Biggot of Connecticut follows, seconding Thurman's nomination. Voorhees takes the platform, amid cheering, to nominate Gray.

12:27 p. m.—Voorhees finishes at 12:27 p. m. He is followed by Albert H. Cox of Georgia, who seconds the nomination of Gray.

12:42 p. m.—Evan E. Settle of Kentucky seconds Gray's nomination, and is followed by Mat. Dryden of Missouri who seconds the nomination of Thurman.

12:53 p. m.—Governor Green of New Jersey, J. W. Dorsey of Nevada and Geo. C. Raines of New York second the nomination of Thurman.

1:12 p. m.—J. W. Throckmorton of Texas, seconds the nomination of Thurman, also Senator Daniell, of Virginia, seconds Thurman's nomination.

1:14 p. m.—North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee second the nomination of Thurman.

1:35 p. m.—Magninnis of Montana, seconds Thurman. The roll call is completed. The clerk calls the names of Thurman, Gray and Black as nominees. The voting on the vice-presidency begins.

1:37 p. m.—Alabama cast 15 votes for Thurman, four for Gray, and one for Black.

Iowa asked to be passed.

1:42 p. m.—Indiana has taken down the Gray colors and put up the bandana.

2:01 p. m.—The roll is being called to name the members of the national committee.

The meeting of the national committee and the committee on notification will be held at 4 p. m.

2:11 p. m.—The convention has adjourned sine die.

St. Louis, June 7.—Notwithstanding the number of visiting clubs and individual strangers that left the city last night or early this morning, there was little appreciable reduction in the attendance of spectators. As delegates slowly straggled in, in twos and threes, they discussed on the respective chances of Gray and Thurman, the tariff plank and the state of the weather. As to the latter there is a unanimity of opinion; it being entirely hot. Delegation space began to fill the usual battle of handkerchiefs broke out; Thurman red, and muslin, indicative of the name of the Indiana candidate, being hoisted to the masthead by the respective admirers of the contestants. As each new color was raised it was greeted with shouts from the galleries, but it was evident from the volume of sound that the old Roman was the favored of the spectators.

At 10:30 the convention was called to order, and at 10:40 Watterson presented the report of the committee on platform.

The New York delegation was the last to enter and they pinned the Thurman colors to their standard. The assembly rose to their feet and gave hearty cheers. But Indiana was not dismayed and answered with deafening shouts. For some moments confusion, noise and excitement reigned.

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

The chair then stated that he was advised that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and he introduced Henry Watterson, chairman of the committee. The assembly tendered its appreciation of Watterson by rounds of applause, the suggestion of a delegate from the Old Dominion, by three hearty cheers for the "Starved Goddess of Reform," 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 A. Pettit, of the convention, during the reading of the report, was frequently compelled to stop while the convention applauded significant passages of the platform. There was a moderate volume of applause when the opening sentence which reaffirmed the utterances of the tariff plank of 1884 were read, 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 was received with enthusiasm and adopted unanimously amid cheers.

The following is

THE PLATFORM.

The democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renews the pledges of its fidelity to the democratic faith, reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and