

Sir, as a democrat I protest against it. I protest against this innovation and outrage that the republican party is about to commit upon a people to whom they have deliberately given the suffrage and guaranteed to them the right to express their opinions upon public questions of the polls.

And, Mr. President, on the other side of the question, if suffrage in Utah is wrong when given to women, female suffrage is wrong everywhere. If you strike it down in Utah, it must be for the specific reason that every woman there is a polygamist, and yet there are some as pure wives and mothers in that Territory as exist upon the face of the earth, and if you strike it down in Utah because it is simply female suffrage, then logically you ought to eradicate it from every foot of American soil.

For my part, sir, if the doctrine is to be adopted I want it made universal and without exception. If we are to protect the family altar, the home, the doctrines of our religion that make the man the head of the household and the woman the deity who presides over the hearthstone, if we are to adopt that principle, let it be as universal as the dominion of our flag. If wrong in one place it is wrong everywhere; and I call upon my republican brethren, for many of whom I have so warm an affection, to come now up to the standard which they themselves have erected. If the giving up the right of suffrage to the women of Utah or any portion of the United States be an evil, then let us be consistent and strike down the monster wherever our laws can reach it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 10.—The name of such a man we bring you. His practiced hand, his experienced foresight, his conversance with public affairs will lay the foundations of your return to power so broad, so wide, so deep that they will be permanent. [Applause.] He has been practically the leader in the National House of Representatives for seventeen years, favoring a reduction of taxation and an economical administration of the government. He has with skill and success resisted the lavish expenditure of the money of the people, the waste of the public domain and unconstitutional and tyrannical force bills. [Applause.] His iron will has put the knife to corrupting extravagance, and compelled a return to comparative purity in the Administration. Earnest in purpose, pure in life, no favor can sway him, and no fear can awe. This man, (her son), Pennsylvania presents to the democracy of the Union here assembled in convention as her candidate for the mighty office of President of the United States in the person of Samuel J. Randall. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Governor Abbott of New Jersey seconded the nomination of Randall. He said there was a conviction in the land, that if wisdom controls the councils of the democratic party in making a platform broad enough for every democrat to stand upon, and in placing upon it a candidate of transcendent ability and pure life, success lies in the results of their deliberations. He thought Samuel J. Randall, as the candidate, would reach the controlling vote in the pivotal States, more certainly than the distinguished men named. He asked, where does success lie? Not in Minnesota, not in Iowa, or others of the confirmed republican States, but in those close States carried by Tilden in 1876. He reviewed the arguments urged for Cleveland, and said they all applied to Bayard, Thurman and others. Then what excuse is there in putting aside these grand democratic veterans for a new man. The record of Randall is pure and stainless, while his public career for the past 20 years has been in behalf of an economical and honest government. These are practical efforts for reform. Randall would swamp New Jersey like a great political cyclone. He is the friend of the laborers everywhere, and the convention could do no better than to nominate him.

The call of the roll of States was then resumed. Rhode Island being called, the chairman of the delegation announced that Rhode Island had no candidate to offer.

Mr. Abbott, chairman of the

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION,

said that when that State was called yesterday he presented no name. Now, in behalf of the majority of that delegation, he asked that Mr. John W. Cummings might second the nomination of Mr. Bayard. Mr. Cummings then came forward to the platform and addressed the convention in support of the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware. It had been said that the electoral vote of the South was sure for any democratic nominee. The South had kept its faith unflinchingly; but it must be seen to that no democratic convention committed itself to a nomination that would in any degree imperil those States in the future. The best man whom the democracy could give would be none too good to carry the banner of democracy, and none too pure for the great democracy of the South, and pure and high and exalted as the nominee could be, no one could be more so than Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware. [Cheers.] He

came to put the garment of success on their nominee, and it was not to be a rent, tattered garment like that which New York presented. It must be a whole, entire, faultless garment. [Applause.] A large part of the New York delegation was bound hand and foot in this convention, and he himself represented the fighting labor district of Massachusetts, and he could tell the convention that if it forced upon the Democratic party the men who had rent the garment of success in New York, the party would lose the State of Massachusetts. He declared to the convention, voicing the labor element of the county, that if they tried to put the torn garment of New York on the candidate of the Democratic party, they would banish the labor vote and lose the election. [Cheers.]

Mr. Leroy Youman of South Carolina, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Bayard.

M. M. Rose, of Arkansas, stated that after much consultation and consideration the Arkansas delegation had determined unanimously to cast its votes for Grover Cleveland, of New York. As to the objection that Mr. Cleveland had enemies at home, the reply was, no man could act with fidelity to principles without making enemies at home. If they found a man without enemies they would find a man who had not that elevation of character necessary for the candidate of a great party.

When the State of Wisconsin was called, it was announced that a majority of that delegation had voted to support the nomination of Gov. Cleveland, and had assigned the chairman (Gen. Bragg) to second the nomination. Gen. Bragg declared that the young democrats of Wisconsin loved and respected Mr. Cleveland, not only for himself, for his character, for his integrity, judgment and iron will, but they loved him most for the enemies he had made. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Grady of New York here rose and shouted out that the enemies whom the gentleman alluded to reciprocated that sentiment. [Very general hissing.]

Bragg was thankful to the gentleman for calling himself to his attention. He spoke of the disgraceful spectacle which that gentleman had presented yesterday, and said that the opposition to Governor Cleveland came from those whom he had cut off from the flesh pots. The vilest, he said, may defile a splendid statue; they necessarily disgrace themselves. These men talked about the rights of labor. As political tricksters they pitched their camp wherever there was a prospect of profit, but the honest, intelligent, horny-handed laboring men would be found following the old democratic flag. The labor of these political tricksters had been on the crank of the machine. [Cheers.] Their study had been political chicanery in the midnight conclave, and the only cure for them was in a free application of the rope. [Cheers.]

Henry O. Kent, of New Hampshire, also seconded the nomination of Cleveland. He said that New Hampshire was to-day one of the doubtful States, the democracy being only in a minority of 500, and he believed that, with the right candidate that State might be turned over to the democracy. Success was a duty. The record of James G. Blaine boded no good to the republican party. Should he be made President, they might almost tremble for constitutional liberty. He, therefore, in behalf of New Hampshire, and in behalf largely, he believed, of New England, seconded the nomination of the man who had been tried and found worthy, and who would rally to his support more fully than any other man the independents of the country, which desired reform in politics. In contradiction of the assertion that Gov. Cleveland could not carry his own State, he cited the authority of ex-Senator Francis Kernan, of New York, of Horatio Seymour, of New York, of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. [Cheers.]

Ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, declaring his belief that with that candidate the democracy would carry the electoral vote of Wisconsin, and that he would more surely than any other candidate carry the electoral vote of New York. He therefore appealed to the convention not to throw away this great opportunity, because with Cleveland and reform the democracy was sure of victory at the coming election.

THE STATE CALL COMPLETED.

The call of the States being completed, the chairman stated that in his opinion the Territories were entitled to be called and the list of candidates would be read. Before this was done, however, Connecticut claimed to be head, and Mr. Waller said that the Connecticut delegation had some here with no candidate of their own, and with opposition to none, not even to Tammany Hall. [Laughter.] They joined in the cheers and applause, and had enjoyed the scenes presented in this magnificent convention. They had met 800 delegates to serve in the name the people not to rule over them. The Connecticut delegates had the pleasure of listening to eloquent speeches, and of greeting the gray-haired statesman, Allen G. Thurman. They had also listened to the unfortunate controversy in the Empire State. They had hoped that the chasm between the two factions would have been filled up, as it would be very soon. So far as the Connecticut delegation were concerned, they were ready to give in their verdict. They might make a mistake. They would now second the nomination of Governor Cleveland. [Loud cheers.] The names of

THE CANDIDATES

were then announced as follows: Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, Jos. E. McDonald of Indiana, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, Governor Cleveland of New York, Allan G. Thurman of Ohio, Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, George Hoadley of Ohio.

Snowden of Pennsylvania offered a resolution that the committee on platform be instructed to report this evening at 8 o'clock, to which time the convention will now adjourn. The resolution was adopted and the convention at 2:25 adjourned till 8 p.m.

MORRISON CHAIRMAN.

The committee on resolutions have elected Morrison of Illinois chairman, and will report a revenue platform. There is nothing about protection contained in it. It is said Butler's minority report is sensational.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the convention was attended by an immense gathering of spectators. Every seat within the building outside of the sections assigned to the delegates and their alternates was filled half an hour before the time to which the adjournment took place, and as the delegations came in and prominent men among them were recognized, they were greeted with cheers and clapping of hands. Meanwhile popular airs were performed by a band of music. There was a far intenser feeling of interest and exciting vibration in the atmosphere than was apparent at any preceding sessions.

TILDEN.

At 8:25 p.m. the convention was called to order, and a resolution was offered by Henry of Mississippi, expressing the regret and intense admiration of the statesmanlike and patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, in which he made known the overpowering and providential necessity which constrained him to decline the nomination to the Presidency; condemning the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 1876; expressing regret that the Nation has been defrauded of the lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability of Mr. Tilden, and appointing a committee to convey these sentiments to that gentleman. Adopted.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Cleveland, of New Jersey, it was ordered that the States and Territories be now called for the names of members of the National Democratic Committee.

A delegate from Kansas offered a resolution abrogating and discontinuing the two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidates for President.

Cochrane, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, characterizing it as a revolutionary proposition.

Abbott, of New Jersey, said it was absurd for this convention to attempt to make rules for the next convention, and he moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

Cochrane withdrew his motion. This question was taken, and the motion to postpone indefinitely was carried.

THE PLATFORM.

At 9:20 p.m., Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on resolutions, stepped to the platform to present the report of the committee. His appearance was greeted with cheers. The platform was read by one of the reading clerks as follows:

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in the National convention assembled, recognizes that as the Nation grows older, new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish, but the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain, and will remain, as the best and only securities for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution, will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order, to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is necessary for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles, that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will, otherwise abuses grow, and the Government becomes the instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed, for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of country; hence, a change is demanded. The republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence in practice. It is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery, which have been brought to light in every department of the Government, are sufficient to have called for reform within the republican party; yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence, and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt; therefore a

change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high office. The republican party during its illegal, its stolen and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy. It has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls on Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed. It imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes a preference for free institutions. It organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected American workmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes a gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffered a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff. It created and has continued its own tariff commission, who confessed the need of more than a 20 per cent reduction. Its Congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent. It professes the protection of American manufacturers. It has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries. It has impoverished the many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of all citizens before the law, by attempting to fix the status of colored citizens. The acts of its Congress were overruled by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform." Its caught Criminals are permitted to escape through construed delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, the outbreaking of exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its independent journals maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto on bad nominations. That a change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000, which was yearly been collected from a suffering public. An unnecessary taxation is an unjust taxation. We denounce the republican party for having failed to relieve the people from the crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of a just reward. The democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for the law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners, knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsibly pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government, taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of Federal revenue; such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for a successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject to the execution of the plan and the dictates of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government economically administered, including pensions, the interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles of luxury, and bearing the lightest articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and subject to these limitations we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation, known as the "internal revenue," is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, and

a like fund for the sailors having been already provided for, and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury. We favor an American Continental policy, based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister Republics of North, Central and South America, but entailing alliances with none. We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss. Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to meet out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political. We believe in a free ballot and a fair court, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the sixth Congress, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to consent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order. The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident there. We oppose the sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty. We favor honest civil service reform in the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries and the separation of Church and State and the diffusion of free education by public schools so that every child may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship. While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends on a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is the best rewarded where it is the freest and most enlightened. We favor the repeal of all laws restraining the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be increased, and which will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor. We believe that the public labor ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the republican party, should be restored to the public domain, and no more grants shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees. We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the General Government into a machine for the collection of taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In effecting the declaration of the democratic platform of 1856 that "the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation" are ever the cardinal principles in the democratic faith. We nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or fear the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores, our gates be closed. The democratic party insists that it is the duty of the government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our government, and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and to demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his country or under her flag and law, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws, and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such offense. This country has never had a well defended and educated foreign policy save under democratic administration. That as the result of this policy we call attention to the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and California, and of the adjacent Mexican Territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century. The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great water ways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water.

Under a long period of Democratic policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years' of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to the British, and almost has the American flag been kept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule

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