

for the simple presentation of the resolution he wished to offer.

Dymon of Louisiana, presented a resolution favoring the total or partial reduction of the internal revenue tax.

THE TERRITORIAL COMMITTEEMEN.

The following is the organization of the Western Territories as national committeemen:

Arizona—Credentials, George G. Berry; organization, George G. Berry; resolutions, J. C. Morndern.

Dakota—Credentials, A. N. Bangs; organization, A. N. Bangs; resolutions, P. J. Walsh.

Idaho—Credentials, John M. Simcott; organization, R. S. Harvey; resolutions, R. S. Harvey.

Wyoming—Credentials, L. Rabin; permanent organization, J. R. Dixon; resolutions, J. R. Dixon.

Washington—Credentials, S. Rice; permanent organization, J. J. Brown; resolutions, J. J. Brown.

Utah—Credentials, Robert C. Chambers; organization, Robert C. Chambers; resolutions, F. L. Williams.

Montana—Credentials, I. J. Davidson; resolutions, Martin Maginnis.

New Mexico—Credentials, R. T. Riebel Rameo; organization, William H. Childers; resolutions, William H. Childers.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

At a meeting of the delegates from the territories held today, on motion of Dickson, of the District of Columbia, the following resolution was adopted for submission to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, We respectfully urge on the committee on resolutions to incorporate in the platform of principles to be submitted to the national convention resolutions substantially as follows:

1. That a just and liberal policy should be pursued in reference to the Territories; that the right of self-government is inherent in the people and guaranteed under the Constitution, and that all Federal officers appointed to positions of honor and trust in the territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia should in all cases be selected from the citizens of the communities where they are to serve.

2. That the Territories of Washington and Dakota, Montana and New Mexico are by virtue of population and development now entitled to admission into the Union as States and we unqualifiedly condemn the course of the republican party in refusing statehood and self-government to them, and we further denounce the action of that party in Congress for libeling the people to whom the United States have by solemn treaty guaranteed all rights of American citizenship in order to have an excuse for denying them admission into the Union.

MISSOURI DELEGATION.

At the headquarters of the Missouri delegation after a considerable struggle, J. D. Prather was selected for national committeeman. Morris Munford was the only opponent, and the vote stood 20 to 11.

OHIO DISCUSSES THURMAN.

The Ohio delegation went into a prolonged session during the afternoon and passed resolution after resolution of endorsement, but still there were members who would not fall in line. Robert Blech held back a long time, and it required the adoption of a unit rule to lead him from his opposition. No sooner had this rule been adopted than John Brady was on his feet. He said: "Gentlemen, you may adopt any rule you like, but I came from Cincinnati to oppose the nomination of Thurman. You may throw me out of the caucus or intimate my presence is not desirable and I will stay out, but nevertheless, I will go to the convention and take my seat as a delegate and when the state is called I will vote against Thurman."

This determination caused confusion, and there were dire threats made but to no purpose. Finally the resolution was adopted releasing Brady from the binding unit rule, and he will act independently. In conversation he was more cautious, but still his strong opposition showed itself in this remark: "I will do my fighting in the convention, but when I cannot win there, I will go home as I have done many times before, and during the campaign will work and fight just as hard for the democracy as ever before."

John Brady is one of the staunchest adherents of the Payne-McLean faction.

A GORGEOUS PARADE

of fully 20,000 uniformed democrats in procession was witnessed tonight. The procession started at an early hour and was still moving at 10:40. Before the march began, Olive Street, the thoroughfare leading to the convention hall, was jammed for over half a mile with such a solid mass of human beings as perhaps never before gathered in any American city. At short intervals for the entire distance, great arches of flame lit up the scene, the long vista making a spectacle of surpassing beauty. Wild enthusiasm was evinced everywhere by the display of Thurman bandanas.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN THE CONVENTION

this morning has been the subject of general conversation this evening at the rotundas of the leading hotels. Col. Barnum, chairman of the national democratic committee, is reported to have said that the opening day of the convention was without parallel in the history of the democracy in the United States. "Had one more state hoisted the bandana this morning," he said, "Judge Thurman would have been nominated for Vice-President before even a temporary organization had been effected."

New York, June 6.—Tammany Hall and Tony Pastor's Theatre are burning.

Later—About half-past six this morning a fire broke out in Tony Pastor's Theatre. As the flames gained rapid headway three alarms were sent out. The theatre is in the Tammany Hall building and adjoins the Academy of Music, which at one time was threatened by flames. By dint of hard work, however, the firemen succeeded in preventing this and at 8:45 the fire was got under control.

St. Louis, June 6.—Among the business matters introduced before the convention was a long preamble and resolution introduced by J. T. Campbell of New York, and signed by a large number of prominent democrats, declaring that the prosperity of the republic demands the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in all its length and breadth, and that territorial aggrandizement by foreign powers in America should be discouraged and discontinued by every means in the power of the United States. The resolution was referred to the committee without debate.

Mallory of Florida offered the following:

Resolved, That the convention hereby approves and endorses the principles of tariff reform enunciated by President Cleveland in his first message to the present Congress; and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the administration of the government we give our unqualified and universal support.

The secretary read a resolution, as follows: A resolution offered by Timothy Campbell of New York—

Resolved, That this convention take occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow in the serious and dangerous illness of General Phil H. Sheridan and to him whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen we extend our sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust that the great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with speedy recovery and that Divine Providence may spare him to this nation for many years to come.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Sheridan as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the democracy of the United States.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote with three hearty cheers for the gallant soldier who is now engaged in the most desperate campaign.

MRS. E. MERRIWEATHER OF ST. LOUIS,

one of the talented ladies who are engaged in the elevation of womanhood, appeared on the platform and was received with cheers by both the delegates and audience. Mrs. Merriweather was introduced to the convention by Chairman Collins and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the democratic convention—Time and time again the women of this country have appeared before your legislative bodies, as well as your grand political conventions, asking that the practices of this government be made to conform with our principles. The basis, fundamental principle and foundation stone on which rests this government of equal rights—[At this point there was some disorder in the back part of the hall.]

Chairman—The chair will insist that order be maintained equally when a lady has the floor.

Mrs. Merriweather—This great so-called republic lives in precisely the same political solicitude that their foremothers lived in under the Kings of England before the colonies rebelled and seceded from the British Empire. Our forefathers thought their condition was slavery. If it was slavery for them is it not slavery for us? I am deputed to appear before you and ask you to right these great wrongs and consider this great question of equal rights. A declaration coming from this body of the people, so noble and so grand, will send a thrill through humanity's great heart and carry the memory of this convention down the ages, down to the very end of time itself. But if, gentlemen, you refuse this plain principle of right and justice, then I suggest to you that you add to your platform and principles the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, All history proves that education uplifts human beings for the condition of subjection, and awakens in the human soul aspirations for larger liberties and a higher life; and

Whereas, During the last fifty years the great mistake of permitting women to enter the schools of learning, thereby expanding their brains and quickening their thoughts; and

Whereas, As history proves that the greater and denser the ignorance in which a class is held—[Considerable confusion.]

Mrs. Merriweather made several efforts to be heard, but after a while when she found the convention was unwilling to listen to her further, she desisted.

The resolution which the convention refused to hear, is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the democratic men of America in convention assembled, advise and urge the legislatures of every state in this broad Union, to enact such laws as will forever put a stop to the education of the women of this land, and thus put a stop to the clamor for equal rights, as will forever close the door of every school, public and private, to female children of the country. We advise and urge that it be made a penal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to teach any girl child a letter of the alphabet, and that any woman convicted of reading a newspaper or book, or of entering a lecture hall, whether as a listener or lecturer, be severely punished by law.

During the roll-call for the naming of presidential candidates, when Alabama was called, the chairman said his state desired to give way to New York.

The convention applauded at this announcement and when the New York delegation presented Daniel Dougherty to make the nomination the great hall rang with cheers which were

prolonged and grew in volume for nearly a minute until Dougherty mounted the platform, when it was redoubled.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY

In addressing the convention said: I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal regard. In your presence I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime. You come from every state and territory, from every nook and corner of our ocean-bound continent-covering country. You are about to discharge more than an imperial duty with the simplest ceremonial. You, as representatives of the people, are to choose a magistrate with power mightier than a monarch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of a written Constitution. Thus impressed, I ascend the rostrum to name the next President of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote. Delegations from the thirty-eight states and all the territories are here assembled without caucus or consultation, ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here, not indeed to choose a candidate, but to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown, save in his own locality, before the last four years has stood in the gaze of the world discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to mortal. Today determines that not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen and with the sanction of heaven, he shall fill the presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address has been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope, he is a realization, scornful subtlety, disdaining re-election by concealing his convictions, and mindful of his oath of office to defend the constitution. He courageously declares to Congress the dropping of minor matters and that

THE SUPREME ISSUE

is reform, revision and reduction of national taxation; that the treasury of the United States glutted with unneeded gold oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial tranquility and breeds extravagance, centralization and corruption; that high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace; that the millions that pour into the treasury come from the hard earned savings of the American people; that in violation of the equality rights the present tariff has created a privileged class who, shaping legislation for their personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessities of life from every man, woman and child in the land; that to lower the tariff is not free trade, but it is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and boss manufacturers and allow the consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults our intelligence and we brand him as a falsifier. It is furthest from our thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. Our aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all. This administration has rescued the public domain from the would-be barons and cormorant corporations faithless to their obligations and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There are no plunders, there are no jobs under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every port of our vast empire. While the President has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold his approval from special legislation when the strictest enquiry revealed the want of truth and justice. Above all, sectional strife, as never before, is at an end and sixty millions of free men in ties of brotherhood are prosperous and happy. These are

THE ACHIEVEMENTS

of this administration. Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the constitution in its every line and letter, ever remembering that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people. By authority of the democracy of New York, backed by the democracy of the entire Union I give you a name entwined with victory—I nominate Grover Cleveland of New York.

The Democratic National Convention broke the record for the greatest display of enthusiasm ever witnessed in a similar body. For over twenty consecutive minutes 12,600 people filled the air of the great convention hall with a volume of undiminished cheers, comparable with nothing on earth, perhaps, save the roar of the Falls of Niagara. It was on the utterance of these words: "I give you the name entwined with victory, I nominate Grover Cleveland of New York." The speaker was Daniel Dougherty, of Tammany Hall, with head proudly erect, every fibre of his fine features quivering, every nerve of his noble figure tense. The magnificent voiced orator was alternately thrilling the vast audience and holding their spell-bound. When

at the climax of his eloquence he named for the first time the man who was uppermost in the thoughts of all, it was needless to utter another word. Dougherty paused for a moment to gaze over the hundreds of frantic, cheering delegates, at the even more frantic thousands of spectators beyond. High above the forest of heads were waving innumerable red bandanas; hats and canes were being pitched into the air, while the cheering was becoming so terrific that no single enthusiast could hear his screech in the one overpowering general yell.

Dougherty's speech was delivered with fine effect, in his best style, and aroused unbounded enthusiasm. When he mentioned the name of Cleveland and referred to his public acts and utterances the convention fairly shouted itself hoarse. The delegates mounted their chairs and waved their canes and handkerchiefs; the spectators joined in the applause, and the band in the east gallery helped along with their horns and drums, but their blare and noise could scarcely be heard above the general din.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

As Dougherty finished his impassioned speech some one in the west gallery tore aside a curtain which hid a big portrait of Cleveland upon the face of the great picture of the capitol building, revealing to the full blaze of the convention the well known features of the President. This incident aroused the enthusiasm of the convention to fever heat for the first time during its proceedings. The hall was at once filled with cheer upon cheer, and the great body of people in the auditorium, balcony and galleries arose and stood shouting at the top of their voice until the din became almost deafening. Hats were thrown in the air, red bandanas waved from a thousand hands and white, black and gray hats were frantically thrust upon the point of canes and waved until the owner's became exhausted. Some one on the stage crowned the bust of the President on the left of the chairman with a laurel wreath which was the signal for even a wilder burst of shouts and cheers than before. Although the band of sixty pieces was in full blast all this time, not a sound from its trumpets could be heard. The climax of this great scene was reached when the banners of all the states were borne by the delegates to the New York standard and were grouped around it. At this the enthusiasm was unbounded. The spectators and delegates tore the red, white and blue bunting from the pillars and from the face of the balconies, and waved these improvised banners all over the hall for ten minutes. This great outburst did not cease until everybody was absolutely exhausted. It was exactly 24 minutes before the chairman was able to regain control of the convention.

After the storm had at length been quieted, James A. McKenzie of Kentucky took the stand to second the motion for Cleveland. There was, he said, within the broad limits of this great land but one more popular than Grover Cleveland, and that was the queenly woman he had made his wife. [Laughter and long-continued applause.] The White House was presided over by the uncrowned queen of our republic. He (McKenzie) was not going to let Mrs. Cleveland out of this campaign for *in hoc signo vinces*. [Applause.] At the last convention it was said that Cleveland was loved for the enemies he had made. Later it was said he was loved for the rascals he had turned out; still later it was said he was loved for the message he had written. [Applause.] Kentucky loved him for the light that was in him, and for his splendid racing qualities. He was as game as Lexington and as speedy as Tenbroeck. [Laughter and applause.] In his early form he won the Buffalo majority stakes hands down; later he cantered from post to pole in the New York handicap winning by 192.000 feet. [Laughter.] He then entered against the Florentine mosaic from Maine and won the national race by a neck. He was about to run again and the bulletin board would show eclipse first and the rest nowhere.

After the call of states had proceeded for some length with much enthusiasm for Cleveland, McKenzie of Kentucky moved to suspend the rules and to nominate Grover Cleveland for President by acclamation.

THE NOMINATION.

The chairman put the question, and there was returned from the convention a thundering chorus. The chairman therefore announced that Grover Cleveland, having received a unanimous vote, was the candidate of the democratic party for the office of President of the United States.

When the nomination of Cleveland was announced by the chair, another scene of wild enthusiasm occurred in the convention, but the delegates and spectators were too much exhausted to sustain so prolonged a scene as that which followed Dougherty's speech.

Voorhees (Indiana) moved that the convention take a recess until 10 a. m. tomorrow. The committee on resolutions would not, he said, report this afternoon, and the convention would have to be here tomorrow morning, and the intervening time would be properly used for securing harmony and success for the democratic party.

Boughtman (Maryland) favored the motion and called attention to the fact that a number of the most distinguished members of the convention were absent upon the committee on resolutions.

Hensell (Pennsylvania) said the com-

mittee on resolutions was subordinate to the convention and could be directed by it. He proposed to move that the committee be instructed to report to this body at a given time. The committee had already been in session nearly 24 hours, and if it could not agree within that time it never could agree. If the committee was not ready to bring in one report let it bring in two.

Voorhees' motion was defeated.

Voorhees then moved that the convention take a recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. There had been no differences existing in the proceedings of the convention up to this time, but now there was a difference of opinion and he thought it in the interest of justice and fair play that a recess should be taken.

White (California) seconded the motion, stating that he did so not to prevent the nomination of any candidate, but because the convention must have a platform carefully and deliberately adopted. When the vice-president was nominated it would be hard to hold the convention together. He knew the gentlemen were anxious to raise their voices for the same man he was in favor of but he thought it better that a recess be taken.

Before the call of the roll of states on Voorhees' motion was completed, it was evident that it would have a large majority and, at the suggestion of the chair, the convention, by unanimous consent, agreed to suspend the call and agreed to the motion.

The chair at 1:58 announced the convention stood adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

St. Louis, June 6.—The committee on resolutions resumed its session at 10 o'clock this morning at the Southern Hotel. The sub-committee appointed to draft a platform entered soon afterward, looking exceedingly worn by their long session of last night. They reported their inability to agree, the point at issue being the question of reassuming the tariff plank in the platform of 1884. The sub-committee had listened to earnest appeals last night in favor of and opposed to the question, but could not agree.

Gorman proposed a reaffirmation of the tariff plank in the 1884 platform, and a general endorsement of the policy of reduction as indicated in the President's tariff message.

Waterson opposed any allusion to the 1884 platform, which he deemed equivocal and indirect.

Gorman addressed the committee for an hour, and emphasized the political expediency of a moderate tariff policy. While he considered the prospects of democratic success in New York much better than they were four years ago, he regarded Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut doubtful and he would have no hope of his party carrying them on the tariff for revenue only platform. The tariff platform of 1884 has a latitude as much as the administration itself desires, and it would be impolitic at this time to make it more emphatic.

WATERSON

responded in an address of an hour's duration. The platform of four years ago was a straddle, and accepted as such by the committee on resolutions in the convention of 1884. Its advocates had said: "Let us get into power and then we can frame a policy to suit our party views." It was not a policy pleasing to our peculiar American manhood. It came to us stigmatized as a straddle, and there was an odium attached to it from which it could not be freed. The campaign, fortunately for the democratic party, by the nomination of Blaine, had become one of personalities, and Cleveland was elected. The result did not prove the strength of the 1884 platform, and did not justify the faith of the advocates of the straddling policy. In his judgment there was no statesmanship in duplicity. It would, he thought, be wise to take an aggressive stand, as the democratic party had now been irrevocably committed to the policy of horizontal reduction by Cleveland's last message, and by the utterances of the majority of the democratic party in the House of Representatives. From this position, said Waterson, earnestly, there can be no retraction. He believed, moreover, that the bold, manly tone of Cleveland's message has had a very happy effect.

The general debate was prolonged until after 3 o'clock, when by a vote of 25 to 29 the committee agreed to Senator Gorman's proposition to endorse the tariff plank of 1884.

Mr. Waterson received the following telegrams today:

"The failure to endorse the Mills bill may defeat it."

(Signed)

WM. P. C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Washington, D. C.

"Don't like the dispatches this morning. Can't afford to temporize or straddle. Strong anti-tariff plank in the platform or appeal to the convention."

(Signed)

A. J. Gross,

Louisville."

United States minister to Siam, Jacob T. Child, in a letter to a Richmond, Missouri, paper, says: "I regretted to read of the death of Mr. Whitmer. He was one of the most peculiar men I have ever met, and even on his death-bed reiterated his lifelong assertion, to the truth of Mormonism. It was indeed strange."

Phoenix, A. T., June 4.—Gonshee, one of the Apache murderers of Diehl a year ago in the Saddle Rock district, was convicted of murder today.