

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 22.—No resolutions have been agreed upon, but it is understood several platforms, either in full or in part, have been prepared. These will be offered to the committee on resolutions, and that committee will prepare a platform which the convention will debate, and upon which it will act. Admission to the hall is by tickets, but any one signing the following form, furnished on printed slips to each applicant, is given admission without question.

"Disapproving of the nomination by the republican National convention at Chicago, as unworthy of support, and believing the interests of good government and public morals demand the defeat of the republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and being therefore resolved not to vote for Blaine and Logan, I desire to take part with other republican and independent voters in the conference to be held at the University Club Theatre, Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, Tuesday, July 22d, at 11 o'clock."

George Wm. Curtis called the meeting to order. The attendance was largely made up of the delegates from Massachusetts. Chas. S. Codman was elected president. A list of vice-presidents and enrollment committee was read, including Carl Schurz, General Barlow and C. J. Bonaparte of Maryland. The nominees were all elected. Col. Codman made an address, in which he said: "You confer great honor on me in choosing me to preside over the deliberations of, not a body of office holders, but of citizens whose only desire is for the good of the whole country. We have decided to cast aside party affiliations for the time being. The nomination of the Republican party for the presidency is an insult to American manhood. Blaine has not cleaned his record from the charges that he used his public office for private gain, and we fear he will continue his usual methods; that he will prove no dead-head in any enterprise he may embark in. We make no charges against his private character, but Blaine is not a fit man to be President of the United States. There is no great issue clearly defined between the two parties; so we have to confine ourselves to the fitness of candidates." The speaker was frequently applauded. In continuing his address Codman declared that the issues of the war were closed, and said, "We want a man who is incorruptible, and if he is able and energetic, so much the better." He declared that the present Governor of the State of New York was such a person.

When Codman concluded Schurz moved that a committee be appointed to act on resolutions and address. Carried.

Theodore Lyman of Brooklyn, Mass., declared the people wanted an honorable and able man for the Presidency, and he believed Grover Cleveland was such a man.

Thomas Bacon of New Haven said the Independent movement had grown to enormous strength. It had twice defeated Blaine in convention, and he hoped it would now defeat him outside of the convention.

Col. Thomas W. Higginson said he had severed all allegiance for the time being to the party to which he had belonged since its birth, owing to the character of the nominee this year for President.

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report a recess was taken.

When the conference reassembled, the secretary made a statement in regard to letters received by the New York committee from citizens in various States from Maine to California.

Mr. Quimby, of New Jersey, said that to save the republican party Blaine must be beaten, and that for every democrat in New Jersey who would vote for Blaine, there were five republicans who would vote for Cleveland.

F. Claffin, of Illinois, said there was a very strong Cleveland element among the republicans of the West.

President Seeley, of Amherst said he was not prepared to join the democrats, but was in favor of having a separate candidate. He also made a plea for temperance principles.

The committee on permanent organization recommended that a National committee should be appointed, and the Chair appointed the following: From New York, Carl Schurz, Theo. Bacon, John H. Cowing, Chas. B. Miller, R. P. Bowker, Geo. Walton Green and Horace E. Deming; from Massachusetts, Wm. H. Forbes, Jos. Tucher, Jos. H. Walter, Samuel Hoar, Phineas Pearce, Geo. V. Leverett and Winslow Warren; from Connecticut, S. E. Baldwin, O. Armstrong and H. W. Farnam; from New Jersey, Daniel Drake Smith, Simon Huntington and W. G. Peckham; from Pennsylvania, F. B. Reeves, Stewart Wood and Jos. Parrish.

Chairman Codman and Mr. Claffin of Illinois were added to the committee.

Carl Schurz, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, said there was no intention to make a platform for a new party, but only an appeal for a government.

Geo. Wm. Curtis then read the address, which is as follows:

The paramount issue of the presidential election of this year is moral rather than political. It concerns the national honor and character and honesty of the administration, rather than

the general policies of the government, upon which the platform of the two parties do not essentially differ. No position taken by one platform is seriously traversed by the other. Both evidently contemplate a general agreement of public opinion upon the subjects which have long been in controversy, and indicate an unwillingness to declare upon the other and cardinal questions, views which in the present condition of opinion might seriously disturb the parties within themselves. The parties, indeed, now cohere mainly by habit and tradition, and since the great issues which have divided them have been largely settled, the most vital political activity has been an endeavor of good citizens to both parties to adjust them to the living issues and to make them effective agencies of political progress and reform. The indispensable necessity of this course has long been apparent, for in a time of profound peace at home and abroad, the most threatening national peril is insidious political corruption of a mercenary and demoralized spirit and tendency, the result of which is well described by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, as the "shameless doctrine that the true way by which power should be gained in the republic is to bribe the people with offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used, when gained, is the promoting of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge." But this doctrine naturally has produced results which are still more alarming in spirit, and the tendency has so rapidly developed that they seek political power, not only to gratify ambition and revenge, but to promote gain.

The platform then says the great party has habitually proclaimed it to be the duty of every citizen to support the party at elections, without regard to the character of those whom it selects as its executive agents; that the tendency of such a policy is fatal to the public welfare, and that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen, vital and imperative, to baffle and defeat such demands. If the Republican convention had presented a candidate whose character and career were the pledge of a resolute contest with the tendencies above described, every republican voter would have gladly supported the nomination, but the candidate has shown by his own words and the acts of his official record, that he is unworthy of respect and confidence; that he has traded upon his official trust for his pecuniary gain, a representative of the men, methods and conduct which the public confidence condemns.

Upon the practical questions of tariff and finance and other questions upon which both parties are divided within themselves, we are also divided in opinion. We shall vote, therefore, on the choice of representatives, and on other officers according to our individual opinions. There is no distinctive issue upon public policy presented for the consideration of the country. The character of the candidate becomes of the highest importance to all citizens who do not hold that party victories should be secured at any cost. While the Republican nomination presents a party whom we cannot support, the Democratic party presents one whose name is a synonym of political courage and honesty and administrative reform.

The platform eulogizes Cleveland at considerable length, dwelling on his administrative ability and courage of conviction in the face of popular clamor as exhibited while Mayor and Governor, points out the fact, he has sprung into prominence since the war, and is not subject to the effect of the fierce animosities of that time, and predicts his administration would be to the honor of American citizenship at home and abroad. It then proceeds to declare that it is not the intention of its framers to leave the republican party or to merge themselves into any other party, but that they propose to assist in defeating the republican nominee as a duty they owe the country as citizens, in the interest of a pure and wise administration. They hold the ballot is a responsibility which no good citizen should seek to evade, and that he must answer to his private conscience for a right administration of that trust. The platform concludes by advising the independent voters to vote for electors who will vote for Grover Cleveland for President. The platform then says: "We are very proud of the great record and services of the republican party, but not with our consent or connivance shall the record be disgraced. Every party must be immediately renewed by the intelligence and independence of its own members, or it will sink from an agency to secure a good government into a remorseless despotism. It is with a profound conviction of its wisdom that republicans, faithful to their party, but holding, with the great republicans, that political morality of administration is more precious than the party, they are now constrained to oppose the republican presidential nomination in the interest of what they believe to be pure republicanism, of the public welfare, and of the honor of the American name."

Mr. Curtis, during the reading, was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had finished the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, in a few remarks, criticized the action of ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, and Theo. Roosevelt, of New York, in endorsing Blaine, after having denounced him at the convention, and he denounced the rule of the convention which compelled the delegates to stand by the choice of the party.

Mr. Wm. Everett, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution naming Cleveland and Hendricks as the nominees of the conference; laid on the table, and soon after the conference adjourned, on motion of Mr. Lyman, of Massachusetts.

After the adjournment of the conference, the National committee went into session and discussed a plan for a permanent organization, but no definite action was taken and the matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Deming and Miller of New York and Peers of Massachusetts to report a plan. It was also decided to have an executive committee of ten, who shall have power to increase their number. They will appoint committees in the various States and it was thought that the most efficient work could be done in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and strong efforts will be made to carry those States, where State committees will be organized, as also in Pennsylvania. The sentiment expressed shows that a majority of the members are in favor of conducting a campaign in an independent manner with perhaps occasional conferences with the Democrats to avoid a possible collision.

PITTSBURG, 22.—The prohibition delegates to the convention are nearly all on the ground. The total number is about 400. The National committee this afternoon met and selected Wm. Daniels, of Baltimore, for temporary chairman of the convention. It also adopted a resolution providing that all delegates shall be admitted to seats on the floor of the convention, but that only those who have regularly signed credentials shall be permitted to vote. The resolution will be opposed by many of the delegates, and will cause an animated debate. Daniels has drawn out of the contest for the Presidential nomination, and the chances of Dr. R. A. McDonald, of California, and Stephen B. Fisk, of New Jersey, instead of improving, have materially weakened the last 24 hours, owing to the efforts of the admirers of ex-Governor St. John. His letter declining to accept the nomination, which was mentioned last night, was addressed to T. Edgar Hunt, a delegate-at-large from New Jersey, and is as follows:

NORTH HECTOR, New York, July 22.

I am conditionally for the third party, and shall heartily support the candidate of the Pittsburg convention, but my work must be in the ranks with the people. I want no office, and could not accept any nomination. All I want is a chance to fight liquor, and all parties that are afraid to oppose it. May God bless you.

Yours,

JOHN R. ST. JOHNS.

The friends of St. Johns are urging his nomination, and claim he will accept.

The friends of St. Johns are now claiming his election on the first ballot, and assert that a careful canvass gives him 283. The National committee on credentials: A. J. Judkins and H. W. Nelson of Illinois; Geo. P. Rogers of Connecticut; J. B. Finch of Nebraska; F. D. Hastings of Wisconsin.

Boxburyport, 22.—Ex-Minister Sargent has received a dispatch asking him to run for Congress in one of the California districts.

PANAMA, via Galveston, 22.—The number of cases of yellow fever is increasing daily. The chief priest and two staff officers died from the disease last night. There are 176 cases of dysentery in the city. The hospitals are crowded here and in Colon. Seven deaths in the Canal hospital last night.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The President has received the following cable message from Queen Victoria:

To the President of the United States.

Washington:

The Queen heartily congratulates the President and the people of the United States on the rescue of Lieutenant Greely and the gallant survivors of the Arctic expedition. She trusts favorable reports have been received of the sufferers.

THE QUEEN, Windsor.

The President sent a reply in which he again thanked the British nation for the gift of the *Alert*.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 23.—The number of visitors to Lafayette Hall had grown so large by 9.30 this morning fully 90 minutes before the time appointed for calling the prohibition home convention to order that Mayor Dunn of Pittsburg, chairman of the committee on arrangements, found it necessary to request all but delegates to leave the floor. This was good naturedly complied with without a second invitation, an incident which was illustrative of the transactions of all the preliminaries. A kindly feeling and unity of aim were apparent everywhere.

The delegation held a lively caucus this morning and decided to present the name of Hon. John Black for presidential nomination, and stand by him as long as any possibility remained of his getting it.

The convention was called to order promptly at 11 o'clock by Gideon J. Stewart, and prayer offered by Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston.

WHEELING, W. V., 23.—This morning at 8 o'clock, a terrific gas explosion took place in the German bank. A jet was left burning in the vault and this morning Chief Clerk Jno. Heil struck a match as soon as he opened the doors, seeing that the jet was still burning and failing to detect the odor of gas. A tremendous explosion followed and he was blown half way across the room. The entire glass

front of the building was blown into fragments. Heil was badly burned but will probably recover.

PITTSBURG, 23.—A temporary organization was effected in the choice of Wm. Daniel, of Maryland, as chairman, and Mrs. Woodbridge, president of the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Charles Carter, of Washington, D. C., as secretaries.

The call of the convention was then read, and an address of welcome was delivered by C. L. Ross, of Pittsburg. He described it as a very great honor and a pleasant duty. Never had a party more justly pleaded for help than this one. The demands of the age could not be met without a prohibition party. This was the only political party that offered to the women of this nation equality with men in managing the affairs of the government. Every nation was interested in the work of the convention, and when it came to choose a candidate for the presidency, he should be one whose labors have richly blessed the cause of prohibition.

Gideon T. Stewart, chairman of the National committee, responded on behalf of the convention.

W. Stewart then delivered the opening address, in which he said one of the most prevalent and dangerous forms of compromise with the liquor question was that of "local prohibition," or "local option." A national crime, organized in the control of the government, demanded national prohibition by the party formed for the purpose. An attempt to reform the national government and to abolish the ruling national crime by merely changing the laws and the constitutions of States, was as vain as to expect a revolution of the sea by the mere winds that turn its surface.

The secretary made a report of the number of delegates from the various States, 500 in all, and a committee on credentials was appointed.

The convention then, at 1.30, took a recess until 3 p.m.

At the afternoon session an appropriate piece was recited on "the use of the ballot," with much effect, by Miss Carrie Master, of Baltimore. After some further delay, the report of the committee on credentials was presented, showing 21 States and Territories represented by 576 delegates, and that there were actually 461 delegates present. A resolution accompanied the report to the effect that delegates be authorized to cast the full vote of the State they represented. The report was accepted and the resolution was adopted after a hot discussion. There was so much noise and disorder that a delegate suggested they would become a democratic convention before long. In the midst of much confusion and turmoil the roll of States was called to nominate committees on permanent organization, and on resolutions. The convention by a rising vote and with much enthusiasm, endorsed the views and principles expressed in the memorial of the Women's Christian Temperance Union presented. It was proposed to couple with it a woman suffrage plank, but at the suggestion of Mrs. Woodbridge, the secretary, that portion of the motion was withdrawn. At 6.30 the convention took a recess till 8 p.m.

The evening session was opened by singing various hymns, campaign melodies and prayer by Rev. Warren, of New York, a permanent organization was effected by electing Prof. Samuel Dickey, of Michigan, president, and a large number of vice-presidents. The report was adopted and a committee appointed to conduct Mr. Dickey to the chair. In taking the chair he expressed appreciation of the high honor done him. They were here for work, not for words. They were not in harmony with those who believed in taxing and licensing a liquor system. They could not let it alone. They believed that it ought to be suppressed. [Cheers]. There was no hope to be placed in the political parties. This Prohibition party stood committed to earnest, independent, political action. Their object was to found and to build from its foundation an intelligent body of voters, whose political thought would be the complete suppression of the liquor traffic. To that work they were pledged, and by that work they expected to stand. With the power of the general government in their hands it would be wielded wisely, and the nation would be redeemed from the ruinous rum power.

A proposition to adopt the two-thirds rule for nomination was rejected, and a majority rule was adopted.

The roll of States was then called for the nomination of one member from each for the committee on finance and two members for the national executive committee. Various propositions were submitted and referred to the committee on resolutions, among them one to make the basis of representation at the next national prohibition convention two for each congressional district and four for each State, and another to change the party's name. The convention then, at 10 p.m., adjourned till 9 a.m. to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, 24.—The prohibition convention met at 9 o'clock. The delegates filled the place assigned them, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. A short time was occupied in singing hymns. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. Lee, of New York. After supplying the omissions in the nominations in the finance and executive committees, Freeman, of New York, stated that a prohibition convention was being held to-day in Indianapolis, and he proposed to send it the following telegram: "The national prohibition convention is assembled at Pittsburg, representing 31 States and

Territories, with 500 delegates, says to Indianapolis: Stand firm; trust in God's cause, and organize an independent party for prohibition."

It was suggested as there would be two conventions held to-day in Indianapolis, (prohibition and temperance) the same telegram should be sent to both. It was so ordered.

Mosher of Maryland said, satirically the thanks of the convention were due to the General Government for its interest in the convention as shown in its sending two high officers, the Commissioner of Pensions and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Indianapolis to advise the delegates. These gentlemen, it appeared by the morning papers, had gone back to Washington and reported that the convention could not be bribed at any price; they could not even be hired home. [Applause and laughter.]

When California was called, Dr. Babcock presented the name of McDonald as a man who had borne the banner of prohibition in the cursed State of California, but against whom scandalous assaults had been made. Dr. McDonald had been charged with having manufactured and sold alcohol, in a medicine called "vine bitters." The charge was an infamy. He was a man of experience, a financier and a man of executive ability, cautious and conservative, firm, self-reliant. If nominated, his personal enthusiasm and his courage were set at defiance all efforts to disorganize or render ineffective their cause.

When the State of Illinois was called, Geo. C. Christian arose and nominated ex-Governor St. John. He said the name which he would present the convention was above every name in its power to gather and concentrate the forces of the Prohibition movement. He was a man who had seen war, who had lived on the plains of the Far West, who was father of actual, practical, constitutional prohibition.

Miss Frances E. Willard set the nomination of St. John. After considerable discussion the rules suspended and St. John was nominated by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM

reported by the committee acknowledges good in the Government, declares that the traffic in alcoholic liquors, under the laws of National State Governments, is productive of crime and pauperism, a burden to the nation for the penal and sheltering institutions, and endangering the peace, and corrupting politics and posing manifold other evils upon people; that these laws are all contrary to good laws; and we call upon fellow-citizens to aid in the repeal of these laws and lead in the suppression of this traffic. The history of the past twenty-four years leads to the conclusion that the republican party is insensible to, or intent for the redress of these wrongs and should no longer be intrusted with the government. The president nominee of the last convention, Blaine, has within the past few years published and recommended that liquor revenue be distributed among the States, and Logan has advocated that the revenue should go to the support of the schools. This is virtual recommendation of the perpetuation of the traffic. The democratic position against prohibition, in it should not be intrusted with power and place. We favor reforms in administration of the government, the abolition of all sinecure offices and in the election of officers of the government instead of their appointment by the President and that competency, honesty and integrity are the essential qualifications for holding office.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD BREAK UP

LYGAMY

and the manufacture and sale of toxicating beverages.

At the afternoon session the call States was proceeded with and other candidates disappearing nomination of St. John was made unanimous.

The announcement was greeted with loud cheers, a picture of St. John exhibited from the stage amid enthusiasm, the delegates and spectators joining in the chorus of a campaign song "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah."

The first hour and a half of the evening session was spent in an amusing effort on the part of the finance committee to raise a campaign fund.

Nate, of Illinois, moved the suspension of the rules and that the nomination of Wm. Daniels, of Maryland, Vice-President be made unanimous. Agreed to amid great enthusiasm, as he was declared the nominee. At some unimportant business the convention at mid-night adjourned to die.

SACRAMENTO, 23.—The State republican convention was called to order 3 o'clock this afternoon, by P. B. Cornwall, chairman of the State central committee. M. M. Estee was unanimously elected temporary chairman for Congress, the First District nominated T. L. Carothers, the Second nominated A. A. Sargent, but without reply, the Fourth W. W. Morrow, the Fifth Charles N. Felton, the Sixth H. H. Markam. Six Presidential electors from the Congressional districts and two at large have been elected. The platform is not yet presented, but will affirm the principles of the National Republican platform.