

The Completed Work of the Democratic State Convention.

AFRICA, STEVENSON AND BRENNAN.

The Events of a Notable State Convention, A tended by Leading Men of the Party-The Arrival of Mr. Wallace on the Scene. Speers Speech and Its Effect-The Closing Scenes of the Convention

Special Correspondence of Later. Garages. HARRISBURG, Aug. 19.-1 believe I have been an attendant upon every state conven-tion of either of the leading parties of Pennsylvania since 1875; but, of this more than score of such assemblies, the result of any one was easier to determine in advance tha that which met, did its work and adjourned in Harrisburg yesterday. Very many more of the delegates than made the final majority of the successful candidate for governor came to Harrisburg entirely without final choice and the ballot wastaken with mingled hopes members of the convention felt themselves bound by any instructions, express or im plied, of their constituents and for twenty-four hours before the ballot most of the delegates wandered about the different head quarters intent upon fluding out the prevailing sentiment; and they dodged and fenced so adroitly that their motions were like those of men reaching for each other in

Among the members of the convention and the outsiders who impressed themselves and their views upon the delegates, the conspicuous, positive friends of Mr. Wallace, authorized to take charge of his head-quarters and his interests, were Hons. R. M. Speer, Eckley B. Coxe, Wm. Mutchier, Revenue Collector E. A. Bigler, Ex-Chairman Wm. McCleiland, State Senators Chas. F. King and John Hall, H. M. North, Wm. E. Wallace, B. F. Meyers, and Geo. Ross.

There were tewer men of note and prominence in the party who had from the start

There were tewer men of note and prominence in the party who had from the start pressed the candidacy of Mr. Black. His headquarters were in the hands of his immediate friends in the York delegation, headed by Col. Levi Maish; and Dalius Sanders, of Philadelphia, Chas. F. McKenna and P. Foley, of Pittsburg, Gen. Alexander Coffroth, of Somerset; Jax. A. Stranshan, of Mercer, and Hon, James H. Hopkins, were among the active politicians of the state who had charge of his interests.

of his interests.

There was no great substance in the movement for McCormick. At one time it looked as if the elements of strength in the northwestern part of the state that are supposed to be represented by Mr. Scott could be welded together into the barls of a very formidable support of a third candidate. who, if midable support of a third candidate; who, i not McCormick, would be Hon. M. F. Elliott But that gentleman, immediately upon his But that gentieman, immediately upon his arrival in Harrisburg, put a stop to all such use of his name; and the very considerable number of delegates who had cherished the idea that it might be wise to find a third man settled down to the conviction that the lines would be drawn between Black and Wallace and they ranged themselves on one side or the other. The idea of a third candidate was discountenanced by many of the most sincere friends of Mr. Wallace, whose second choice was Black; and who wanted a Democrat of public experience, positive convictions and well known views on living issues to head the ticket. issues to head the ticket.

All the preliminaries of the contest were amicably arranged in advance. The friends of Mr. Wallace suggested Elliott for chairman, and he was entirely acceptable to the Black forces. The request of the Cumberland Valley representatives for ex-Judge Herman was readily entertained by both sides, although he came instructed for Black and heartily his supporter. The eminence and fitness of both men avoided all discussion upon the subject of organization, and neither side felt such confidence in its certain strength as to invite a preliminary test of it. It was also generally agreed that the convention should take a recess after the morning session, and upon reassembling remain in session until a candidate for governor was settled, all other nominations being subordinated to the head of the ticket.

The roil call showed every soat in the convention filled; every district had its full quota on hand, with a dozen contests, none of them very bitter nor of any great insignificance in their merits or the final determination of them. The concourse of spectators was the iargest seen at any state convention of either party since 1882, and it was an earnest body of men.

Judge Rerman made an excellent impression as the presiding officer. His manner was deliterate and dignified; his speech vigorous, but graceful and easy, and his rulings fair. In the course of a short address taking the chair, he said:

"The Democratic party has always been the promoter of honest labor, and has always HARMONY ON ORGANIZATION. All the preliminaries of the contest wer

"The Democratic party has always been the promoter of honest labor, and has always been the promoter of national wealth and the prosperity of the people. The gentlemen here met are manifestly bent upon the most judicious nominations, and the adoption of a platform so as to meet the approbation of the people.

platform so as to meet the approbation of the people.

"Our adversaries who insist upon asserting that the usefulness of the Democratic party is over cannot be believed in the light of the facts that here in this state Democratis stand at the head of executive affairs, and that Grover Cleveland, lappiause) backed by a Democratic House, [renewed applause,] and a Democratic party, is giving the pureat administration of public affairs that has blessed us for a quarter of a century. The people will give a most vigorous and determined support to the ticket that shall be nominated to-day."

The convention at once proceeded to constitute committees on resolutions, on credentials and permanent organization of lifty members seen, all resolutions to be referred without debate.

without debate.

Numerous memorials from grangers throughout the state in favor of an anti-discrimination plank in the platform were presented and referred to the committee on resolutions. The convention at half-past eleven o'clock took a recess until three o'clock, atlits pretiminaries finished in an hour, and nota ripple to disturb the serenity of the assemblage nor to indicate the undercurrents of feeling that swept over and swayed the feelings of the delegates.

The Afternoon Session.

Meantime the event of the day was the sending for Mr. Walisce by his friends, his quick trip by special train to Harrisburg, his arrival, the enthusiasm created by it, his warm reception of numerous friends and admirers at his rooms, and the more or less panicky feeling of Black's friends over the personal canvass into which his chief rival had now prepared to throw himself. The wires were kept hot with dispatches to York for Black to hurry to Harrisburg, but he uniformly answered as from the beginning, that no contingency would chanae his determination not to go. The sequel proved that he was wise.

The recess hours were occupied with active canvassing. The credentials committee had a long session and finally decided in favor of the Beamish (Wallace) interests in Lackawanna, and the Josephs (Black) cause in Philadelphia. The report was unanimously acquiesced in. The platform committee had no great trouble. The liquor and temperance men were of one mind, that there was no exession for any party declaration on prohibimen were of one mind, that there was no occasion for any party declaration on prohibition; the protectionists and revenue reformers agreed that a state convention could safely fall back on the declarations of the last national platform; the triends of railroad corporations could not deny the justice of a demand for the enforcement of the constitution, and the most ardent anti-monopolist could ask for nothing more than an emphatic piedge to do what the Republican state convention distinctly declined to promise—the appropriate legislation necessary to execute the constitutional regulation of carrying corporations.

The credentials committee was a little

The credentials committee was a little slow, and the Wallace men, who felt confident they were gaining and had more to gain by delay, were anxious for another recess. They could not reasonably ask over half an hour, and all the difficulties of opposing this proposition were adroitly met by the Black men with a call of the ayes and noes that occupied the half hour.

The nomination of Elliott for permanent chairman was well received, and George Ross and Gen. Coffrott showed him to the chair. His terse and vigorous address was cheered to the each, and the heart of the convention was reached, as by no one else during the proceedings, when he referred to the else-toral fraud of 1876. He said the Democratic party had for twenty-five years of adversity held its organization. In 1876 it had become so strong that it elected in that year the greatest statesman of his age, to the presidency, Samuel J. Tilden. It was cheated of its rights, but in the fullness of time another Democrat was elected, and no power on earth could have taken the well-carned tis rights, but in the fullness of time another Democrat was elected, and no power on earth could have taken the well-earned fruits of its victory from the Democracy. This last Democratic triumph had come to stay. In 1882 the Democratic party placed a pure, clean man on the gubernatorial ticket, and he was triumphantly elected. When covernor Pattison turns over the office he will turn it over to a Democratic successor. The ticket of the Republican party nominated in 1882 was almost the same as it is now, and at that time a reputable portion of the Republican party rebelled on account of the misdeeds of the party, and there is no reason why, if you act well your part, the same result will not happen again.

OETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS. The credentials committee soon appeared and, its report being promptly adopted, the convention was ready and called for the convention was ready and cannot not not mominating speeches. Speer and Maish, who were to do the job, each desired to wait for the other, and for a time nobody arose. The chairman was in a dilemna. Was nobody to be named? Finally he suggested the rule chairman was in a differents. Was holody to be named? Fivally he suggested the rule of the national conventions and had the roti of counties called. Dauphin was the first to respond and B. F. Meyers in very excellent taste and temper placed McCormick in nomination. Huntingdon brought Speer to his feet and to the platform and for a time he commanded the enthusiasmot his own candidate's friends and created fears among the opposition by his incisive rhetoric and the winning tone of his address. But it was not all of that nature. The advance copy furnished to the Philadelphia Record, which appears in that paper to-day and the manuscript of which lay unopened before Mr. Speer as he spoke, is a very different speech from that which he made. Most of this report was comprehended in his remarks, but to it was added bitter rasping references to the power and use of patronage, and notably his assault upon Biack, as being only the son of his father, evoked deep resentment and hot hisses.

Sir, it is fitting that the county of his birth, proud of her son, should present the name now upon my lips to the Democracy of the commonwealth for the crowning honor of the convention, a Pennsylvanian and a Democrat by birth, walking in his youth the thorny road of poverty, with an ancestry whose only legacy was the lustre of an honest life and a stainless name. I present the son of Huntingdon, the man of Clearfield, the hope for the Democracy, William A. Wallace, for governor of the state. Shall I say who he is, or will the people so inquire? In 1862 he was elected to the Senate from a district composed of the counties of Cambria, Clearfield and Blair, then represented Sir, it is fitting that the county of his birth, bria, Clearfield and Blair, then represented by a Republican, and his election gave to the Democratic party the one majority on joint ballot in the legislature which secured the election of Charles R. Buckalew as senator of Pennsylvania to the United States Senate. He remained in the Senate from January, 1863, until March, 1875, when the gratitude of his party litted him from senator of the state to that of senator of the United States, where he served from 1875 until 1881. In the Senate of the United States he was found in front with the best mind and thought of that body, ever mindful of the interests of his native state and ever grateful to the men who had aided him in his struggle to a higher life. state and ever grateful to the men who had aided him in his struggle to a higher life. He was recognized by friend and foe as one of the master minds in that body. In the highest councils of the party he was made president of the caucus of Democratic senators, and when the new constitution of the state was adopted the work of his hand was seen in the preparation, alvocacy and passage of important legislation to carry its provisions. The great corporation law of the state, putting into effective force the spirit of the constitution, was introduced, supported and passed largely by the matchless ability of Senator Wallace, and in the struggle between labor and capital he had the honor to introduce the first arbitration bill ever coined in any legislative body in America; a great triumph of peace and civilization over wrong or the force of money and power. There are many other acts which the lawyers of this body will recognize without reference as to the product of his mind, and whose passage is due to his unsoftsh zoal and untiring efforts. He was thrice the nominee of his party for the United States Senate. In 1872 he was the chairman of the delegation from this state to the national convention at Baltimore; in 1876 at St. Louis, and in 1881 one of the delegates-atlarge at Chicago. And just here I may be pardoned in saying that at Allentown two years ago, when I had the honor to occupy the chair you now adorn, I felt it a pleasure to invoke harmony and unity of support upon another distinguished son of the state for president, and Mr. Wallace was elected by that convention in the spirit of the words which I spoke as one of the delegates at large to present the name not of his rival but of his equal in the national convention in Chicago. I need only recall the zeal and the fidelity vith which he bore his honored commission, nor need I repeat the grateful words in which he presented before the assembled Democracy of the nation the name of his neighbor and friend, Hon. Samuel J. Randall's friends in this convention

hope of perpetual progress and honor.

Black, made no mistaka. In substance he

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We are here assembled to perform a solemn duty. Our action to-day reaches beyond the business of the hour, and msy carry with it momentous political re-

sults. Ours is the great trust to form a ticket for the party now happily in power both in our national and state governments, and we hope and believe that the ticket here nominated will be elected by the voters of the commonwealth. As free government rests upon the will of the people, so should the party nominations conform to the will of the party's majority. To reach this should be our sole aim, and I trust we all may be able to bring to the discharge of our duty none other but patriotic motives not to be disregarded and suffrage reduced to a mockery. In rising to name, on behalf of York and neighboring counties, a candidate for the high office of givernor of this great state, I am deeply sensible of great responsibility resting upon me, because I have every assurance that the man I name will lead our ticket and lead it to certain victory.

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"It is no new name in Democratic conventions. It was presented here in 1882 and received the second piace on the triumphant ticket of that campaign. It floated through the storm of that memorable contest unsouthed, and he who bears it performed the difficult and delicate duties of the high office to which he was then elected not only without represent but with universal approphision. out reproach but with universal approbation. For his ability, his integrity, his impartiality, the soundness of his principles and the un-questioned purity of his public life he has commanded the respect and confidence not only of the party which elected him but of the good men of every party.

"Three of us are the survivors of the dele-

"Three of us are the survivors of the delegation of 1882, this time accompanied by seven others, backed by the noble Democracy of York county. I had then the honor of putting in nomination Chauncey F. Black, of York county, for the office of leutenant-governor, and I now present him as a candidate for the higher office of governor. All the promises on his behalf were redeemed to the last syllable and we can offer no better assurance of the future. His name carries with it the pressige of victory. Whether won by father or son it has never gone down in a contest before the people. It has been distinguished in the annals of the common wealth for two generations, and it is the guarantee of for two generations, and it is the guarantee of personal probity and true democracy the

personal probity and true democracy the world over.

"Mr. President, I have named to you the choice of the staunch Democracy of York county and of all her neighboring counties, and if nominated we hold that his election is and if nominated we note that he will be beyond question, and if elected we know that he will continue the pure and honest administration which the people of the commonwealth so happily enjoyed under Robert E. Patties.

E. Pattison.

Arthur G. Dewalt, of Lehigh, had named
R. E. Wright, Jr., in a capital speech; a Philadelphian named Dechert and a Pittsburger proposed Guthrie.

THE BALLOTING.

The nominations then closed and the balloting began and was watched with intense interest. At the start the Black men got a black eye by the first vote from Adams county going to Wallace; it was the only one from Black's congressional district. When Fayette gave him only one, Greene, Blair and Jefferson none, there was a visible unrest among his friends' only allayed by the unexpected gain of one from Bucks, the solidity of Bradford and Columbia. With the big vote from Philadelphia came the turn in the tide, and the ballot closed with Black only 11 off a nomination and Wallace forty behind. A few changes, started in Philadelphia, continued in Berks and Lebanon and completed by the swinging in of Lehigh, settled the business, and the count showed: Black, 193; Wallace, 129; McCormick, 12; Dechert, I. Upon the announcement of the vote Mr. Speer moved that the nomination of Mr. Black be made unanimous, which was seconded by Col. Walter Barrett, of Clearfield, carried with a cheer, and Mr. Black was declared the nomine of the convention for governor. THE BALLOTING.

THE OTHER NOMINATIONS

The convention proceeded to the nomina tion of candidates for lieutenant governor. R. C. McNamara, of Bedford, presented the name of Humphrey D. Tate. T. D. Garman of Luzerne, placed Robert Bruce Ricketts, in nomination. He spoke of his brilliant war record and declared that his record as a sol-dier and his gallant services at Gettysburg, placed him before the people as one of the bravest and most popular of Pennsylvania's citizens. Senator Wagner seconded the nom-ination of Mr. Ricketts. C. F. McKenna, of Pittsburg, nominated R. E. Wright. After the roll call was finished, and before the result of the first ballot was announced, Mr. tion of Col. Ricketts, who had 182 votes, sh be made by acclamation. Mr. Speer seconded the nomination, and the motion was carried by a rising vote and amid cheers. The convention then proceeded to the nom-

ination of a congressman-at-large, and George W. Gibbons presented the name of Maxwell Stevenson. Mr. Gibbons said Mr. Stevenson had 10,000 names on an indorsement for governor, but he was not a candidate for that office. He was the candidate of the laboring office. He was the candidate of the laboring men of the state, of the entire Philadelphia delegation, and if nominated would be the next congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania. Mr. Stevenson was a Democrat, tried and true, a citizen of blameless life. He represented the young Democracy of Philadelphia, and was a chosen champion of the labor element of the city and state.

On motion of Mr. James B. Reilly, of Schuylkill, Mr. Stevenson was declared the positive for congressman-at-large by acclared the second of the city and state.

Schuylkill, Mr. Stevenson was declared the nominee for congressman-at-large by acclamation.

The nomination of a candidate for secretary of internal affairs was next in order. James Stranshan, of Mercer, placed in nomination the name of J. Simpson Africa, and asked that he be nominated by acclamation, which was agreed to, and he was declared to be the nominee.

was agreed to, and he was declared to be the nominee.

The nomination of a candidate for auditorgeneral was then proceeded with. P. Foley nominated W. J. Brennan, of Allegheny, and another delegate nominated J. Harvey Cooper, of Lawrence county. Mr. Speer then took the floor, and with impassioned eloquence said that he desired to call attention to the peril that the state is now in from the management of the state treasury. He spoke at some length, severely criticising State Treasurer Quay and Norris, and seconded both nominations. Arthur Thatcher, of Philadelphia, seconded the nomination of Mr. Brennan. Walter Garrett, of Clearfield, G. Richard Couliter, of Westmoreland, but that gentleman, who was present, refused to be a candidate. Before a ballot was taken Mr. Brennan was, on motion of Congressman Ermentrout, nominated by acciamation. After appointing a committee to notify the candidates of their nomination and authorizing the state committee to fill all vacancies that might occur on the ticket, and thanking its officers, the convention adjourned.

The committee to notify the candidates are: Daniel Ermentrout, Eckley R. Coxe, Chas. F. McKenna, George A. Allen, James A. Stranahan, H. W. Scott, B. J. McGrann, A. H. Coffroth and Dalias Sanders.

First. The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention assembled do, declare: That we

H. Coffroth and Dalias Sanders.

The Platform.

First. The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention assembled do declare: That we reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1884 and approved by the people in the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. That we favor a just and fair revision of the revenue laws in accordance with the letter and spirit of that declaration of Democratic principles; and in such revision care should be taken that such changes shall be made in a spirit of fairness to all interests, and without depriving American labor of ability to successfully compete 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 the country.

Second. That we indorse the Democratic reform administration of President Cleveland. It has given confidence to the business interests of the country, purged the departments of corruption, checked extravagance, discouraged class legislation and monopolies, elevated the civil service from the partisan debasement to which it had been reduced by previous administrations, and has made the people of the United States feel an assured confidence in the perpetuity and satety of the nation.

Third. That we indorse the Democratic reform administration of Governor Pattison. It has rescued the commonwealth from fla-

dividual and national greatness, and to secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create and sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual and social faculties, and to this end we desire the enlargement of the bureau of statistics; the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equalty upon capital and labor, and the prevention of the hiring out of convict labor; the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety and indemnification of injuries to those employed in mining, manufacturing and building industries; the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated and arbitration extended and enforced, and a suitable apprenticeship act for the purpose of creating a better class of artisans and mechanics; the prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, mines and factories; the probate and extended and entered areas of any actions and the content of the labor of the labor or the purpose of creating a better class of artisans and mechanics; the prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, mines and factories; the strict and exact enforcement of the laws re-lating to "pluck-me" stores and store-orders and those relating to the accounting of indus-trial works; the appointment of inspectors to carry out these provisions, and a rigid en-forcement of existing emigration laws to ex-clude pauper, contract and assisted emigra-tion.

Fifth. That we pledge ourseives to the en-forcement of Articles XVI and XVII of the state constitution, relative to private corpora-tions, railroads and canals, by appropriate localidation.

gislation. Sixth. That the state and local tax laws should be so altered and amended as to re-lieve farms and real estate from their pres-ent unfar and large proportion of taxation, and equalize the same so that personal es-tate would be made to pay its just part.

THE RESOLUTIONS. Resolved. That we lament the death of the Democratic leaders who upheld their political principles through years of distrust, injustice principles through years of distrust, injustice and wrong. Death does not dissolve the tie with which their virtues bound us. Our party's inspirations and hopes come from the memory of lives and labors given to the service of our country. We lament the death of him whose life was happily prolonged until the wrong done in 1876 was made right—the vice president, Thomas A. Hendricks. From Democratic councils has been taken the presence but not the influence of the purity of character, the lofty patriotism of the beloved soldier and citizen George B. McUtelian. We mourn the loss of the venerable statesman who elevated citizen George B. McClellan. We mourn the loss of the venerable statesman who elevated his party with the wisdom and integrity of Horatio Seymour. We know how Pennsylvania grieved for Winfield Scott Hancock. We cherish the memory of him in the shadow of whose death we meet, and the sentiment which was adopted by a national convention of our party gave him the best convention of our party gave him the best homage of freemen—the piedge of our devo-tion to the principles and cause now insepa-rable in the history of the republic from the labor and name of Samuel J. Tilden.

Hon, Chauncey Forward Black.

Mr. Black, a son of the late Hon. Jeremiah Black, was born at Somerset, Pa., November 14, 1839. He was educated at the Monongahela academy, West Virginia: Jefferson college, Washington county, Pa., and Hiram college, where he was a fellow student with the late President James A. Garfield. Young Chauncey studied law with his father, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar of Somerset county. He practiced but little, the profesion of the law not suiting his tastes, and, as e often expressed it, "the fees did not come he often expressed it, "the fees did not come in fast enough to pay for bread and tobacco." Literary work was more suitable to his tastes, and Mr. Black began as a correspondent for several of the daily newspapers. For six or seven years he was a regular contributor to the columns of the New York Sun, and his letters showing the inside movements of Pennsylvania politics always attracted considerable attention. Alalways attracted considerable attention. Al always attracted considerable attention. At-though he had a manifest liking for the whirl and excitement of politics, he did not become much of an active politician until he was brought forward four years ago as a candidate for lieutenant governor. He was, candidate for heutenant governor. He was, indeed, an aspirant for the nomination of congressman in the York and Cumberland district in 1874, but was defeated by Hon. Levi Maich, the gentleman who placed him in nomination for lieutenant governor in the state convention of 1882. By that body he was placed second on the Pattison ticket on the first ballot by a vote of 175 to 73 to 76 corge H. Irwin, of Dauphin. In 1880 he was a member of the Cincinnati convention, and voted for Judge Field at first, but afterwards changed his vote to General Hancock. He went through in 1882 with the rest of the went through in 1882 with the rest of the Democratic ticket, and had within 800 votes of Pattison. For many years before he was made lieutenant governor nearly all the platforms adopted by Democratic state conventions were his handiwork, and he always attended the conventions well provided with planks of all sorts, His counsel was sought by the leading men of the party, and his acquaintance has been extensive with the prominent men of the country of all shades of political opinion. Mr. Black married the daughter of Hon. John L. Dawson, who represented the Fayette district in Congress and was a prominent politician in his time. In personal appearance he is tail, of good physique, and bears a strong resemblance in figures tastes and manner to his distinguished father.

Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., April 29, 1839, and was reading law when the rebel-29, 1839, and was reading law when the rebellion began. He enlisted as a private in Battery F, First Pennsylvania artillery, and was successively promoted to be first lieutenant, captain, major and colonel. The command joined General Banks in Southern Maryland, in September, 1851, and Ricketts, then a lieutenant in command of a section, saw his first fightling in the following December in a skirmish at Dam No. 5, on the upper Potomac. He was thenceforward in continuous service with the army of the Potomac until the end of the war, participated in fity-seven battles and was under fire a hundred times. No battery in the army had a more brilliant record than Ricketts' and no officer did harder or braver work. Of the one hundred and twenty guns that Hunt had massed on July 3, at Gettysburg, those of Ricketts were conspicuous for the slaughter they made in Pickett's ranks. Before the day was won he lost twenty-seven men and forty horses. Since the close of the war he has resided at Wilkesbarre, where he managed his lumber estates on North mountain, Sullivan county.

J. Simpson Africa.

J. Simpson Africa was born at Hunting-don, September 15, 1832, and is by profession a civil engineer and surveyor. In 1853 the a civil engineer and surveyor. In 1833 the Democrats elected him county surveyor of Huntingdon, and in 1858 and 1859 he served as clerk in the state Sonate. In 1859 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1675 General McCandless appointed him deputy secretary of internal affairs, in which capacity he virtually organized the office, which had been created by the constitution of 1875. In 1878 he was nominated for secretary of internal affairs, but was appointed him supervisor of the United States census for the Seventh district of Pennsylvania, and in 1882 he was again nom-inated for secretary of internal affairs and elected.

Maxwell Stevenson is a native of London phia since his boyhood. After a few session in the Jackson grammar school, he was in the Jackson grammar school, he was a farmer's boy in the "Neck," and in 1863 started out as the proprietor of a news stand and a carrier's route in the city. He took a commercial course in a business college and was employed as book-keeper by W. H. Carryhill, a furniture dealer. His ambition was to become a lawyer, and he studied with E. Coppee Mitchell and the late Judge Pratt. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar, and for ten years has been associated with the cause of organized labor, having made many addresses at public meetings.

William J. Brennan.

Third. That we indorse the Democratic reform administration of Governor Pattison. It has rescued the commonwealth from flagrant corruption, vigitantly guarded the public tressury, acrupatously protected the rights of the people, economically administered the government, earnestly endeavored to enforce every provision of the constitution, reformed the management of state institutions, exposed and corrected abuses in the soldiers' orphaus schools, redeemed the pardon board from scandals and executed all the promises made by the candidates and party in 1882.

Fourth. That we sympathize with lator in its efforts to make industrial and moral worth, not money, the true standard of in-William J. Brennan was born in the bor-

mittee now and is serving his second term as chairman of the Allegheny county committee. He served one term in councils and one term as alderman in the Twenty-fourth ward. He drifted into the labor movement when it was at its height and stumped the county for S. R. Mason, the Greenback-Labor candidate in 1878. He was counsel without compensation for the coal miners charged with conspiracy in Washington county some months ago.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. With Black at the Head There Is No Need of a Party Platform.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Chauncey F. Biack's nomination for gov ernor is a departure for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and whether he shall be strong remsylvania, and whether he shall be strong or weak as a candidate, will depend solely upon the unity or disintegration of the party as the sharply defined issues of the contest shall be faced. He is one of the younger and bolder of the Democratic leaders, and is pro-gressive alike in sympathy and in action. He is among the thoroughly clean politicians of the state, and his positive contributes on the state, and his positive convictions or ome of the most vital issues of the campaign will cost him many votes within the react of powerful political factors; but it is quite possible that he may be elected as much be cause of the enemies he has made, as because of his many devoted and well-deserved friends. He inherits from his distinguished father and maintains with untiagging and fearless effort, the best inspirations formula-ted in the new constitution of the state and there is no mistaking his official attitude if ejected to the gubernatorial chair, on the honest enforcement of the new Sixteenth and Seventeenth Articles of the new fundamental law. Platforms are usually intended to be meaningless, and all parties have given the people glittering platitudes on the enforce-ment of the constitution all provisions restrainment of the constitution all provisions restraining corporation power, but a full dozen years
have elapsed without any practical result.
With Chauncey F. Black as the candidate,
there is no need of a platform on the subject, as he is the positive embodiment of both
the letter and sprit of the fundamental
restriction of corporations. Considering
that this issue is likely to overshadow all
others in the present temper of popular
sentiment, Mr. Black will vitalize it as it has
never before been vitalized before the people,
and he will need only the visible organized
hostility of corporate power to assure his elechostility of corporate power to assure his elec-tion by an overwhelming majority. The elements exist within range of crystallization to lead logically to his success, and if he shall be defeated it will be because industry becomes the hower of wood and drawer of water for those against whom it has organized in un-exampled numbers and intensity. Whether for weal or for woe to Democracy, Mr. Black's nomination advances his party to the issues of the present, and without tears or lamenta-The associates of Black are shrewdly se-

lected to strengthen him in the one line in which his possible successful strength lies. Captain Ricketts is one of the most heroic of our Pennsylvania soldiers, and is popular in the centre of the labor organizations of the state. Mr. Africa has made an exceptionally good record as secretary of internal affairs, and has perfected and administered the in-dustrial bureau in the most efficient mandistrial bureau in the most efficient man-ner. Mr. Brennan is a thoroughly credit-able representative of the active Democracy of Allegheny, and Mr. Stevenson was the declared choice of the industrial organiza-tions of Philadelphia. The ticket makes a powerful appeal to the masses, without en-croaching in any measure upon individual croaching in any measure upon individual or property rights, and there is no mistaking the drift of the contest. The battle will be one of the most earnest of our political history, and he who assumes that it will not momentous in results, must be stone-blind to

The Ohio Democrats.

The Ohio Democratic state convention in l'oledo nominated John McBride for secre tary of state; M. D. Follett, for judge of supreme court; J. W. Cruikshank, for clerk of supreme court; L. D. Brown, for commis-sioner of public schools, and Edward Nealus for member of the board of public works.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.-The Democratic state convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. Balloting for supreme judge was at once begun. Up to 1 p. m. six ballots were aken for supreme judge. Judge Brace, of Monroe county, has gained steadily, and only

lacked 45 votes of a nomination upon the sixth ballot.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A fire this morning caused by an explosion of flour dust in Bellows' flour mill, Washington street, caused loss of \$13,000. No one was injured.

The Suicide Defaulter. Boston, Mass., Aug. 19.—Funeral services

ver the remains of Wm. Gray, jr., will be held at his late residence on Howard avenue, Dorchester, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will be conducted by Rev. James D. Nornandie, of Roxbury.

Squire and Flynn Flead Not Guilty NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Counsel for Messrs Squire and Fiynn to-day entered pleas of not guilty to the new indictment of 22 counts, reerving the right to withdraw it at a future time and substitute another. The court

WAFTED FROM WASINGTON.

Emily B. Furney has been appointed as postmistress at Yennif, Pa. Acting Secretary Fairchild will this after noon issue a bond call for fifteen million three

percents.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the First National bank of Worthington, Minn., to begin business with a apital of \$75,000.

The treasury department has awarded the contract for distinctive paper to be used in printing internal revenue stamps to the Fairchild paper manufacturing company of Roston.

The annual report of the librarian of Congress just issued from the government printing office shows that there are 563,134 books and 191,000 pamphlets in the library; of which 66,284 volumes are in the law department. The total increase during 1885 wes 20,447 votes.

LINCOLN NEWS. A Few Items of Interest Gathered Up from a Thriving Village.

Lincoln, Aug. 19.—Quite a number con-template going with the Union Sunday school excursion to Pottsville on Saturday next. Dr. and Mrs. Charles—a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Miller—a girl. Cigar business is brisk. A good demand

for cigars.

Farmers are housing their tobacco, which will be a good crop in our vicinity. Purchasers should take notice of this, as we had no hall storms in our vicinity.

Mrs. C. W. Myers and Master Samuel, of Harrisburg, are staying in town for several weeks visiting friends.

Mrs. Delb, of Tamaqua, and Mrs. Seyfert, of Catasauqua, were in town several days last week as the guests of their mother, Mrs. Susan Kempfer.

Mr. Jacob Faust, who left his home about three weeks ago for parts unknown, has written to a friend that he is in Richland, Nebraska.

Nebraska.

The second quarterly conference for Denver and Bowmansville mission Evangelical association will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Aug 21 and 22d in the Evangelical church of Lincoin. Rev. J. C. Hornberger, P. E., of Reading, will officiate. There will be preaching on Saturday evening; communion services on Sunday morning; children's meeting in the atternoon and English preaching in the evening.

Mr. Rutter and family, of Ephrata, have moved into a part of the house of Levi Shirk on Locust street.

This afternoon Christian Everhart, a new boy, who resides at 120 North Mary street, met with an accident. He was riding on an express wagon of the City Transfer company, along North Queen street. When in front of the postoffice he fell from the wagon, two wheels of which passed over his legs. He was badly bruised, but no bones are believed to have been broken. Dr. Muhlenberg attended him.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

VARM SURNES ON THE PLOOR OF MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO.

ludge Fitzgerald as Permanent Chairma Discussion That Was unused by the Introduction of the l'arnell Resolution Which Were Finally Adopted,

CHICAGO, Aug. 19,-At 11 a. m. the con mittee on credentials having Michael Davit n tow, made its appearance and the Irish National League convention was called to order. The report of the committee on per manent organization is called for, and Father Dorney, of Illinois, takes the floor. He says that Judge Fitzgerald, of Ohio, the tem porary chairman, has been selected for perent chairman. Michael Davitt puts the resolution and it is adopted with a great roa of "ayes," a light chorus of "noes from the New York delegation. Judge Fitz geraid, in feeling terms, thanks them for the honor and pledges himself to deal fairly by one and all. He says he knows no clique o party, and he does not want them to each other so long as they have a common enemy to fight. He eulogizes Gladstone whose name is received with hearty applause and concludes with a peroration devoted to supporters of Gladstone in the recent electors campaign, ending with a declaration tha they would maintain an attitude of uncompromising hostility to England until Ireland' wrongs were appeased. John Finerty is recognized and reads a dispatch from Charles McCarthy Tealey, Dublin, saying that the manhood of Ireland is with the convention Davitt says he didn't object to the senti ments of the dispatch, but to Tealey's right to send a dispatch in the name of the mangood of Ireland. There is considerable con fusion but the advent of the committee of redentials brings order out of chaos.

NINE HUNDRED DELEGATES. The report shows that there are 900 duly occredited delegates and that no seat wer disputed. A New York delegate seeks the dmission of two additional delegates who had been delayed, but as it appears that there itself regarding their admission, the matter goes to the committee. Ryan, of Philadelphia, has a similar request, but the Illinois delegation objects, and there is so much noise that the chair threatens to invok the aid of the sergeant-at-arms. The com mittee on resolutions is ready, and Dr. Betts of Louisville, reads the report. It is a very moderate document, expressing unqualification approval of the principles of national selfgovernment, approving Parnell's course, thanking Gladstone and the English, Welsh and Scotch Democracy for their recent support at the polls, thanking the American peo ple for their support, the officers of the National League for their work during the year. eulogizing the people of Ireland for the forbearance and self-restraint they have manifested in the face of tyranny, and finally sub mitting a proposed cable message to Parnell, giving him greeting and assuring him of the endorsement of his policy by a united and armonious convention.

The report is received with great enthusiasm, and Atkinson, of Detroit, in behalf of the committee, moves its adoption in a long speech. A delegate from Minnesota seeks to have a cablegram to Gladstone inserted, but is ruled out of order. W. J. Hynes, the leader of the Palmer house anti-Eganites, eulogizes the report in a glowing speech Finerty wants the resolutions considere eratim, but the bulk of the convention yells "No." Armstrong, of Georgia, supports

DISCUSSING THE RESOLUTIONS.

Gannon, of Iowa, says that if the resolutions, reading between the lines, meant that they must confine themselves to tional agitation and was opposed to them, were they to cease their efforts to go home and die if Parnell failed to succeed? Sullivan rises as the applause given to Gannon dies away. He says there is no reading between do not barter away any of the rights of the Irish people, nor did they say that the policy outlined was to be the policy forever. They were resolutions in the interest of harmony. Branching off, the speaker says that they had heard a great deal of dissensions. They heard the same thing at Philadelphia and at Boston, but the men who had borne the brunt of the battle and who would bear arms if necessary, had no fear. There were enough of them on the floor to strangle the fellows who came from the sewers and

purlieus of politics to breed discord. Sul-livan is roundly applauded. John Devoy, of New York, strongly urges that the resolutions be adopted in block, and Davitt having expressed himself to the same effect, the resolutions are adopted, Finerty declaring that while he will not oppose them he cannot give some of them his individual

It is half-past twelve, and the delegates are getting hungry, but, member of Parliament Redmond gets a real Irish welcome when he arises to thank the convention in behalf o Parnell for the resolutions just adopted. He pays a tribufe to the Irish Americans of the United States, the appearance they present before the world, the high positions to which so many of them are elevated, and the re cord they make as citizens.

At the conclusion of Mr. Redmond's address, at 1:30 p. m., the convention took a re-

Davitt Sum CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—It is stated here by one of Mr. Davitt's closest friends that that gentleman has received a cablegram from Mr. Parnell requesting his immediate return home and giving as a reason that the present destitution in Ireland was as bad as it was in 1848, and that Mr. Davitt's services were needed. Mr. Davitt indicates that he will probably forego his lecturing tour and obey the summons of his chief,

A TALK WITH SEDG WICK.

He Tells What Is the Meaning of His Missis Mexico. CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Herald has th following special from Emporia, Kas.: Gen. A. G. Sedgwick was interviewed in this city while on his way to Mexico, to investigate the Cutting case. Upon being asked what his duties were in connection with the Mex-

" I am acting only as an agent for the gov ernment, and have not the power to arbitrate in the matter. My instructions are to pro ceed to the city of Chihushus and inves all the evidence in the Cutting affair. What will be the result of this investigation canno be foreseen, but if the inquiry develops that in this or in any previous case American citizens have been wronged, the government will, of course, take a firm stand even if war be found to be unavoidable."

construction at Carisruhe, collapsed yester-day and was completely wrecked. Eight workmen were killed and their bodies buried under the debris and several others were severely building has been arrested.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—George Snelling, treasurer of the Lowell bleachery, was arrested late last night charged with embezzing \$40,000 of the company's funds. He was put under \$50,000 bonds to appear in court to-

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE TEAM'S WEBAT CROP.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—According to the Price Current, the wheat producing coun-tries of the world exclusive of the United States and Canada promise an aggregatily 150,000,000 bushels this season of fully 150,000,000 bushels this season or 35,000,000 bushels below an average annual production for such countries and 100,000,000 bushels short of last year's crop; in the United States and Canada the production will be about 75,000,000 bushels greater than last year, or say 15,000,000 bushels short of what may be accepted as an average, so that the year's wheat crop of the world as now indicated will fall 50,000,000 bushels short of an average production. If these acceptations an average production. If these calculations be justified by actual results, and it be con-sidered that the United States has an available surplus of previous gaowth amounting to 30,-000,000 bushels with practically normal stocks abroad and afloat, it is apparent that there cannot be likely to arise any special strin-gency in the needs of the wheat importing countries during the year, although all the surroundings justify an expectation of mate-rially better average prices than have been realized for wheat the past year. During the past year the United States experted 95,000,-000 bushels of wheat flour, included with a erop of fully 435,000,000 bushels this season, and an available surplus of previous growth of 30,000,000 bushels in excess of neeserves. The available supply is approximately 465,000,000 bushels, from wi be spared for export 120,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels quite comfortably-say 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels more than thus disp

the past year. The total packing for all points is 100,000 hogs, compared with 165,000 the preceding week and 80,000 for corresponding time last year ; the aggregate from March 1 is 3,925,-000 against 3,445,000 last year, an increase of

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

It Opens To-day and Listens to the Speech From the Throne. LONDON, Aug. 19.—The new Parliament

was opened to day. Baron Halsbury read the speech from the throne, which was, in ubstance, as follows :
" My lords and gentlemen of the House of

"My lords and gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have summoned you at this unusual season for the transaction of indispensable business. The session of the last Parliament was interrupted before the ordinary work was completed that the census of the people might be taken with regard to proposed changes in the government of Ireland. The result of this appeal confirmed the conclusion of the late Parliament. The temporary arrangement of the last Parliament for the public charge renders it inexpedient to further postpone the consideration of necessary financial legislation. The estimates submitted to the last Parliament and partially voted will be laid before you. I abstain at present from recommending any measures, except those essential to the conduct of public service for the rest of the fiscal year. I am confident that they will receive your prompt and careful attention."

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Parnellite members of Parliament held a meeting during the recess in the interim between the reading of the queen's speech and the evening se sion for the purpose of deciding upon a line of action. It was decided to discuss all matters relating to Irish affairs, especially the Belfast riots. It was also resolved to as certain the new ministry's intentions with regard to Ireland during the debate that would occur on the queen's speech.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 19-About 10 o'clock this morning, a German halling from Kan-sas City, who refused to give his name, entered Gus Wright's saloon, on Seneca street, and after treating the inmates, retired to an upper chamber with Lizzie Scott. The man left the saloon about half an hour afterward saying he wished to get some sleep. Wright's suspicions were by the man's actions, and on going unconscious, with an empty laudanum bottle by her side. All efforts to bring her to swere futile, and she died a few minutes later. All attempts to find the German have been unavailing, and it is thought there has been foul

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—It is said that one of the last things the president did before leaving for his summer vacation in the Adirondacks was to send Mr. Stocksla-ger, the assistant commissioner of the land office, word that he must resign his place in the civil service if he continues his contest for

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—Vienna was the scene of general festivity yesterday, the occasion being the 56th anniversary of the birth of Emperor Frances Joseph. The features of the public celebration were a grand review of the troops and pontificial high mass in the Cathedral which was celebrated by the arch-

Thought She Saw Him With Another.
PLYMOUTH, Ind., Aug. 19.—Mrs. V. P.
Kirk, who has not been living with ner
husband for some time, thought she saw him nusband for some time, thought she saw him with another woman last night and becoming insanely jealous bought a bottle of carbollo acid and attempted to empty it in Kirk's eyes. During the struggle part of the acid got into Kirk's eyes, part on Mrs. Kirk's hands and part on their son John. Kirk will lose an eye and Mrs. Kirk and the boy are very seriously burned about the fews and arms.

AUBORA, Ind., Aug. 19.—Wm. Watkins, of Louisville, stabbed Louis Hibbert to death this morning and in about three minutes a mob of 40 hanged him in the distillery coal yard. The trouble was about wages. Watkins was a bricklayer and was working for Hibbert, who has the contract for putting up the Mrs. Fischer building on Second street.

FRYEBURG, Mex., Aug. 19.—The mansion owned by Capt. G. P. Bradbury and occupled by Gov. Davis was gutted by fire this morning. The stable, together with carriage, etc., was burned. Loss, \$9,000.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Aug. 19.—Wardsworth's shingle mill was destroyed by fire last night at this place. A quantity of shingles was burned. About thirty mea are thrown out of employment. No insur

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Mr. John Dougall, editor of the New York Weekly Witness, died to-day at his suburban residence near Flux

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 19.—There is nothing new in the Cutting case. Mr. Sedgwick is looked for hourly. Medina will not prose-cute Cutting for civil damages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—For Eastern New York, Eastern Pennaylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland fair weather, northeasterly winds, beauting southerly, slightly warmer.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Forty guides rescued a large party of too ists who were caught in an avalanche is Zermott, Switzerland.

The nine Belfast policemen charged with wilful murder of the man Jackton on Shank Hill road were arrested and control to-day.

Joseph Cheviet, of Cleveland, Ohio, who this wife last Sunday was found morning auspended from a water-pipe in roof of his cell.