The Lancaster Intelligencer.

VOLUME XXIV—NO. 237. LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RE-NOMINATED !

Chosen as the Standard-Pearer By Acclamatior.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR CLEVELAND

An Uproarious Demonstration Follows His Nomination.

THE BANDS PLAY AND DELEGATES YELL.

Every Person in Convention Hall Stands on Chairs and Cheers.

HON. PATRICK COLLINS, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN, DELIVERS AN ADDRESS.

The Principles of the Democratic Party Reviewed by the Massachusetts Statesman-Hon. Daniel Dougherty, in a Brief and Eloquent Speech, Nominates Cleveland for President. His Reference to the Chief Executive Creates Unbounded Applause—Proceedings of the Convention in Detail.

CONVENTION HALL, St. Louis, June 6—Just as the doors of the exposition building were thrown open at 9 o'clock to admit the vast throng which had been patiently waiting on the outside, the military band that was stationed at the rear of the Washington equestrian statue, in the western balcony, burst forth with the doxology. What was the special significance of the selection of the venerable "Old Hundred;" whether it was accident or a laudable desire on the part of the conductor to breathe a peaceful spirit of what promised to be a decidedly lively gathering could only be surmised. The delegates were not as prompt in assembling as yesterday. Nearly all of them had turned out in last night's parade which did not disperse until close upon midnight, while probably one-half of the lot, including the Tammany boys—who at 2 o'clock this morning were holding high carnival at the Southern—took in the town until footsore and weary, but jolly in spirits. The gray light in the eastern sky gave warning that if they wanted any rest before entering upon the heat and toil of the day they would have to get it, and that right quickly. What the delegates lacked in punctuality, however, was more than made up by the guests and visitors and for an hour after the doors had been opened there was a steady flow until the galleries, balconies and boxes as well as the space in the rear of the hall were packed to suffocation.

Even this early it was hot, broiling in fact, and fans, handkerchiefs and everything else that would create a little wind was brought into requisition. The first applause of the morning was evoked when a magnificent floral shield about four feet in height was carried upon the platform and placed before the chairman's desk. It was a tribute to the permanent chairman, P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, whose name with that of his state was inscribed across the centre in yellow roses. The Church delegates from Dakota, Col. W. L. Steele and Geo. P. Megguier, who had been elected by the committee on credentials last night were among the first to arrive, and there was a self-satisfied look upon their faces as they picked out their location. The Pennsylvanians were next upon the scene and were accorded a hearty recognition. After them came the Ohioans and from this on the various delegations filed in rapidly. As the convention began to take on an appearance of coming to order a member of the committee on resolutions accommodatingly explained to a representative of the United Press the situation.

"The difference of opinion in the committee on resolutions as to the way the tariff question shall be treated in the platform," he said, "it is this way: Mr. Watterson and his supporters wish to have the preamble contain an endorsement of the president's message and give encouragement in Congress to their friends on the tariff question pending legislation. The platform itself is agreed upon by both factions. Mr. Gorman and his friends want to have the preamble embody an endorsement of the tariff plank of the Chicago platform of 1884, sometimes called the "straddle" or compromise tariff plank."

THE CONVENTION RECONVENES.

At 10:23 Temporary Chairman White dealt the desk several blows with the silver gavel, and called the convention to order. There was so much confusion that it was several minutes before he succeeded in getting what he wanted. Then the Rev. J. T. Green was introduced, and while the delegates and visitors arose he prayed.

He asked of God that the delegates might remember that they were not only making history for this country, but also to determine what may be good for it or bad for it and that their party and that their works rebound for the good of the country and the good of His name. The delegates uttered a fervent amen. The reverend gentleman retired and a resolution was read by the secretary thanking the Colorado delegation for its present of a silver gavel was adoped by acclamation. The chairman announced amid applause that credentials had been handed in from a delegation from Alaska, this being the first time that a delegation of that territory had sought admittance to a Democratic national convention. He announced that the papers would go to the proper committee, and was about to call for the report of the committee on permanent organization, when Congressman Timothy J. Campbell presented a memorial, declaring that the Monroe doctrine should be strictly enforced; that American states should be protected from European encroachment, even by force if necessary, and that the closest commercial and political relations should be maintained with the Mexican, Central American and South American states. Referred to the committee on resolutions. Then Stephen Mallory of Florida took the floor and submitted a resolution, the first line of which was greeted with prolonged applause which was renewed at the close. Mr. Mallory's resolution sets forth that "this convention approves of and hereby endorses the principle 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 these principles to the administration of government we give our unqualified and universal support." Referred to the committee on resolutions.

John C. Weber, of Alabama, next submitted the report of the committee on credentials, the reading of which was waived, except so much as related to the seating of the Church delegation. It also reported that it had no official information of the presence of an Alaska delegation, but Mr. Weber corrected this and the report was adopted. Arthur H. Delaney and A. H. Banning being seated from Alaska the report was unanimously adopted. Next the report of the committee on rules and permanent organization was called for. Ex-Attorney General Lewis Cassidy, of Philadelphia, received a round of applause when he took the platform. It recommended that the convention should adopt the same rules and order of business that prevailed at the Chicago convention of 1884, with the modification that no delegation shall be permitted to change its vote until after the call of states and territories has been completed.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

For permanent officers the following names were submitted: Chairman, Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Massachusetts; secretary, H. H. Ingersoll, Tenn.; assistant, Alfred Orendorff, Ill; T. E. Barrett, Missouri; W. W. Scott, Virginia; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; Leopold Strauss, Alabama; L. G. Rowley, Michigan; John Triplett, Georgia; T. J. Lingle, Missouri; O. Newell, Colorado; T. L. Morrill, Nebraska. Chief reading secretary, Hon. Thomas Pettot; sergeant-at-arms, R. J. Bright; chief doorkeeper, Daniel Able, of St. Louis. The reading of the report embracing as it did the names of half a dozen committeemen and ornamental officers from each state occupied considerable time, during which a good many of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity to divest themselves of their coats and in some instances of their vests. They made a good deal of noise in doing this, so much in fact that the chairman had to declare with emphasis that he intended to have order even if the sergeant-at-arms had to help him to get it. Finally the convention tired of the dry roll of names and on motion of a delegate from Missouri the further reading was dispensed with by a majority vote. There was no opposition to the adoption of the report, and the temporary chairman selected Hon. W. H. Barnum, Connecticut; Roswell P. Flower, New York, and John O'Day, Missouri, to escort Mr. Collins to the chair. His presence upon the platform was the signal for long continued applause, the Massachusetts delegation getting upon chairs and yelling itself hoarse The enthusiasm was renewed when Mr. White, thanking the convention for the courtesy extended him, introduces his successor and it was continued while two of the Tennessee delegates carried upon the platform a framed vignette of the coat of arms of that state with pictures of the president and Mrs. Cleveland, the whole surmounted by a magnificent floral wreath. Quiet was at last restored, and then while the convention lessened in silence and with watchful attention the Boston congressman spoke as follows:

THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Hon. Patrick Collins Speaks Upon the Noble Principles of the Party.

To stand by your favor in this place, so often filled by the foremost men in our great party, is a distinction of the highest character, and an honor for which I am profoundly grateful.

In performing the delicate and difficult service to which you have assigned me, I can scarcely hope to justify the wisdom of your choice. I shall at all times need a continuance of your indulgence and courtesy as well as your full co-operation to promote order, decorum and good will, until these proceedings are brought to a happy close. We represent, in this convention, more than thirty millions of the American people. We bear their commission to act for them, and their injunction to act with all the wisdom that God has given us to protect and safeguard the institutions of the Republic as the fathers founded them.

In a time when the world was kingridden and pauperized by the privileged few, when men scarcely dared to breathe the word liberty—even if they understood its meaning—the people, scattered along our eastern coast with a sublime heroism never equalled, broke from all traditions, rejected all known systems, and established, to the amazement of the world, the political wonder of the ages—the American Republic, the child of revolution, nursed by philosophy.

The hand that framed the immortal Declaration of Independence is the hand that guided the emancipated country to progress and glory. It is the hand that guides us still in our onward march as a free and progressive people. The principles upon which our government can securely rest, upon which the peace, prosperity and liberties of the people depend, are the principles of the founder of our party, the apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson. Our young men under thirty have heard more in their time of the clash of arms and the echo of war than of the principles of government. It has been a period of passion, force, impulse and emotional politics. So that we need not wonder that now and then we hear the question asked and scarcely answered, "what difference is there between the two parties?"

Every Democrat knows the difference. The Democratic creed was not penned by Jefferson for a section or a class of the people, but for all; not for a day or a generation, but for all time. These principles conserved and expanded the republic in all its better days. A strict adherence to them will preserve it to the end.

DEMOCRATIC BELIEFS.

So the Democracy of to-day, as in the past, believe with Jefferson in:

1. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.

2 Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

3. Support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

4. The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace and safety abroad.

5. A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable means are unprovided.

6. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal, but to force the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.

7. A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war.

8. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority.

9. Economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.

10. The honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith.

11. Encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid.

12. The diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.

13. Freedom of religion.

14. Freedom of the press.

15. Freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus.

16. Trial by juries impartially selected.

And add to these the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be levied upon the people in any way than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of government, and you have a body of principles to sin against which has been political death to every party hitherto, to sin against which in the future will be political suicide.

A PARTY FOR THE PEOPLE.

True to these principles, the Democratic party fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory and insured peace, prosperity and happiness to all our people. False to these principles the great Federal, Whig and Know Nothing parties went down, never to rise again. And we here to-day, representatives of the party that has survived all others, the united, triumphant, invincible Democracy are prepared to strike down forever the last surviving foe in November. Our standard must be the rallying point now, and in the future for all good citizens who love and cherish republican institutions, who love liberty regulated by the constitution and law, who believe in a government not for a class or for a few, but a government of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people. This has been the asylum for all good men from all over the earth who flee from want and oppression and mean to become Americans. But we invite and welcome only friends to this ground and liegemen to the Republic. Our institutions cannot change to meet hostile wishes, nor be so much as sensibly modified save by the peaceful and deliberate action of the mass of our people in accordance with the constitution of the laws of the land. Whatever problems the present has, or the future may present, so far as political action can affect them, will be dealt with by the American people within the law. And in the future, as in the past, the people will find security for their liberty and property, encouragement and protection for their industries, peace and prosperity in following the party of the American masses, which will ever shield them against the aggressions of power and monopoly on the one side, and on the other, the surgings of chaos.

While almost all the rest of the civilized world is darkened by armies, crushed by kings or nightmared by conspiracies, we alone enjoy a healthy peace, a rational liberty, a progressive prosperity. We owe it to our political institutions, to Democratic teachings, at least as much as to the exuberant soil. The man is not a good American who, knowing what we are, by act of word, experiment or thought, in any way will attempt to weaken the foundations of this splendid political structure—the Republic of the United States.

A PARTY WITH PRINCIPLES.

We meet to-day under conditions new to the Democrats of this generation. How often we stood in conventions in the past, when to others it seemed as if the shadows of death closed about us, when the day of victory seemed almost as far away as the day of general judgment. It could not then be said that we met for spoils or personal advantage. We met to keep the fires of Democratic liberty alive till the dawn of a better day. If we were a party of misfortune, it must also be agreed that we were a party of undaunted courage and inflexible principles. Twenty-eight years ago the Democratic party, rent into fragments, heated by feuds that only time could allay or punishment destroy, met, as it looks now, merely to settle in angry mood the terms upon which they should become exiles from power. By their mad dissensions they elected to go to defeat rather than wait for the sobering influence of time to close the breach. To the younger men of that day the act seemed suicide—mitigated by insanity. Their madness transferred to a minority of the American people the political government of all. That party, whatever the honesty and respectability of its motives, was not broad or national at its base. It had almost but one central idea, and when that idea was set in the constitution and crystalized into law, it ran a career of riot that appalled all men. The history of that period of political debauchery is too sad and familiar to Americans to be recited anew. The Republican party, sometimes peacefully and sometimes by force, sometimes fairly and sometimes by fraud, succeeded in holding power twenty-four years, till at last the American people, no longer condoning its faults, or forgiving its sins, hurled it from power and again committed to the historic party of the constitution and the whole Union, the administration of our political affairs. We won by the well-earned confidence of the country in the rectitude of our purpose by the aid of chivalrous and conscientious men, who could no longer brook the corruptions of the Republican party. It was a great, deserved and necessary victory. The day on which Grover Cleveland, the plain, straightforward, typical American citizen, chosen at the election, took the oath of office in the presence of the multitude—a day so lovely and so perfect that all nature seemed exuberantly to sanction and to celebrate the victory—that day marked the close of an old era and the beginning of a new one. It closed the era of usurpation of power by the Federal authority, of illegal force, of general contempt for constitutional limitations and plain law, of glaring scandals, profligate waste and unspeakable corruption, of narrow sectionalism, of the reign of a party whose good work had long been done.

It began the era of perfect peace and perfect union—the states fused in all their sovereignty into a Federal republic with limited but ample powers; of a public service conducted with absolute integrity and strict economy of reforms pushed to their extreme limit; of comprehensive and safe financial policy; giving security, and confidence to all enterprise and endeavor—a Democratic administration faithful to the mighty trust, loyal to the pledges, true to the constitution, safe-guarding the interests and liberties of the people. And now we stand on the edge of another, and perhaps a greater contest, with a relation to the electors that we have not held for a generation—that of responsibility for the great trust of government. We are no longer auditors, but accountants. No longer critics, but the criticized. The responsibility is ours, and if we have not taken all the power necessary to make the responsibility good, the fault is ours, not that of the people. We are confronted by a wily, unscrupulous and desperate foe. There will be no speck on the record that they will not magnify into a blot, no circumstance that they will not exaggerate into a revolt, no class or creed that they will not attempt to rouse, no fraud that they will not willingly perpetrate. They fancy, indeed, that there is "no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity," no crime that will not be condoned. But we stand at guard, full-armed at every point to meet them. Our appeal is not to passion or to prejudice, to class or faction, to race or creed, but to the sound common sense, the interest, the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

THE AFFAIRS PROPERLY MANAGED.

The administration of President Cleveland has triumphantly justified his election. It compels the respect, confidence and approval of the country. The prophets of evil and disaster are dumb. What the people see is the government of the Union restored to its ancient footing of justice, peace, honesty and impartial enforcement of law. They see the demands of labor and agriculture met, so far as government can meet them by legislative enactments for their encouragement and protection. They see the veterans of the civil war granted pensions long due them, to the amount of more than twice in number and nearly three times in value of those granted under any previous administration. They see more than thirty-two million acres of land, recklessly and illegally held by the grantees of the corrupt Republican regime, restored to the public domain for the benefit of honest settlers. They see the negro whose fears of Democratic rule were played upon by demagogues four years ago, not only more fully protected than by his pretended friends, but honored as his race was never honored before. They see a financial policy under which reckless speculation has practically ceased, and capital freed from distrust. They see for the first time an honest observance of the law governing the civil establishment and the employes of the people rid at last of the political highwayman with a demand for tribute in one hand and a letter of dismissal in the other. They see useless offices abolished and expenses of administration reduced, while improved methods have lifted the public service to high efficiency. They see tranquility, order, security and equal justice restored in the land, a watchful, steady, safe and patriotic administration—the solemn promise made by the Democracy faithfully kept. It is "an honest government by an honest man"; if this record seems prosaic, if it lacks the blood-thrilling elements, if it is not lit with lurid fires, if it cannot be illustrated by a pyrotechnic display, if it is merely the plain record of a constitutional party in a time of peace engaged in administrative reforms, it is because the people of the country four years ago elected not to trust to sensation and experiment, however brilliant and alluring, but preferred to place the helm in a steady hand, with a fearless, trustworthy, patriotic man behind it. Upon that record and upon our earnest efforts, as yet incomplete, to reduce and equalize the burdens of taxation, we enter the canvass and go to the polls confident that the free and intelligent people of this great country will say, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.

To the patriotic, independent citizen who four years ago forsook their old allegiance and came to our support, who since that time have nobly sustained the administration, the Democratic party owes a deep debt of gratitude. That they have been reviled and insulted by their former associates is not only a signal compliment to their character and influence, but another evidence of the decadence of the Republican party. Blind worship of the machine—the political Juggernaut—is exacted from every man who will take even standing room in that party. The Democratic temple is open to all, and if in council we cannot agree in all things, our motto is, "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty; in all things charity." To all good men we say, "Come in."

"Good-will ne'er halted at the door-stone."

As four years ago you voted to reform the administration, to conserve our institutions for the well-being of our common country, so join with us again in approval of the work so well accomplished, to complete what remains undone. We ask you to remember that it is a fatal error to weaken the bonds of a political organization by which great reforms have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries. Four years ago you trusted tentatively the Democratic party and supported with zeal and vigor its candidate for president. You thought him strong in all the sturdy qualities requisite for the great task of reform. Behold your splendid justification!

No president in time of peace had so difficult and laborious a duty to perform. His party had been out of power for twenty-four years. Every member of it had been venomously excluded from the smallest post where administration could be studied. Every place was filled by men whose interest it was to thwart inquiry and belittle the new administration. But the master hand came to the helm and the true course has been kept from the beginning. We need not wait for time to do justice to the character and service of President Cleveland. Honest, clear-sighted, patient, grounded in respect for law and justice; with a thorough grasp of principles and situations; with marvelous and conscientious industry; the very incarnation of firmness—he has nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country, and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read only the names of men who have been supremely useful to the republic.

Fellow Democrats! This is but the initial meeting in a political campaign destined to be memorable. It will be a clashing of nearly even forces. Let no man here or elsewhere belittle or underestimate the strength or resources of the opposition But great as they are, the old Democratic party, in conscious strength and perfect union, faces the issue fearlessly.

THE SPEECH HEARTILY APPLAUDED.

Something of the dramatic effect which would have marked such a speech if Chairman Collins had spoken without notes was lost from the fact that he read from manuscript. But the audience was good-natured as well as liberal in its applause especially at the mention of the president's name. The proposition that taxation should be only for needed expenses was greeted by a lively outbreak which indicated that most of those present had heard of the treasury surplus and had decided that it was a menace to the nation's safety. The applause was general when, Chairman Collins concluded his address, and then the convention took it easy for a few moments while the numerous gentlemen who had been honored by their selection as vice presidents found their way to the stage. Order once more secured, the delegates had an unpleasant surprise in the announcement by the chairman that he received a communication from the committee on resolutions, saying that it would be impossible to present a report until 8 p. m. A murmur went through the crowded hall and it was evident that the delegations was anything but satisfied with the prospect of staying here another night. Nothing could be done about it, however, and Delegate Walters, of Missouri, availed himself of the opportunity to submit a long preamble and a series of resolutions which were read amid a good deal of noise. A communication was then read from Mrs. Virginia L. Minor and E. A. Merriweather stating that they had been appointed by the Woman's convention recently held at Washington to present the cause of women to the present convention, and asking that one of their number be heard for ten minutes. There were cheers, laughter, jeers, ironical applause, and shouts of "no." Mr. O'Donohue, of New York, offered a resolution giving the women an opportunity to be heard, which was adopted. Then Delegate Charles E. Boyle, of Pennsylvania, secured the passage of a resolution under which all further resolutions should go to the committee without reading. But it happened that Delegate Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, had in his hand a resolution expressing sympathy with Gen. Sheridan in his illness and without stating its purport asked unanimous consent for its consideration. A storm of objections were raised from all parts of the hall and it was not until Mr. Campbell had stated that the resolution in no way referred to the platform that objection was withdrawn and he was allowed to proceed. There was applause when its nature became apparent, and it was adopted by a rising vote, all the delegates as well as a majority of the visitors getting upon their feet. The representative of the women of the country was now presented. She proved to be Mrs. Mary Merriweather, of St. Louis, who took a prominent part in the Prohibition convention at Indianaplis So much confusion prevailed that she could not be heard beyond the platform and before she was half through with her written address cries of "time" compelled her to come to an abrupt conclusion. She retired from the platform with great disappointment and chagrin. Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut, moved that when the convention adjourned it should be until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. This was amended to be at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.

DELEGATE HENSEL'S MOTION ADOPTED.

Great confusion prevailed and in the midst of the uproar Delegate Hensel, of Pennsylvania, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, but that no ballots be taken until the committee on platform had reported. Brown, of Ohio, asked that the latter clause be stricken out, but by a majority vote the convention refused to adjourn, and adopted Hensel's resolutions. The clerk commenced to call the roll and the ballot was called for. The chairman of the Alabama delegation responded that they tender the first place on the call and the right to speak to New York.

This brought out great cheering which was renewed when Daniel Dougherty was named as the first orator to present the name of Grover Cleveland.

THE SILVER-TONGUED DOUGHERTY.

He Makes the Speech Nominating Grover Cleveland for President of the United States.

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-bounded continent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty. With simplest ceremonials, you, as the representatives of the people, are to choose a magistrate with power mightier than a monarch yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of the 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, indeed, not to choose a candidate, only 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 he for the last four he has stood in the gaze of the world discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To-day 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 have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope, he is a realization.

THE CHAMPION OF REFORM.

Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by concealing convictions, he courageously declares to Congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national taxation. That the treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses industry, embarasses 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 equality of rights, the present tariff has created a privileged class who, shaping legislation for personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessaries of life from every man, woman and child in the land. That to lower the tariff is not free trade; it is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and boss manufacturers and all consumers, to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is farthest from thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all.

This administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and cormorant corporations, faithless to obligations and reserved it for free home for this and coming generations. There is no pilfering, there are no jobs under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post 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 approval from special legislation if strictest enquiry reveal a want of truth and justice. Above all sectional strife as never before is at an end and sixty millions of freemen, in the 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, its every line and letter, ever remembering that "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 the 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 APPLAUSE RECORD BEATEN.

When this talented acquisition by Tammany from her sister city of Philadelphia, appeared upon the platform to the right of the chair, the enthusiasm of the vast audience knew no bounds. Even this outburst however was put in the shade by the storm that met his first mention of the president's name and his declaration that New York pledged him her electoral votes. Climbing up on chairs, desks, anything that could give them an elevated position the people cheered and cheered until it seemed as if the very walls and roof were quivering. It was a magnificent exhibition of the inspiration that the name of Grover Cleveland brings to the Democracy. Nothing could have been better than the delivery of the speech. Upright as a palm tree with arms outstretched, the words falling sharply defined and musical and reaching the farthest corners of the hall, with it was an occasion when the orator and his speech achieved a measure of success entirely perfect and ideal. The climax was reached when with arms raised over his head and hands clenched the orator concluded, "I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York." The applause was not a set cheer, but a continuous one, and deafening shouts coming from floor, from balconies and from galleries and it was renewed with a vigor past imagination. When a panel in the huge picture of the white house above the stage was removed and a portrait of the president disclosed, the band began playing the "Star Spangled Banner," but not a note could be heard five feet away from the point where the musicians strove against the noise in apparent pantomime. Flags, banners, hats, everything within reach were waved in the air and trumpets, tin whistles and bugles added to the din. As fast as the throats of one delegation gave out another took up the cheers. Then attention was turned to the New York delegation, the banners of every state were hoisted high and a three times three were given for Dougherty and his colleagues. In the enthusiasm of the moment the banners of Alabama and Tennessee were carried over into the New York section and the three waved in unison, the emblematic union of the North and the South being greeted with shouts from 15,000 throats. Five minutes passed by, then ten, then fifteen and still the convention was on its feet cheering, shouting, waving any fabric that came handy and enjoyed itself immensely. In all this time there had not been a second's break in the continuous volley of applause. A New York delegate tore down the eagle from the gallery and held it in the air over the heads of his colleagues. A lady in the gallery waiting to secure a flag took her bonnet from her head and waved it by the ribbons. The example of the New Yorkers became contagious and in a few minutes the walls were bare of the ornamental eagles, flags and everything except the long strips of bunting which could not be removed. Twenty minutes passed and the record of the continued cheering that succeeded the presentation of Governor Cleveland's name at Chicago in 1884 had been broken. At the end of twenty-two minutes the chairman rapped vigorously for order and it was hardly restored but again enthusiasm broke out and it was not until 12:35 when the applause had lasted just 24 minutes that the tumult came to an end. The applause had lasted just 23 minutes to the second. Quiet reigned only for a moment, however.

APPLAUSE FOR MRS. CLEVELAND.

Judge James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, was introduced to second the nomination when he said there was only one Democrat in the country more popular than the president and that was the fair lady of the white house; the applause came out afresh. There was more of it when he said that Kentucky loved him for the fight that was in him and for his splendid running qualities; that he was as game as Lexington and as speedy as Ten Broeck became vociferous and shouted as long as its recent period of cheering would permit. It entirely quieted down from sheer exhaustion. It was a horseman's speech that Judge McKenzie made, couched in horseman's language, and its novelty would have captured even an adverse constituent. There was a renewal of the applause when the speaker concluded by moving that the rules be suspended and Grover Cleveland be nominated by acclamation. Judge Twiggs, of Georgia, supported the nomination in an energetic speech, in which speaking of the tariff question he said that while Georgia was poor, she refused to grow rich by levying tribute on the people. The president, he said, combined the wisdom of a Jefferson with the firmness of a Jackson and the patriotism of a Washington. He eulogized Cleveland as the enemy of jobbery and robbery—a lion in the path of corruption who matchless as he is with a swoop of the royal eagle came to the rescue of a suffering people. He declared that the principle embodied in the Mills bill, though it might be mutilated and hampered now, would, like all other reforms, certainly triumph in time. At the conclusion of Judge Twigg's remarks the regular order being a call of the roll, the delegates shouted for Fellows, Voorhees and other orators.

After the seconding the question was put and the convention nominated Cleveland for president by acclamation. The result was followed by the wildest demonstration.

The convention at 1:58 adjourned until to-morrow.

DONE QUICKLY AND WELL.

A Bird's Eye View of the Rapid Events Leading to the Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, June 6—10:22 A. M.—The convention was called to order.

11:54 A. M.—The roll call for nomination is begun. Alabama tenders her right to New York and Dougherty is recognized amid deafening cheers to make the nomination.

12:29 P. M.—The cheering continued 20 minutes after the nomination was made.

12:40 P. M.—McKenzie, of Kentucky, seconds the nomination of Cleveland. McKenzie says Kentucky loves the president for the fight there is in him. He has the game of Lexington and the speed of Ten Broeck.

12:50 P. M.—Judge Twigg, of Ga., also seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

1:05 P. M.—B. G. Stout, of Michigan, also seconded the nomination of Cleveland.

1:15 P. M.—Lightfoot, of Texas, also seconded Cleveland.

1:30 P. M.—The rules have been surpended at last, and Grover Cleveland has been nominated by acclamation.

1:58 P. M.—Convention adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow morning.

SKETCH OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland was born on the 18th of March, 1837, at the little village of Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey. His ancestors had moved into New Jersey from Connecticut, and many of them were preachers. His father, born at Norwich was settled at Caldwell as a Congregational pastor when Grover was born. He was educated first at the excellent public schools of New Jersey, and then at an academy in Clinton, Oneida county, New York. When only sixteen years old he came to the metropolis to accept a clerkship in the asylum for the blind, where he is still lovingly remembered. When other young men of his age would have devoted their leisure hours to the pleasures of the city, he was happiest when reading to the inmates of the institution, and he thus improved his own mind while relieving the ennui of the afflicted. He is next heard of making his way West in company with an enterprising young man, with Cleveland, Ohio, as his objective point; but visiting while on his way an uncle residing in Buffalo, he was induced to remain in that city as clerk in the store of his relative. He was eighteen years of age at the time, an ambitious young fellow, possessed of the earnest desire to become a successful lawyer. His uncle favored this aspiration; and we find the youth a clerk in the office of the Buffalo firm of Rogers, Bowden & Rogers, and at the same time enjoying the comforts of a good home at his relative's house. He was duly admitted to the bar in 1859, and remained with his old firm for years. His mark in the profession was made at once, and in his twenty-sixth year he was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county. This position, which he held for three years, gave him a thorough knowledge of public affairs. In 1865, when the Democracy was still under the cloud of the civil war, he accepted the nomination for district attorney, but was defeated. In 1866 Mr. Cleveland became the law partner of F. V. Vanderpoel, and in 1869 he admitted Messrs. Laning and Folsom to the firm. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Erie county. In 1881 he was nominated by the Democrats for mayor of Buffalo, and his name was hailed with enthusiasm by all classes of the community. His platform was that of reform, and he was triumphantly elected, running several thousand votes ahead of his ticket. His incumbency of the office was successful and popular. The earliest reports from the Democratic state convention spoke of Mayor Cleveland's nomination for governor of New York in 1882, as a surprise. It was no surprise to the men who proposed the nomination, and he was elected by an overwhelming and memorable majority over his competitor, Hon. Charles J. Folger. On the 11th of July, 1884, he was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for the presidency of the United States, and was duly elected to the position on the 4th of November, 1884.

WATTERSON CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

Senator Gorman Knocked Out by the Kentucky Editor by 22 to 20 Votes.

The committee on resolutions at the St. Louis Democratic convention met in secret session at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the parlors of the national Democratic committee at the Southern hotel. The committee was called to order by Edward Cooper, of New York. The names of Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, and Senator A. P. Gorman, of Maryland were put in nomination for the chairmanship and the result was the election of the former upon the first ballot by a vote of 22 to 20, four members not voting. At the suggestion of Senator Gorman Mr. Watterson's nomination was made unanimous, and upon taking the chair the latter remarked pleasantly that had the committee known how nearly in harmony were the two candidates the election would probably not have been deemed necessary.

The following was the vote by states and territories:

Watterson—Alabama, Colorado, Delaware,

Continued on Fourth Page.

THE RUDY MURDER.

THE EMPANELING OF A JURY TO COMMENCE THIS AFTERNOON.

The Remainder of the Week to Be Taken Up In the Trial of the Murder Case—Several Minor Suits Disposed by the Court and Jury.

Tuesday Afternoon—The trial of Isaac McCarty and Frederick Brill for stealing eighty dozens of eggs was resumed when court re-assembled at 2:30 o'clock. Additional testimony was offered to show that the accused were at their homes all of the night when the theft was committed and consequently could not have been guilty of the larceny. Nearly all afternoon was taken up in the hearing of testimony and argument of counsel. The jury after a brief deliberation rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Uriah Stefly, upon whose testimony the commonwealth relied chiefly for a conviction entered a plea of guilty of receiving the eighty dozens of eggs above noted. Sentence was deferred until Saturday.

Simpson Ruth, charged with fornication and bastardy, was called for trial and the counsel interested announced that the case was settled and the costs paid.

Taylor K. Bair, of Earl township, was put on trial for malicious mischief and assault and battery. The testimony showed that on December 7th Bair went to the house of Martin Huegel, also a resident of Earl township, threw stones against the house and shot into the house. On the 4th of April he again visited the premises of the Huegels in company with Parmer Hauck, pulled off the shutter, broke the window panes and threw stones at the Huegels who ran to the garret to escape from Bair. In addition to throwing stones and breaking the window he threatened to kill Huegel and his wife.

The defense was that Bair was at the house of the Huegels in December last. Huegel and Bair were under the influence of liquor and while in the house there was a dispute between Bair and Huegel about a note which Bair had endorsed for Huegel. A man by the name of Grilley and Bair got into a quarrel and Huegel went to Grilley's assistance and raised a chair to strike Bair. Up to that time the parties were on friendly terms. On April 4th, on the invitation of Mrs. Huegel, Bair went to the house of the Huegels. Bair was under the influence of liquor and was accompanied by Parmer Hauck. While at the house there was another quarrel between the parties and the defense admitted that Bair was the aggressor. It was also admitted that Bair threw a stone on the roof of Huegel's house, but it was denied that he threw a stone at Huegel or that he maliciously broke any windows. The windows, it is claimed, were broken by Hauck, who is now a fugitive from justice. On trail.

Wednesday Morning—A greater portion of the morning session was taken up in the trial of Taylor Bair, for malicious mischief and assault and battery. Jury out.

The false pretense case against Reuben J. Fetterly was settled, and the district attorney entered a nol. pros.

A verdict of not guilty was entered in the larceny case against Henry Kennedy, preferred by Samuel Hopkins. Kennedy is now in jail serving a term for the felonious entry of the premises from which the goods charged in this indictment were stolen.

CURRENT BUSINESS.

Samuel B. Earhart, Rapho, was appointed guardian of the minor child of Joseph Bomberger, deceased, late of Ephrata.

The bond of Samuel S. Geist, appointed constable of Manheim township, was approved and he took the oath of office.

THE RUDY MURDER.

At 11 o'clock the jurors were excused until this afternoon at 2:30, when the empanneling of a jury in the Rudy murder trial was commenced.

Tammany Hall and a Theatre Burned Out.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Fire was discovered about 6 o'clock this morning in Tony Pastor's theatre which is located in Tammany society's building, 14th street between Third avenue and Irving Place. The flames spread with great rapidity and three alarms and several special calls were sent out. The building was soon surrounded by fire engines and after nearly two hours hard work the fire was fully controlled.

The whole inside of the Tammany building together with the interior of Tony Pastor's theatre, which occupies one wing of the structure, was gutted. The chief damage was done in the rear toward the 15th street end. The loss will not fall short of $50,000. How the fire originated is a mystery.

A Catfish Supper.

Dr. George R. Welchans, Dr. Hess, J. P. Shirk, A. S. Rengier, John Martin, W. F. Hambright, George Gundaker, John Coulen, John S. Rengier, E. E. Snyder and Ernest Zahm went to Sweigart's hotel at Slackwater, on Tuesday evening, where a catfish supper was eaten. The party went to Millersville by car and walked from there to Slackwater. The walk gave them an excellent appetite and all heartily enjoyed the supper.

Four Children Drowned.

WESNER, Neb., June 6.—During the high water of last week the bridge across the Elkhorn at this place was washed away and a flatboat was constructed for use temporarily. A party of eight were crossing yesterday when the boat tipped, throwing all of them into the river. Sara Matthes, Anna Matthes, Franz Marx and O. M. Matthes, all children, were drowned. The rest were saved. The bodies were not recovered.

A Painful Wound.

This afternoon James Booth, a lad about sixteen years old, while working in the yard in rear of the residence of Dr. A. W. Bolenius, accidentally stepped upon a sharp pointed iron rod which penetrated and nearly passed through his foot. The wound which is painful is not considered dangerous. Dr. Bolenius rendered the necessary aid.

Stole Flowers.

On Tuesday night a thief entered the premises of H. Arve, of the *Freie Presse*, on Fulton street, in the rear of Hotel Lancaster, and stole some choice flowers from the beds. If the name of the thief can be ascertained he will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

Strawberry Festival.

The Faegleyville African Methodist church will hold a strawberry festival in their church building on Saturday. A small admission fee will be charged but refreshments will be furnished free of charge. The cause is a worthy one and deserves the patronage of the public.

Prosecution Withdrawn.

The suit for embezzlement against G. H. S. Weller at Alderman Halbach's, preferred by W. D. Mosser, has been withdrawn and the costs paid.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Fresh to brisk southerly winds, stationary temperature and fair weather followed by colder, westerly winds.