

DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICERS.
Congress, Hon. JNO. PATTON.
State Senator, Hon. W. W. BATES, Clearfield.

Belleville Lodge No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tues-
day night on or before every full moon.

CHURCHES.
Protestant, Howard street, Rev. Wm. Laurie
Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10-30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Cleveland Nominated.

THE FORMALITY OF A BALLOT DISPENSED WITH.

An unprecedented Scene of Enthousiasm—Electric effects of Mr. Dougherty's Eloquence—Waiting for the Platform.

St. Louis, June 6.—The Democratic National Convention to-day broke the record with the greatest display of enthusiasm ever witnessed in a similar body. For over twenty consecutive minutes the 12,000 people filled the hall of the great Convention hall with a volume of undiminished applause comparable with nothing on earth, perhaps, save the roar of the Falls of Niagara.

gallery were being torn off, and their outstretched wings, six feet from tip to end, were flapping with the assistance of the nearest spectators, men and women alike. In sheer mercy to the people, Chairman Collins at length interposed, and after repeated efforts directed their attention to the gentleman who stood beside him.

Mr. McKenzie moved to now suspend the rules and make the nomination of Cleveland absolutely unanimous. But everybody wished to join in seconding Cleveland, and everyone was given a chance. Then the thing was done with one extraordinary hurrah. The other many features of the day in the convention was the four-cornered struggle between the Thurman men, the Gray men, the Tariff Reformers and the Protective Tariff element.

Mr. White then announced Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee; Roswell P. Flower (N. Y.) and John O'Day (Mo.) a committee to escort the permanent Chairman of the Convention to the stage.

St. Louis, June 6.—At 10 22 A. M. the Democratic National Convention was called to order by the temporary chairman, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Green, of Missouri, who especially invoked the Divine blessing upon the members of the Convention who had been entrusted by the people of the States of the Union with the performance of an important duty.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby approves and indorses the principles of Tariff Reform enunciated by President Cleveland in his first message to the present Congress, and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the administrations of the Government we give our unqualified and universal support.

was the signal for a round of applause, which again broke out as the reading of the resolutions was completed. Mr. Weber (Ala.) Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the report of that Committee on the Dakota contested case.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
The Chairman then called for reports from the Committee on permanent organization, and Mr. Cassidy (Pa.) its Chairman, reported that it had unanimously agreed upon General Patrick A. Collins (Mass.) for permanent Chairman.

Chairman White then announced Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee; Roswell P. Flower (N. Y.) and John O'Day (Mo.) a committee to escort the permanent Chairman of the Convention to the stage. Just as the committee was proceeding to the place where Mr. Collins sat in the Massachusetts two pages appeared bearing two floral shields, which had been sent to the Convention to be presented at its permanent organization with the compliments of Hon. David R. Francis Mayor of St. Louis.

Thanking you for the favors you have extended to me and your indulgence accorded me so far in the proceedings of this great Convention, I take pleasure in introducing to you your permanent presiding officer, Hon Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts.

Mr. White then passed over to Mr. Collins the silver gavel presented by the Colorado delegation, and retired. There was another burst of applause, and when it had subsided Mr. Collins said: 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.

Our young men under 30 have heard more in their time of the clash of arms and the echoes 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 time. These principles conserved and expanded the Republic in all its better days.

Second. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.
Third. 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.

Fourth. The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace and safety abroad.
Fifth. 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.

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

Eighth. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority.
Ninth. Economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.
Tenth. The honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith.

Eleventh. Encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid.
Twelfth. The diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.
Thirteenth. Freedom of religion.
Fourteenth. Freedom of the press.
Fifteenth. Freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus.

Sixteenth. Trial by juries impartially selected.
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, sin against which in the future will be political suicide.

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.

While almost all the rest of the civilized world is darkened by armies, crushed by Kings or nightmares 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 or word experiment or thought, in any way will attempt to weaken the foundation of this splendid political structure—The Republic of the United States. We meet to-day under conditions new to the Democrats of this gen-

eration. How often we stood in Conventions of 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 in 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.

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 Republican party. It was a great, deserved, 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 the 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 profligate and unspendable corruption; of narrow sectionalism and class strife; of a party whose good work had long been done.

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 torture and misrepresent, no disappointment that they will not exaggerate into a revolt, no class or creed that they will not seek to inflame, no passion that they will not attempt to rouse, no fraud that they will not willingly perpetuate. 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 nor 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.

What the people see in the Government of the Union restored to its ancient footing of justice, peace, honesty and impartial enforcement of law. 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 the value of those granted under any previous Administration. They see more than 32,

000,000 acres of land, recklessly and illegally held by the grantees of the corrupt Republican regime, restored to the public domain for the benefit of the 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 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 promises made by the Democracy faithfully kept. It is an honest Government by honest men. If this record seem glorious, if it lack the blood-thrilling element, if it be not lighted with lurid fires, if it cannot be illustrated by a pyrotechnic display, if it be 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: Will say, well done good and faithful servants.

To the patriotic independent citizens who four years ago forsook their old allegiance and came to our support, and 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; god will never halt at the door-stone. As four years ago you voted with us to reform the Administration, to conserve our institutions for the well-being of our common country, so join with us again in the approval of the work so well accomplished, so complete what remains undone. We ask you to remember that it is a fatal error to weaken the hands 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 the 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 almost 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 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 services 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 on the scroll where future Americans will read the names of men who have been supremely useful to the Republic. Fellow Democrats, this is the initial meeting in a political campaign destined to be memorable. 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 unity, faces the issue fearlessly.

Resolved, That this Convention take occasion to express its united sympathy expressed for General Sheridan.