

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

A. B. Parker and H. G. Davis For President and Vice-President.

STRUGGLE OVER PLATFORM

Bryan Men Defeat All Attempts to Insert Gold Standard Plank.

PARKER CREATED A SENSATION

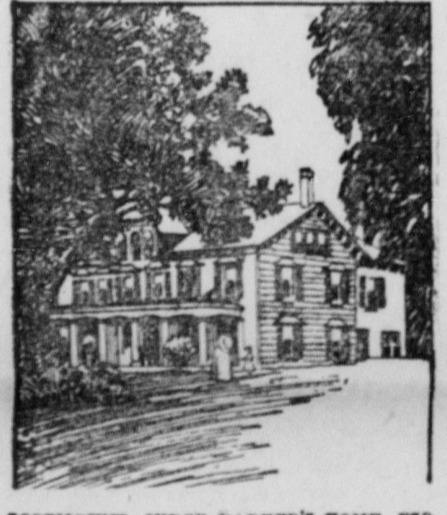
New York Judge Refuses to Straddle Currency Question, and Convention Sent Him a Message Saying That His Attitude Is Acceptable—Bryan Declares He Is a Loyal Democrat Under All Conditions.

St. Louis, July 11.—The Democratic national convention adjourned sine die at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning after nominating Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, for president, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for vice president.

The nomination of Judge Parker was dramatic in the extreme. Nearly 10 hours of oratory preceded the vote, those placed in nomination beside Judge Parker being William R. Hearst, of New York; Senator F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri; Richard Olney, of Massachusetts; Edward C. Wall, of Wisconsin; Judge George Gray, of Delaware; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and General Nelson A. Miles.

Before balloting began Bryan appeared on the stage. After stating that twice he had borne the standard for the party, he continued:

"I came to this Democratic convention to return the commission, and to say that you may dispute whether I have fought a good fight. You may dispute whether I have finished my course. But you cannot deny that I



ROSEMONT, JUDGE PARKER'S HOME, ROSETON, N. Y.

have kept the faith. Today as a private citizen I am more interested in the success of the Democratic ticket than I was when I was a candidate."

When he declared himself a loyal Democrat under all conditions the applause came in great volume. He read that portion of the speech of Governor Roosevelt, which declared that was were liable to come at any time to any nation and declared the principle underlying that utterance was a challenge to the civilization of the world.

Declaring that Roosevelt, if he believed in war as an arbiter of disputes, was a dangerous man to elect, he continued:

"I believe he ought to be defeated. I believe he can be defeated. I tried to defeat the Republican party as your candidate. I failed, you say."

"Yes, I did. But I received 1,000,000 more votes than any Democrat had ever received before. Yet I failed."

Here Mr. Bryan paused and lifting his head, swept the hall with his gaze.

"Why did I fail?" he asked, and replying to his own question, he said: "Because there were some who had affiliated with the Democratic party who thought my election dangerous to the country. They helped to elect my opponent. That is why. But I have no criticism for them."

Mr. Bryan declared that if Hearst was the best man, Nebraska would support him. Then he spoke of Wall, and declared Nebraska would willingly support him. Then he spoke of Pattison, and said Nebraska would support him.

Bryan said he only mentioned these men, and not to ask for their support. He said finally that he desired to second the nomination of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri.

The vote was brought about by Delegate James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, demanding the regular order. The chairman was rapping in vain for silence and the clerks were imploring the delegates to be seated.

"Vote! Vote!" was heard and without delay the clerk started the call.

The call then went on rapidly and without causing comment. At the close it stood 658 for Parker. Before the vote was announced Idaho changed her six votes, giving him 664, and West Virginia added three votes, giving him the 667 votes, or two-thirds necessary.

This was followed by a motion by Champ Clark to make the nomination of Parker unanimous. Great enthusiasm followed, and a monster American flag was unfurled from the dome of the building. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner."

Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, took the stand to second the motion to make the nomination unanimous, dele-

gates standing on chairs and waving flags, making it almost impossible for him to be heard. The vote was made unanimous, and then the convention broke loose.

Eight thousand small flags were waving from the pit to the galleries, and the great Coliseum was a waving mass of red, white and blue, with the great yellow dome overhead—altogether it made a wonderful picture.



ALTON B. PARKER.

Alton Brooks Parker, the Democratic nominee for president, was born in Cortland, N. Y., May 14, 1832. He was educated in the public schools, and later attended the Cortland normal school. He then studied law and graduated from the Albany law school, shortly after being admitted to the bar. Mr. Parker is chief justice of the New York court of appeals, having been elected in 1898.

He has held the following offices: Surrogate, Ulster county, N. Y., 1875-85; judge supreme court, New York, 1885-97; appointed on second division court of appeals, 1893-95; general term, 1894-6; appellate division, 1896-7.

Nominating a Vice President.

Henry Gassaway Davis, of West Virginia, former United States senator from that state, was nominated shortly after midnight Sunday morning for vice president of the United States.

On the first ballot ex-Senator Davis received 652 votes, or 15 less than the two-thirds necessary to elect. Before the ballot was announced a number of states announced that their votes were changed in his favor, and a motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried with enthusiasm.

The nomination of ex-Senator Davis, who is 81 years old, was the closing act of the stormy convention. Immediately after the nomination had been made unanimous the great gathering adjourned sine die, and the delegates rushed out of the hall, some to seek their beds and hundreds of others to try to catch trains for home.

Those placed in nomination besides Mr. Davis were: Ex-Senator George Turner, of Washington; Robert Williams, of Illinois, and William A. Harris, of Kansas.

Delegate John Lamb, of Indiana, moved that the Democratic national committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that might occur on the national ticket.

The motion was made in the form of a resolution which was adopted without opposition.

A resolution naming and thanking the officers of the convention was also adopted; also James K. Jones and the outgoing national committee.

Chairman Champ Clark and Temporary Chairman John Sharp Williams were made respectively chairmen of the committees to notify Judge Parker and ex-Senator Davis of their nomination.

It was also announced that the new national committee would meet in New York on a date to be fixed by the chairman.

Light on Parker's Famous Telegram. Esopus, N. Y., July 12.—Light was thrown on the history of the now famous Parker telegram and the reply to it of the Democratic convention at St. Louis by a close friend of Judge Parker, who declined to allow the use of his name.

"When Judge Parker went to bed at 9:45 Friday night," said this man, "he did not know anything at all about the financial side of the platform, which had been agreed upon, more than was outlined in the bulletins sent from the convention. When informed by the Associated Press correspondent, at 6:20 a. m., of the bare fact of the nomination he knew no more, and the first real knowledge he had of the action of the convention on the financial plank in the platform was when he read the New York morning papers. Immediately after breakfast, that is to say a little after 9 o'clock, he started for a horseback ride. Just before mounting his horse a telegram was handed him, giving a concise outline of the platform. From the moment of his reading of that telegram it was noticed that he was very much preoccupied, as if in thought."

"About 10:30 o'clock he rode up to the railroad station, asked for telegrams and received quite a bunch of them. I happen to know that none of them gave him the information he wanted. He chatted with the reporters for a while, and it was afterward recalled that some of his questions to them betrayed the fact of his lack of first-hand knowledge of the convention's action. He waited about the station, almost irresolute in bearing, for fully 10 minutes, and then suddenly galloped back toward Rosemont. An hour afterward his famous telegram was filed with the operator, and the remarkable series of events was under way."

"That night, while the convention tossed and billowed with the senseless and billowed with the sensation he had produced, he did not go early to bed, as he had done the night before, although the local celebration in his honor ceased and the people dispersed as early as 10:15 p. m. He sat up until after 3 a. m., closely watching the bulletins, and made no move toward retiring until after the action of the convention upon his telegram was made plain to him."

"It is not true," said the gentleman quoted above, "that Judge Parker sent a message to Senator Hill, demanding the insertion of a gold plank. His telegram to William F. Sheehan was his first communication directly or indirectly with the convention."

Judge Parker received the following message from former President Grover Cleveland:

"Buzard's Bay, July 11.—You must permit me to express my gratitude and admiration for the splendid manifestation of honor and courage you have given to your countrymen and to the Democracy in your St. Louis dispatch. GROVER CLEVELAND."

So far as his plans have as yet been made, Judge Parker will not tour the country making speeches. His personal campaign will be conducted in a way similar to that of President McKinley to a large degree from the porch at Rosemont. He will probably make but one or two pilgrimages to the larger cities.

HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS.

Eighty-one years old, yet hale and hearty, wealthy and a born fighter—such is ex-United States Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, the Democratic nominee for vice president. He had been already picked as Democratic candidate for governor of his state this fall.

Henry Gassaway Davis was born in Baltimore, November 16, 1823. He was educated at the country school, but being left fatherless had to work throughout his boyhood. In 1853 he married Kate A. daughter of Judge Gideon Bantz, of Frederick, Md. He became superintendent of a plantation, then brakeman, conductor and later agent at Piedmont, W. Va., of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Later Mr. Davis became a merchant and leading collier and projected and carried to success the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railway, of which he is president. He is also president of the Piedmont and Cumberland Railway, and the Davis national bank, of Piedmont, W. Va.

Mr. Davis was a member of the house of delegates of West Virginia in 1865; state senator from 1867-9; United States senator from 1871-83, declining re-election. He has been a delegate to six national Democratic conventions, and was one of the American delegates to the Pan-American congress and member of the United States international railway commission. His home is at Elkins, W. Va.

He is father-in-law of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, the Republican West Virginia senator, with whom he has been associated in numerous business enterprises, although opposing him politically.

PARKER SPRUNG SENSATION

New York Judge Refuses to Straddle On the Currency Question.

St. Louis, July 11.—Just when the Democratic national convention delegates felt that they were to be allowed to rest after three strenuous days, and when the nomination for the vice presidency seemed to be the one thing left to settle, Judge Parker, the nominee for president, threw a bomb into the convention by sending this message to William F. Sheehan, of New York:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject my views should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment."

A long conference of leaders, which did not include Mr. Bryan, followed the receipt of the telegram. Senator Tillman and others were greatly angered by the telegram, but, after talking it over for several hours, an agreement was reached to ask the convention to authorize the sending of the following telegram to Judge Parker:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard, because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

This telegram was read to the convention by Senator Tillman, and he, John Sharp Williams, Senator Daniel and others earnestly urged the convention to favor it.

W. J. Bryan rose from his sick bed and entered the convention to oppose the sending of the telegram without amendment. He demanded that Judge Parker be asked to state his views on the coinage of silver and asset currency.

The debate on the leaders' proposition lasted far into the night, when Mr. Bryan withdrew his objections in the interest of harmony, and the convention, by an overwhelming vote, ordered the telegram prepared by the leaders sent to Judge Parker.

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NO MONEY PLANK IN PLATFORM

Bryan Men Defeat All Attempts to Have One Included.

St. Louis, July 9.—William J. Bryan and his followers were successful in preventing the insertion of a gold standard plank in the Democratic platform after a long struggle before the committee on resolutions, which was in session all night.

It is believed that the Parker members could have forced the adoption of a gold plank, but that they did not desire to continue the fight. It is understood that Judge Parker will in his letter of acceptance make a specific declaration on the subject.

The platform is a compromise acceptable to all of the interests involved and was adopted unanimously by the committee. It may be said in general to have been a concession to the Bryan wing of the party without in any way stultifying the declaration of the conservatives. The absence of any pronouncement upon the financial question is most significant and discloses the utter impossibility of finding any declaration upon this subject acceptable to all.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declares its devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which bring us together in party communion. Under them local self government and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic, and every Democratic extension from California, including Texas and Oregon, which preserved faithfully in all the states the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealously from all encroachments and cherishing their fraternal peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the removal of the obstructions to government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty, and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, equality before the law of all citizens, right of trial by jury, freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus, liberty of personal contract untrammelled by summary laws, supremacy of the civil over military authority, a well disciplined militia, the separation of church and state, economy in expenditures, low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties, peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none, absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republicanism—these are doctrines which Democracy has established, approved by the nation, and they should be constantly invoked and enforced.

We favor the enactment and administration of laws, giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred" than those "unalienable" than the rights of capital.

Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or reside where interests or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations or governments should be summarily rebuked and punished. We deny the right of any executive or legislative body to suspend constitutional privilege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official.

We approve the measure which passed the United States senate in 1888, which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in federal courts, and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

We favor liberal appropriations for the care and improvement of the waterways of the country. When any waterway like the Mississippi river is of sufficient importance to demand special aid of the government, such aid should be granted with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

We oppose the Republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and territorial for national "prestige" and display of strength.

1.—Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people, too clear to be denied or withheld.

2.—We favor honesty in the public service. The enforcement of honesty in the public service, and to that end a thorough legislative investigation into those executive departments of the government already known to be tainted with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the senate and house of representatives to permit such investigation to be made demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the legislative departments can complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained.

We condemn the action of the Republican party in continuing to refuse to prohibit an executive department from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade. We believe that one of the best methods of restoring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from one occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, returned as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

3.—We favor the nomination and election of a president imbued with the principles of the constitution who will set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's plea of necessity or superior wisdom.

4.—We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open-door for the world's commerce in the Orient without any unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction. We oppose as fervently as did George Washington himself an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe with

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home," and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies." All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are inherently unfit for those institutions, then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Whoever "is made" by people incapable of being governed under American laws in accordance with the American constitution of that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

We insist that we ought to do for the Philippines what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the secretary of war, by pledging the government's endorsement to "promoters" in the Philippine Islands to make the United States a partner in speculative legislation of the Archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of the Democratic senators in the last session, will, if successful, lead to entanglements from which it will be difficult to escape.

4.—The Democratic party has been, and will continue to be, the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital and labor that any industry, class or section has made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the Republican party.

We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government, economically administered, and so levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

We favor a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the interests of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its exorbitances and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate ends of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to wit, the support of the federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable.

Individual equality of opportunity and free competition are essential to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity, and any trust, combination or monopoly tending to destroy these by controlling production, restricting competition or fixing prices, should be prohibited and punished by law. We especially denounce rebates and discrimination by transportation companies as the most potent agency in promoting and strengthening these unlawful conspiracies against trade.

We demand an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission to the end that the interstate public and shippers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief from the abuses to which they are subjected in the matter of transportation. We demand a strict enforcement of existing civil and criminal statutes against all such trusts, combinations and monopolies, and we demand the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary to effectually suppress them.

Any trust or unlawful combination engaged in interstate commerce which is monopolizing any branch of business or production should not be permitted to transact business outside of the state of its origin. Whenever it shall be established in any court or competent jurisdiction that such monopolization exists, such prohibition should be enforced through comprehensive laws to be enacted on the subject.

We congratulate our western citizens upon the passing of the law known as the Newland's irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the west, a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the senate by a non-partisan vote, and passed in the house against the opposition of almost all the Republican leaders by a vote, the majority of which was Democratic.

We call attention to this great Democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of congress until the reclamation is accomplished, reserving to the lands reclaimed for home seekers in small tracts, and rigidly guarding against land monopoly, as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the Democratic party, should it be placed in power.

The Democracy, when entrusted with power, will construct the Panama canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people that Democratic advantage which has always contended for—the interoceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and broader and less trammelled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

We pledge ourselves to insure the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce, and, if under existing treaties, the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens, recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure by treaty the renewal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall the proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

We favor the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. We also favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states and a territorial government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, as well as with the District of Alaska, should be bona fide residents at the time of their appointment of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

We demand the extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs.

We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes and a wasteful, illogical and useless scheme to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufacturers, mining or commerce.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity.

We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditure to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

The Democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

Our soldiers and sailors who defend with their lives the constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must therefore share with us the humiliation which we have witnessed the exaltation of the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the interests of favorites and employed all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established, and virtually fixed the compensation of allowances of the military officers.

The Democratic party stands committed to the principle of civil service reform, and we demand their honest, just and impartial enforcement.

We denounce the Republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for offices in the interests of favorites and employed all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established.

The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of the American people should see to it that it brings no more.

To revise the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, distraction of business and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. North, south, east and west, but recently stood together in line of battle from the walls of Pekin to the hills of Santiago, and as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny we should share fraternally the common burdens.

We therefore deprecate and condemn the Bourbon-like selfish and narrow spirit of the recent Republican convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and patriotic spirit of the American people.

The existing Republican administration has been spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular and arbitrary. It has made itself a satire upon the congress, the courts, and upon the settled practices and usages of national and international law.

It pumoned the congress into hasty and futile extra sessions, and virtually adjourned it, leaving behind its flight from Washington uncalled callenders and unaccomplished tasks. It made war, which is the sole power of congress, without its authority, thereby usurping one of its fundamental prerogatives, it violated a plain statute of the United States, as well as plain treaty obligations, international usages and constitutional law, and has done so under pretense of executing a great public policy which could have been more easily effected lawfully, constitutionally and with honor.

It forced strained and unnatural constructions upon statutes, usurping judicial interpretation, and substituting congressional enactment decree.

It withdrew from congress their customary duties of investigation, which have heretofore made the representatives of the people and the states the terror of evil doers.

It conducted a secretive investigation of its own and bought a few same convicts, while it threw a broad covert over the bureau which had been their chosen field of operative abuses, and kept in power the superior officers under whose administration the chimes had been committed.

It ordered assault upon some monopolies, but, paralyzed by its first victory, it flung out the flag of truce and cried out that it would not "run amuck"—leaving its future purposes beclouded by its vacillations.

Conducting the campaign upon this declaration of our principles and purposes, we invoke for our candidates the support, not only of our constitutional government as framed and established by the fathers of the republic.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS

Endorsed Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, For Chairman.

St. Louis, July 11.—The national committee met at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and again at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the avowed intention, on behalf of the supporters of Taggart, of Indiana, of organizing by electing him chairman. It was pointed out by Norman E. Mack, of New York, that it would be discourteous to take any action until Mr. Parker, as the candidate, was consulted.

Chairman Jones made this statement: "The national convention, by specific resolution, adopted last night, authorized me, in fact instructed me, to call the first meeting of the new committee in New York city. Until I call it, the new committee cannot organize and meetings they have are unauthorized. Now, let me say forcibly, if need be, that acting under the convention authority I call the national committee to meet in New York city at such time as Judge Parker shall designate, for before I call it I shall consult him. It would be an unprecedented thing for the new committee to organize without consultation with the candidate. Such a thing was never heard of."

After nearly two hours' debate, Senator Bailey offered to compromise if the committee would adopt a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Thomas Taggart for chairman of the committee. Mr. Mack agreed to this, and the resolution was adopted. The committee will, therefore, meet in New York on the call of Chairman Jones.

The following are members of the new Democratic national committee: Delaware