CLEVELAND GREETED

With College Yells and Tin Horns at Michigan's University Town.

A HOMILY ON SENTIMENT.

The Ex-President Speaks to Students on Healthy Patriotism.

MICHIGAN LOADED WITH BIG MEN.

More Than One Presidental Possibility Talks at Detroit.

SPEECHES BY ALGER AND MCKINLEY

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Feb. 22.—This university town was agog to-day over the presence of ex-President Grover Cleveland, ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and other prominent Democrats. Fully 2,000 students, noisy with tin horns and their college yells, greeted the train as it pulled up to the depot. The hill on one side was covered with about 10,000 citizens, less noisy, but just as eager as the students.

When Mr. Cleveland stepped from the car he was met by Mayor Doty, of Ann Arbor, and the Aldermen of the city. The Mayor bore a leather case inclosing an embossed silver casket, which contained a document certifying that the freedom of the city was given to Mr. Cleveland. This he presented to the ex-President in a neat little speech. In response Mr. Cleveland expressed his thanks.

The ex-President was then received by President Angell and the procession proceeded to the City Hall and dispersed for lunch. Mr. Cleveland addressed the students in University Hall at 6 P. M. on "Sentiment in Our National Life." The following are characteristic extracts from his speech:

His Opening Tribute to Washington.

Among the few holidays which the rush and hurry of American life concede to us, surely no one of a secular character is so suggestive and impressive as the day we celebrate on this occasion. We not only commemorate the birth of the greatest American who ever lived, but we recall as inseparably connected with his career, all the events and incidents which led up to the establishment of free institutions in this land of ours, and culminated in the erection of our wondrous nation.

Washington had more to do with the formation of the Constitution than our enthusiasm for other phases of the great work he did for his country usually makes prominent. He fought the battles which cleared the way for it. He best knew the need of consolidating under one government the colonies he had made free, and he best knew without this consolidation, a wasting war, the long and severe privations and sufferings his countrymen had undergone and his own devoted labor in the cause of freedom, were practically in vain. The beginning of a public sentiment looking to the formation of our nation is traceable to his efforts. The circular letter he sent to the Governors of the States, as early as the close of the war of the Revolution, contained the germ of the Constitution; and all this was recognized by his unanimous choice to preside over the convention that framed it. His spirit was in and through it all.

Scholarship at the Expense of Sentiment.

If it be true, as is often claimed, that the scholar in politics is generally a failure, it may well be due to the fact that during his formative period, when lasting impressions are easily received, his intellect alone has been cultivated at the expense of wholesome and well-regulated sentiment.

I speak to-day in advocacy of this sentiment. If it is not found in extreme and exclusive mental culture, neither is it found in the busy marts of trade, nor in the confusion of bargaining, nor in the mad rush after wealth. Its home is in the soul and memory of man. It has to do with the moral sense. It reverences traditions, it loves ideas, it cherishes the names and the deeds of heroes and it worships at the shrine of patriotism. I plead for it because there is a sentiment which in some features is distinctively American, that we should never allow to languish.

When we are told that we are a practical and common sense people, we are proud of its truth and naturally proud because its truth is attributable to the hard work we have had to do ever since our birth as a nation. There is cause to suspect, however, that another and less creditable reason for our gratification, arises from a feeling that there is something heroically American in treating with indifference or derision all those things which in our view do not directly and palpably pertain to what we call with much satisfaction, practical affairs.

Not Advocating a Weakness.

The elements which make up the sentiment of a people should not be counted as amiable weaknesses because they are not at all times noisy and turbulent. The gentleness and loveliness of woman do not cause us to forget that she can inspire man to deeds of greatness and heroism; that as wife she often makes man's career nobler and grand, and that as mother she builds and fashions in her sons the strong pillars of a State. So the sentiment of a people which in peace and contentment decks with flowers the temple of their rule may, in rage and fury, thunder at its foundations.

Sentiment is the cement which keeps in place the granite blocks of governmental power, or the destructive agency whose explosion heaps in ruins their scattered fragments. None of us can be ignorant of the ideas which constitute the sentiment underlying our national structure. We know they are a reverent belief in God, a sincere recognition of the value and power of moral principle and those qualities of heart which make a noble manhood, devotion to unreserved patriotism, love for man's equality, unquestioning trust in popular rule, the exaction of civic virtue and honesty, faith in the saving quality of universal education, protection of a free and unperverted expression of the popular will, and an insistence upon a strict accountability of public officers as servants of the people.

Washington's Love For His Mother.

I should be ashamed of my country, if, in further speaking of what Washington has done for the sentiment of his countrymen, it was necessary to make any excuse for a reference to his constant love and fond reverance, as boy and man, for his mother. This filial love is an attribute of American manhood, a badge which invites our trust and confidence, and an indispensable element of American greatness. A man may compass important enterprises, he may win the applause of his fellows, he may even do public service and deserve a measure of popular approval, but he is not right at best and can never be truly great if he forgets his mother.

In the latest biography of Washington we find the following statement concerning his mother:

That she was affectionate and loving cannot be doubted, for she retained to the last a profound hold upon the reverential devotion of her son; and yet as he rose steadily to the pinnacle of human greatness, she could only say that "George had been a good boy and she was sure he would do his duty."

I cannot believe that the American people will consider themselves called upon to share the deprecatory feeling of the biographer, when he writes that the mother of Washington could "only" say of her son, that she believed he would be faithful to the highest earthly trusts, because he had been good; nor that that they will regard her words merely as an amiably tolerated expression of a fond mother. If they are true to American sentiment, they will recognize goodness such as Washington's, is the best guaranty for the faithful discharge of public duty.

Believes in the Hatchet Story.

I will not plead guilty to the charge of dwelling upon the little features of a great subject. I hope the day will never come when American boys cannot know of some trait or some condition in which they may feel that they ought to be or are like Washington. I am not afraid to assert that a multitude of men can be found in every part of our land, respected for their probity and worth, and most useful to the country and to their fellow men, who will confess their indebtedness to the story of Washington and his hatchet; and many a man has won his way to honor and fame notwithstanding limited school advantages, because he found hope and incentive in the high mission Washington accomplished with only a common school education. These are not little and trivial things. They guide and influence the forces which make the character and sentiment of a great people.

I have not assumed to instruct you. I have merely yielded to the influence of the occasion and attempted to impress upon you the importance of cultivating and maintaining true American sentiment, suggesting that as it had been planted and rooted in the moral faculties of our countrymen, it can only flourish in their love of truth and honesty and virtue and goodness. I believe that God has so ordained it for the people he has selected for his special favor; and I know that the decrees of God are never obsolete.

Virtue and Honesty Not Dead Yet.

You will find plenty of these who will smile at your profession of faith and tell you that truth and virtue and honesty and goodness were well enough in the old days when Washington lived, but are not suited to the present size and development of our country and the progress we have made in the art of political management. Be steadfast. The strong and sturdy oak still needs the support of its native earth, and as it grows in size and spreading branches, its roots must strike deeper in the soil which warmed and fed its first tender sprout. You will be told that the people have no longer any desire for the things you profess. They will awaken in good time, and scourge the money changers from their sacred temple.

You may be chosen to public office. Do not shrink from it, for holding office is also a duty of citizenship. But do not leave your faith behind you. Every public office, small or great, is held in trust for your fellow-citizens. They differ in importance, in responsibility and in the labor they impose; but the duties of none of them can be well performed if the mentorship of a good conscience and pure heart be discarded. Of course other equipment is necessary, but without this mentorship all else is insufficient. In times of gravest responsibility it will solve your difficulties; in the most trying hour it will lead you out of perplexities, and it will at all times deliver you from temptation.

M'KINLEY AT DETROIT,

Defends His Tariff Act in a Vigorous Speech—General Alger Master of Ceremonies—Blaine Sends a Letter Full of Good Republican Cheer.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday, the presence of three or four Presidental possibilities, Republican and Democratic, aside from its own Presidental possibility, General R. A. Alger, and the annual banquet of the crack Republican organization, the Michigan Club, were almost too much for the southeastern corner of this State.

There were ex-President Cleveland, ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, on the one hand, with Governor McKinley and ex-Governor Alger on the other, all in the city at once, not to mention others of national fame.

The event which brought together the leading Republican politicians from all parts of the State and many from other States was the annual Washington's Birthday banquet to-night of the Michigan Club. It was stated that it was not given for the purpose of forwarding the interests of any Presidental candidate, particularly was it denied that there was any intention to boom General Alger.

The Michiganizing to Be Reversed.

It was nearly 7 o'clock when the banquet began, and it was more than an hour later when General Alger introduced Congressman Burrows to deliver the address of welcome. In doing so, General Alger referred to the Michiganizing of the State by the Democrats, and declared that in November next Michigan would elect a Legislature that would not only restore the Legislative districts to their proper sphere, but would elect a Republican successor to United States Senator Stockbridge.

Tremendous outbursts of applause greeted every mention of the name of James G. Blaine by such well-known statesmen present as Congressman Burrows, Senator Perkins, of Kansas; Senator Dolph, of Oregon; J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, and others. Mr. Blaine sent the following letter of regret:

General Alger, Detroit:

MY DEAR SIR—I regret that I cannot be present at your club meeting on the 22d. Official engagements forbid. But I cannot refrain from sending a word of good cheer on the prospects of the Republican party on all leading measures relating to the industrial and financial interests of the people. We are strong and growing stronger. On the contrary, our opponents are weak and growing weaker. They are divided; we are united. If we do not win it is our own fault. We will be justly censurable if, with such great measures involved, every Republican does not feel that he is appealed to personally and that victory in the election depends on him. Very sincerely yours, JAMES G. BLAINE.

McKinley Defends the Tariff.

General Alger introduced Governor McKinley as the "Architect, the Builder," and a storm of applause, repeated again and again, greeted the brilliant Ohioan. He began by saying:

Whenever anything is to be done in and for the country the Republican party must do it. This has been true for 30 years, beginning with Abraham Lincoln. When the nation wanted the tariff revised on protection lines in 1888 it called the Republican party into power to do it, and that party did it to stay. Not one page of it can be repealed in 10 years. At the present rate the present Congress cannot repeal it in 25 years.

They have started in to repeal it item by item, and there are 2,000 items in it. Morrison tried it and disappeared from Congress; Mills tried it and lost the Speakership; Cleveland started out to shear that sheep and came back shorn, and now Springer is trying it. You cannot make wool free on the sheep's back and tax it on our backs. Protection must be for all or none. No man or woman in Michigan knows of the tariff as a burden, but everyone of them knows it as a blessing.

Protection is the national policy because when free trade and protection were the issues before the people, protection always won. It might be true that without protection some things would be cheaper for a time, but in the end it would be at the price of human degradation, and nothing is cheap at that cost.

We Can't Compete on Europe's Terms.

We can compete with the world on equal terms, but we give the Nations notice tonight that we do not propose to bring the conditions down to theirs. They tell us they want free raw material; we never had anything except raw materials under Democratic rule.

There has never been a line of manufacture established in this country which the Democratic party has not said could not be manufactured. They said we could not make pearl buttons. I visited a pearl button factory in this city to-day, employing 200 hands, receiving $16 per week, against $7 per week for the same work in Europe. They told us we could not make tinplate; at least they did before the election. We have heard nothing of it since.

The only way to win is to be courageous. We lost 1890 by listening to the campaign prophet, but now the campaign prophet is out of a job. They told us the last tariff was prohibitive; it has been in operation for 15 months and we have never before had as extensive a trade.

The Democrats do not know what they want. Cleveland doesn't, and Hill doesn't, but they may as the outcome of what has taken place to-day. It may help Cleveland when he returns here to show him a pearl button factory where we manufacture buttons as cheaply as we got them before the tariff was placed on them. A Democratic Congress is trying to repeal the pearl button tariff.

Too Tired to Keep Moving.

Mrs. Theresa Beyer, of Cincinnati, created quite an excitement at the Union depot last evening. The lady is here visiting a sister and yesterday started out to walk about the city. During the day, it is alleged, she took too much liquid patriotism and when she reached the depot was unable to walk further. A crowd gathered and the officers tried to make her walk but she insisted on sitting down on the pavement. The patrol wagon was finally called and she was locked up in Central station on a charge of drunkenness.

Rhode Island's Prohibition Ticket.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—The Prohibitory State Convention to-day nominated for Governor, Alexander Gilbert, of Woonsocket. Delegates to the National Prohibition Convention were chosen.

JOHN PILUNSKY, a Pole, was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Means, for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his wife, who alleges he broke a board over her head.

PATCHING UP A PARTY

Political Odds and Ends Begin Their Task at St. Louis.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES DONE UP.

Polk, Powderly and Donnelly Air Their Respective Ideas.

A DAY DEVOTED TO CONFAB AND TALK

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The aurora borealis was outdone in St. Louis to-day. For brilliant uncertainty no political gathering probably ever surpassed the extraordinary conglomeration, representing nearly a dozen national organizations—farmers, laborers, prohibitionists and what-not—which begun its conference in Music Hall.

It was 2:25 P. M. when Mr. Terrell called the convention itself to order, and caused a smile by announcing that the "congregation" would rise while the proceedings were opened with prayer. After this and introductory exercises, General Master Workman Powderly, who up to this time had been quietly sitting among the Pennsylvania delegates, was called to the stage by Mr. Terrell. Powderly was given an ovation as he mounted the platform, and was given a seat of honor.

President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, was introduced. He said the farmers had assembled here to perform a solemn and responsible duty. On Wall street and on the Board of Trade money was 1½ per cent. In any of the small towns, on the other hand, money was at from 10 to 20 per cent. That was what had to be righted.

A Hit at the New England States.

The farmers, he declared, paid over 20 per cent of taxes, and if money can be borrowed in New York on cotton and wheat at 1½ per cent, why cannot the same thing be done in the West? He said that the gain of the New England States was 5 to 1 against the South and West. The time has come when the great Northwest, the great South and the great West shall lock their hearts and hands together and take possession and run the Government in the interest of the people. [Tremendous applause.] In conclusion, Mr. Polk said:

We demand that we have relief; we will have relief, and I repeat now what I have repeated from Main to California, we must have relief if we have to wipe the two old parties from the face of the earth. [This was greeted with rounds of cheers, lasting fully two minutes.]

Mr. Powderly was now introduced, and a delegate in the Massachusetts quarter called for three cheers for him, which were given with a tiger. Mr. Powderly began by referring to the big bridge, which he termed a big hole through which visitors to St. Louis had to pass, and which was owned by a man to whom everyone who wished to enter St. Louis had to pay a tax. He said that the time had come when the people would surmount these difficulties.

Mr. Powderly Speaks on Immigration.

It was not a Pewderly nor a Polk that would bring this about, but the people would remedy this when the proper time came. The speaker took up the question of restricting immigration. Through the gates of Castle Garden, he said, a stream pours into this country and distributes itself, particularly in the coal regions. The cream of the manhood was crowded West, and they in the East have, instead, the poor unfortunates who they must educate year after year to prevent them from using bombs instead of ballots. He had been and still was firmly against such a state of things.

"Years ago," continued Mr. Powderly, "when we nominated General Weaver, of Iowa." A hurst of cheers at the mention of the name of the Greenback Presidental candidate stopped Mr. Powderly short. General Weaver on the platform beamed smilingly upon the cheering multitude but sobered up with suddenness when the General Master Workman icily but forcibly warned the convention to cheer not the men but principles.

Ignatius Donnelly succeeded Mr. Powderly on the rostrum. Mr. Donnelly was greeted with stunning applause. He declared that the coming gatherings of the Democrats and Republicans at Chicago and Minneapolis, compared with this convention, would be simply coagulations of unprincipled politicians to divide the plunder of the republic.

Mr. Donnelly's Far-Fetched Simile.

He predicted a wedding soon to occur—that of the Democracy and the Republican party. The ceremony will be performed at the altar of plutocracy. Grover Cleveland and Ben Harrison will act as bridesmaids, the devil himself would give away the bride, and Jay Gould would pronounce the benediction.

"We propose," the speaker continued, "to wipe the Mason and Dixon line out of our geography; to wipe the color line out of politics; to give Americans prosperity; that the man who creates shall own what he creates; to take the robber classes from the throat of industry; to take possession of the Government of the United States, and to put our nominee in the White House. [Great cheering.]

Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, got the convention down to business with a motion that Acting Chairman Terrell appoint a committee of five from each organization to the convention to act as a Committee on Credentials.

Scarcely had Hayes sat down, when General Weaver, of Iowa, jumped to his feet, saying the motion was untimely. He moved that the convention effect a temporary organization immediately. He nominated Marion Cannon, of California, for Temporary Chairman. The motion carried with a whoop. John P. Steele, of Illinois, and John W. Hayes, of Pennsylvania, were speedily selected as Temporary Secretaries.

A disposition to continue the proceedings through a night session was noticeable, and a motion by Washburne, of Massachusetts, to adjourn until 10 A. M. met with prompt defeat. A statement by Powderly that the Knights in the convention were figuring on holding a meeting during the evening altered matters somewhat, and after compromising on 9 A. M. as the hour for reassembling, the convention adjourned till tomorrow.

MATTERS OF MINOR MENTION.

THE Teamsters' Union, Knights of Labor, held a ball at Penn avenue and Sixteenth street last night.

JAMES MAUEN and Patrick Downey were arrested for fighting at South Twenty-seventh and Carson streets, last night, and locked up in the Twenty-eighth ward station house.

ARCHEY PEOPLES, a teamster employed by Booth & Flinn, had his right hand crushed yesterday by a lot of bricks falling on it while engaged loading his wagon at one of the kilns.

W. MALONEY, while driving over the Sandusky street railroad crossing, was thrown off his wagon by the train striking it. His head was badly fractured and he was otherwise seriously injured.

FRED UHL, William Nasser, Michael Gruber and Dick Wendel were arrested and locked up in the Twenty-eighth ward station house last night for raising a disturbance in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Eighteenth street.

WILLIAM LINN, about 13 years old, of Homestead, while attempting to jump on a coal car at the Six Mile ferry last night, fell under a car and had both legs cut off. He was removed to the Southside Hospital.

CHRIST KLENK, the waiter who attempted suicide by shooting himself through the head, at his home on Stevenson street, Saturday afternoon, was reported last night by the physicians of the Mercy Hospital on the road to recovery, but he will be blind, as the sight in both eyes is gone.

ALEXANDER JONES, an old man, fell from the platform of a Penn avenue cable car at Penn and Frankstown avenues yesterday morning and was seriously injured. His head was badly cut and his back was so badly injured that he could not walk. He was removed to his home on Euclid avenue in a carriage.

HILL'S HOWLERS DO THEIR DUTY

Continued From First Page.

tariff reform, and to the whole Democratic faith and tradition as affirmed in our national platforms from 1876 to 1888, as well as in our State platforms concurrent with the opening of Governor Tilden's brief, and the close of Governor Hill's long, thrice approved and alike illustrious service in the Chief Magistracy of the Empire State.

New York State Platform, 1874.

First—Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward.

Third—Honest payment of the public debt in coin, sacred preservation of the public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform: Federal taxation for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fifth—Home rule, to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal and federal; no centralization.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

Seventh—The Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite; no third term.

Eighth—Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

New York State Platform, 1891.

We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to the principles of a sound finance.

We are against the coinage of any silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States.

We therefore denounce the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported, and all our silver output is dammed up at home, as a false pretense but actual hindrance of return to free bi-metallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another.

We therefore unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman progressive silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question, and as a fit appendix to the subsidy and bounty swindle; the McKinley worse than war tariff; the Blaine reciprocity a humbug; the squandered surplus, the advancing deficit, the defective census and falsified representation, and the revolutionary procedures of the Billion Dollar Congress—all justly condemned by the people's great uprising in November, 1890—a verdict which, renewed this year (1892), will empower Democratic statesmen to guide the people's councils and to execute the people's will.

The Example of Governor Tilden.

The Democrats of New York recall with proud memory the inflexibly sound finance of Governor Tilden, who not only administered the State Government with frugality, but who also, with unequaled ability and unflagging resolution, demanded a thorough reform of tariff taxation, and likewise, with a statesman's energy and foresight, assailed the shameless degradation of our greenback currency, and led the Democratic party in pushing on the compulsory Republican advance to a current coinage redemption, if not also to that coin payment of the same where to, as well, "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged."

The Democrats of New York refer with grateful pride to the inflexibly sound finance of Governor Hill, who, by efficient economy throughout his long administrative career, has accomplished the practical extinction of our State debt, has faithfully urged, with all powerful and practical advocacy, the nation's release from the bondage of unequal, unnecessary and unjust taxation imposed by the tariff of 1883 and the repeal of the superadded impositions of the two McKinley laws; and likewise, with a statesman's energy and true foresight of the 70-cent dollar pushing for birth in the body of the Sherman silver law, has taken up the people's cause, assailed the Republican degradation of the people's silver money, and led the advance of the Democratic party of New York with unflagging steps to that solid ground of high justice and equity upon which they stand to-day, absolutely without discord or division, in this behalf "demanding," with him, "that every dollar coined in these United States shall be the equal of every other dollar so coined and demanding the redress of their present shameless inequality."

Delegates Instructed for Hill.

The Democrats of New York, with proud hope, yet with perfect deference to their brethren of other States and cordial estimation of their renowned leaders as worthy standard-bearers of a people's cause, point to the nomination of David B. Hill to the office of President as a fit expression of the whole Democratic faith and tradition, and of our settled purpose to rescue this perverted Government from the clutch of autocrats and plutocrats, from spendthrift administration, odious taxes and debased money.

In obedience to the mandate of the Democratic voters of New York, the delegates selected by this convention are instructed to present to the National Democratic Convention the name of David B. Hill as the candidate for President of the United States, a Democrat who has led his party from victory to victory for seven successive years, and who has never known defeat.

The said delegates are further instructed to act as a unit in all matters intrusted to their charge, said action to be determined by a vote of a majority of delegates.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of the State upon the auspicious opening of Governor Flower's administration, and extend to him the assurance of our cordial support in his earnest effort to give the people a frugal, honest and efficient government of State affairs.

The National delegates at large chosen are Roswell P. Flower, Edward Murphy, Jr., General Daniel E. Sickles and General Henry W. Slocum. Alternates—Manton Marble, John Bigelow, Sidney Webster and Alfred C. Chapin.

ANOTHER CONVENTION CALLED.

A Rousing Meeting Held by the Anti-Hill Men—Their Address Issued—May 31 They Will Meet to Elect Delegates of Their Own to Chicago.

In the recess interregum of the State Convention at Bleecker Hall the anti-Winter convention men gathered at Union Hall, on Eagle street, only a block from the Executive Mansion. At 2:30 o'clock Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, as Chairman of the Committee of Fifty, called the meeting to order and submitted a statement in the nature of a report as Chairman of that committee. He said:

To the Committee of Fifty:

I report that, in pursuance of the instructions given to us by the mass meeting held in Cooper Union, the 11th of this month, the members of the State Committee individually and the State committee as a whole have been requested to dissolve the convention called by them for this day, and that they have declined to comply with that request. In that event you were instructed to take such measures as you might deem well to secure a proper representation of the Democracy of this State at the Democratic National Convention to be held in the city of Chicago on the 21st of June next. You will now enter upon the work of considering and adopting such measures.

Your Executive Committee has thought it proper to invite friends and members of the Democratic party from parts of the State other than New York to meet you here today and join with you in the great and patriotic work that you are about to undertake. They are here in sufficient numbers to well represent hundreds of thousands of Democrats in the State whose hearts are with you. [Cheers.] They will aid you with their wise counsel, they will inspire you with their high courage and their grim determination born of remembered outrages upon the Democrats of your State, whereby a fair and free representation of their wishes, both as to principles and candidates has been denied to them. [Cheers.]

An Invocation on the Work.

Your work of to-day will, I believe, be such that you will meet again between March or June, with countless thousands of your fellow Democrats, all inspired with high purpose and high hopes for our beloved party, and then, when we meet again, our trouble will be to find a hall so large that it can hold the hosts of Democrats who will come to wish us godspeed. May a blessing rest upon your work. May the result be a Democracy of principle owned by no man—a party of honor and truth and freedom.

Mr. Fairchild then presented the name of F. D. Locke, of Buffalo, as Chairman, who said in part:

There are times in the history of parties, as in the history of States, when men assert and maintain their rights. Such an occasion now confronts the Democratic party in the State of New York. Its organization, which was created and intended as the means through which the will of the majority could be made manifest and given due effect, has been seized by unscrupulous representatives of a mere faction and used as an instrument not to subserve, but to frustrate the will of the majority. It arrogantly defies the law of the land. It arrogantly defies those rules of procedure which, from long and uniform usage, have received the sanction of party law. It represents not the party, but the few who have received or hope to receive political benefits from one ambitious politician. It is self-perpetuating, for it begets its own kind. It relies upon the patience of the people, upon the short statutes of limitation for political offenses, and upon its outcry against anything in the way of attack as a menace to party success.

The Address of the Kickers.

Hon. Charles J. Canda and Wallace MacFarlane were chosen secretaries. The roll of those present was then read by Secretary MacFarlane, 36 counties being represented. E. Ellery Anderson was called upon and made a stirring speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. Following this an address to the Democrats of the State was read, as follows:

To the Democratic Electors of the State of New York:

The present State Committee was appointed by the State Convention of 1891. Its controlling membership was secured at that convention by the admission of numerous irregular contesting delegations and by the exclusion of delegates regularly elected by the majority of the Democratic voters. The State Committee has complete control over the machinery by which delegates may obtain seats in the convention. It exercises absolute jurisdiction in making up the preliminary roll which determines the membership of the Committee on Contested Seats. The experience of 1891 has taught you that no matter how complete and emphatic the vote may be in the caucuses or in the Assembly District Convention, if the result is not satisfactory the delegates chosen by the Democratic electors will be set aside in favor of a delegation having no shadow of right except subserviency to the State Committee.

Issues of the Utmost Gravity.

The issues involved in the coming campaign are of the utmost gravity. These issues are of tariff reform—by which is meant a radical revision of the tariff in accordance with the principles of the platforms of 1876 and 1888—and honest money, by which is meant the preservation at all times of an equality of the intrinsic values of our gold and silver currencies. All the Democratic electors of this State are entitled to be fairly represented in a convention called to declare the sentiment of the State on these issues and its preference as to the standard bearer best qualified to secure their triumphant vindication at the polls.

The uniform Democratic usage for the past 20 years, by which the quadrennial conventions to elect Presidental delegates have been held not earlier than the middle of the month of April, has become so established as to have the force of party law. It is the duty of party officials to follow the usages of the party and to call conventions in the accustomed manner. The action of the State Committee in suddenly calling a convention in midwinter in the interest of a particular candidate denies to the electors the fullest and fair representation to which they are entitled.

For the first time in the history of the party we find the State Committee enlisted in the cause of a favored candidate who shrinks from submitting his case to the test of a free and full vote of the Democracy. It has used its powers for the avowed purpose of serving his personal ambition instead of affording to all the Democratic electors an equal and fair opportunity to express their preferences both as to the issues and candidates. It has become the instrument of a faction instead of being the representative of the whole party.

Equal Representation Demanded.

The welfare of the party, both in this State and in the nation, demands that all the Democratic electors be equally heard and represented. It is the right of the voters when this privilege is not afforded them to act for themselves. Pursuant, therefore, to the demands of many thousand Democratic voters in the city of New York, who gave formal expression to their wishes at a public meeting held at Cooper Union, the 11th day of February, and of a similar expression from many thousand Democrats in Kings county, and of similar demands made by Democrats in the counties of Albany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Dutchess, Erie, Genesee, Greene, Herkimer, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondago, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Queens, Rockland, Schenectady, Schoharie, West Chester and Wyoming,

Resolved, That the Democratic electors of each Assembly district in this State are hereby requested to choose three delegates and three alternates, at Assembly district conventions, which shall be constituted by primaries, held in no case earlier than the 1st day of May, and on not less than five day's public notice of the time and place of holding the same, to form a State convention, to be held on the 31st day of May, at Syracuse, for the purpose of choosing 72 delegates and 72 alternates, to represent the Democratic party of this State at the National Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 21st day of June.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoints a committee of 14 members, of which the Chairman shall be one, which shall have power to fill vacancies and add to its own number so as to constitute and be known as a provisional State committee, consisting of one member for each Congressional district, according to the present apportionment of the State, to take such action as may be needful to carry the purposes of these resolutions into full effect.

Enthusiasm of the Unterrified.

The din of cheers and the breeze of waving hats followed the reading of the address, and was maintained several minutes dying out and renewing and rising until it died of sheer weariness.

George C. Smith, a farmer from Chautauqua, next addressed the meeting in favor of its purposes and proposed action. He was followed by a strong rugged-faced farmer from Erie county. His name is Frank M. Thorne, and his speech was the oratorical feature of the convention. Mr. Thorne, in the course of his speaking, said:

It is a trite proverb that "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." It is equally true that the warm blood of an outraged Democracy is the seed of revolution. I congratulate you upon the fact that an important and effective step has been taken in the revolution which aims to restore and re-establish the rights of the Democratic masses.

William A. Beach, who spoke at the Cooper Union meeting in New York, next addressed the meeting. He dealt with the early convention and some features of primaries described as remarkable for the obscurity of the places where they were held and the littleness of numbers attending. Mr. Beach designated the State convention of to-day as "the outworking of a cold and heartless plan to advance the political fortunes of one man."

Mr. Clarke, of Otsego, a young farmer, bluntly demanded that the name of Cleveland should be placed squarely at the front of the movement represented by the anti-early convention. Hon. William A. Poucher followed.

The Provisional Committee Named.

The Chairman then named the Provisional Committee, which shall be the nucleus of the new State Committee. It is made up as follows:

Edward M. Shepherd and George Peabody, of Kings county; Charles S. Fairchild, E. Ellery Anderson, William Curtis and Robert Monroe, of New York; M. N. Kane, of Orange county; M. E. Northrup, of Madison; William A. Poucher, of Oswego; Charles Roe, of Monroe; Fletcher C. Peck, of Livingston county; O. W. Cutler, of Niagara county; Hudson Ainsley, of Cattaraugus; Franklin D. Locke, of Erie county.

The convention then adjourned. The Provisional Committee, which will add to its number until a full State Committee is formed, will meet at 10 A. M. next Saturday, at the office of E. Ellery Anderson, New York City, for the purpose of organization. William E. Curtis, of 58 William street, will meantime act as Secrtary of the committee for the purpose of correspondence.

THE WEATHER.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio: Fair Weather, Variable Winds, Mostly Easterly: Warmer and Fair Wednesday.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

8 A. M.	40	Maximum temp.	49
12 M	44	Minimum temp.	36
2 P. M.	46	Mean temp	43.5
5 P. M.	48	Range	11
8 P. M.	48	Prec	0

RIVER NEWS AND NOTES.

Louisville Items—The Stage of Water and the Movements of Boats.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.)

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—Business dull. Weather cloudy and threatening rain. The river is falling, with 8 feet 10 inches on the falls, 11 feet 2 inches in the canal and 27 feet 2 inches below.

The Grace Morris left for Salt river. Captain John Moore arrived from Pittsburg this morning. The Beaver and Diamond passed up today from below with tows of empties. The New South passed down for Memphis yesterday. The W. W. O'Neill arrived from below with empty barges. The Beaver will depart for New Orleans to-night with a tow of coal. The John K. Speed passed up for Cincinnati. Departures—Big Sandy, for Cincinnati; Tell City, for Evansville, and Sherley, for Carrollton.

What Upper Gauges Show.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION—River 14 feet 1 inch and falling. Clear and pleasant. No ice.

MORGANTOWN—River 5 feet 6 inches and falling. Clear. Thermometer 52° at 4 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE—River 5 feet 6 inches and falling. Clear. Thermometer 52° at 4 P. M.

WARREN—River 5.4 feet. Cloudy and mild.

The News From Below.

WHEELING—River 18 feet 6 inches and falling. Ice entirely gone. Departed—Ben Hur, Parkersburg; Andes, Pittsburg. Warm and cloudy.

CINCINNATI—River 36 feet 5 inches. Departed—Scotia, Pittsburg. Clear and warm.

PARKERSBURG—Ohio 19 feet and rising rapidly; Little Kanawha rising, Congo down, Hudson up, Courier up for Wheeling. Mild.

NEW ORLEANS—Cloudy and cool. Departed—State of Missouri, Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS—Departed—City of St. Louis, for New Orleans; Cherokee, for St. Louis; Kate Adams, for Arkansas City. River 24 feet 5 inches and falling. Clear and cool.

Odds and Ends From the Wharf.

THE Lizzie Bay came in yesterday from Charleston with a full cargo.

THE river showed 11 feet and 11 inches yesterday and was falling slowly.

TOM DODDSWORTH and Little Hornet No. 2 both took coal to Louisville yesterday.

THE Keystone State came in from Cincinnati yesterday morning and returned again in the afternoon.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT Newark, O., Oliver Conner's residence. Loss $1,500, insurance $800. Origin a defective flue.

AT Parsons, near Wilkesbarre, Nicholas Scoville's millinery store. Loss several thousand dollars, partly insured. Origin unknown.

AT Cape Town, South Africa, a large block of building, which included some of the Government offices, and the Masonic Temple theater. Mrs. James Brown Potter, the American actress, was a heavy loser. All the archives in the Office of Native Affairs were consumed.

AT Brooklyn the building No. 345 Fulton street was damaged to the extent of $5,000. All the tenants escaped but Mrs. John Goodman, who became panic-stricken, and, wrapping her child in the bedclothing, threw it out of the window. The little one was caught by a fireman, but is fatally hurt.

AT McKeesport, a large double frame dwelling occupied by Mrs. Kate Hester caught fire last night at 10 o'clock, and would have been destroyed but for the hard work of the firemen. The fire was caused by a lamp exploding. The building was saved with about $1,500 damage by water, and smoke.

AT Decatur, Ill., the Library block, occupied by the public library, Brown's Business College, a Knights of Pythias lodge, several manufacturing concerns and private offices. Total loss, $100,000. The loss on the building was $50,000; insurance, $17,000. Among the heavier losers were, Smith, Hubbard & Co., manufacturing chemists, loss, $16,000, insurance, $12,000; Public Library, $10,000; insurance, $7,000; half of the books were saved.

Ocean Steamship Arrivals.

Steamer.	Where From.	Destination.
Adriatic	New York	Liverpool
Umbria	New York	Liverpool
Egyptian Monarch	London	New York
La Bretagne	Havre	New York
Werra	Genoa	New York
Schiedam	Amsterdam	New York
Holland	Liverpool	New York
Tauric	Liverpool	New York

Stocks of Wheat Decreasing.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The *Northwestern Miller* reports the stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis at 1,475,000 bushels, a decrease of 52,000 since last Monday.

Bargain Sale Boys' Star Waists.

Cheviot in stripes and plaids $1, formerly $1 50; also Madras and Oxford $1 25, formerly $2, ages 4 to 13. These are wonderfully cheap.

A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 25 and 27 Fifth av.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ELEGANCE! COMFORT! DURABILITY! SATISFACTION!

LAIRD'S FINE SHOES,

$2, $3, $4, $5.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED SATISFACTORY.

W. M. LAIRD,

438 and 435 Wood St. | Wholesale and Retail. | 406-408-410 Market St.

fe23-51-TTS

DOES THIS MEAN YOU?

Better Read It At Any Rate.

Many a man who formerly possessed a powerful physique and strong, steady nerves, wonders at his feeling of weakness, dullness, exhaustion. There is an extremely nervous condition, a dull, cloudy sensation, disagreeable feelings in head and eyes, bad taste in mouth mornings, the vision becomes dim, memory is impaired, and there is frequent dizziness, despondency and depression of mind. The nerves become so weakened that the least shock will flush the face or bring on a trembling with palpitation.

Luckily, there is the great and wonderful restorative, **Dr. Greene's Nervura**, which will give back to the weakened and exhausted system the strength it has