CLEVELAND AND TARIFF.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Platform of Democratic Principles.

Report of Convention Proceedings.

The National democratic convention in St. Louis, was called to order at 12:30 on the 5th. Senator Gorman, Barnum of the national democratic committee, Secretary Peters and the names of other prominent officers. Senator Gorman, C. S. Brice of Ohio, and Dawson of South Carolina, the committee escorted White to the chair. The California delegation gave three cheers standing for Chairman White. His remarks were punctuated with applause and cries of "Hurrah for California!" from the California delegation.

Mr. White said:

For the third time for a period covering more than a quarter of a century the democratic national convention is held while the affairs of government are conducted by a democratic administration. The republicans can point to that as a democratic success meant national ruin. This doctrine was repudiated at the polls and the experience of almost four years has demonstrated that those assertions and charges were wrong. Instead and that the people were right in demanding and compelling a radical change. No public servant ever responded to the call of duty more fully or in better faith than President Cleveland. He has never failed to apply to affairs of state those sound business maxims, the absence of which is even more necessary in public than in private station.

For years it had been generally conceded that it was necessary to reform the tariff. The republican party has ever failed to suggest a remedy and has universally thwarted the efforts of the democracy to effect the necessary relief.

During republican dominancy many millions of acres of public domain passed into the hands of corporate and foreign syndicates formed for the creation of individual fortunes. The obligations imposed as conditions precedent to the investiture of this were persistently violated by the beneficiaries, and those violations passed unheeded until the democratic administration declared a forfeiture. In conformity with the views of the President, a statute has been enacted preventing the acquisition of lands by those not citizens of the United States, and restricting the power of corporations to obtain title to realty in the territories.

Years universal attention has been directed to the dangers of Chinese immigration. The advent of hordes of pagan slaves disciplined to starvation and inured to unremunerative toil has rightly been considered destructive to the interests of labor and a menace to the republic. The democracy, unlike its political adversary, has always been with the people in this issue. The administration has entered into a treaty with the Chinese empire which must result in excluding the Mongolians from our shores.

The republican party is struggling for life. It cannot long survive. Its extended incumbency was due to the fears and doubts occasioned by the civil conflict.

These forebodings have been removed by time and thought and honest opinion.

The speaker paid a tribute to Mr. Tilden's memory and concluded as follows:

The nominee of this convention will be the choice of the people, and if we do our duty, the republican party will be forced forward be unable to retard the progress of our country.

At mention of President Cleveland's name all there was a scene of great excitement, all the delegates rising to their feet, cheering and waving hats and canes. There was renewed cheering at the second reference to the president's name and the New York delegation rose and led in three times three.

The name of Tilden was greeted with applause and cheers.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's speech, a resolution was adopted that the rules of the preceding convention be the rules of this present convention, subject to modification.

That in voting for candidates for president and vice-president each state shall be allowed to change its vote until roll-call of states has been made and every state has cast its vote.

The states proceeded to make appointments for the several committees.

Mr. O'Brien of Minnesota said that as there was no contest in the Dakota delegation, the only contest before the convention, he would move that the Dakota delegation be excluded from any participation in the convention's proceedings until the report of the credential committee shall have made and acted upon. Adopted.

At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned until the morning of the 6th at 10 o'clock.

It was a little after 10 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. when Temporary Chairman White called the convention to order. After prayer by Dr. Phillips, Mr. Green, the chairman announced that credentials had been handed in. From a distance from Alaska, this being the first time that territory had sought admission to a democratic national convention. The credentials were referred. Several resolutions were reported and referred to the committee on resolutions.

The committee on rules and government organization recommended that the convention should adopt the same rules and order of business that prevailed at the Chicago convention of 1884, with the modification that no delegation shall be permitted to change its vote until after the call of states and territories has been completed.

For permanent officers the following names were submitted: Chairman, Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Massachusetts; secretary, H. H. Ingersoll, Tennessee; assistants, Alfred Orendorff, Illinois; T. F. Barrett, Missouri; W. W. Rudd, Virginia; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; Leopold Strauss, Alabama; L. G. Rowley, Michigan; John Pepper, Georgia; T. J. Lingle, Missouri; O. Newell, Colorado; T. J. Merrill, Nebraska; chief reading clerk, Thomas J. Ryan; chief page, Pettit; sergeant-at-arms, R. J. Bright; chief doorkeeper, Daniel Sullivan, Illinois.

The temporary chairman selected Hon. Mr. Barnum of Connecticut, Hon. Mr. Flower of New York and John O'Day of Missouri, to conduct Mr. Collins to the chair. His presence upon the platform was the signal for long and continued applause, the Massachusetts delegation getting up its chairs and yelling itself hoarse. The enthusiasm was renewed when Mr. White, thanking the convention for the courtesy extended him, introduced his successor, and it was remarked while two of the Tennessee delegates carried upon the platform a framed vignetted of the seal of arms of that state with pictures of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the whole convention rose in a magnificent ovation. Quiet was at last restored, and then, while the convention listened in silence and with carefulness, the Boston congressman spoke as follows:

"To stand by year favor in this place, so often filled by the foremost men in our great party, is a distinction of the highest character and honor, for which I am profoundly grateful. We represent in this convention 50,000,000 of the 60,000,000 of the American people. We bear their commission to act for them. We are instructed to act with all the wisdom God has given us to protect and safeguard the institutions of the republic as the fathers built it.

"The principles on which our government can securely rest, upon which the prosperity and liberties of the people depend, are the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the apostle of democracy—Thomas Jefferson. Our young men under us have heard more about the time of the clash of arms and the echos of war than of the principles of government. It has been a period of agitation, impulses and emotional politics. So that we need the word of that sage of them 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 all; not for a day or generation, but for all time. The principles contained and expounded the republic in all its better days. A strict adherence to them will preserve it to the end.

"So the democracy of to-day, as in the past, believe with Jefferson in 1801 that exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; (2) peace, commerce and honest friendship with all the nations, and entangling alliance with none; (3) support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; (4) the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace and safety abroad; (5) a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are inevitable, lest the sword of revolution where peace, while means are unavailing; (6) absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; (7) a jealous disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war; (8) that supremacy of the civil over the military authority; (9) economy in the public expenditures, that labor may be lightly burdened; (10) the honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith; (11) encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid; (12) the diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; (13) freedom of religion; (14) freedom of the press; (15) freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and (16) trial by impartial jury. Democracy has added to these the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be raised than the people, in any year, than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of the government, and you have a body of principles to sin against which has been political death to every party historic—to sin against which, in the future, will be political suicide.

"True to these principles, the democratic party fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our commerce in every clime, secured the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory, and spread peace, prosperity and happiness to all our people. False to the principles, the great federal party, which for twenty years, two went down, never to rise again. And we are here to-day, representatives of the party that has survived all others, the united, triumphant, invincible democracy, prepared to serve the people from the last surviving foe in November.

"The democratic party had met at this union under favorable conditions. While the conventions of the past 20 years were about to close of the dollar of death was about to close about them, now everything was life and hope. While the party was out of power, their madness transferred to a majority of the American people—to the majority of the political government of all. That party had but one central idea, and that was to get back into the executive station it ran a career of riot, until at last the American people hurled them from power. They plundered, under Grover Cleveland, the era of perfect peace and perfect union; of a public service conducted with intermity and economy; of reform pushed to the limits of safety; of a democratic administration faithful to its trusts, loyal to its pledges, true to the constitution and safeguarding the interests and liberties of the people.

"The administration of Cleveland had tri- hantly justified his election. The people His career illustrates the story of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown, save to his own locality, he has for four years has stood the gaze of the world, discharging the duties of a position that can be conferred to a mortal. To day determines that not of his own choice but by the mandate of his countrymen, and with the sanction of Heaven, he shall fill the presidency for four years more. The most and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past insures his faith in the future. He is not a hero. He is a realization. Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by corruption, scorning convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the constitution, he courageously declares to congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national taxation. That the treasury of the United States glutted with unneeded gold oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers national tranquility and breeds extravagance, centralization and corruption. That high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace. That the millions that pour into the treasury come from the hard-earned savings of the American people. That in violation of equality of rights the present tariff has created a privileged class, who, invoking legislation for their personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessaries of life from every home and child in the land. That to lower the tariff is not free trade. It is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and boss manufacturers, and allow consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is furthermost from thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all.

This administration has rescued the public domain from world be barons and corporations, restored its faithless to obligations, and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations.

There is no pilfering. There are no jobs under this administration. Public office is public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post of our vast empire.

While the president has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval, from a special legislation if it seemed injury revealed a want of truth and justice.

Above all, sectional strife as never before is at an end, and sixty millions of people in the lands of brotherhood are prosperous and happy.

These are the achievements of this administration. Under the same illustrious leadership the party of the union and constitution, of the veterans of the union, opponents in high and honorable debate and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people, adhering to the constitution, its every line and letter, and remembering that "powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people." By the authority of the democracy of New York, by the democracy of the entire union, I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland of New York.

Mr. Dougherty's speech was received with uncontrollable enthusiasm. After quiet had been restored James A. McKenzie took the stand to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. There was, he said, within the broad limits of this great land one man who was popular enough to have Grover Cleveland, and that was the queenly woman who had made his wife. Where the house was presided over by the crowned queen of our republic, McKenzie was not going to let Mrs. Cleveland out of this campaign. In hoarse voice he said:

Mr. McKenzie of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and to nominate Grover Cleveland by acclamation. Carried by acclamation. The chair put the question and there was a unanimous response from the assembled chorus of ayes.

The chair therefore announced that Grover Cleveland, having received an unanimous vote, was the candidate of the democratic party for the office of the president of the United States.

When the nomination of Cleveland was announced by the chairman, another scene of wild enthusiasm occurred in the convention.

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report, the convention adjourned until to o'clock on the morning of the 7th, immediately after a benediction prayer on the morning of the 7th, the chair announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and Chairman Collins said:

"I present Henry Watterson as the author of the resolutions."

He was hailed, received as he had been by the simple announcement of his name. Hats, canes, fans, handkerchiefs, everybody could hear, read the platform, interrupted now and then by respectful silence, while the applause. The platform is as follows:

The democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirms the pledge of its fidelity to democratic faith, and recognizes the principles expressed by representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also indorses the efforts of our democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation. Chief among its principles of faith is the belief that taxation is an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, and that "powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution