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## THE SCARLET LETTER

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

ance, was startled to perceive what a

change had come over his features-how

much uglier they were, how his dark

complexion seemed to have grown dusk-

her! Without question she is equally in

gentlemen, we need inquire no further."

world, and was ready to defend them to

"He gave her in requital of all things

else, which ye had taken from me. She

"God gave her into my keeping," re-

peated Hester Prynne, raising her voice

almost to a shriek. "I will not give her

up!". And here, by a sudden impulse,

she turned to the young clergyman, Mr.

Dimmesdale, at whom up to this mo-

ment she had seemed hardly so much as

once to direct her eyes. "Speak thou for me!" cried she. "Thou wast my

pastor and hadst charge of my soul and

knowest me better than these men can.

I will not lose the child! Speak for me!

Thou knowest-for thou hast sympathies

which these men lack! Thou knowest

what is in my heart and what are a

mother's rights, and how much the

stronger they are when that mother has

but her child and the scarlet letter!

Look thou to it! I will not lose the child!

At this wild and singular appeal

which indicated that Hester Prynne's

situation had provoked her to little less

than madness, the young minister at

tom whenever his peculiarly nervous

ciated than as we described him at the

scene of Hester's public ignominy; and

whatever the cause might be, his large

"There is truth in what she says," be-

the hall re-echoed and the hollow armor

rang with it; "truth in what Hester says.

and in the feeling which inspires her!

God gave her the child, and gave her, too.

an instinctive knowledge of its nature

and requirements-both seemingly so

peculiar-which no other mortal being

can possess. And, moreover, is there

not a quality of awful sacredness in the

relation between this mother and this

"Aye!-how is that, good Master Dim-

mesdale?" interrupted the governor.
"Make that plain, I pray you!"

"It must be even so," resumed the minister. "For, if we deem it other-

wise, do we not thereby say that the

Heavenly Father, the Creator of all

flesh, hath lightly recognized a deed of

sin, and made of no account the distinc-

tion between unhallowed lust and holy

love? This child of its father's guilt

and its mother's shame hath come from

the hand of God, to work in many ways

upon her heart, who pleads so earnestly,

and with such bitterness of spirit, the

right to keep her. It was meant for a

blessing; for the one blessing of her life!

red symbol which sears her bosom?"

from blacker depths of sin into which

satan might else have sought to plunge

her. Therefore it is good for this poor,

sinful woman that she hath an infant

immortality, a being capable of eternal

joy or sorrow, confided to her care, to

be trained up by her to righteousness;

to remind her at every moment of her

fall, but yet to teach her, as it were, by

the Creator's sacred pledge, that if she

bring the child to heaven the child also

will bring its parent thither. Herein

is the sinful mother happier than the

sinful father. For Hester Prynne's sake.

then, and no less for the poor child's

sake, let us leave them as Providence

"You speak, my friend, with a strange

earnestness," said old Roger Chilling-

"And there is a weighty import in

what my young brother hath spoken,"

added the Reverend Mr. Wilson. "What

say you, worshipful Master Bellingham?

Hath he not pleaded well for the poor

istrate, "and hath adduced such argu-

ments that we will even leave the matter

as it now stands; so long at least as

there shall be no further scandal in the

woman. Care must be had, neverthe-

less, to put the child to due and stated

examination in the catechism, at thy

hands or Master Dimmesdale's. More-

over, at a proper season, the tithing

men must take heed that she go both to

The young minister on ceasing to speak

had withdrawn a few steps from the

group, and stood with his face partially

concealed in the heavy folds of the win-

dow curtain, while the shadow of his

figure, which the sunlight cast upon the

floor, was tremulous with the vehemence

of his appeal. Pearl, that wild and

flighty little elf, stole softly toward him,

and taking his hand in the grasp of both

her own, laid her cheek against it, a

caress so tender, and withal so unobtru-

sive, that her mother, who was looking

Yet she knew that there was love in

the child's heart, although it mostly re-

vealed itself in passion and hardly twice

in her lifetime had been softened by

on, asked herself, "Is that my Pearl?"

school and to meeting."

"Indeed, hath he," answered the mag-

hath seen fit to place them."

worth, smiling at him.

woman?"

bank of her child."

troubled and melancholy depth.

"God gave me the child!" cried she.

the death.

die first!"

Look to it!"

child?

CHAPTER VI. THE ELF CHILD AND THE MINISTER. Governor Bellingham, in a loose gown and easy cap—such as elderly gentlemen loved to endue themselves with in their domestic privacy-walked foremost and appeared to be showing off his estate and expatiating on his projected im-provements. The wide circumference of

going forward. an elaborate ruff beneath his gray beard, in the antiquated fashion of King James' reign, caused his head to look not a little like that of John the Baptist in a charger. The impression made by his aspect, so rigid and severe and frostbitten with more than autumnal age, was hardly in keeping with the appliances of worldly enjoyment wherewith he had evidently done his utmost to surround himself. \* \* \* Behind the governor and Mr. Wilson the old Puritan magistrate with almost a fierce expression. Alone in the world, to keep her heart alive, she felt that she

came two other guests, one the Reverend Arthur Dimmesdale, whom the reader may remember as having taken a brief and reluctant part in the scene of Hester Prynne's disgrace, and in close com-panionship with him old Roger Chillingworth, a person of great skill in physic, who for two or three years past had been settled in the town. It was understood that this learned man was the physician as well as friend of the young minister, whose health had severely suffered of late by his too unreserved self sacrifice to the labors and duties of the pastoral relation.

The governor, in advance of his visitors, ascended one or two steps and, throwing open the leaves of the great hall window, found himself close to little Pearl. The shadow of the curtain fell on Hester Prynne and partially con-

"What have we here?" said Governor Bellingham, looking with surprise at the scarlet little figure before him. "I profess I have never seen the like since my days of vanity, in old King James' time, when I was wont to esteem it a high favor to be admitted to a court mask! There used to be a swarm of these small apparitions in holiday time, and we called them children of the Lord of Misrule. But how got such a guest into my hall?"

"Aye, indeed!" cried good old Mr. Wilson. "What little bird of scarlet plumage may this be? Methinks I have seen just such figures, when the sun has been shining through a richly painted window and tracing out the golden and crimson imeres across the floor. But that was in the old land. Prithee, young one, who art thou, and what has aile thy mother to bedizen thee in this strange fashion? Art thou a Christian child—ha? Dost know thy catechism? Or art thou one of those naughty elfs or fairies, whom we thought to have left behind us, with other relics of Papistry. in merry old England?"

"I am mother's child," answered the scarlet vision, "and my name is Pearl." "Pearl? Ruby, rather, or Coral or Red Rose, at the very least, judging from thy hue," responded the old minister, putting forth his hand in a vain attempt to pat little Pearl on the cheek. But where is this mother of thine? Ah! I see," he added, and turning to Governor Bellingham whispered, "This is the self same child of whom we have held speech together, and behold here the unhappy woman, Hester Prynne, her

"Sayest thou so?" cried the governor. "Nay, we might have judged that such a child's mother must needs be a scarlet woman and a worthy type of her of Babylon. But she comes at a good time, and we will look into this matter

forthwith." Governor Bellingham stepped through the window into the hall, followed by

his three guests. "Hester Prynne," said he, fixing his naturally stern regard on the wearer of the scarlet letter, "there hath been much question concerning thee of late. The point hath been weightily discussed whether we, that are of authority and influence, do well discharge our consciences by trusting an immortal soul, such as there is in yonder child, to the guidance of one who hath stumbled and fallen amid the pitfalls of this world. Speak, thou, the child's own mother! Were it not, thinkest thou, for thy little one's temporal and eternal welfare that she be taken out of thy charge, and clad soberly, and disciplined strictly, and instructed in the truths of heaven and earth? What canst thou do for the child

have learned from this," a ... wered Hester Prynne, laying her finger on the red

"I can teach my little Pearl what I

"Woman, it is thy badge of shame!" replied the stern magistrate. "It is because of the stain which that letter in-dicates that we would transfer thy child to other hands."

"Nevertheless," said the mother calmly, though growing more pale, "this badge hath taught me—it daily teaches me-it is teaching me at this momentlessons whereof my child may be the

wiser and better, albeit they can profit nothing to myself." "We will judge warily," said Bellingham, "and look well what we are about to do. Good Master Wilson, I pray you examine this Pearl-since that is her name-and see whether she hath had such Christian nurture as befits a child

of her age." The old minister seated himself in an armchair and made an effort to draw Pearl betwixt his knees. But the child, unaccustomed to the touch or familiarity of any but her mother, escaped through the open window and stood on the upper step, looking like a wild tropical bird of rich plumage, ready to take flight into the upper air. Mr. Wilson, not a little ned at this outbreak-for he was a grandfatherly sort of personage, and usually a vast favorite with childrenessayed, however, to proceed with the

"Pearl," said he with great solemnity, "thou must take Keed to instruction, that so, in due season, thou mayest wear in thy bosom the pearl of great price. Canst thou tell me, my child, who made

made her; for Hester Prynne, the daughter of a pious home, very soon after her talk with the child about her Heavenly Father, had begun to inform her of those truths which the human spirit, at whatever stage of immaturity, imbibes with such eager interest. Pearl therefore, so large were the attainments of her three years' lifetime, could have borne a fair ramination in the "New England Primer," or the first column of the Westminster catechisms, although unacquainted with the outward form of either of those celebrated works. But that perversity which all children have more or less of, and of which little Pearl had a tenfold portion now, at the most inopportune moment, took thorough posion of her and closed her lips, or impelled her to speak words amiss. After putting her finger in her mouth, with many ungracious refusals to answer good Mr. Wilson's question, the child finally announced that she had not been made at all, but had been plucked by her mother off the bush of wild roses that

grew by the prison door. This fantasy was probably suggested by the near proximity of the governor's red roses as Pearl stood outside of the window, together with her recollection of the pink rosebush which she had

passed in coming hither. Old Roger Chillingworth, with a smile on his face, whispered something in the young clergyman's ear. Hester Prynne looked at the man of skill, and even then, with her fate hanging in the baleven her tiptoes touched the floor.

"The little baggage hath witchcraft in her, I profess," said he to Mr. Dim-"She needs no old woman's broomstick to fly withal!" "A strange child!" remarked old Roger Chillingworth. "It is easy to see the mother's part in her. Would it be

beyond a philosopher's research, think

ye, gentlemen, to analyze that child's

nature and, from its make and mold,

ier and his figure more misshappento give a shrewd guess at the father?" since the days when she had familiarly 'Nay; it would be sinful in such a known him. She met his eyes for an question to follow the clew of profane instant, but was immediately constrained philosophy," said Mr. Wilson. "Better to give all her attention to the scene now to fast and pray upon it, and still better, it may be, to leave the mystery as we "This is awful!" cried the governor. find it, unless Providence reveal it of slowly recovering from the astonishits own accord. Thereby every good ment into which Pearl's response had Christian man hath a title to show a thrown him. "Here is a child of three father's kindness toward the poor, deyears old and she cannot tell who made

serted babe."

The affair being so satisfactorily conthe dark as to her soul-its present decluded, Hester Prynne, with Pearl, depravity and future destiny! Methinks, parted from the house. As they descended the steps it is averred that the Hester caught hold of Pearl and drew lattice of a chamber window was her forcibly into her arms, confronting thrown open, and forth into the sunny day was thrust the face of Mistress Hibbins, Governor Bellingham's bitter cast off by it and with this sole treasure tempered sister, and the same who a few years later was executed as a witch. possessed indefeasible rights against the "Hist, hist!" said she, while her ill omened physiognomy seemed to cast a shadow over the cheerful newness of the house. "Wilt thou go with us tonight?

There will be a merry company in the forest, and I well nigh promised the Black Man that comely Hester Prynne is my happiness!—she is my torture, none the less! Pearl keeps me here in should make one." life! Pearl punishes me too! See ye "Make my excuse to him, so please not she is the scarlet letter, only capable you!" answered Hester, with a triumof being loved, and so endowed with a phant smile. "I must tarry at home and million fold the power of retribution for my sin? Ye shall not take her! I will keep watch over my little Pearl. Had they taken her from me I would willingly have gone with thee into the for-"My poor woman," said the not un-kind old minister, "the child shall be well cared for!—far better than thou est and signed my name in the Black

Man's book, too, and that with mine own "We shall have thee there anon!" said the witch lady, frowning, as she drew

back her head. But here—if we suppose this interview betwixt Mistress Hibbins and Hester Prynne to be authentic and not a parable-was already an illustration of the young minister's argument against sundering the relation of a fallen mother to the offspring of her frailty. Even thus early had the child saved her from satan's snare. [TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

CLEVELAND IS THE MAN.

He Is Nominated on the First Ballot.

HIS CHOICE MADE UNANIMOUS.

Now for a Long Pull and a Strong his hand over his heart, as was his cus-Pull for Democratic Success. temperament was thrown into agitation. The first day's proceedings of the He looked now more careworn and emanational Democratic convention at Chicago, were very dull. The delegates were rather slow in assembling, and whether it were his failing health, or all were not in their places until 12.30 p. m. The convention, however, was dark eyes had a world of pain in their called to order at 12.42 p. m. by Chairman Brice, of the national executive committee, and after prayer by Rev. gan the minister with a voice sweet, John Rouse, Hon. William C. Owens, tremulous but powerful, insomuch that of Kentucky, temporary chairman, entered upon the discharge of the duties for which he had been chosen. He delivered a short address to the conven-



It was meant, doubtless, as the mother tion, but did not succeed in stirring up any especial enthusiasm. herself hath told us, for a retribution A temporary organization was then too; a torture to be felt at many an uneffected by the appointment of comthought of moment; a pang, a sting, an ever recurring agony, in the midst of a mittees on permanent organization, troubled joy! Hath she not expressed credentials, resolutions, rules, executhis thought in the garb of the poor tive, and to notify the nominee. South Carolina was represented on the comchild, so forcibly reminding us of that mittees as follows: National executive committee, M. L. Donaldson; Resolu-'Well said, again!" cried good Mr. Wilson. "I feared the woman had no tions, W. J. Talbert; credentials, John better thought than to make a mounte-

After the appointment of these com-"Oh, not so! not so!" continued Mr. mittees, the convention had a great Dimmesdale. "She recognizes, believe me, the solemn miracle which God hath deal of time at its disposal pending their reports. The committee on platwrought in the existence of that child. form was unable to report until after And may she feel, too—what, metbinks, midnight, Thursday morning, and only is the very truth-that this boon was then after having turned over its work meant, above all things else, to keep the mother's soul alive and to preserve her

to a sub-committee of nine. Shortly after the convention met on Wednesday morning, the committee on permanent organization reported the selection of William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, as permanent chairman, and the selection of vice presidents from all the States. Governor B. R. Tillman was selected as the vice-president for South Carolina. On taking the chair, Mr. Wilson made a speech of about fifteen minutes, which was loudly cheered.



GOVERNOR TILLMAN.

The remainder of the proceedings,

Delegate Phelps, of Missouri, then presented in behalf of the miners of Missouri, a gavel of zinc, a protest against the tariff upon that metal. As the shining hammer was held aloft by the chairman, a great shout went up and

hearty clapping of hands. Don Dickinson made a motion that the convention take a recess until 5 p. m., and the convention agreed at 1.44 p. m. to do so.

Before the opening of the afternoon session, tickets were being sold upon the curbs outside the hall for \$12 to \$15 each. The atmosphere was charged heavily with moisture. The men in the the galleries took off their coats. How the women maintained life none but

such gentleness as now. The minister themselves know. -for save the long sought regards of The New York delegation, with woman nothing is sweeter than these Croker at the head, came first into the marks of childish preference, accorded hall and a genuine Tammany yell spontaneously by a spiritual instinct, leaped forth from the bench rows diand therefore seeming to imply in us rectly behind that alternate. A cry for something truly worthy to be loved-Hill went up, but sounded like escaphand on the child's head, hesitated an ing steam shot out from the floor, and again resumed the reading of the platinstant and then kissed her brow. Little | grew to a whistling, hissing storm. | form, which is as follows:

Pearl's unwonted mood of sentiment lasted no longer; she laughed and went when Chairman Wilson thumped the capering down the hall so airily that old desk and the session had began. Pray-Mr. Wilson raised a question whether er was offered by Rev. Thomas Reed, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and he was

The temper of the audience was clearly one of quick demonstration. A band of brass and reed instruments 'started "America," while the conven-



tion was awaiting the resolution committee, and strains of the familiar hymn brought hundreds to their feet and cheers from all.

DuBignon, of Georgia, moved to adjourn until 11 a. m. tomorrow. Yells of derision greeted him, and the motion was scarcely put before the convention by the chair, before it it was buried in a storm of "noes." Meantime, Campbell, of Ohio, and Dickinson, of Michigan, were seen moving among the delegates, apparently on a missionary service.
At 6.24, Charles H. Jones, of Missou-

ri, chairman of the resolution committee, appeared upon the platform. Addressing the convention, he said: "I am instructed by the committee on resolutions to present to you as the report of the committee, the following resolutions and move their adoption. "In order that you may more distinctly hear what the committee has prepared, I intend to ask the gentleman who is as familiar as myself with the phraseology of the platform, to read it for me. And when it has been read I shall move the previous question upon the adoption of the platform. [Cries of "no, no, no."]

T. E. Patterson, of Colorado, ad-



DAVID B. HILL vanced on the platform and said: "In

view of the statement just made, I will say that I represent the minority of the committee on resolutions, and I desire to announce that the minority expects to be heard to present its report before the previous question shall be put." Quick cheers followed this Then ex-Secretary Vilas commenced

to read the resolutions at 6.28, but when he reached the phrase, "from Madison to Cleveland," there was a quick shout of one voice near the platform. It was not lost, however, for it seemed that as though with one impulse the entire 20,000 people leaped upon their chairs, and with hats and handkerchiefs in the air, 20,000 throats let loose yells and screams that shook the heavy air and almost made the barracks quiver. In a flash a white satin banner, heavy with gold fringe, was shot afloat and was moved to the centre aisle. It was the ensign of Michigan, and on one side was the picture of Cleveland. Had the throng shouted before? Oh, no! The first outbreak had been but a murmur beside the savagery of noise and din that rose then and swept and rolled from



SENATOR VILAS. side to side of the great wigwam and

around the amphitheatre. A man in the rear of the delegates hoisted a picture of David B. Hill. Quick as human impulse moves, a hostile hand ripped it from the standard and tore it up, while hisses for and against the act swept in a wave around

Then came into the arena a banner of Iowa. A sturdy Boies man bore it aloft and waved it constantly while the mass of swelling people swelled the din and storm of sound.

The tempest ebbed and flowed until 6.47, when Don Dickinson, of Michigan, caused the Michigan banner to be carried from view in order that business might be resumed. There were hisses from the crowd that the guidon and baton of its applause should be removed. Through all this the Tammany men in the centre aisle sat grim and silent, neither hissing Cleveland nor cheering Hill. Its thunderous dis- low the action of the people in entrusting as reported by the Associated Press, are from those who opposed the Manhat-



clusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom house barrier of pro-hibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products, and to exchange therefor commodities which are ries and comforts of life among our Sec. 5. We recognize in trusts and com-

now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of States that strikes at the very roots of our gov-ernment under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic. by the lathers of the republic.
Sec. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing a monarchy on the ruins of a republic.

It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures colored citizens even more than white; it means a horde of deputer whether the street wolling place are. uty marshals at every polling place armed with Federal authority; outrage of the ed with Federal authority; outrage of the electoral rights of the people in several States; subjugation of the colored people in control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happing abated; of the most peril to safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the senate." WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and



GENERAL SICKLES. the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved rights of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritive utterance that its success in the coming elections.

ance that its success in the coming election will mean the enactment of a force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of a republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity, with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country an hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be entrusted with the power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

Sec. 3. We reiterate the oft-repeated declaration of the Democratic party that

claration of the Democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and when ever a tax is unnecessary, it is unjustifia-ble; that when the custom house taxa-tion is levied upon affices of any kind produced in this country, differences beproduced in this country, differences be-tween the cost of labor here and labor

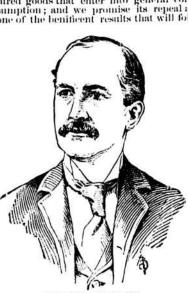


HENRY WATTERSON.

measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional imposi-tion of the existing tariff falls with crushwhom it enriches, and exacts from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of the government, and we demand such revis-ion of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their op-pressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making a reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to in-jure any domestic industries, but rather jure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government the taxes collected at the custom houses have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be.

Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any changes of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the Demo-crats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw material and cheaper manufac-tured goods that enter into general con-sumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the benificent results that will fol-



approval challenged admiration even from those who opposed the Manhattan Indians. Finally, at 6.48, Vilas the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of the laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to dull-ness and distress, wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act. We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the im-portation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and softhe country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over two thousand five hundred million dollars, ex-clusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States f the West there appears real estate mortgage debts averaging \$165 per capita of the total population; and that similar con-ditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting States, We denounce the policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sec. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of

reciprocal advantages to the countries par-ticipating, is a time-honored doctrine of Democratic faith, but we donounce sham reciprocity which juggles with the peo-ple's desire for enlarged foreign markets

binations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, the

ence of prohibitive taxes, natural consequence of promotive taxes, which prevent free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand a rigid enforcement of the

we demand a rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

Sec. 6. The Republican party, while professing the policy of reserving public land, for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and downestic and restread to the people nearly mestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

Sec. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890, as a cowardly make-shift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating



DON DICKINSON.

but the dollar unit for the coinage of both but the dollar unit for the coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic value and exchangeable, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislations as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating victims of unstable money and fluctuating Sec. 8. We recommend that the prohib-

itory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed. Sec. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National convention of 1876 for a reform of the civil service, and we call for reform of the civil service, and we call for an honest enforcement of all laws regula-ting the same. The nomination of a pres-ident, as in recent Republican conven-tions, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleas-ure, is a scandalous satire upon free pop-ular institutions, and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce the gratify his ambition. We denounce the policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in States, and we pledge the Democratic party to a reform of these and all other

abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government. Sec. 10. The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous,



compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially with our neighbors on the American continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a havy strong enough maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad. Sec. 11. This country has always been a refuge of the oppressed from every land, exiles for conscience sake, and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Luther-an and Jewish subjects, and we call upon an and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of free-dom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-governand the great cause of local self-govern-ment in Ireland.



A. P. GORMAN. from being used as a dumping ground for

known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand a rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese imand freer exchanges, in pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country workmen under contract to degrade Amerwhose articles of export are almost ex- i ican labor and lessen its wages, but we i in debate and Jones of St. Louis said: Almost the next sentence was: "Not

condemn and denounce any and all at-tempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands. Sec. 13. This convention hereby renews Sec. 13. This convention hereby renews the expression of the appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent.

honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Sec. 14. The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, that such should be extended by a definite plan of continuous work until the permanent improvement is secured. Sec. 15. For the purposes of national defences, the promotion of commerce between States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaraugua canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States. Sec. 16. Recognizing the World's Columbian exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance in which the general of vast importance in which the genera of vast importance in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended, and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

Sec. 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States the most liberal appropriations for public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of



ood government and they have always received the fostering care of the Demo-eratic party, which favors every means of cratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others, insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Sec. 18. We approve the action of the present house of representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the territories of New Mexias States of the territories of New Mexi-co and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all territories having the necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they renecessary population and resortes of ac-mit them to Statehood, and while they re-main territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs rule and the control by the people of the vicinage.

Sec. 19. We favor legislation by congress to protect the lives and State legistures, to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those



Republican senate, for causing the defeat

of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers. this class of wage-workers.
Sec. 20. We are in favor of the enactment by States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system; for abolishing contract convict labor, and for prohibiting employment in factories of children under the property of the contract convicts.

employment in factories of children the der fifteen years of age.

Sec. 21. We are opposed to all sumptua-ry laws as an interference with the indi-vidual rights of the citizen.

Sec. 22. Upon this statement of princi-ples and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administra-tion and change of party in order that people. It asks a change of administra-tion and change of party in order that there may be a change of system and of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, of the institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

HOW THE PLATFORM WAS RECEIVED. The denunciation of measures like the force bill was loudly cheered, Applause also greeted the homestead plank and the portion of the silver plank denouncing the Sherman act. Reference to Federal officers in the national convention elicited a terrific vell. The foreign policy plank, navy, Jews in Russia, home rule for Ireland, were all liberally cheered. The school law plank was carefully listened to and was punctuated at the end of nearly



The only features of the platform which gation. seemed to call forth divided sentiment was the tariff and silver planks which his foot to bar the aisle where he sat, Pattison 1, Whitney 1, Russell 1. were apparently not sufficiently radical and the banner bearer fell. Michigan to satisfy delegates with pronounced men were across the aisle in an instant,

Jones moved the adoption of the Llatform. Neil, of Ohio, was recognized and not propose to be insulted. moved to strike from the tariff section all words preceding the denunciation igan, "and we know now how to behave of the McKinley act and to substitute | ourselves." therefor the following: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it to be the fundamental principle of the Democratic party that a government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only [applause and cheers] and we de- ner, and he had no right to go over in mand that the collection of such taxes | the New York delegation in any event," shall be limited to the necessities of and the conflict which threatened blows the government when honestly and came to an end. economically administered." [Cheers and applause with tremendous tumult following.]

we accept the amendment of the gen- of "Yes" from all over the hall. Stoptleman from Ohio as an addition to section 3."

ping a moment the governor repeated:
"I said every Democrat," laying strong tion 3." At this point of Jones' remarks, there

arose such a tumult in the chamber of | The point brought down the house. hisses and applause that his voice was drowned and he could not be heard. Afer waiting patiently for some moments Jones retired in despair. Neil



strike out and substitute. The roll was called and resulted: Ayes, 564; nays,

The Illinois vote was first announced as 33 ave and 15 noes, but the chairman of the delegation announced that under the instructions of the State convention enforcing the unit rule, the vote of the

State would be 48 aye.

Delegate Mazyck, of Minnesota, entered a protest against his delegation being recorded as a unit in the negative, and Wallace, of Pennsylvania, did the same; also some others, but chair- more enthusiastic than the one precedthe same; also some others, but chairman Wilson ruled that wherever instructions for a unit rule had been given, the vote would be recorded as reported by the chairman of the dele- the convention to order, and again the unit rule under protest.

silver. Patterson endeavored to deliver a speech in comparative silence at 10.12



free silver speech, but was interrupted by cries of "time." McKenzie, of Kentucky, suggested that the silver matter be recommitted to the resolutions committee. [Cries of "No, no."]

substitute for the silver plank. The motion was put and declared The Chairman-The question is now on the adoption of the platform.

Patterson moved the adoption of his

This motion was voted on by yeas and nays and carried. NOMINATIONS IN ORDER.

The Chairman-The next order of business, gentlemen, is the call of States | political career, defended the midwinfor the nomination of candidates for the office of president of the United

The clerk commenced to call the roll and got as far as Alabama, when he was interrupted. Mr. Fenton, of Arkansas, attempted to move an adjournment but no attention was paid to him.

Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey, and ex-Governor Abbett of that State came forward, accompanied by enthusiastic cheers from the Cleveland wing of the convention, it being understood that he was to nominate the expresident. When order was restored the governor addressed the body, formally placing Grover Cleveland in



receiving more than mild applause until he reached that portion of his address where he said: "If there was any doubt existing in my mind of the result of this national contest, I would not urge on behalf of my State the views of its Democracy in favor of Grover Cleveland." EXCITING SCENES.

When Governor Abbett named Cleveland, the hurrah of an hour before was renewed. The delegates sprang to their feet, many of them mounting chairs. Hats were thrown in the air and the noise of the cheering was deafening. Michigan's banner was waved aloft again. The enthusiastic banner-bearer forgot discretion, and taking the banner across the aisle, flaunted it in the face of the New York delegates. General Sickles resented this impertinence, and denounced it, and he was joined by other members of the dele-

Mayor Manning, of Albany, put out and it looked as though blows would follow. General Sickles said: "We in New York are gentlemen, and we do

"So are we," said a man from Mich-"You cannot carry that man's bansay who shall be our candidate, and we was made unanimous.

do not want to have Michigan ramming their candidate down our throats." Then a Michigan delegate poured oil on the troubled waters by saying: "The man was told not to raise the ban-

The cheering continued intermittingly for ten minutes. The chairman succeeded in pounding order with his Neal, Vilas and Watterson took part gavel, and Governor Abbett went on.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of only will he receive the support of the Convention: On behalf of the com- every Democrat in the land." mittee on resolutions, I wish to say that | were cries of "No" and counter cries emphasis on the word "Democrat. At another point where Governor Abbett paused, some one cried: "Give us a Democrat!" but it did not pro-

voke a demonstration. When Governor Abbett came to the review of the modern heroes of Democracy, each was cheered in moderation from Russell to Boise; but when David B. Hill's name was mentioned, Tammany and the New York delegation led a demonstration second only to that which the Cleveland men had made. Mounting their chairs, the New Yorkers led a cheering army which found recruits momentarily in every part of the hall. Twice the New York men sat down, but each time the cheering started anew, and again and again the friends and admirers of New York arose to their feet. Just behind the chairman. Dr. Mary Walker stood, almost alone.

waving a white handkerchief in the face of the convention. The chairman tried to rap the convention to order, but some one brought in some lithographed pictures of Mr. Hill and held them aloft. General Sickles stuck one in the end of his crutch and waved it above his head. A delegate rushed to the platform and held another of the pictures over the head of the official stenographer. Flags and parti-col-ored umbrellas were waved in the galleries. Ohio, Mississippi and half a doz-en other States joined in the demonstra-

tion and made it continuous and noisy. A bearded delegate with a brown hat on his head stood in a chair and waved a Cleveland picture slowly in the face of the New Yorkers. It was like the traditional red rag to the New York bull. ing it-a demonstration that brought even "Boss" Croker to his feet.

Again the chairman tried to bring gation. Several States voted under he failed. Every blow of his gavel the unit rule under protest. Patterson, of Colorado, then took ing and stamping of feet. Governor the floor and presented a minority report on the silver plank. It is identi- | desk, looking over the hall The demcal with the majority plank, except onstration had continued several minthat it reads "through the free coinage utes, when Ed Murphy waved the of both gold and silver," instead of New Yorkers to their seats. Order "through the coinage of both gold and | restored, Governor Abbett went on, and was permitted to conclude his

A new outbreak of cheers took place as he sat down. The Michigan delegation hoisted the Cleveland banner again, and ten minutes were given to the uproar, the band assisting, while occasional peals of thunder reverberated above the din. Rain began to pour in on the ladies sitting at his right, and umbrellas were put up for protec tion. The chairman stood his ground, but was perceptibly soaking. An umbrella was raised over his head and he took shelter under it. The secretary vainly endeavored to resume the roll The lightning, meanwhile, was flashing vividly, and the torrent of rain forcing through the roof increased in

Colorado, being reached, yielded to the State of New York. Mr. W. C. DeWitt, of Brooklyn, made his way up the aisle to nominate Senator Hill. Bourke Cockran asked for a suspension of the proceedings till the storm should abate. This was granted. Af-ter an interval of ten minutes or more, the chairman again sought to restore order and resume business, threatening to clear the galleries if quiet were not maintained. A delegate moved to adjourn, but Don Dickinson and others cried "No." The chair decided that Mr. DeWitt had the floor, and could not be taken off, even by a motion to adjourn. The storm finally abated. and Mr. DeWitt proceeded with the nomination of Hill in a strong speech. He reviewed the New York senator's ter convention, and wound up with the statement: "We hail from Waterloo; and we fearlessly proclaim that Hill is the Blucher who can drive the

Republican chieftain to St. Helena in November." The call of the roll of the States was then resumed, and after quite a number of other nominating speeches, and speeches seconding nominations, a ballot was finally ordered at 2.50 a.m.,

Thursday morning.

THE VOTE BY STATES. Alabama—Cleveland 14, Morrison, 4, Campbell 2, Hill 2, Boies 1. Arkansas—Cleveland 16. California—Cleveland 18. Colorado—Hill 3, Boies 5. Connecticut—Cleveland 12. Delaware—Cleveland 6. Florida—Cleveland 5, Carlisle 3. Georgia-Hill 5, Gorman 4, Cleveland 17. Illinois—Cleveland 48. Indiana—Eleveland 30. Kansas—Cleveland 20. Kentucky—Carlisle 6, Boies 2, Cleve-

nd 18. Louisiana—Boies 11, Cleveland 3, Hill 1, Gorman 1. Maine-Hill 1, Whitney 1, Gorman 1, Maine—Hill I, Whitney I, Gorman I, Cleveland 9. Maryland—Cleveland 6, Gorman 94. Massachusetts—Cleveland 24, Hill 4, Boies 1, Russell 1. Michigan—Cleveland 28. Minnesota—Cleveland 18. Mississippi—Hill 3, Gorman 4, Boies 3, Cleveland 8.

eveland 5. Missouri—Cleveland 34. Montana—Boies 6. Nebraska—Cleveland 15, Gorman 1. Nevada—Boies 4, Gorman 2. New Hampshire—Cleveland 8. New Jersey—Cleveland 20. New York—Hill 72.

New York—Hill 72.
North Carolina—Stevenson 164, Morrison 1, Cleveland 34, Boies 1.
North Dakota—Cleveland 6.
Ohio—Cleveland 14, Boies 16, Carlisle 5,
Hill 6, Gorman 5.
Oregon—Cleveland 8.
Pennsylvania—Cleveland 64.
Rhode Island—Cleveland 8.
South Carolina—Boies 13, Hill 3, Cleveland 2. land 2. South Dakota—Cleveland 7, Boies 1. Tennessee—Cleveland 24.
Texas—Hill 1, Boies 6, Cleveland 23.
Vermont—Cleveland 8.
Virginia—Cleveland 12, Hill 11, Gor-

Washington—Cleveland 8, West Virginia—Cleveland 7, Hill 1, Pat-tison 1, Gorman 3. son 1, Gorman 3. Wisconsin—Cleveland 24. Wyoming—Gorman 3, Cleveland 3. Alaska—Cleveland 2. [Alaska's vote ominates Cleveland. Arizona—Cleveland 5. District of Columbia—Cleveland 3. New Mexico-Cleveland 4.

Utah—Cleveland 2. . Indian Territory—Cleveland 2. RECAPITULATION. Total vote, 9091. Necessary to a choice, 599, or two-thirds. Cleveland received 6171, Hill 115, Boies 103, Gorman 361, Stevenson, 167, Morrison 5, Carlisle 15, Campbell 2,

Texas changes her vote to Cleveland, West Virginia and Maryland change their votes, 11 and 19 respectively, to

Cleveland. THE NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS. Ohio moved that the rules be suspended and Cleveland be nominated by acclamation. Daniel, of Virginia, Flowner across here," said Sickles, waving er, of New York, seconded the motion, his crutch in the air. "We propose to which was carried and the nomination

THE VOTE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. The convention met again at 2.50 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for vice-president. The following candidates were placed in nomination: Gray, of Indiana; Stevenson, of Illinois; Morse, of Michigan; Mitchell, of Wisconsin: Watterson, of Kentucky; Cochran, of New York; and Tree, of Illinois. The vote resulted as follows:

Alabama—Morse 22. Arkansas -- Gray 16. [CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]