

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention at Allentown—Text of the Platform Adopted.

The Candidates for State Officers Nominated with but Little Friction.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention assembled at Allentown, on Wednesday, Aug. 31. Many distinguished Democrats were in attendance, including Congressman William L. Scott, ex-Gov. Curtin, Samuel J. Randall, and William M. Singerly of the Philadelphia *Record*. Ex-Congressman George Post, of Susquehanna, was elected temporary Chairman by acclamation. In a short speech, in which he hastily reviewed the work of the party in the State, Chairman Post said that under President Cleveland the country had had an era of unexampled prosperity, and concluded as follows:

In some quarters there is an evident attempt to cover the administration of President Cleveland as inimical to the wounded and decrepit veterans of the late war, and yet he has approved in the last two years more private pension bills than were signed by Republican Presidents in twelve years, and all pension legislation which was calculated to afford relief to crippled soldiers or the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers has been gladly approved by him. And the Pension Bureau, under Democratic supervision, is adjusting pension claims more speedily than ever before, and over fifteen thousand more pension certificates have been granted during the last two years of Democratic rule than were granted in the last twelve years of Republican control.

Committees on Resolutions and on Permanent Organization were at once appointed. S. R. Peale, of Clinton County, was chosen permanent Chairman of the convention, and upon assuming the duties of the post spoke as follows:

In years gone by the country has appealed to the Democratic party in time of public need, and we have again appealed to, and we are here to proclaim that the burden of all now overburdened and mislaid. What if we have the land without the law of liberty to protect it? What if Guilford Miller had a home without the strong hand of the law to protect it in his possession? He who is our Chief Magistrate when he declared that Guilford Miller's home should be protected, did one of the most heroic things of the century. The Democratic party gave us the homes, and a Democratic President was here to protect them. When I contemplate that man—square, honest, and plain—Gouver Cleveland—*etc.* I feel that we can say that we have a President whose name is unstained and whose hands are clean. Who is there to accuse this administration with meddling in jobs? No one. It is received and accepted by all the people as a clean, pure, brave, and strong administration, commanding the respect of the people and the love of the country. Except the rebel flags, the rebel rags, we have but one flag, and thank God that we love it and that it floats over a united, happy, and peaceful country. I have no language to express my contempt for the Republican orator who uses and misuses with a mournful cry of the exchanged banners and makes fresh appeals to sectional passions. He is like a barn picaresque with the wing of a last year's fly in his jaws—a disgusting spectacle. The Republican orator seeks to parade Blaine in the cloak of a Clay, but Clay had no pockets in his garments for stolen bonds, and had he found such, mark the contrast: he would have said burn them—the bonds, not the letters.

But we must have laws as well as homes. We now find that the business interests are burdened with the burden of undue and unequal taxation—a burden too heavy for bonds. There is being piled up in the treasury vaults millions of dollars out of the people's pockets, and for what? Why is this vast sum collected? It is a useless and dangerous accumulation—a worse than useless tax upon the people. It cannot and will not be borne. There will be a reduction of this surplus. Will the Democratic party take the lead to stop this wasteful accumulation, or shall we leave it to our enemies to do? It must be abolished. If we do not abolish it the Republican party will take up the work. No matter as to the how just now; but anyhow, somehow, this burden must be removed.

Chairman Scott, from the Committee on Resolutions, appeared on the platform and said that he was directed to report the resolutions of the committee to the convention. He was pleased to state that it was unanimously agreed on and the meeting had been most harmonious. The resolutions are as follows:

1. We now reassert our allegiance to the principles and declarations of the platform adopted at Chicago in 1884, which Mr. Cleveland, the nominee of the party, heartily indorsed, declaring in his letter of acceptance: "I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same; so plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or amendment." To these principles he has faithfully adhered in all his public utterances. We further affirm the platform adopted by our State Convention of 1886, and in view of the existing situation of the public treasury we demand with emphasis that the last surplus already in the treasury shall be used to pay the public debt, and that the current and necessary increase going on beyond the needs of government shall be immediately prevented by a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports in accordance with the foregoing declarations.

2. That we fully indorse the administration of President Cleveland. Wise, sagacious and patriotic, he has restored confidence to the business interests of the country. The Democratic party, has directed the financial affairs of the Government with apt ability, has strengthened the public credit, and thereby given us a period of great industrial and commercial prosperity. Apprehension in the minds of some that the advent of our party to the control of the Federal Government would be dangerous has been dispelled. Our people are more contented and well-to-do than in years, and more respected than ever by other nations. His period of administration has been pure, economical, and fearless, and marks the approval of all fair-minded and conservative citizens.

3. We recognize the material benefits which this country has received from immigration. We indorse the legislation of Congress against the importation of contract labor and to compel the return of paupers and criminals. We command the national administration for its efforts to rigidly enforce these laws, and, while we are opposed to any illiberal restrictions, we favor such additional measures of regulation as may be found necessary.

4. We favor liberal pensions to deserving Union soldiers, and we stand by and support the action of the present administration in adding to the pension rolls a larger number than was ever before placed thereon within a corresponding period, while at the same time protecting the Treasury from fraudulent claims, as proof of this fact.

5. We point with pride to the fact that since the Democratic party has been in power in any branch of the Federal Government, not one acre of the public lands has been granted to corporations, nor has any land grant been received by the states.

6. The failure of the State revenue bill, after it had been carefully perfected and nearly unanimously passed by both branches of the Legislature, was a crime against the majority of the commonwealth, whereby the people must pay a million dollars annually in taxation that should and would have been paid by the corporations, and the failure of the State administration to attempt any correction of the wrong-doing or exposure of the fraud or criminal neglect, condoned a crime against both authority and people, and confessed the supreme power of money in Pennsylvania.

7. That we reconfirm our determination in favor of the passage of such legislation as will properly enforce the provisions of the State constitution act 17, relative to corporations, to prevent improper discrimination, and equalize taxation.

8. That we denounce the action of the last Republican Legislature in the defeat of the bill for the relief of the refiners of oil in the oil district of the State known as the Billingsley

bill as being in the interest of monopoly and against the interest of the people of that large section of the State.

9. The Democratic party sympathizes with the oppressed of all nations and in all movements having for their object the attainment of the blessings of local self-government such as are enjoyed by the people of this Union as the result of the enforcement of the Democratic policy. The granting of home rule to Ireland is due as the acknowledgment of a sacred inherent right, and the gallant struggle for the accomplishment of this right, an act of justice under the magnificent leadership of Gladstone and Parnell commands itself to the moral support of the American people. It is our earnest wish that the efforts of these distinguished statesmen may soon be crowned with success.

10. We hold to the ancient doctrine of the party that the preservation of rights of the people demand that we should look with jealousy upon monopolies and restrict corporate power within its proper sphere. And we heartily approve the action of the national administration in reclaiming and returning to the people for settlement one hundred million acres of lands which, through artifice and fraud, were wrongfully held by corporations, having been forfeited to the people by failure to comply with the conditions of the grants.

This, the most serious work of the convention, being thus disposed of with unexpected dispatch, the nomination of candidates for State offices was at once entered into. J. Ross Thompson was nominated on the first ballot for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Bernard J. McGrann was named by acclamation for State Treasurer. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Tariff Reformers Pleased.

A special from Harrisburg to the Chicago *Herald* says:

The result of the convention is rather more gratifying to the followers of Congressman Scott and Editor Singerly than to the Randolistic element in the party. The platform adopted is what the tariff reformers wanted, and means nothing else than an indorsement of the Congressman who voted for a revision of the revenue, and is consequently a victory for him.

It is the first time since the late rebellion that the party in Pennsylvania has made a demand in its platform for a reduction of the duty on imports, and naturally binds the members of Congress to support an honest measure for the reduction of excessive tariff duties. Here is where Randall is in a hole. He cannot straddle the question any longer. He is no more a leader.

W. L. Scott, who was the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, succeeded Randall, and Pennsylvania is pledged for tariff reform the day this fall will be a lively one. The cry of free trade will be heard by the importers of revenue reform confidently expect to poll a big vote. The candidates are strong, and the canvass will be a vigorous one. B. J. McGrann, the candidate for State Treasurer, is a close friend of Randall, and this invites the hearty co-operation of the Congressman. J. Ross Thompson, candidate for Supreme Judge, being a native of Congressman Scott's county, means that the latter will take a hand in State politics. Altogether the work of the convention regarded as good, let the results be what they may.

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

They Meet in Convention at Des Moines and Nominate Candidates for State Offices.

A Series of Resolutions Asserting the Right of the People to Govern Themselves.

And Denouncing the Tendency Toward Monopoly of the Present Dominant Party.

[Des Moines special.]

The Iowa Democratic State Convention met here on Thursday, the 1st inst., and was called to order by Edward H. Hunter, Chairman of the State Committee, in the Grand Opera House. It was in every respect a representative gathering of the Democrats in the State, although it was easy to discern that the quota of young men in the delegations was larger than usual. Many of the older party workers had seats upon the stage, while the boxes which had been specially reserved for ladies were resplendent with beauty and fashion. After Rev. Mr. Van Antwerp had pronounced a brief divine invocation, with true Episcopalian reserve and dignity, Senator W. W. Dodge, of Burlington, was introduced as the temporary Chairman. The Senator is a native of Iowa, is young and handsome, but not specially brilliant as an orator. He made a fairly good speech, however. He arraigned the record of the Republican party in comparison with the administration of President Cleveland, giving the latter a most cordial indorsement, which brought from the convention loud and long-continued cheers. Protection was denounced, and tariff reform to a revenue basis demanded. Turning to State affairs, Senator Dodge addressed himself to the State prohibition law, characterizing it as a piece of infamous legislation promoting perjury, fostering a system of spies and informers, and making possible the violation of the sacredness of the home by reckless and irresponsible constables. The legislative gerrymander of the legislative districts of the State, by which Republican counties are given the same representation as Democratic counties with four times as many population, was not overlooked, and when the speaker finally concluded his address and took up the gavel the delegates were in an enthusiastic state. Upon reassembling at two o'clock the Committee on Credentials reported every county fully represented.

Cato Sells, of Blackhawk, another of the younger Democrats of the State, was the choice for permanent Chairman. His speech was also well received. It was noticeable, however, that his several complimentary allusions to President Cleveland were cheered to the echo, and when he asserted that Grover Cleveland would certainly be renominated and re-elected next year the convention was fairly carried off its feet. There was no favorable allusion to the President—and all mention of him and administration was of the most complimentary kind—but what the delegations responded with liberal applause and cheers.

No allusion to a second term was made except by Sells, but the spirit of the convention was clearly for it.

The sober business of the convention began with the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Things had not been going any too smoothly in the committee-room. The delegates from the river counties opposed a definite plank on the liquor question. They wanted to declare for a strict license law, but opposed a closer definition of the amount of license favored. They also opposed a local option feature.

The rural districts wanted minimum fees of \$500, with a local option feature attached. They had their way by a vote of 7 to 4, and when a contest was made in the convention for that agreed upon, the verdict was still more overwhelming. Then there were the friends of the railways upon the committee, who urgently opposed radi-

cal anti-monopoly utterances in the platform. These, too, were doomed to disappointment, as the granger element controlled, and the monopolists did not dare to carry their fight into open convention. The platform as adopted is as follows:

1. We commend the fidelity of President Cleveland in the obligations of his high trust and congratulate the country upon the economy, courage, honesty, and patriotism of his administration. We cordially approve the public land policy of the President. Unearthened lands to the extent of millions of acres have been restored to the public domain and reserved for actual settlers only, and the attempts of cattle syndicates to inclose and appropriate large tracts of public lands to their own uses have been defeated. A continuance of the Democratic administration is a guarantee that no other acre shall be granted to speculators or corporations that have served the country. It has been placed upon a sound basis, and Federal officials no longer neglect the duties of their office for the manipulation of party politics. The public debt has been steadily reduced, and we favor a continuance of the policy of applying surplus revenues to the payment of the debt as rapidly as possible. We commend the efficiency, liberality and impartiality of the pension department in the adjustment of claims under present laws, and we favor further legislation as will make generous provision for Union soldiers and sailors, surrounding the same with such safeguards and restrictions as will prevent abuse by any who are not entitled to the bounty of the government.

2. We call upon Congress for the immediate revision of our tariff laws to a revenue basis, to the end that every industry and every section may enjoy perfect equality under the law, and we favor the retention of the internal revenue tax on intoxicating liquors and tobacco to protest against its proposed reduction or the purpose of continuing the present high tariff on all necessary articles of commerce.

3. We are in favor of continuing the time-honored policy of the Democratic party of welcoming to our shores the liberty-loving people of all lands who come here to conform to our laws and institutions and become citizens of this country, but insist that stringent regulations be adopted and enforced to exclude paupers, vicious, and criminal classes.

4. The noble and manly efforts of Gladstone, and those of his associates in behalf of the cause of representative government for Ireland command our unqualified approval.

5. We commend the action of the Democratic members of the Twenty-first General Assembly in supporting the Cassatt bill and the bill against the holding of lands by non-resident aliens, and we pledge our candidates to the support of these measures in the next Legislature.

6. The vigorous prosecution of faithless officials and those who have corrupted them now being conducted by Democratic prosecuting officers in New York and Chicago is a hopeful sign of a reform of public morals. We believe the same measure of justice that is visited upon bribery of local boards should be visited upon the same offense when committed in State and National Legislatures.

7. We favor such legislation by Congress as will make all corporations for purposes of litigation residents and citizens of the State in which they do business.

8. We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation and in favor of a repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law and the substitution in its stead of a local option and carefully guarded license law, with a minimum license fee of \$5.00, for better control of the liquor traffic.

9. We believe that railroad companies are public corporations, and therefore subject to public control. We demand such legislation by Congress and the State Legislature as will apply to State and interstate transportation of freights and passengers the principles of the Regan bill, viz.: All rates shall be reasonable and just and made public. No discriminations against individuals or localities; no rebates or drawbacks; same charge for service to all persons, and no higher charge for a less than for a greater service. Prohibition of pooling in every form. Equal facilities and opportunities to all shippers. We oppose the free transportation of any, and favor the cheap transportation of all. We believe that the first-class roads can profitably carry passengers at 2 cents per mile, and we demand a law restricting them to such a charge. We are opposed to special tribunals for the settlement of railroad questions, and especially to such tribunals being created by the laws of the land. We therefore favor the abolition of all such tribunals, and believe that the ordinary courts of the country should be vested with full power to enforce the just obligations of the companies and to award adequate damages to persons injured by their violation.

10. Every citizen of the State is entitled to a vote, and his vote should be as effective as the vote of any other citizen. We denounce as in violation of this inherent right and as a practical infringement of the majority of our people the famous gerrymander in the last General Assembly, by which a small minority of the people were vested with full control of the law-making power, and we pledge our best endeavors to restore representation according to population and the right of the majority to rule. We cordially invite the co-operation of us all in persons in accord with these principles in our endeavor to carry them into effect.

11. We favor such legislation as will grant to employees of corporations liberty to buy to whom they please.

After the adoption of the platform nominations followed, and were quickly disposed of. Major T. J. Anderson was nominated on the first ballot by a decisive vote over ex-Senator Bestow. J. M. Elder, of Hazeock, defeated Captain Jaquith, of Wapello, for Lieutenant Governor on the first ballot. Charles S. Fogg, of Guthrie, likewise won the Supreme Judgeship nomination on the first ballot, Daniel L. Miller, of Lee, being his competitor. Professor H. W. Sawyer, of Fremont, was nominated for Superintendent of Schools by acclamation.

The ticket is conceded to be not the strongest that could have been named, but the platform, which is deemed admirable in the issues it presents, will greatly help matters out. The convention adjourned in good spirits.

The Democratic State Central Committee was organized by the selection of Ed H. Hunter, of Corning, as Chairman and C. D. Fullen, of Fairfield, Secretary.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Thomas J. Anderson, the nominee for Governor, resides at Knoxville, Marion County. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, March 4, 1837, and is fourteen years older than President Cleveland. When 16 years old he came to Iowa and located in Marion County, where he has since lived. He was a member of the Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry during the war, served at the siege of Vicksburg, and attained the rank of captain. He studied in the schools at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and subsequently at the University of Iowa, and subsequently studied law. In 1874 he ran on the Anti-Monopoly ticket for District Judge, and although he ran 1,100 votes ahead of his ticket he was defeated. He is at present County Attorney.

James M. Elder, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, has lived in Hancock County for twenty years, and is a farmer and horticulturist and a director in the State Horticultural Society. He is also a lawyer and member of a flourishing legal firm at Garner. He is about 50 years of age.

Prof. Hugh W. Sawyer, the nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a Tennessean by birth, and is 37 years of age. When the war broke out he entered the service at the age of 14, as a drummer boy in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. After the war he obtained an education in a Tennessee institution, and has for the last twelve years been at the head of the schools at Hamburg, Iowa.

Charles S. Fogg, the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a resident of Stuart, Guthrie County. He is about 38 years of age. He studied law at the State University of Iowa, and has practiced at Stuart for the last twelve years.

The base-ball world.

THE BASE-BALL WORLD.

Progress of the Interesting Contest for the League Championship Flag.

Detroit Still Ahead, and Her Chances Improving—Dissensions in the Chicago Club.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Chicago, through encountering unfavorable weather at Pittsburgh and Boston, has made but little headway in the League pennant race upon its present trip East. Philadelphia has passed New York and is now ambitiously turning its eyes toward second place, which the champions hold. There has been much of the sensational during the past week in connection with affairs of the national game. Disputes, which upon their face seem highly colored, announce that trouble occurred between Anson and Pfeffer during the last game of the series with New York last week, and that the great second baseman was heavily fined by his captain for what the latter believed to be intentional carelessness. The trouble, it is stated, began in the sixth inning, when the score was tied one to one and New York came to bat. Welch went out at first base by Clarkson to Anson. Gore popped up a little fly over Anson's head, and Ans went after it, while Clarkson and Pfeffer started to cover first. Pfeffer got there, but caught the ball awkwardly as it was thrown by Anson, and then stumbled at the bag so that Gore was safe. That made Anson angry. He criticised Pfeffer sharply. Pfeffer made some reply and Anson made it cost him \$25. Then Pfeffer was angry. He didn't say anything, but he showed that he didn't like it as he went back to his position. Tiernan, next at bat, drove the ball toward second. Pfeffer got it, touched the bag, retiring Gore, and then in trying to effect a double play threw fifteen feet over Anson's head, letting Tiernan to third. Ward's hit that followed brought Tiernan in, and then Connor flew out, ending the inning.

The first man to bat in the next inning was Connor and he hit an easy grounder to Pfeffer. Fritz got it easily enough, but for some reason, either to play smart or because he was angry and didn't care, he deliberately batted the ball once, and before he could recover it and handle it Connor was safe at first. "That'll cost you a hundred," said Anson, who was boiling over. When Pfeffer returned to the Rossmore House after the game, he wrote a letter to President Spalding, in which he declared that he would not play ball if the fine of \$125 imposed by Anson was not remitted. He considers Anson's action in fining him to be without excuse or reason, and declares that he will not pay the fine.

President Spalding laughed over the matter when he received Pfeffer's letter Monday, and said: "Fred is a little hot under the collar, and that is about all that ails him. I presume all the boys feel testy and quick-tempered as the result of the bad weather they have encountered down East, but I venture to say that Anson and Pfeffer will be just as good friends as ever when the team reaches home. I have just sent Pfeffer the following dispatch:

Fred Pfeffer, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.: Your letter received. The matter shall be investigated, and if any injustice has been done you it shall be righted. Do not air your private affairs through the press, but play ball and win the pennant. A. G. SPALDING.

"Whatever may be the outcome of the misunderstanding between Pfeffer and Anson," continued Mr. Spalding, "if indeed such exists, the club will go ahead and win the pennant just the same. We have had a little bad luck on this trip, but that will not prevent our catching Detroit in the race, and when we take the lead we will stay there."

THE RACE.

As to the race itself, there never was a prettier one, contested for League pennant than the one now being run by the five leading clubs, three from the East and two from the West. Detroit is still a neck ahead of Chicago, and right after Chicago is Philadelphia, with New York only a nose behind, and Boston at the Giants' heels.