

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER NOMINATED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Largest and Most Enthusiastic Convention in the History of the State—A Winning Ticket Placed in the Field—A Ringing Platform—Speech of General Palmer.

The Illinois Democratic Convention, which met at Springfield on Wednesday, the 4th inst., was the largest, most enthusiastic, and most harmonious the party ever held in the State. The Democracy of Illinois, represented by its ablest leaders from all sections of the State, met in this convention and enunciated a declaration of principles and nominated candidates which will bring success to the party in the Prairie State at the coming election. Led by the fearless old campaigner, General John M. Palmer, whose every utterance alike inspires the Democracy with confidence and strikes fear to the heart of the Republican leaders, the party of Illinois needs only that unity which seems already assured to redeem the State from Republican misrule.

Joseph B. Manner, of Danville, who was made temporary Chairman of the convention, delivered an eloquent speech.

A letter was read from Grover Cleveland, declining with regrets an invitation to be present and address the convention, but expressing a hope of success for the ticket to be chosen. It was received with loud cheers.

Judge E. S. Wilson, of Olney, was nominated on the first ballot for State Treasurer, and Henry Raab, of Belleville, was nominated by acclamation for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Richard T. Morgan of Livingston, John H. Bryant of Bureau County, and N. W. Graham of Jackson County were nominated for Trustees of the State University. A resolution indorsing Gen. Palmer for United States Senator was passed amid great applause, and Gen. Palmer was cheered to the echo on his appearance. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: In 1858 the Democracy of Illinois paid me in full for all the services I had ever rendered, for they gave me every vote they could command. No party ever did better or can better than that. The Democracy of Illinois have to-day paid me in full in advance for what they hereafter do for them. They have nominated me as their candidate for United States Senator. They have not promised to elect me. They have given me a commission to get out and make battle for the Democracy, and have promised to do all they can to help me. That is all any of us can do.

But it must not be understood that the Democracy of Illinois intend that I shall go out and fight everybody; my mission is a very peculiar one. The Democracy of Illinois have commissioned me in their name to make an attempt to popularize the Senate of the United States. I am not, as has been said by some of my friends who write for the newspapers—I am not born as an apostle or deifier of Democratic faith. There are thousands of Democrats in the State who attend to that job whenever required. It does not need any special champion. The fact is, there is a growing feeling throughout the country, not confined to Illinois, that the national Senate is becoming an element of danger instead of good. It is the only body of officials that is not responsible to anybody. The President, whom nominated by the national convention, although he takes but a small part in the canvass that precedes the election, is made the subject of criticism; his whole life is examined, his business relations are discussed and at last the people pass upon the man whose name is presented to them. Not so with the Senator. He is found in this State when the Governor uses his patronage while occupying the position of Chief Magistrate of the State, and later on secures a majority of the Legislature; when the Legislature assembles the party caucus actually nominates him; he ceases to be Governor and becomes Senator, and from that time forth he is responsible to nobody. He travels through the State during State elections and criticizes the State, but is responsible to nobody. It is the purpose of the Democracy of Illinois that hereafter when the Senator comes into the State somebody shall take care of him.

It is intended hereafter that the Senators from Illinois shall give an account of themselves. Heretofore, as we have said, they have traveled through the State, responsible to nobody. National expenditures are increasing at a fearful rate; the new State of Montana is organized and two Senators stolen, and we are threatened now with an election law which is to make our Representatives just what the party in power may choose it shall be. Our Senators will take part in this, but when they come into Illinois it is the purpose of the Democracy that they shall answer for those acts at the bar of public opinion. They shall be asked, "Why is the people of the State of Montana not to be allowed to have Senators that represent them?" They will be required to respond to these questions. They will be asked: "What have the people of the State of Illinois done that the power and control over their own elections shall be taken from them and placed in the hands of irresponsible Federal officials?" They will not escape by wrapping their senatorial toga—don't they call it that—around them.

It is the intention of the Democracy that these men shall be compelled to answer. Here they will be surrounded by the representatives of 400,000 Democratic voters, and an answer will be demanded. That is the intention of your action to-day—not to provide a champion for Democratic principles, not the sending forth of legislative bills to characterize your party. The purpose is that hereafter these Senators shall be made responsible; their acts shall be inquired into, and they shall be called to respond for them just as other people are required to do. That is the purpose of the movement. It is to popularize the Senate of the United States.

In other States gentlemen have found an evidence that satisfies many people, and in some of those States the request of a senatorial candidate for votes is expressed in the form of a check. It will be the purpose of the Democratic party that such checks shall not pass current in Illinois. The people of Illinois shall be informed of the conduct of those officials who shall be investigated. They shall, for the first time in our history, be made responsible for their conduct. We know that in the earlier history of the republic the senator was regarded as so much of a servant of the State that legislatures instructed them as to their duty and the common law of politics of the party required that the senator should obey the instructions given by the legislature or resign, and the legislature would elect some one else who would repeat the wishes of the people who sent him. But all that has passed by, and now those gentlemen are responsible to nobody. The party actually makes them the rulers of the State. We may make the senator in the time being senior, and the senator is under no obligation to answer for his conduct to anybody, and in this case I say this action on the part of the Democratic party of the State is a warning to Mr. Cullum, a motion to Mr. Farwell and to those men generally of the Republican party that when they think proper to nominate a senator they will do it.

Well, this commission may be a charge to me, and you know you must take care that your principles are enforced. There are thousands of Democrats all over the State, while this work on the charge is being performed, who will take care of the following. That is the mission now which you have sent me.

Gentlemen of the convention, I trust during the canvass I may be able to render an additional service to the Democratic party—that is to assure them of my belief that Illinois is to-day a Democratic State. It is to assure the Democracy of the State that the time has come when they may be Democrats without forfeiting their social standing or injuring their character as members of churches. That now public opinion has so far changed that not only is that true, but the intellect and intelligence of the country is now with the Democratic party and that the work of the party from this time forward requires that, that the old men should remember that still owe duties to

their country which will last as long as they live; that the men in middle life will feel that good government must be maintained for the welfare of their children, that it is upon the men we must depend in this struggle, and I, for one, will say in this campaign I want to be regarded as a captain for one purpose.

I want to say to every young Democrat in this State that you have the right to go forth and fight this battle for good government, and if you fight it earnestly you will win it. Most of the Republican party believe they should stand by the party in power, and their patriotic requirements are that the older they get the more money they should receive. They have succeeded in all the patriotism of the old soldiers in the army, and still require that you should provide for them for their noble services to the country. That is not true with the young man, and you will have to fight for the principles of the Democratic party.

Gentlemen of the convention, it is not necessary that I should say I thank you most profoundly for this additional evidence of your confidence. I thank you with my whole heart for your kindness. I have read with the greatest interest the proceedings in your convention and the kind words spoken of me, and I have felt grateful to all of you and I shall return this canary and upon this contest with all the energy I can employ in that direction. I believe sometimes I read a newspaper published by my young friend Mr. Medill, who designates me as a decrepit old man. I have only to say that if he does not quit that I will treat him as the prophet did the boys—I will set the bears on him. I will set the bears after these juveniles who follow me.

I shall endeavor to make a good fight for the good cause, and I shall call on all of you to do your full share in this work. There is to be no effort in politics in Illinois any longer. The Democracy of Illinois does not require the incentive of a Presidential election to bring them out to work. This should be no off year. It should be one of labor for the cause of right and justice, and that the people may be delivered from the terrible oppression under which they now labor. Gentlemen, I repeat my thanks, and with that I am done.

The convention then adjourned amid enthusiastic cheering.

The Platform.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention:

The Democracy of Illinois, in convention assembled, reaffirm the principles of the party as laid down in the platform adopted by the national convention in St. Louis in 1888.

Realizing that a tariff is a tax, we insist now, as heretofore, that such a revenue as is required by the Government should be raised from internal revenue taxes and duties upon articles of luxury, thus exempting and making cheaper all articles needed by the masses of the people.

The adoption of the following resolutions duly elected, in order to add greater strength to the Republican majority, are precedents alike dangerous to the safety and perpetuity of the Government:

For over a quarter of a century the finances of the State of Illinois have been in the hands of the Republican party. Every year more taxes are levied than are called for by the laws passed by the Legislature. It is time for a change in order that there may be an overhauling of the books.

We denounce the Republican party of Illinois for their broken promises and pledges made to the farmers and laborers of the State; not so equalizing the taxes as to compel the large corporations and trusts to pay their just proportion of our State, county, and municipal taxes as a crime against the farmer and laborer that loudly calls for redress. We demand of the State Board of Equalization an honest enforcement of the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, in order that various corporations of the State shall no longer escape the payment of their just proportion of taxes. The imposition of over 75 per cent. of the taxes upon the lands of the State is a wrong which calls loudly for redress, and is a just cause for complaint by the already overburdened farmers of the State. We demand that there is no calling in the State so burdensome on the poor as to compel us to demand the enactment of a law obtaining for ever the system of truck stores, the enactment of a law for the examination of mine bosses, the enactment of a law providing for the examination of stationary engineers, the enactment of a law providing for the weighing of coal before screening, and the amendment of mining laws so as to provide for the inspectors of the respective inspection districts or some other competent person to act as seal of weights and measures for the adjustment of fair dealing, and until they are determined finally in accordance with the American sentiment of fair play.

I use no idle form of words when I say that I regret my engagements and professional occupations will not permit me to meet the members of your club on the occasion of their mass meeting. Hoping that those who are fortunate enough to participate will find it to their profit and that the meeting will, in all respects, be a great success, I am, yours very truly,

F. A. Herwig, Esq., Secretary.

McKinley Tariff Bill at Immense Meetings in Philadelphia—Ringling Letter from Ex-President Cleveland.

(Philadelphia special.)

An enormous business men's meeting to protest against the McKinley tariff bill was held at the Walnut Street Theater Tuesday afternoon, at which Alexander K. McClure presided. The tobacco, tin plate, and wooden industries were largely represented. Among the speakers were Congressmen McAdoo, Springer, Bynum, and Breckinridge (Kentucky). In the evening a mass meeting of workingmen in textile goods was held at Kensington and was addressed by the same gentlemen. There were 7,000 to 10,000 people at the Kensington meeting and three overflow meetings were necessary. A big parade of workingmen preceded the meetings. Resolutions were adopted declaring that both parties had promised to amend the tariff so as to remove unnecessary burdens and enlarge our markets; that the party now in power had, on the contrary, proposed to add to the burden and restrict the market by the McKinley bill; and the meeting would be satisfied with nothing short of free raw materials and such general reduction of tariffs as to cheaper the necessities of life and open foreign markets, thus securing steadier work and more comfortable living for the workingmen.

The announcement of a letter from ex-President Cleveland was greeted with great applause. The letter was as follows:

F. A. Herwig, Esq., Secretary:

MY DEAR SIR—I desire through you to thank the Kensington Reform Club, formerly known as the Workingmen's Tariff Reform Association, for the courteous invitation I have received to attend a mass meeting on the evening of the 3d of June. The terms in which the invitation is expressed convince me that the question of tariff reform is receiving the attention it deserves from those most vitally interested in its just and fair solution. I know that the feeling now abroad in our land, and with the intense existing activity of such clubs as yours, the claim presented is made that the people at the last election finally passed upon the subject of tariff adjustment will be emphatically denied, and that our workingmen and our farmers will continue to agitate this and all other questions involving their welfare with increased zeal, and in the light of increased knowledge and experience, until they are determined finally in accordance with the American sentiment of fair play.

I use no idle form of words when I say that I regret my engagements and professional occupations will not permit me to meet the members of your club on the occasion of their mass meeting. Hoping that those who are fortunate enough to participate will find it to their profit and that the meeting will, in all respects, be a great success, I am, yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

We, workingmen in mass meeting assembled, do resolve that we cannot too strongly denounce the McKinley bill as a dangerous measure, or too earnestly protest against its passage by the United States Senate, and that we hereby give notice that we will not be satisfied with anything short of free raw materials and such a corresponding reduction of general tariff rates that will give a chance after foreign markets to our products and to keep and control our own, knowing full well that only by these means can the toilers secure steady work at good wages.

"M'KINLEY PRICES."

They Will Be Very High for Everything but Labor.

The "McKinley prices" will be higher, because in this Republican tariff bill the duties on cotton and woolen materials are raised heavily along the whole line, but those on goods used by the laboring masses are made to pay higher duties than are put on the more costly goods used by the rich. The duty on wool, unreasonably high at present, is heavily increased; the duty on woolen yarns is doubled, and the duty on blankets and woolen stuffs is doubled, and on some of the cheaper qualities, those most used by the poor, is nearly trebled. On some of these goods in universal use the duty is run up to 150 per cent. So, too, the cheaper kinds of carpets have their duty heavily raised. All that means, of course, is that "McKinley prices" will be very much higher.

The "McKinley prices" on houses will be increased by the increased duty on lime and cement—double the present rates—and by increased duties on brick and tiles, and by higher duties on glass. The "McKinley prices" on the poor man's kitchen will be higher by the increased duty on pottery and on glassware, that on common glassware being increased in some cases more than 100 per cent.; the "McKinley prices" on the poor man's clothing and bedding will be made higher by heavily increased duties on blankets, coatings—in fact, on all that he and his wife and family wear or need to keep them warm in the winter or cool in summer.

All this in face of a surplus taxation of nearly \$100,000,000.—New York Herald.

Took the Next.

"Ah, ha!" he called as he stood waiting for a car, "didn't I tell you last winter that we'd have to pay for the warm—"

"No, sir—no, sir," interrupted the other. "I met you almost every day last winter, and you never said a word about the weather."

" Didn't I predict in February that we should have an unusually late—"

"No, sir! I don't remember that you said any such thing."

"You don't! Didn't I say that we should—?"

"No, sir!"

"Very well. Are you going down on this car?"

"I am."

"Then I will take the next."—Detroit Free Press.

She could sing as very a siren;

She could dance as trim as a fairy;

Her cakes were like lace films—so airy;

She could wash, fit, and mend as do tailors;

Her general style would bewitch or

Entice; but the left hand she couldn't

Ever tell the left hand from the right.

DEPEW ON THE FAIR.

THE NEW-YORKER SPEAKS IN THE CHICAGO AUDITORIUM.

Reasons for Holding an Exhibition in Celebration of the Quadro-Centennial of America's Discovery—The Address Listened To by a Brilliant Audience.

Chicago dispatch: Chauncey M. Depew's speech at the Auditorium, under the auspices of the Chicago Press Club, was the event of the week. The vast building was crowded and many of the distinguished men of the city and State were in the audience. The subject of the popular orator was "The World's Fair," and he did ample justice to it.

When the prolonged applause with which the distinguished guest of the Press Club was greeted had ceased that gentleman advanced a step or two nearer the footlights, as if to be in closer communion with his auditors, and began his "talk" with no further preliminaries than to explain that he was ill and hardly equal to the occasion.

Indeed he evidently was not expecting to face such an audience as he saw before him. Possibly he had just

arrived from the fair grounds and was still in the great hall. But his voice seemed to strengthen as he progressed, and he soon had everybody in rapport with him. It was soon evident that he was prepared to furnish an oratorical feast, and he did it. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, which at times was extremely enthusiastic.

Speaking of the benefits to be derived from the fair Mr. Depew said:

"Above and beyond the material results of this exhibition will be its stimulating influences upon the patriotism of the people and the unity of the nation.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

It is one of the paradoxes of progress that diffuse and universal intelligence tends to provincialism and local pride, and the refinement of the intellect to angles and points. There was a time when the Weekly Tribune reached every town in the West, and Horace Greeley's opinions were the bond of common sentiment and national union, but the press associations distribute with impartial hand the news of the world to the newspapers of every city in the land. The result is that the journals of every town go to the public only as far as the train can carry them during the morning hour or before the family clock strikes the note for retiring. Universal circulation all over the country is no longer possible to any newspaper, and the editorials of the local press mold the opinions of their people. Under these conditions the New York editor does not write for Chicago nor the Chicago editor for St. Louis. If the Eastern or Western, or the Southern or Pacific coast press treat at all the interests of other sections it is too often in an unfriendly and critical spirit. It is in a tone which depreciates or assails their distant countrymen, and makes them not only rivals, but enemies. From this cause multitudes in the east believe the West given up wholly to the pursuit of money, and deficient in the culture and refinement of long organized and intelligent communities. Multitudes in the West regard the people of the East as effete and weak—excesses upon the body politic, or leeches in the form of gold bugs and coupon cutters. The press of the South inculcates a sectional pride and sensitiveness which suspect an enemy in the mildest critic and hostility in every other section. But the fierce light of universal publicity which will beat upon this exhibition and the commingling here of citizens from every part of the union will do much to demonstrate that we are one people, with common interests and a common destiny.

With the broad, generous, and catholic spirit which will inspire visitors to this exhibition, the West will discover that the East, with its conservatism, intellectuality, and prosperity, has not lost its vigor, and the East will find that the West, with its stalwart force and push and drive, is abreast with the East in intelligence, culture, and refinement. While the East and the West will meet the South here with fraternal greetings and reciprocal respect the representatives from every State will learn anew the lesson that peace, prosperity, and power can be strengthened and perpetuated only in the federal union.

Let this international fair be held; let the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus be celebrated; let it be commemorated by an industrial exhibition grander in extent and volume than any ever seen before; let the old world know what their children have done in the new; let the stars and stripes float from every roof and turret and flagstaff; let the bands announce the opening and closing of the fair each day with the inspiring strains of our national anthem; and we will separate from this grand communion impressed more deeply than ever before with the fact that the proudest title on earth is that of an American citizen."

The visit to Montreal of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught terminated yesterday afternoon, the party leaving at 3 o'clock for the Caspasia, N. B., fishing grounds of Sir George Stephens.

THE FURY OF A STORM.

AN IOWA INSTITUTION WRECKED BY THE WIND.

The State Institute for Feeble-Minded Nearly Demolished by the Gale—Two of the Inmates Killed and Several Injured—Damage Elsewhere.

Des Moines (Iowa) dispatch: In a storm which burst with terrible fury over western Iowa the rain fell in torrents, the wind in some localities reached the force of a tornado, and the electric display was dazzlingly brilliant and awe inspiring. The greatest damage seems to have been done at Glenwood.