The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grew older, new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of the Constitution, approved by the united voice of the people, forever, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal Government, within the limits of the Constitution, are the bases of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a cordial, free, and stable, in peace, and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government.

With this in mind, for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant currents to the popular will. Chinese laborers grow and the Government, instead of being confined as for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed, for the benefit of the few who govern. Public service thus becomes arbitrary rulers.

This is not the condition of the country. Here a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is one name, in practice, it is an organization for achieving these entitled to its machinery. The fraud and selfishness which have been brought to light in every department of the Government, the schemes to have enacted for the benefit of the Republican party, not those in authority, made loopholes by the law for personal profit, have accomplished, the corrupting influence, and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent feeling of the party can in open contest.

Even for a change is demanded. Such a change was the必要 in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which cannot be forgotten nor forgot. Again, in 1880, the change demanded by the people was defeated by the visible use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and contractors whose sale the people voted for to be placed in public office.

The Republican party, during its legal, its old era, and its bright hours of power, has shown great in word, character, and public interest.

Its platform promises us new victories in its past glorious.

It demands the restoration of the Union. It has repeatedly asserted that it will not be compromised. It calls upon Congress to remove the barriers under which American shipping has been depressed. It proposes, and has continued those benefits.

It proposes the policy of keeping the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers. This is given away the people's heritage till now a few hundred, and the residuum, alien, individual, and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all the farms between the two states.

It proposes a program for preemption. It organizes and limits the use of public land by Federal troops.

It proposes a desire to elevate labor. When subjected American laborers to the competition of Crewe, and unscrupulous contractors.

It proposes gratitude to all who have disdained to rest in the then existing conditions and changes. It lifts to a Democratic House of Representatives the first step to equalize both branches and positions.

It proposes a policy to cancel the inequalities of our tariff. It proposes and has continued them. It cancels the tariff on timber. It cancels the tariff on coal. It cancels the tariff on coal. It cancels the tariff on coal.

It proposes the protection of American manufactures. It has subjected them to an enormous level of manufactured goods, and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, the one of which taxes raw materials.
It proposes the protection of American labor. It has upheld the laws of American acquisition—our property followed by half our people.

It proposes the equality of all men before the law. Attempting to give to the status of civil citizens, the acts of the Congress are vetoed by the decisions of its judges.

If “accepts once the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform,” the escaped criminals are permitted to escape through crouched allies or actual connivance on the prosecution. Having been dealt with corruption, evading of justice no longer shock the moral sense. The honest member, its independent presses, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils in a battle over lost territories.

That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than 500,000,000. That change is generally called from a sufficing people. Necessary taxation is unjust taxation. We demand that the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward.

The Democracy pledges itself to carry the administration from corruption, to restore honesty to our people, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with the protection of the rights of the nation to October and November.

Knowing full well, however, that legislation against the excursions of the people should be continuous and consistent in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its dictates, the Democratic party is pledged to bear the brunt in a spirit of patience and equanimity.

Public making taxation a law, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industry but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of the Government taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of federal revenue. Less they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have constantly upon legislation for successful continuance so that any change of law must be a matter of respect for the labor and capital themselves. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to the plain dictate of justice.

All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary taxation in taxation case and must be assessed without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing heavy rate of duty than will compete in view any increased cost of production which may result in consequence of the high rate of wages prevailing in the country.

Fiscal revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got, under our present system of taxation, from the few rateless laws are greater extended or liabilities herein are articles of living and living lighted, not articles of necessity.

We further demand the closure of the existing tariff, and subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and that it exceed the limits of the General Government administered.

The system of direct taxation known as the “Internal Revenue” to be done for as long as the law continues, the money derived therefrom should be afforded devoted to the relief of the people from the immense burden of the war, and be made at once to carry the expenses of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the fighting in the states of the Republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress from time to time may grant to such soldiers, a late fruit for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

We form an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the nations of South America, under brotherly alliances, now.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into exact money without loss.

Revealing the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people, to make such equal and severe justice to all citizens of whatever nature, race, color, or persuasion—religious or political.
Believe in a just ballot and a fair count; associate to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-Fifth and Forty-Sixth Congresses by which a second and Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making every where illegal the presence of troops of the people on the civil side of the states, and to adopt a Democratic administration forever since to consider.

The selection of officials for the States should be restricted to citizens genuinely educated there. They should thoroughly understand the duties of the public office and refuse to serve in offices where the public interest is not respected. The power of the State should be divided among the departments of the government, and the public property should be managed by a committee elected by the people, and the public funds should be deposited with the State banks and the State government.

We believe in the right of the people to select their own officials, and the State government should be conducted by a democratic form of government, with a system of popular education and a system of public schools. The State government should be a barrier against the encroachments of the Federal government, and the State legislature should be the guardian of the rights of the people.

We believe in the right of the people to freely express their opinions and to assemble for the purpose of discussing questions of public interest. We believe in the right of the people to elect their own officials, and the State government should be conducted by a democratic form of government, with a system of popular education and a system of public schools. The State government should be a barrier against the encroachments of the Federal government, and the State legislature should be the guardian of the rights of the people.

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Mexican territory by purchase alone; and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century. The Federal Government, she said, care for and improve the Mississippi River and the great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to sea-coast.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy, our commerce had been kept up to British bottoms, and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas.

Instead of the Republican party's 'bullish' policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy.

Under Democratic rule and policy, our merchants and sailors flying the Stars and Stripes in every port, successfully maintained their markets for the raw products of American industry.

Under a quarter century of Republican rule and policy, despite our marked advantage over other nations in high-point labor, favorable climate and lowing rates, despite freedom of trade among all these United States, despite their population by the finest races of men and an annual immigration of the young, healthy and adventurous of age nations, despite our position free from the inhulded barriers of life and activity in the world's masses, their body was moved, their rank consumed, men producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, the Republican rule and policy have been to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the market of the world.

Instead of the Republican party's 'bullish' policy, we demand in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy.

Instead of the Republican party's triumphant volume and false pride of friendship for American labor; expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unlimited power for the supremacy among nations in the arts of peace and parts of liberty.

This petition signed, we have been opposed by the tenable Statesman through whose pen was blunt that blow at the vital principle of Marshall (independence in the arts of the mighty), that he could not rest again in peace in which to the leadership of the Democratic hosts for the reason that the achievements of reform in the administration of the Federal Government is an undertaking never too heavy for his age and failing strength.

Knowing that his life has been prolonged until the great judgment of year fifteen, Democraia is invaded in the wish that that young tree planted in his person, for the Democracy of the United States we offer to him in his enrichment from public cares not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that the change of nation, the grade of our Union to the principles, and the cause new inspirable in the history of this Republic from the labor and the name of Samuel Reynolds.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party, the good name of Fifteen and change, in that inscription is extended to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men, and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the elevation of trade, the employment, and due interest of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

Nicholas M. Bell
Secretary

W. F. Vilas
President

W. D. Chipley
Alabama

H. W. Pease
Florida

H. B. Atkinson
Arkansas

A. W. Thidem
Georgia

E. D. Case
California

B. H. Simon
Illinois

L. B. Nourse
Connecticut

E. S. Danninster
Indiana

O. C. Burns
Delaware

Iowa

Kansas.