

## PROHIBITION AND LABOR.

### The Convention at Columbus, Ohio—A New Party to be Formed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The National Prohibition Convention met this morning. There were 194 delegates present from nine States. Rev. JOHN RUSSELL, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order. Hon. GIDEON T. STEWART, of Ohio, welcomed the delegates in a few remarks, urging the adoption of a platform that should place them before the country in no uncertain position. After the appointment of the usual committees, permanent organization was effected by electing Hon. SAMUEL CHASE President. Mr. CHASE thanked the Convention in a few remarks, declaring the persons present justified in meeting in convention and forming a new party, because both the Republican and Democratic Parties ignored the question of temperance. The Convention then took a recess.

On reassembling, the Convention adopted a preamble declaring that the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the interests of society and a political wrong.

The resolutions declare that the nation is in peril because of non-prohibition, and that the President and Vice-President should be elected by the people direct, and much more to the same purport. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

#### THE LABOR CONVENTION.

The National Labor Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and spent much of the time in discussing the question of admitting as a delegate JAMES KILGORE as a representative of International Section No. 26, of Pennsylvania. He was finally admitted as a part of the Pennsylvania delegation. The Committee on the Platform made a report, the financial plank of which was discussed until noon. The Committee then took a recess.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. The Committee on the platform reported resolutions, which were taken up seriatim and adopted. The preamble declares that all political power is inherent in the people, and a free government is founded on their authority and established for their benefit, that all citizens are equal in political rights, and entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents, and no man is entitled to exclusive separate emolument or privileges from the Government except in consideration of public service, and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force and should be repealed, and believing that all evils resulting from unjust legislation now affecting the industrial classes can be removed by the adoption of the principles contained in the following declarations:

The resolutions declare that it is the duty of Government to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor by founding a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any banking corporation; which money shall be legal-tenders in the payment of all debts public and private, interchangeable at the option of the holders for Government bonds, bearing a small rate of interest not exceeding 3 65-100 per cent., subject to future legislation by Congress.

The second resolution favors the payment of the national debt according to the original contract.

The third declares the exemption of Government bonds from taxation a violation of all the just principles of the Revenue laws.

The fourth opposes the sale of public lands to individuals or corporations.

The fifth favors the admission free of duty of articles in common use not produced here, and a revenue upon articles of luxury, and also such duty upon articles of manufacture, as, we having the raw materials in abundance, will assist in further developing the resources of the country.

The sixth advocates the prohibition of the importation of the Chinese by legislation.

The seventh favors the Eight-hour law.

The eighth demands the abolition of the contract labor in prisons.

The ninth favors assessing and collecting of war taxes during the progress of the war, instead of leaving the debt to posterity.

The tenth calls for Congressional legislation to prevent the exorbitant charges by railroads and telegraphs.

The eleventh favors the one-term principle.

The twelfth favors general amnesty and equality of rights and privileges to all.

The Committee on Platform reported additional resolutions, the first of which demands the subjection of the military to the civil power, and confinement of its operations to national purposes alone.

The second asks for a reversion of the Patent laws so as to give labor more fully the benefit of its own ideas on invention.

Third, that fitness, and not political or personal consideration should be the only recommendation to any public office.

These were adopted without debate. A resolution for the postponement of the Presidential nomination until May was voted down.

DAVID H. DAVIS, of Illinois, was nominated for President on the third ballot, the vote standing, DAVID H. DAVIS, 201; JOEL PARKER, of New-Jersey, 7; HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, 3. Mr. DAVIS' nomination was made unanimous.

JOEL PARKER, of New-Jersey, was nominated for Vice-President on the first formal ballot, the vote standing as follows: JOEL PARKER, 112; E. M. CHAMBERLIN, of Connecticut, 57; THOMAS H. EWING, of Ohio, 22. Mr. PARKER's nomination was made unanimous.

After appointing committees to wait on the nominees, an Executive Committee of one member from each State was appointed, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Executive Committee.