

esses instead of gains, and that the disintegration of the party will be only a question of time. But the day has shown that the Cleveland forces are swelling rather than diminishing, and to-night the rank and file of the party are more united than ever.

Violent altercations are frequent occurrences in the lobbies of the leading hotels, and all the entrances to the house are with Grover Cleveland. The Tammany men, who have so constantly warned the Democrats that the nomination of Cleveland means the loss of the electoral vote of New York in November, are waived majestically away by the Cleveland enthusiasts, who declare that the great exponent of tariff reform can be elected, if he is nominated, without the electoral vote of the Empire State. And so, in the impetuosity of the Cleveland movement, the wavering delegates who have been inclined to desert the ex-President and go for a compromise candidate on the ground of party expediency have been swept to the rear, and the names of Gorman, and Morrison, and Campbell, and Russell, which were so frequently discussed a day or two ago as dark horses to come to the front, are now the inheritors of the great New York leader, or scarcely mentioned in the political predictions.

ONLY THREE CANDIDATES.

The only avowed candidates in the field to-night are Cleveland, Hill and Boies, and the situation is cleared up to the extent of indicating plainly to all that dark horses are not to be ushered into the political arena unless Cleveland should fail of nomination on the first ballot. The Illinois delegation, under the directions of Gen. John M. Palmer, the presidential candidate of the Prairie State, will vote for Grover Cleveland on the first ballot, and probably on various succeeding ballots as long as the ex-President holds the lead in the race. The announcement, which was unofficially made from the Illinois headquarters to-day, has given great impetus to the Cleveland movement, and the leaders of the ex-President are asserting, with great confidence, that they have now assurances of the two-thirds vote requisite for nomination. Indiana has given unmistakable evidence that its delegation will not act as a unit, and that Gray will hardly receive more than seventeen or eighteen votes from the delegation, the remaining twelve or thirteen being cast for Cleveland. An ex-Governor Campbell has taken peculiar pains to announce that under no circumstances will he allow his name to enter the list of presidential candidates, the Cleveland people are relying implicitly on the support of the Indiana votes being cast for the great tariff-reform leader. So that, from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio alone, there seems assured for Cleveland over seventy votes, and it will appear to be wavering, Kentucky, the other doubtful State, still looms up as an uncertain factor in every estimate. The support of the President are yet not having an influence on that delegation, and while many of its members are very friendly to Cleveland, the conservative friends of the ex-President are yet relying implicitly upon a very substantial support from the Blue-grass State. Iowa and Wisconsin are also wavering, and even the most sanguine of the Cleveland leaders have abandoned hopes of receiving any support from the Hawkeye State in the great preliminary battle of the first ballot.

HILL'S ACTUAL STRENGTH.

The seventy-two votes of New York are conceded to the Hon. David Bennett Hill, and it appears probable that he may receive a couple of hundred more from various sections of the Union. The Cleveland people are no longer indulging in any hopes that the Hill managers will magnanimously recede from their past position and submit to the nomination of Cleveland, but are now using every effort to placate the Tammany leaders and induce their loyal support of the ticket in the event of Cleveland's nomination. There is manifest one slight change in the disposition of the Tammany leaders, they are no longer talking so loudly and so continuously of the hopelessness of carrying New York for Cleveland in the event of his nomination, although no one doubts that intention to loyally support Hill to the end, ex-Secretary Whitney and others to-night express the belief that in the event of Cleveland's nomination, Tammany will acquiesce in the inevitable and give the ticket vigorous and effective support.

INDIANA DIVIDED VOTE.

Politicians View the Situation with Disgust—Talks with Delegates. CHICAGO, June 19.—Among the Indiana politicians, both members of the State delegation to the convention and those who hold no official relation, there is considerable disgust expressed at the manner in which the influence of the State is likely to be frittered away by divisions over the presidential nomination, and the failure, as one of them expressed it, "to appreciate the politics in the situation." A reporter for the United Press asked Senator Voorhees this afternoon if he were going to place ex-Governor Gray's name before the convention, as stated by some of the Indiana delegates yesterday. "I don't know," he answered. "That has not yet been decided, and what will be done I cannot say. The situation is chaotic. There is no organization behind anybody but Mr. Cleveland, and it looks to me as if he would be nominated on the first ballot. A majority of the delegates appear to be for him, and when a candidate receives a majority the other sixth of the convention necessary to nominate him will come to the front. I have no objection to carrying Mr. Cleveland. If a majority of the party want him for a candidate let's take him and see what the outcome will be. There is nothing personal with me; no grievances to redress in my opposition to his nomination. It was only a question of expediency and ability to elect him." The Senator was surrounded by a number of Indiana friends when the reporter found him, to whom he was expressing his sincere sorrow for and sympathy with Mr. Blaine in his last great affliction. Senator Voorhees was well acquainted with the Blaines, and the death of Edmunds came as a personal loss to him. As the reporter left the room Governor Elliott was heard to say that on a meeting of the New York delegation, entered to pay his respects to the Indiana Senator.

NEW YORK "DANDELIONS."

They Are Content of Cleveland's Nomination and Not Intent on Seats. CHICAGO, June 19.—That the problem in politics which confronted the nomination of Democrats at Syracuse—shall we contest or protest—is arising for re-determination by the delegation there and then chosen. When the anti-midwinter convention had finished its work at Syracuse the delegates went home with the understanding that the seventy-two delegates who had been selected to go to Chicago would there make a determined contest for the seats due New York State in the national convention. To be sure a resolution had been adopted providing that after reaching Chicago the majority of the delegation should determine its course before the national body; but the belief of the State convention members undoubtedly was that the option placed in the national delegation should extend only to matters of detail and method in the presentation of the protest. As to the central question of a contest the Syracuse convention adjourned with the conviction that the convention itself had determined that point affirmatively.

TWO GREAT SURPRISES.

The Bottom Drops Out of the Gorman Boom and Tammany Ceases Making War. CHICAGO, June 19.—The bottom dropped out of the Gorman boom to-day, and among the delegations which yesterday seemed disposed to give at least some of their votes to the Marylander nothing was talked to-day but Cleveland. One reason for this is the fact that Tammany has called off all its workers, and is lying completely quiet, having done nothing whatever all day long. The Gorman movement, which would naturally have been confined to Maryland, was pushed in other delegations by Tammany's evangelists, and the fact that Tammany has apparently ceased fight-

"What rises me," he said, speaking of the action of the Indiana delegation yesterday, "is the fact that the real political issue this year, at least so far as Indiana is concerned, is not right or wrong as the Cleveland fellows would have it, but whether we would not if we could, get away from tariff reform in our State. The party has been committed to it from the time the Speaker of the Assembly was elected, and I doubt as to the position of the Democratic party on that question, and the reiteration of the statements that we must have the apostle of that particular fad for our candidate or we are lost, is not only silly but damnable."

"What is the issue that seems to you the overshadowing one?" "The force bill. If the Republican candidate should be successful, and a Republican President elected, the force bill will become a law. The bill proposes to place the control of the franchise under the judiciary, and, notwithstanding all that is said about the non-partisan character of our judges, they have their partisan leanings as strongly as other mortals. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. A man's politics is like his religion—largely a matter of heredity and association, and it is not to be expected that it will be otherwise. If the force bill becomes a law there will be found occasion for its use in New York and Indiana as quickly as in South Carolina or Georgia. We have got to be prepared for the possibilities of that situation, and the convention ought to consider it in choosing a candidate. We must have one that can win."

"Can't Cleveland win?"

"I always answer that question by saying I believe he could carry Indiana, but with another candidate it would be a different work. New York and Indiana are two doubtful States. The first sends here a solid delegation opposing the ex-President, and a majority of the Indiana delegation favors another candidate. These facts seem to demonstrate the politics of the affair." "One of the delegates at large stood by Mr. Rice while he was delivering himself of these remarks and gave them his approval. He said he would vote for Cleveland, New York and Indiana are two doubtful States. The first sends here a solid delegation opposing the ex-President, and a majority of the Indiana delegation favors another candidate. These facts seem to demonstrate the politics of the affair." "One of the delegates at large stood by Mr. Rice while he was delivering himself of these remarks and gave them his approval. He said he would vote for Cleveland, New York and Indiana are two doubtful States. The first sends here a solid delegation opposing the ex-President, and a majority of the Indiana delegation favors another candidate. These facts seem to demonstrate the politics of the affair."

No Attempt to Secure Harmony.

Associated Press Dispatch. CHICAGO, June 19.—The situation in the Indiana delegation is even more strained to-night than at the conclusion of last night's caucus. No attempt has been made on either side to make the two wings fly together. The anti-Cleveland leader, Senator Voorhees, is somewhat more moderate in his attitude toward the nomination of Cleveland, yet he does not feel disposed to allow the thirty votes of his State to be recorded for the ex-President. James Murdock, one of the two independent delegates, would be willing to join the Cleveland faction and give the solid delegation to their candidate in order to save Gray from a second place, but the anti-Cleveland men on the delegation who are not friendly towards Governor Gray and do not desire to see him nominated.

Chairman of the Delegation, it would be improper for me to say how the vote will stand before we poll it," said Senator Voorhees.

"Senator, what will the anti-Cleveland faction do? Will Gray's name be presented?" "I am only one out of the seventeen anti-Cleveland delegates, so-called," answered Mr. Voorhees. "I cannot speak for the other sixteen."

"Then, speaking for yourself, what do you think will be the probability of the Gray name?" the reporter asked.

"I do not know," said the delegation will meet to-morrow afternoon, when it will be polled. We cannot say what we will do till then. Cleveland will get thirteen votes and Gray will get seven or eight."

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These twelve apostles of Cleveland are in almost constant session at their headquarters in the Palmer house. At this morning's meeting nothing was done but the exception of appointing William E. English to second the nomination of Cleveland. The delegation of New York and the delegation of Indiana. It was also decided to present Governor Gray's name for second place in the event that the Gray faction should in time cast the majority of the State for Cleveland. They will meet daily at 11 o'clock until the nomination has been made. The twelve Cleveland last night were: S. E. Mores, of the First; Philip Zorcher, of the First district; W. Shirley and C. B. Johnson, of the Fifth; H. E. Smith and A. J. Ayres, of the Sixth; Thomas Catlin, of the Eighth; J. R. Tyne, of the Ninth; N. B. Newman and S. M. Peckard, of the Tenth; and J. E. Richardson, of the First, was instructed to vote for Cleveland, but he was an anti-Cleveland man and does not vote for Cleveland men. "I will vote for Cleveland, but hope he will not be nominated," said he to-day to a reporter.

Three of the delegates, Mores, English and Ayres, reside at Indianapolis, Gov. Gray's home, but they are uncompromising Cleveland men. "We were elected on the Cleveland issue," said Judge Ayres, "and we would not dare to return home if we did not vote for Cleveland."

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He said to-day: "Why do you persist in regarding me as a candidate? I am not a candidate. Maryland is for Cleveland. It is not my business to bring Gorman into the convention. All this talk about me is misleading and unauthorized. I will make no statement, because none is needed. My position is that I will not be a candidate. In the Maryland headquarters there is a large and highly decorated picture of Senator Gorman with the legend underneath, 'Gorman never was a candidate.' The question of his candidacy is uttered in any way. Governor Brown said: 'Of course Maryland would be complimented if Senator Gorman were elected. He would be a credit to the State. But if the party want his movement would have to be a spontaneous one. Senator Gorman would never seek the nomination.' The gossip was that when the Tammany and Hill forces first looked over the ground at Chicago it was decided that all the help necessary to carry Cleveland in every State which displayed symptoms of having a favorite son. Aid was tendered to Gorman, to Russell, to Boies and to any Wisconsin delegate that might come out and make the race."

WHITNEY ACTS AS PEACE-MAKER.

W. C. Whitney, Cleveland's shrewdest manager, it is stated, was sent to Chicago to smooth over the campaign as far as it could be done. He is, of course, the Cleveland leader, and the Cleveland caucus are held chiefly in his rooms at the Richelieu, but he is also frequently to be seen in conference with Croker, Murphy and the other Tammany leaders. The old politician has the ground covered in regard to the complete change of tone by Tammany, so valuable in the last twenty-four hours. He himself is very reticent. "I do not believe either with emphasis or emphasis that we ought to be stated enough," he said. "I know nothing about the nomination of Cleveland. It is a Democratic organization, and that it is entitled to a fair and patient hearing. Nothing can be lost by courtesy." Whitney professed surprise that Cleveland had ceased his bitter talk to the other delegations, but knew nothing about any reason which could have induced the leaders of the New York organization to rest on their oars.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



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SENATOR PALMER WITHDRAWS.

He Will Not Permit His Name to Be Used—Wants His State to Stand by Cleveland. CHICAGO, June 19.—Like a shot from an ambushed enemy came the announcement to the anti-Cleveland leaders to-night that Senator Palmer, of Illinois, had withdrawn from the presidential contest and requested that the 48 votes of Illinois be cast for ex-President Cleveland. This meant that the strongest of the doubtful States of the West was in line for Cleveland, and that 48 votes more would be added to that column, which is already dangerously near the two-thirds line. Senator Palmer's arrival was unexpected, and his visit to the city is solely for the purpose of effecting the nomination of ex-President Cleveland, to whose cause he has been sincerely devoted ever since the opening of the presidential campaign.

To an Associated Press representative, who met Senator Palmer immediately upon the arrival of his train, he said: "I have come here to ask the Illinois delegation not to antagonize Cleveland, but to be consistent in obeying the wishes of the Democrats of the State of Illinois and fight for him and help nominate him. Above all, I do not want any defection in the delegation or in the ranks of the Illinois Democrats. I want this State to be carried for Cleveland, and I have no doubt it will be. I am not here to consult with you on the delegation to the end that there may be united and concerted action. I myself have always been for Cleveland, and still believe that he is the man to nominate. I have tried to divert myself of all personal interest in the matter and my only interest is that we should have harmony in the party throughout the State, because I believe we will carry Illinois if we do not handicap ourselves. And I do not believe either with emphasis or emphasis that we ought to be stated enough, it is necessary to have a local candidate in order to carry Illinois. My idea is that whatever the Illinois delegation does should be done as a unit. The Democratic State-convention evidently believed that we should make an honest attempt to nominate me. And I have been playing on the Cleveland game if we can, and contributing to his nomination by giving him the solid vote of Illinois. So it is going to be to nominate him by giving him the forty-eight votes of Illinois, as you state that the turning point is about reached, and I do not believe either with emphasis or emphasis that we ought to be stated enough, it is necessary to have a local candidate in order to carry Illinois. My idea is that whatever the Illinois delegation does should be done as a unit. The Democratic State-convention evidently believed that we should make an honest attempt to nominate me. 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