

GROVER TO WIN

Everything Points to Cleveland

As the Choice of the Democrats.

The Convention Is Organized

By the Election of Owens.

A Mark of Respect for Blaine

Paid by a Unanimous Vote.

Yesterday's Work in Detail.

The Hill Men Unable to Stem the Current in Grover's Favor.

Gossip.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The anti-Cleveland men prepared to play their last card tonight.



HENRY WATTERSON.

Cleveland to try to obtain pledges to an agreement not to vote for Cleveland under any conditions.

An argument which they have used with great effect tonight is the statement that one-half the electoral ticket in New York will resign if Mr. Cleveland is nominated.

Last night one of the New York delegation leaders telegraphed that Cleveland would be nominated on the first ballot.

Tonight the Hill leaders figure 301 votes pledged against Cleveland on the first ballot and say that they have assurances of a great many more when instructions are fulfilled.

At a meeting of the general committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs held this forenoon at



WILLIAM F. SHERMAN.

the headquarters of the Cook county democracy, over 100 members being present, a resolution offered by Mr. Lambert of New Jersey was adopted instructing the president and secretary to issue a call for a national convention of the democratic clubs at such time and place as the executive committee may direct.

The leaders of the Cleveland movement have decided on Secretary of State W. F. Harrity of Philadelphia, as chairman of the national committee, and the choice has already met with the approval of a majority of the newly elected members of the committee who have been informally sounded on the subject.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

born campaigner and political manager. As soon as it seemed likely the opposition would be able to make a new combination. A meeting of all the anti-Cleveland people was called to be held at the New York headquarters.

At 10:30 ninety-seven delegates from other states had assembled, so far as could be counted from the badges worn.

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discussion. The motion prevailed. Mr. Conder presented the resolutions referred to above and briefly explained the position of his colleagues. He then withdrew the papers in the contest.

An executive session of Tammany and the New York delegation was held at 9 o'clock tonight.

After the session Mr. Croker was asked if a telegram had not been sent by Mr. Hill, telling the leaders to use their own discretion in the matter of naming him. He said:

"I have not sent any such telegram." "Well, was the matter of dropping Mr. Hill's name discussed?" was asked.

"No, there was no talk of it." Edward Murphy was shown the interview with Henry Watterson, in which he asserted that if Mr. Cleveland was the only candidate he would not vote in the convention, and was asked, "Does that express the sentiment of New York's delegation?"

"Well, I think I can safely say yes. There are men in our delegation who will never vote for Mr. Cleveland in the convention."

HILL MEN DEMORALIZED. But Still Endeavoring to Down Cleveland.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The New York delegation leaders, late this afternoon, renewed the fight in Mr. Hill's behalf, and tonight are alleging that a dark horse may yet be sprung.

The rank and file of Hill men do not, however, share this sentiment, and its common talk on the street corners and in the hotel lobbies, where New York state men are gathered or where the

Tammany badge is displayed, that the Hill people are badly demoralized.

The general opinion tonight is that a combine of Hill and Boies is being formed, but it is doubtful at this writing whether they can stop Mr. Cleveland's nomination on the first ballot.

At 6 o'clock they reopened the campaign of literature and issued a manifesto declaring that Mr. Cleveland could not obtain the electoral vote of New York state if nominated. It was signed by every delegate from New York state, including James H. Manning of Albany, the son of Mr. Cleveland's deceased secretary of the treasury, who has been a staunch supporter of Cleveland and personally unfriendly to Mr. Hill.

Lithographed copies of this statement, containing the fac simile autographs of the signers, were put about in all the hotels, and thousands of copies distributed on the streets.

The Tammany leaders point to the signatures of Cochran, Croker and Fellows to show that the rumors about Cleveland are false.

SUSAN TALKED. And Made Them Laugh at Her Masculine Joke.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The committee on resolutions received a committee appointed by the late Nicaraguan convention at St. Louis to appear before this committee. It was composed of Judge Lawrence Archer of California, Congressman Martin L. Clardy of Missouri, ex-Congressman George L. Converse of Ohio, W. C. Mabury of Detroit, Mich.; George W. Ochs of Tennessee and the Hon. H. D. Pierce of Indiana.

Judge Archer was active as spokesman for the delegation and made a long and logical speech in favor of the case.

Mary Osborne of Louisville, was invited into the audience chamber.

Miss Anthony asked for five minutes only, but on motion of ex-Secretary Bayard the committee told her to take a concession that brought from the veteran advocate of woman's rights the apropos remark that "Woman generally asked for an inch and took an



DAVID R. HILL.

ell, but in this case they had asked for an inch and had been freely given the ell."

Miss Anthony reminded the committee that it would be twenty-four years next week since herself and colleagues appeared before the first democratic convention held in Tammany hall, with ex-Governor Seymour presiding, and asked for some recognition for women.

Since that time they have knocked at the door of every democratic convention, but in vain. She asked for the incorporation in the platform of the following plank:

"That whether we view the suffrage as a privilege or as a natural right it be equally to every citizen of good character and legal age under the United States government, hence women as well as men should enjoy the dignity and protection of the ballot in their own hands."

Accompanying this plank was a lengthy argument signed by the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage association.

The silver plank had held a conference and a committee was expected to appear before the resolution committee with resolutions, one a demand for unlimited free coinage of silver and the other a demand for the coinage of the product of American mines.

The delegation had so far failed to materialize, however, a portion of the committee was in favor of referring the entire matter to a sub-committee of nine, with Major Jones as chairman, with instructions to report tomorrow forenoon.

This did not suit the majority, however, and it was decided to go ahead and consider the plank that was stowed away in the chairman's inside pocket.

The silver plank in the platform proposed by Mr. Jones was quite lengthy, but in a sentence it demanded the free coinage of gold and silver dollar of equal value.

Anybody who has a gold dollar's worth of bullion should have the right to demand its coinage. This declaration, one of the members said, seemed to be satisfactory to the majority.

At 11 o'clock the reading of the platform and the suggestions that were made respecting the several planks, was concluded. Then, on motion, the committee adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, at which time the sub-committee on revision is expected to be ready with a complete draft of the platform. Objection was

made to giving the composition of the sub-committee to the press, and inquiries for information as to its personnel were met with refusals to answer. It was learned, however, that the following composed the sub-committee with one exception:

Charles Jones of Missouri, chairman; Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, Senator Danke of Virginia, Mr. Metherson of New Jersey, ex-Secretary Bayard of Delaware, Thomas Patterson of Colorado, John E. Russell of Massachusetts, Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan, William Thompson of California and L. F. Gard of Georgia.

The sub-committee is said to stand eight to three against the free coinage of silver.

wigwam, met in the Marquette hotel at 4:30 p. m. There were only a few members absent. Chairman Lamb stated that contests had been filed from Alabama, Pennsylvania, Indian territory and District of Columbia.

General Bragg from Wisconsin stated there was a contest on behalf of the Syracuse, N. Y., convention delegates. Mr. Belmont from New York, who was present as the proxy of Bourke Cochran of New York, asked if it was of a formal nature, or was it simply a protest? It was said that it was a formal contest by the Syracuse delegates and that he would ask that when New York was reached the papers filed by him be taken up and formally considered.

Mr. Foote of California, said that he understood that this was simply in the nature of a protest, to which General Bragg replied that it had all the elements, and in fact was, a contest in every sense of the word.

The papers in the New York, Syracuse, were signed by a committee of seven, appointed by a meeting of the Syracuse delegates, held this forenoon.

The committee was composed of the following members: F. K. Coudart, F. A. Orr, Norton Chase, T. O. Mason, E. B. Whitney, B. M. Shepard and Franklin J. Locke.

The roll was then called, and the credentials of the members from the various states in which no contests had been reported either from the national committee or of the committee on credentials were passed upon as regular.

The roll was again called and when Alabama was reached notice of a contest was given, but was passed over as the contestants were not ready to proceed with the presentation of their case.

When Arizona was reached Nathaniel Baker, delegate from Wroming, moved that the recommendation of the national committee entitling Arizona and New Mexico to six votes in the national convention, be adopted.

National Committeeman Field of New Mexico made an earnest and eloquent speech in behalf of the motion. He was followed by National Committeeman Herndon of Arizona and National Committeeman Thomas of Colorado, both of whom made earnest and impressive appeals for the additional representation.

General Bragg of Wisconsin opposed the motion in a strong and earnest speech, in which he said that the election of Tilden in 1876 had been defeated by the democratic vote, and that the committee on credentials at that time was moved by sentiments and not by facts, and he raised his voice against running the risk of admitting these territories on the promise if they became states they would vote the democratic ticket, and a motion entitling Arizona and New Mexico to seats in the national democratic convention was adopted by 31 ayes to 13 nays.

The committee then took a recess at 5 o'clock until 9, when other contests will be considered.

WATTERSON EXPLAINS HIMSELF. He Would Not Stultify Himself for Cleveland.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Speaking tonight of the action on the Kentucky conference this afternoon, Mr. Watterson said: "Mr. Cleveland, with his many utterances upon the anti-coinage side of the silver controversy will constitute in reality the issues on which the campaign will have to be fought to square the ticket with the record and to make the situation logical. But with my well-known opposition to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, if I should go upon the platform committee and urge such a course, I should be at once charged by the free-coinage Cleveland men with the purpose to make trouble by my extremities, while on the other hand, if I should propose a free-coinage plan or a straddle, I should be charged by Mr. Cleveland's eastern supporters with a purpose to handicap his election in advance, taking either horn of the dilemma, I should be suspected and distrusted in the beginning, to be made in the end and in the event of disaster answerable for a result I am powerless to influence or control. In other

words, I should be required to assume grave responsibilities, without the confidence and support of the gentlemen in the peace platform, of Mr. Cleveland, I feel myself under no obligation to take such a false position, and so I refused it.

"If Mr. Cleveland is nominated no one will support the ticket more heartily than I shall. I am his friend, not his enemy. I came here for peace, not for war. But I am not the man who ought to place Mr. Cleveland upon his own platform and I cannot consent to be a party to placing him on a platform stultifying him as to the record. In 1884 we had a war candidate on the peace platform, in 1888 a hard-money candidate on a soft-money platform, in 1872 a republican on a democratic platform, and in 1890 a protectionist on a free trade platform. In each instance disaster followed. As I said, Mr.

Cleveland is a platform to himself; both his personality and his opinions are inseparable, and even if we desired to straddle the silver issue he could not account or ride our straddle with any grace or safety. As I have opposed a straddle, could not go upon the platform committee without incurring the suspicion of each party to the silver controversy in the Cleveland camp."

"Did you offer your delegation any alternative?" "Yes, I did."

In response to the continued and very gratifying importunities of my colleagues, I finally told them that if they pass a resolution instructing me to vote to embody Mr. Cleveland's great tariff message of 1885 and his famous anti-silver letter of 1891 into

the platform, I would go upon the committee and do the best to serve the party and the country. This the delegation very properly and very wisely declined to do, and there the matter ended. It was reported that at the meeting of the delegation Mr. Watterson had made a speech declaring for Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Watterson this evening denied very emphatically this statement and said: "I certainly made no speech in which I said that I would support Cleveland in the convention. I only stated and stated it very clearly that I would support Cleveland if nominated. I realized two weeks ago that Mr. Cleveland's nomination was assured. However, I shall not vote for him in the convention. If Mr. Boies is presented my vote shall be cast for that gentleman. If no other name but that of Mr. Cleveland is mentioned I shall not vote. I do not know what the balance of the Kentucky delegates will do, but certainly the claim that the Kentucky vote will go to Cleveland as a unit is unfounded."

EX-MAYOR UHL IN THE SWIM. He is Loaded Down With Honors at Chicago.

Evening Leader Special, June 21.—The Michigan delegation caucused this morning, with Don M. Dickenson presiding. The most important contest was over the election of a member of the national committee. There was considerable opposition to Campaign, but all differences were adjusted and Campaign was chosen by acclamation.

For members of convention committees the following gentlemen were chosen: Edwin F. Uhl, member committee on resolutions; E. P. Conely, Detroit, order of business; George M. Nitt, Muskegon, organization; George M. Kingsbury, Casopolis, on vice president; Wellington R. Burt, Saginaw; to notify candidates, R. A. Montgomery.

It was decided formally to present the name of Chief Justice Allen R. Morse for vice president, and that Mr. Uhl should make the nominating speech.

The delegation agreed to the following financial declaration, which will be presented to the committee on resolutions:

"We denounce the Sherman act of 1890 as a sham. We demand the coinage of gold and silver without discriminating against either metal; and we favor the constitutional currency of the country. We declare that all dollars coined shall be of equal commercial value, and we insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, who are the first and most defenseless victims of fluctuating money and unstable currency."

In view of the importance of the tariff and financial planks of the platform, the membership of the resolutions committee is considered of high importance, and Mr. Uhl's selection for this, and also to present Judge Morse's name, has put him at once to the front.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION. Chairman Owen Seated Without Protest. He Delivers a Speech.

CHICAGO, July 21.—At 11:30 the great wigwam was the coolest place in Chicago. The delegates arrived and took their seats by states in groups and singly. In the meantime the galleries were filling rapidly and as they recognized their friends among the delegation shouts were launched out upon the air that was growing momentarily more dense and murky.

Thunder showers of ten minutes duration fell just before the convention was called to order, the rain dropping through the roof and wetting those already assembled, and empty chairs and umbrellas were hoisted. But as suddenly as the storm came it passed away. Michigan came in with Don M. Dickenson at its head, the dripping wet chairs.

Chairman Brier of the national committee arose and commanded silence, after which he presented the Rev. John House, who offered prayer.

The national committee reported the following list of officers for the temporary organization: Chairman, William C. Owens of Kentucky; secretary, Simon P. Stern of Indiana; assistant secretaries, Edward L. Merritt of Illinois, William H. Doyle of Pennsylvania, Hamilton, Stupard of Virginia, Clinton Tiley of Missouri, L. E. Rowley of Michigan, R. E. Wilson of Mississippi, Charles E. DeForest of New York, J. C. Strain of Illinois; principal reading clerk, the Hon. William M. Bell of Missouri; assistant reading clerk, Martin Morrison of Indiana; Cato Sells of Iowa, Bernard Brown of Arkansas, William E. Thompson of Michigan, Henry J. Lynn of Tennessee; sergeant-at-arms, Richard J. Bragg of Indiana; official stenographer, J. B. Dickinson of New York. Charles J. Howell of Indiana, Thomas Wilson of Illinois were named to attend Mr. Owens to the speaker's chair.

After a greeting of applause, Owen spoke. In the course of his speech he said: "Two great dangers menace the democratic party, one external and the other internal. The first is the organized machinery of organized capital, supported by the whole power of the government. The second the tendency among democrats to make issues among themselves. The needs, therefore, stand before us, independent to success—unity and harmony. Of one, the chair and gavel stand as representatives; it remains for you to supply the other, that our cause may triumph. Let us work in kindness. In the hour of contention let us not forget that our political brothers may be just as honest and perhaps better informed. Inspired by the one purpose of public good, we will free ourselves from the bickerings and heartburnings that characterize the republican party when its Marshall key went down at Mississippi before the mailed legions of the bread and butter brigade."

The speaker's voice was of good timber, and penetrated the farthest recesses of the galleries, and his remarks were cheered to the echo.

At the close of Owen's speech, upon motion of Delegate White of California the roll was called for the committee on credentials, rules and order of business, permanent organization and resolutions, each state to name one member of each committee. All resolutions and communications to the convention were ordered referred to the resolution committee.

The first breeze of applause arose when the state of New York was called. Howell P. Flower's name caused a ripple, and Harry Cochran's name was received with a hearty burst of applause.

W. A. Collier of Tennessee, objected that the democrats on the ground should be admitted.

O. W. Orr of Kansas, moved to amend

so that visiting democratic organizations should be admitted to vacant seats. The entire subject was referred, on motion, to the resolution committee.

The announcement was made that the republican city of Portland, Ore., had gone democratic by 1,000 majority. Delegate Coble of Illinois, offered this:

Resolved, That this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in the heavy affliction which has befallen him.

The reading was interrupted by the loudest applause which had been heard up to the present time, and when it was resumed and finished the resolution was adopted unanimously.

An invitation from President Behar of the world's Columbian exposition, was read, inviting the delegates to visit the grounds of the exposition.

On motion of Delegate Bragg of Wisconsin the convention then, at 3 p. m., adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Failed to Materialize. CHICAGO, June 21.—The labor meeting called for tonight in the interest of Mr. Hill did not occur. The voters were unable to obtain the use of the space opposite the Auditorium, where the meeting was to be held.

Harry Won't Accept. CHICAGO, June 21.—Chairman Brier

said tonight that he did not know any reason why Mr. Harry would not be acceptable as chairman of the national committee, but Mr. Harry, when interviewed said:

"My official duties and private business would not justify me in accepting the chairmanship, if it were offered me."

Made a Night of It. CHICAGO, June 21.—1 a. m., and the sub-committee is still in session, and there



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