on him the Chairman at last requested him to address the Convention, and he complied.

When the venerable statesman reached the platform he was greeted with another shout. Gen. Palmer, after amusing his audience with a story of his last campaign in Illinois, told them that the Democratic party was approaching a crucial contest, the most important in twenty-five years, and it was necessary that the work of this Convention should be carefully and thoroughly done.

GEN. ADLAI STEVENSON.

He appealed to the delegates to work together harmoniously, and said that it was only by harmony and unity of action that the party could gain the victory next November which seemed now in its grasp.

Gen. Palmer denounced McKinleyism, and closed with an eloquent appeal for harmonious action.

As soon as the applause which greeted Gen. Palmer's speech had died out a gentleman from Ohio rose, and, amid great applause, called on Col. John R. Fellows, of New York, to address the Convention.

The motion was put, and a good many dissenting voices were heard, but the Chairman declared that it was carried, and Col. Fellows was requested to make a speech. He rose in his seat, refusing to take the platform, and excused himself on the ground that, as a delegate, he could not properly take up the time of the Convention then. Later on, he said, when delegates would be called upon to express their opinions, he would have something to say.

Report on Credentials.

Chairman Lamb, of the Committee on Credentials, got a chance to make his report, which was very brief. The regular delegates from Alabama, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Utah and the District of Columbia recommended by the National Committee were seated.

The announcement that the contesting New York delegation had withdrawn its credentials, but had been given seats on the floor, was received with applause.

The Committee on Credentials said that they regarded all the Syracuse delegates as good Democrats. The report was accepted unanimously.

Then came the report of the Committee of Permanent Organization, and the announcement that Mr. Wm. L. Wilson, of Virginia, had been selected as Permanent Chairman of the Convention was received with loud applause. On motion of Don M. Dickinson a committee of five was appointed to escort Mr. Wilson to the chair. Meantime the band began to play patriotic airs, which were greeted with cheering.

The shouting, however, was most enthusiastic when the strains of "Dixie" floated down from the gallery. The Southern delegates stood up in their chairs and shouted themselves hoarse, waving their hats, while their noise nearly drowned that of the band.

Another Rainstorm.

In all this hilarity a sudden darkness came over the scene and there was a repetition of yesterday's deluge. Thanks to the work of the roofers, the leaky places had been stopped up and there was no general shower-bath, such as the audience received yesterday.

The falling rain made a roaring sound on the roof, and for several minutes it was so dark that there were loud calls for lights.

The shower was of brief duration, but while it lasted the band got in its work effectively and there was no alarm manifested.

At this time there was not a seat unoccupied in the entire auditorium, and an unbroken sea of faces stretched out to the walls in every direction.

Behind the last row all the available standing space was occupied, though the aisles were all kept clear.

Chairman Wilson was led to the platform by Don M. Dickinson and Col. Fellows, who grasped his arm on each side, and was followed by cheers as he went down the aisle.

Chairman Wilson's Speech.

Congressman Wilson, on taking the Chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: This Convention has a high and patriotic work to perform. We owe much to our party; we owe much to our country. The mission of the Democratic party is to fight for the under dog. When that party is out of power we may be sure there is an under dog to fight for, and that the under dog is generally the American people. When the Democratic party is out of power we may be sure that some party is in control of our government that represents a section and not the whole country, that stands for a class and not the whole people.

Never was this truth brought home to us more defiantly than by the recent Convention at Minneapolis. We are not deceived as to the temper, we are not in doubt as to the purpose of our opponents. Having taxed us for years without excuse and without mercy, they now propose to disarm us of further power to resist their exactions.

Republican success in this campaign, when we look to the party platform, the party candidates or the utterances of the party leaders, means that the people are to be stripped of their franchise through Force bills, in order that they may be stripped of their substance through Tariff bills.

FREE GOVERNMENT DEFINED.

Free government is self-government. There is no self-government where the people do not control their own elections and lay their own taxes. When either of those rights is taken away or diminished a breach is made, not in the outer defenses but in the citadel of our freedom.

For years we have been struggling to recover the lost right of taxing ourselves, and now we are threatened with the loss of the greater right of governing ourselves. The loss of the one follows, in necessary succession the loss of the other. When you confer on Government the power of dealing out wealth, you unchain every evil that can prey upon and eventually destroy free institutions—excessive taxation, class legislation, billion dollar congresses, a corrupt civil-service, a debauched ballot-box, and purchased elections.

In every campaign the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions to corrupt them at the polls. After every victory will come a new McKinley bill to repay these contributions in taxes wrung from the people.

For every self-governing people there can be no more momentous question than the question of taxation. It is the question, as Burke truly said, around which all the great battles of freedom have been fought. It is the question out of which grow all the issues of government. Until we settle this question wisely, permanently, justly, we build all other reforms on a foundation of sand. We and the great party we represent are today for tariff reform, because it is the only gateway to genuine Democratic government.

MCKINLEYISM EXPOSED.

The distinguished leader who presided over the Republican convention boasted that he does not know what tariff reform is. Who ever said that he did? Let us hope with that charity that endureth all things and believeth all things that he is truly as ignorant as he vaunts himself to be. Unfortunately the people are not so ignorant of the meaning of protection, at least of the protection which is dealt out to them in the bill that bears his name. They see that meaning "writ large" today in prostrated agriculture, in shackled commerce, in stricken industries, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in law-made wealth. In the discontent of the workingman and the despair of the farmer. They know by hard experience that protection as a system of taxation is but the old crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of government. They know by hard experience that protection as a system of tribute is but the old crafty scheme by which the power of taxation of the people is made the private property of a few of the people.

Tariff reform means to readjust this system of taxation and to purge away this system of tribute. It means that we have not reached the goal of perfect freedom so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen, and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the taxpayer rather than to his ignorance, his weakness and his patience.

WHERE TAXATION IS JUST.

Gov. McKinley charges that the Democratic party believes in taxing ourselves. I am afraid, gentlemen, we must admit this charge. What right or excuse have we for taxing anybody else? With a continent for a country, with freedom and intelligence as the instruments for its development, we stand disgraced in the eyes of mankind if we cannot and if we do not support our own Government. We can throw that support on other people only by beggary or by force. If we use the one we are a pauper nation; if we use the other we are a pirate nation.

The Democratic party does not intend that we should be either. No more does it intend that they shall falsely call it taxing other people to transfer our taxes from the possessions of those who own the property of the country to the bellies and backs of those who do the work of the country. It believes that frugality is the essential virtue of free government. It believes that taxes should be limited to public needs, and be levied by the plain rule of justice and economy.

A BURLESQUE RECIPROCITY.

But, gentlemen, we are confronted with a new cry in this campaign. The Republican party, says Gov. McKinley, now stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection alone when he framed his bill in the House, or rather permitted its beneficiaries to frame it for him, and firmly resisted all efforts of the statesman from Maine to annex reciprocity to it.

No wonder that he favors the reciprocity added by the Senate. You may in vain explore the pages of burlesque literature for anything more supremely ludicrous than the so-called reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

It is not reciprocity at all. It is retaliation, and worst of all, retaliation on our own people. It punishes American citizens for the necessities or the follies of other peoples. It says to a few small countries south of it: "If you are forced by your necessities or led by your follies to make bread higher and scarcer to your people, we will make shoes and sugar higher and scarcer to our people."

And now we are told that reciprocity is to be their battle-cry. Already we are regaled with pictures of Benjamin Harrison clad in armor and going forth to battle for reciprocity on a plumed steed. Simple Simon fishing for whales in his mother's rain barrel, and in great triumph capturing an occasional wiggle-waggle, is the only true, realistic picture of the reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

We are for the protection that protects and for the reciprocity that reciprocates. We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor, diminished only by his proper contribution to the support of the Government, and we are for that real reciprocity, not through dickering diplomacy and Presidential proclamations, but by laws of Congress, that removes all unnecessary obstacles between the American producer and the markets he is obliged to seek for his products.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

Gentlemen, I must not keep you from the work that is before you. Let us take up that work as brothers, as patriots, as Democrats. In so large a Convention as this, larger in numbers than any previous gathering of our party, and representing a larger constituency than ever before assembled in any convention, it would be strange, ominously strange, if there were not some differences of opinion on matters of policy and some differences of judgment or of preference as to the choice of candidates.

It is the sign of a free Democracy that it is many-voiced and, within the limits of true freedom, tumultuous. It wears no collars, it serves no masters. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many who have heretofore followed our flag with enthusiasm are to-day calling, with excusable impatience, for immediate relief from the evils that encompass them.

Whatever can be done to relieve the burdens, to restore, broaden and increase the prosperity of the people and every part of them, within the limits and according to the principles of free government, that the Democratic party dares to promise that it will do with all its might. Whatever is beyond this, whatever is incompatible with free government and our historic liberty it dares not promise to any one.

Inveterate evils in the body politic cannot be cured in a moment, any more than inveterate diseases in the human system. Whoever professes the power to do so is himself deceived or himself deceiver. Our party is not a quack nor a worker of miracles.

RESPONSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE.

It is not for me, gentlemen, the impartial servant of you all, to attempt to foreshadow what your choice should be, or ought to be, in the selection of your candidates. You will make that selection under your own sense of responsibility to the people you represent, and to your country.

One thing only I venture to say. Whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign, no telegram will flash across the sea from the castle of absentee tariff lords to congratulate him. But from the homes of labor, from the firesides of the toilers, from the hearts of all who love justice and do equity, who wish and intend that our matchless heritage of freedom shall be the commonwealth of all our people, and the common opportunity of all our youth, will come up prayers for his success and recruits for the great Democratic host that must strike down the beast of sectionalism and the moloch of monopoly before we can have ever again a people's government run by a people's faithful representative.

Chairman Wilson emphasized the points he made by shaking his head vigorously and waving his arms about in large circles. His brown hair is tinged with gray, and a slight gray mustache shades his lip. He was attired in a plain black cutaway coat, upon which was pinned the broad blue badge of his delegation, and wore a plain white necktie.

Mr. Wilson's Strong Points.

Mr. Wilson made his strongest points when he began the discussion of the tariff question, and his bitter assaults upon the Republican party on high protection were received with constant cheers and hand-clapping. He characterized reciprocity as a system of retaliation upon our own people, and protection as a policy of conspiracy and highway robbery.

One of the terms applied by the speaker to reciprocity, that it was a Simple-Simon wiggle-waggle brought down the house.

In closing he said that no candidate who would be nominated by the Democratic Convention would receive congratulations from the foreign vassals of protection. When he finished the crowd cheered, after which a vote of thanks to Temporary Chairman Owens was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Rules, after designating the order of business, simply recommended the adoption of the rules of the last Democratic Convention, and nothing whatever was said in the report about abolishing the unit rule.

According to this report, the next order of business following the report of the Committee on Resolutions is the nomination of candidates for the Presidency, and there is now every prospect that this order of business will be reached within a very short time, as the reading of the platform is all that intervenes.

A Ballot This Afternoon.

The report is now going around that the Cleveland men will force the fighting and insist upon a ballot being taken this afternoon, as soon as the candidates are placed in nomination. It was said on the authority of several prominent Cleveland delegates on the floor, that the programme was to begin the nominating speeches at once.

GEN. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

To all appearences, the anti-Cleveland delegates had a definite programme arranged. While waiting for the Committee on Resolutions to report, a call was made for a speech from Senator Carlisle. The chair appointed a committee to escort him to the platform, but he could not be found in the hall, and his friends said he had gone out when he heard his name called.

The crowd then switched off to Campbell, of Ohio, but he was also missing, and the band rose to the emergency and filled up the gap for a quarter of an hour or so. Calls for Campbell were then renewed, and this time the distinguished Ohioan was found and brought to the platform amid the most enthusiastic cheering.

Campbell's Short Speech.

There was a twinkle in the ex-Governor's eye when he said: "I see the audience, having nothing else to do, insists upon amusing itself by trotting out the Democratic menagerie. I have been trotted out on all sorts of occasions, and I make no exception of this. I am not going to inflict a speech on you, for any effort of mine must utterly fail in comparison with the matchless and magnificent oration of our Chairman, to which you have just listened. I will simply ask that when November rolls around you will keep your eye on Ohio."

The ex-Governor retired amid wild applause.

After this there was a vociferous demand for Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, but in spite of repeated calls he failed to appear, and some one started a call for Henry Watterson. "No, give us Bob Taylor," yelled the crowd. No speakers, however, appeared, and the tedious delay continued. The Chairman finally announced that Gov. Taylor was ill and not in the hall.

A Recess Taken.

Bourke Cockran then made a kick against the disorder that prevailed on the floor in the neighborhood of the New York delegation and wanted the noise stopped. This started a shout for the New York leader and he was invited to the platform. He refused to go forward, however, but rose up his place and suggested that the delegates should be given a chance to refresh the inner man.

At this Don Dickinson moved that if there was nothing to occupy the time of the delegates a recess should be taken till 5 o'clock. The majority of the delegates yelled yea, but the gallery came in with a roar of nays. The Chairman decided that the motion was carried and the adjournment was taken till 5 P. M.

THE STORY BY BULLETINS.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.]

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.—10.36 A. M.—The morning is fair and cool. The galleries of the Wigwam are filling up rapidly. Very few delegates have arrived. Reading Clerk Bell, of Missouri, is about the only officer present. Many ladies are already here.

10.39 A. M.—Many new badges are seen this morning. That which seems to excite the most enthusiasm is of white satin bearing the portrait of Mr. Cleveland, and on another strip is printed "Baby Ruth." At the head of both is a little doll.

10.48 A. M.—The band is playing as the delegates are filing in slowly.

10.55 A. M.—It is being discussed whether there will be a nomination to-day. The opinion is that if one is made it will not be before evening, with the chances largely in favor of the vote being taken to-morrow.

Tammany and the Hill delegates from New York are dying hard, and the Boies people are still on the face of the earth. Only one man is generally considered—Cleveland.

The various Committees were all convened in their rooms at 10 o'clock. It is understood that they have made only fair progress with their work.

11.05 A. M.—Delegates are now arriving rapidly.

11.08 A. M.—Temporary Chairman Owens, of Kentucky, is on the platform.

11.11 A. M.—The body of the Wigwam is now well filled and there are few vacant seats in the gallery. The New Yorkers had a late meeting last night and are slow in arriving.

11.19 A. M.—Great cheering as Gov. Roswell P. Flower takes his seat with the New York delegation.

11.21 A. M.—Gov. Flower is surrounded by a crowd of delegates shaking hands.

11.29 A. M.—Delegates are not all here. Many are standing in the aisles in groups. The weather is growing very warm.

11.31 A. M.—The Chairman calls the Convention to order and prayer is offered by Rev. Alfred A. Henry, of the M. E. Church.

11.34 A. M.—The prayer is concluded, and he Iowa delegation, bearing a big Boies banner, marches in, while the band plays "My Maryland."

11.36 A. M.—Chairman Owens calls for the report of the Committee on Credentials.

11.37 A. M.—On motion of a delegate, James R. Doolittle and Lyman Trumbull are invited to take seats on the platform.

11.41 A. M.—There is loud cheering as Roger Q. Mills takes his seat on the platform behind the Chairman.

11.44 A. M.—Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, moves that Mr. Mills be requested to address the Convention. Carried with a will.

Mr. Johnson and Delegate Goodman, of Missouri, are appointed a committee to escort Senator Mills to the platform while waiting to hear from the Credentials Committee.

11.48.—Mr. Mills was taken suddenly sick and had to be taken to his hotel in a carriage.

Loud calls for "Palmer."

11.49 A. M.—Delegate De Young moves that Senator Palmer be invited to address the Convention.

11.50 A. M.—The Convention breaks out with great cheering as Senator Palmer comes forward.

12 M.—Senator Palmer concludes a ten-minute address.

"Illinois nominates Cleveland," said Senator Palmer, "and from this great pivotal State, which we expect to carry for the Democratic ticket this fall, should be taken the Vice-Presidential candidate."

12.01 P. M.—On motion of Delegate Chapman, of Ohio, John R. Fellows is invited to address the Convention. Mr. Fellows jumps on chair to speak.

12.04 P. M.—Col. Fellows said that he was a delegate and preferred to wait until the proper time to speak.

12.06 P. M.—The committee on Credentials reports. The report is unanimously adopted.

12.07 P. M.—It has begun raining hard.

12.09 P. M.—New Mexico and Arizona are to have six votes each.

12.10 P. M.—Mr. Fordyce is reading the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, is named as permanent Chairman.

12.10 P. M.—It is raining very hard and the hall is dark.

12.11 P. M.—The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization is adopted unanimously. The band plays "The Red, White and Blue."

"Yankee Doodle" by the band wakes up the galleries.

12.15 P. M.—The band starts "Dixie" and a yell goes up from the Southern delegates that almost raises the roof.

12.15 P. M.—On motion of Don Dickinson, of Michigan, a committee of five is appointed to notify Mr. Wilson and others of their election.

12.18 P. M.—Mr. Dickinson, Col. Fellows and others go after Chairman Wilson.

12.25 P. M.—Chairman Wilson takes the platform.

12.26 P. M.—Mr. Wilson is escorted by Messrs. Dickinson and Fellows.

Temporary Chairman Owens presents the permanent Chairman, William L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

12.28 P. M.—Mr. Wilson is greeted warmly. He thanks the Convention for the honor, and says: "Much as we owe to our party, we owe more to our country." (Cheers.)

12.29 P. M.—Chairman Wilson's address redounds with points that please the Convention. A severe arraignment of the Republican party is his present theme. He says the Republican party is the party of a section and a class and not of the people or the country.

12.33 P. M.—Mr. Wilson is still speaking. The electric lights have been turned on. A reference to Tariff reform by Mr. Wilson elicits applause.

12.48 P. M.—As Mr. Wilson concluded the delegates arose en masse and cheered him. His address made a great hit.

Mr. Owens is thanked by the Convention for his ability and impartiality as temporary presiding officer.

12.49 P. M.—The Committee on Order of Business reports through Mr. English, and its report is adopted.

12.50 P. M.—The next in order is the report of the Resolutions Committee. Then comes nomination of a candidate for President.

12.51 P. M.—The Chairman asks for the report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform.

12.55 P. M.—Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, presents a metal gavel to the Chairman with the usual accompaniment.

1 P. M.—The roll of States is being called for National committeemen. It will take several minutes.

1.07 P. M.—Delegate Walker, of Missouri, moved that Senator Carlisle be invited to address the Convention.

1.10 P. M.—It is moved that ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, be invited to address the Convention. Carried.

The band plays "The Campbells Are Comin'" amid yells for Campbell, who appears to be unwilling to speak.

1.18 P. M.—There is great cheering as Gov. Campbell at last steps forward to the platform. He refers to Chairman Wilson's address as matchless and magnificent.

1.21 P. M.—Gov. Campbell closes, and there are yells for Flower.

1.28 P. M.—On motion Gen. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, is invited to speak.

1.28 P. M.—Up to this point Cleveland's name has not been mentioned in the Convention.

1.40 P. M.—A committee has been appointed to wait on the Committee on Platform to find out how soon they will be able to report.

1.48 P. M.—Mr. Cockran concludes a short and pleasant speech, and Mr. Dickinson, of Michigan, moved that the Convention take a recess until 5 o'clock, which was carried, and the convention adjourned until 5 o'clock.

FIGHT ON THE UNIT RULE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHICAGO, June 22.—The most important matter considered by the Committee on Rules was the unit rule, which has prevailed for so many years in the proceedings of Democratic National Conventions. The anti-Cleveland representatives on the Committee made a strong fight to secure a majority report in favor of abolishing the rule.

Another source of controversy was an effort to secure the adoption of a rule requiring only a majority vote to nominate the Presidential candidate. This, however, was not a partisan issue, but merely a question of sentiment as to whether this long standing custom of Democracy should prevail or not, and the attempt was speedily abandoned.

After a long and heated discussion in the sub-committee, the motion to abrogate the unit rule was carried.

Messrs. Harrity and Whitney declared that the contest would be renewed before the full committee when the sub-committee reported, and if the action of the sub-committee was sustained there, the fight would be carried to the floor of the Convention, by means of a minority report.

Naturally, if the resolution of the sub-committee were accepted by the Convention, it would change the whole aspect of affairs, as it would affect about fifty votes. With so many delegates pledged to Cleveland, however, such an occurrence is regarded as highly improbable.

On this question Mr. Whitney has this to say:

"The attempt will be made to put through a resolution which will provide for the casting of votes according to the personal preference of the delegates. If the Committee brings such a rule before the Convention we can defeat it, because we have a majority of the delegates, outside of those who would be against us if there was no unit rule."

Upon the same subject a strong supporter of Gov. Boies, with whom a Tammany alliance is said to be promised, said: "The anti-Clevelandites have captured the Committee on Rules. I believe that a rule calling for the votes of the delegates according to their individual preferences will go to the Convention, and I have every reason to believe that it will be concurred in.

"If the Cleveland men fight it they will show their weakness. But even if they do, you will find that the report of the Committee will be accepted. The anti-silver men will be for it to a man, and how can the Cleveland fellows win? I tell you we have a chance to knock out Grover, and that means an opportunity to nominate Iowa's favorite son."

The full Committee on Rules went into session at 10.55 to receive the report of the sub-committee on the question of dissolving the unit rule for delegations.

After long discussion before the full Committee it was finally decided to abandon the fight against the unit rule, and the Committee voted to report the rules of the last Democratic National Convention.

This report was made to the Convention and adopted, thus leaving the unit rule in force.

MAY BREAK TO SLOCUM.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.]

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.—It is reported that Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan sent a telegram to Senator Hill at 1 o'clock this morning saying that a change in the attitude of the New York delegation had become necessary, and that part of the vote of the State would be thrown to Gen. Slocum if the unit rule should be broken.

The fertility of strategy and unceasing activity of the Hill leaders, as shown by their brilliant rally last night in the face of defeat, has disturbed the Cleveland leaders to such an extent as to induce them to strain every effort to bring the Convention to an early ballot.

Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, said this morning that the ballot would be forced before adjournment to-day.

CROKER'S UNNAMED FIGURES.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD, BY DIRECT WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.]

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.—Senator Gorman is ill to-day, suffering from the effects of the heat and his hard work of the past few days.

In an interview with Richard Croker this morning, the Tammany chieftain was asked about the rumor to the effect that a telegram had been sent by Mr. Hill, telling the delegates to do as they thought best about presenting his name and opposing the nomination of Cleveland. Mr. Croker replied: "No matter what Mr. Hill says, we will do that any way."

"What is the use if Cleveland has more than six hundred votes, as his friends claim?" he was asked.

"He had them last night, but perhaps he has not got them now."

"Will you give your figures as to the number he has?"

"No, but he has not got enough to nominate him on the first ballot."

"What will New York do on the second ballot?"

"That cannot be told now. It will depend on how the Convention acts on the first."

"Have you decided on a definite plan of action?"

"Partly; but I am not willing to go into that matter."

"Is the opposition to Cleveland friendly to Boies?"

"Yes; it is friendly to any Democrat."

"There is no question that Hill's name will be presented?"

"Most certainly it will be."

"Who will present it?"

"William C. DeWitt, of Brooklyn, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia, will second it."

"Is there any truth in the story that you proposed in caucus that New York should second Cleveland's nomination?"

"Nothing in it; absolutely nothing. Th other side has been doing nothing but telling lies about us. You must not believe everything that you hear."

GRAY FOR SECOND PLACE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHICAGO, June 21.—Gov. Gray's name will be presented for Vice-President by Senator Voorhees.

Chairman Taggart, of the Indiana State Committee, said to a reporter: "The strongest ticket for us in Indiana is Cleveland and Gray. I have always been for such a combination. With Cleveland and Gray, Indiana will surely go Democratic."

"Would you lose the State without Gray on the tail end of the ticket?"

"Indiana will go Democratic, no matter who is nominated, but with Cleveland and Gray we would feel absolutely certain of success," replied the Chairman.

WHITNEY'S LATEST FIGURES.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.]

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, JUNE 22.—The latest figures given out by Mr. Whitney and the Cleveland managers have increased the strength of the leading candidate to 628 votes, and none of the delegates they have counted is reported as wavering this morning.

Other estimates from the Cleveland side place the number of the ex-President's forces at 647 votes, and even with the loss of a few votes his managers believe that they can control the Convention and triumphantly carry him through.

It has come out this morning that Henry Watterson is not with the rest of the Kentucky delegation in the break to Cleveland, and he denies his conversion, which was generally accepted as a fact late last night. This, however, has had very little effect upon the prospects of the Cleveland ticket, and today confidence in the result remains unbroken.

Mr. Watterson threatens not to vote at all if the unit rule is to be maintained, and he talks in a very petulant manner in regard to the reports of his surrender to the Cleveland generals.

The Committee on Permanent Organization has united upon Congressman W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, as permanent Chairman, as was expected. This is a Cleveland victory and Mr. Wilson's selection is said to have been made in accordance with Mr. Cleveland's express wishes.

In his speech to the Convention he will strike the keynote to the Cleveland campaign.

The Committee on Resolutions was hard at work all night long, and it is reported to have its platform ready to present to the Convention.

THE MORNING OUTLOOK.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

CHICAGO, June 22.—The second day of the Convention opens with the battle to all appearance practically ended. There is no gainsaying the fact that the Cleveland managers have made substantial and important gains since yesterday, and every day that the contest is prolonged seems to swell the ranks in the Cleveland camp. States which have all along been regarded at the best as only partially favorable to the ex-President have come around in solid support of his candidacy. One after another they are falling into line, and when the ballot comes it will be seen that the adverse influence of New York's delegation may be entirely disregarded.

One of the most notable victories gained since the close of the first session of the Convention is that in the Kentucky delegation. From the first Henry Watterson has been an uncompromising opponent of Cleveland's nomination, and he has been one of the leading spirits in the councils of the Anti-Cleveland managers. His conversion by Mr. Whitney is a matter of general congratulation among the Cleveland followers to-day, as it insures the solid vote of Kentucky for the leader, which is regarded as placing his nomination beyond question.

The Anti-Cleveland Combine.

The most important feature of the situation to-day is the claim made by the Hill men this morning that they have votes enough pledged against Cleveland to prevent his nomination on the first ballot. The announcement was made after midnight by the leaders of the anti-Cleveland managers from their headquarters at the Auditorium after a conference which lasted several hours, at which many delegates from other States besides New York, particularly in the South, were present.

The statement was made by Gen. Catchings, of Mississippi, that 330 delegates had signed an agreement to vote against Cleveland as long as the Convention lasted. It was afterwards stated by one of the insiders that the pledged vote against Cleveland was 315, of which 65 votes were claimed by the Boies people and the remainder by Hill.

This assertion was corroborated by all the Hill leaders who would say anything at all on the subject after the conference broke up, and the talk this morning in the hotels shows that the claim has produced some impression.

The anti-Cleveland men say that the Committee on Rules is going to report against the unit rule, and that this will force the votes of a great many delegates who were opposed to Cleveland's nomination.

The Cleveland managers pooh-pooh this claim, and say that it is only a desperate bluff on the part of the enemy. The latter will not show the names or the list of delegates which they claim to have secured, and the general opinion seems to be that until further developments are brought out the claim should not be regarded seriously.

May Ballot To-Day.

Whether a ballot is reached to-day or not depends upon circumstances. It is the policy of the Cleveland managers to push things as rapidly as possible, and there is at least a probability of a long session. There is an apparent disposition to avoid a night session if possible, and if the reports from the committees can be rushed through early in the session, which begins at 11 A. M., the nomination of candidates may be expected early in the afternoon.

Short speeches, it is said, will be the order of the day, so far at least as the Cleveland people are concerned, and every effort will be made to bring matters to a speedy conclusion. Nothing, they say, is to be gained by waiting, and as they have the control of the machinery of the Convention, they cannot be forced to adjournment in case it is decided that the time is favorable for winding up the business of the Convention.

The Cleveland men are in aspect serenity itself this morning, and calmly awaiting the end with a confidence that is begotten of absolute security in their position, from the leaders to the humblest member of the ex-President's following. There is not one who doubts that the battle is already won.

Among some of the other doubtful States which have been carried by the Cleveland skirmishers are Arkansas, Wyoming, the majority of the Mississippi delegates and those of Alabama.

Talk of Acclamation.

One of the movements said to be on foot this morning contemplates the withdrawal of all other candidates from the field and the nomination of Mr. Cleveland by acclamation. Negotiations looking towards this end have been on foot for the past twenty-four hours, and, now that the situation has become so completely encompassed by the friends of the ex-President, it looks as if it would be comparatively easy to carry out the plan.

It is certain that conferences have been held by Mr. Whitney and Mr. Sheehan, who has full charge of Gov. Hill's interests, and the New York managers may withdraw their favorite at the proper time. Talk of a letter written by Senator Hill to his trusted lieutenant, to be read when the right moment comes, has revived to-day, and those who have been studying the situation say that it is the only thing that Hill can do under the circumstances.

His canvass has already become the laughing stock of the town, and why his friends should persist in the farce of trying to keep his name prominently before the public is a matter which no one outside of the inner circles of the New York leaders can fathom.

They still insist, in the face of all rumor to the contrary, however, that they will remain true to their idol, and that his name will be presented, and that he will receive the solid vote of the delegation in accordance with the programme originally laid down.

Boies Grows Weaker.

There are some signs that the Boies boomers are weakening and that they will be ready to go with the combination for Cleveland if the Hill men acquiesce.

It is said that an answer from Senator Hill is expected this morning, to a proposition which has been made. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan has been in constant telegraphic communication with him ever since the advance guard arrived in the field.

That all this talk is very distasteful to a large number of the Hill men is apparent by the annoyance which many of them show when questioned about these rumors. They deny in a most emphatic manner that there have been any dealings with the Cleveland managers, and protest that they intend to stay in the fight to the finish.

Many of the rank and file, however, of the Tammany crowd in town express themselves in favor of Cleveland and regard the defeat of their leader as a foregone matter.

"What is the use," they say, "of keeping a fight against such odds. We are only making ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of others."

Many of them believe that after all Cleveland is the strongest man in the party, even in New York State, and predict that Tammany will support him as loyally as it would Hill if the latter had been nominated. This remarkable difference of opinion between the leaders and the rank and file of the faction is one of the peculiar features of the present situation.

Letter to Other Delegates.

As evidence of the feelings of the New York delegates, a letter addressed to delegates from other States, in which it is claimed that, in their belief and best judgment, Mr. Cleveland's nomination would imperil the success of the party and expose it to the loss of the electoral votes of the State, was given wide circulation last evening. A fac-simile of this letter, to which is attached the signature of every New York delegate, has been lithographed and scattered broadcast through the town.

It is interesting to Chicagoans, who are gathering up all the copies they can get hold of, because of the fine collection of autographs which it contains. The reproduction of the signatures is excellent, and a collection of such names as those of Richard Croker, W. Bourke Cockran, Edward Murphy, Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont, John R. Fellows, William F. Sheehan, H. W. Slocum, De Lancey Nicoll, S. J. Tilden, Hugh J. Grant, Gen. Dan Sickles and the rest of the big guns from New York is not to be despised.

Exactly what the object of such a circular is, unless it means that the fight is to be kept up, is not apparent.

At the Hill headquarters in the Auditorium this morning everything is shrouded in gloom and there is no indication that any new scheme is being contemplated, or that any change in the present situation is hoped for. There are all the evidences of total collapse about the Hill boom, except the open and frank acknowledgment of defeat. Tammany men find it so disheartening around their own headquarters that they now find it more agreable over at the Grand Pacific, where a goodly number of them were seen this morning drowning their sorrows with some of their old country Democratic friends from New York, and telling them how glad they will be when the Bosses come around and let them cheer for Cleveland.

Col. Olagawalla Mooney was a conspicuous figure in the adjoining barroom, as he cordially entertained some of his old Tammany patrons who had come over from the Leland seeking consolation.

One of the wild rumors which was floating about town last evening was that the New York delegates had held a meeting at the Auditorium at which Mr. Croker and Commissioner Thomas F. Gilroy had endeavored to induce the delegates to throw Hill overboard and indorse Cleveland, but were outvoted by a large majority. This story is denied very emphatically this morning by the Tammany leaders.

Anti-Snappers' Contest Withdrawn.

The Syracuse delegates have at last clearly defined their position, and their action before the Committee on Credentials last evening, when Mr. Coudert withdrew the contest and left the coast clear for the Tammany delegates, is an interesting topic of conversation to-day. This action was the outcome of a meeting of the Anti-Snap delegates held early in the evening, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It is the first duty and wish of this delegation and of those whom it represents to secure and promote the supremacy of Democratic principles, and to that end to advance and assure the election of the candidates for President and Vice-President to be nominated at the National Democratic Convention now in session; and

Whereas, This delegation has received from the representatives of more than thirty-five States and Territories a concurrent expression of opinion that the interests of the Democratic party would be promoted and its members would be encouraged by the abandonment of the controversy concerning the representation of the State of New York in the National Democratic Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That in further advance of the great objects above recited, and in deference to the expressed opinion and wish of our brethren from other States and Territories, the delegates elected at the Democratic State Convention, held in the city of Syracuse May 31, 1892, do hereby decide and determine to press no further their claims for membership in the National Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of seven, to be appointed by and to include the Chairman, be and hereby is instructed to present these resolutions to the Committee on Credentials of the National Convention.

The States mentioned included all those which cast a Democratic electoral vote, and the matter had been kept a profound secret up to the time the resolutions were presented.

Mr. Coudert was accompanied to the rooms of the Committee on Credentials in the Marquette Hotel by all the members of the Committee having the interests of the Anti-Snappers in charge. They were Alexander E. Orr, Franklin D. Locke, Edward M. Shepard, Judge F. O. Mason, E. B. Whitney and Norton Chase.

Before the Credentials Committee.

Mr. Coudert, at the opening of the night session of the Committee, requested leave of Chairman John E. Lamb, of Indiana, to address the Committee for five minutes. This request was vigorously opposed by Bourke Cockran, the New York member, who said that, as Mr. Coudert represented a lot of Mugwumps and bolters, it was not proper that a Democratic Committee should recognize them at all.

If Mr. Coudert and his friends were members of the party, and would come in and take the pledge of fealty to the organization, it would then be in order to recognize them.

Thomas J. O'Donnell, of Colorado, and Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, took part in the debate which followed, the former supporting Mr. Cockran, and the latter arguing in favor of hearing the representatives of the Syracuse delegation. He said it was the first time he had ever heard the policy advocated of strengthening the party by keeping members out of it instead of striving to increase its numbers, and as these gentlemen claimed to be Democrats they ought to be heard.

This view of the case was taken by the Committee, which voted almost unanimously to give Mr. Coudert a hearing for five minutes.

The latter said that he came before the Committee in the interests of harmony, and did not propose in any way to interfere with the deliberations of the Committee. As to the charge that he was not a Democrat, Mr. Coudert, in an eloquent address, declared that he had never in all his life voted anything but the Democratic ticket, and he stood for 200,000 Democrats of the same kind in New York State.

Mr. Cockran and his organization, he said, on the other hand, had on more than one occasion combined with Republicans to defeat their party, and it came with very bad grace for any of them to charge consistent and life-long Democrats with disloyalty.

Mr. Coudert then read the foregoing resolutions and retired, followed by his friends. The incident created somewhat of a sensation and it was some time before the Committee got down to business again.

The position of the Cleveland delegation from New York is now fully placed before the public, and the responsibility of opposing Cleveland's nomination will rest entirely with the Tammany delegates. It is only another illustration of the supreme confidence which the former have in the result of the Convention's work. In the future sessions of the Convention the Syracuse delegates will have seats on the floor, without a vote, while the alternates and other friends of the Cleveland delegates will have to content themselves with places in the gallery.

Steady Gains for Cleveland.

What disgusts the Boies people is that in the breaking up of the anti-Cleveland delegations they are getting very few recruits while most of the wavering ones are now coming out for the ex-President. According to the leaders of the Iowa delegates this morning, however, they will remain steadfast in their original purpose and present the name of Gov. Boies to the Convention, standing out for him until the end. They deny that there is any prospect of their joining in a movement to nominate Cleveland by acclamation.

"If our strength in the Western and Southern States will only rally around us," sai

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