ALL TALK CLEVELAND.

WIGWAMITES START WEST

Murphy Heads Delegation—Ready for Fight at St. Louis.

The New-York delegates to the Democratic National Convention began their journey to St. Louis yesterday. The first to start were the anti-Hill men, on the Pennsylvania, just before 10 o'clock. Three hours later the Tammany Hall leaders, headed by Charles F. Murphy, took the same route, and last evening the Manhattan Club delegation followed.

The anti-Hill men, at a meeting held last week in Cooper Union, appointed a delegation of twenty-five to go to St. Louis and protest against the nomination of Judge Parker. The entire delegation was on hand, and about a dozen sympathizers cheered the pilgrims as the train drew out. Justice Sesbury, who presided at the Cooper Union meeting, was in charge of the delegation. The delegates included Melvin G. Palliser, Alfred J. Boulton and E. J. Purdy, of Manhattan; A. J. Elias, of Buffalo; C. B. Mathews, of Buffalo; J. W. Forrest and J. L. Mahoney, of Albany; Bolton Hall, J. J. Hooper, J. G. Phelps Stokes, L. B. Parsons, Henry George, jr., James R. Brown, George W. Thompson, of Manhattan; D. B. Van Vleck and H. S. Doubleday, of Brooklyn.

The leaders of Tammany Hall travelled on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The scheduled time was 1:55 o'clock from Jersey City, but it was 2:20 o'clock actually before the train left the station. Two special cars carried the party, in which were Charles F. Murphy, J. Sergeant Cram, Bird S. Coler, W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Timothy D. Sullivan, Congressman William Sulzer, Victor J. Dowling, Senator Grady, Borough President John F. Ahearn, President Cassidy of Queens, Frank A. O'Donnel and Secretary Thomas F. Smith.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, when asked who in his opinion was the proper candidate, said he had no preference; that he was for the best man. "However," he added, "I am but a deuce spot in the deck in this aggregation."

Congressman Sulzer said: "We are going to nominate the best man. Who the best man is the convention will decide. Who the candidate will be I decline to discuss, but this you can say from me: The candidate of that convention will be a winner, because we are going to put up a winning ticket and a winning platform."

Mr. Murphy, escorted by ex-Senator Towne, on the one side, and Victor J. Dowling on the other, said that he had little to add to the statements he had already made.

"I believe ex-President Cleveland to be the strongest candidate," he said, "and if nominated he will be elected. I go instructed for Parker, but that does not mean necessarily that Mr. Parker will get the nomination. I believe that the strongest man should be nominated, and my opinion from the first has been, and is, that Mr. Cleveland is such a man. What action I shall take at St. Louis will altogether depend on the conditions prevailing at the convention."

Bird S. Coler said: "The situation locally, in Brooklyn, is simply this: The people over there are not going to be humbugged by personality or allow personalities to interfere with party loyalty. The people of Brooklyn helped to elect Mayor McClellan and they intend to stand by his administration and to allow no one man to dictate to them."

"How about the Presidential candidates?" was asked.

"On that question," answered Mr. Coler, "I believe that any good man whom the Democrats nominate can be elected."

"Have you any preference?"

"Yes, I believe Cleveland is the strongest candidate before the convention. There is one thing that I wish to say, and to call attention to which I have not seen commented upon in the papers, and that is this: The people will no longer stand for the 'bloody shirt' cry. It is a dead issue and it cannot be revived, and the attempt to revive it will militate against the man who makes the attempt."

"Have you any candidate for Governor?"

"No," was the reply, "but I think we can elect a Governor this year. I know that I was elected two years ago, but I didn't get the office."

Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, who arrived in Jersey City before the train's departure, said he believed Cleveland to be the strongest man, and hoped he would get the nomination.

Seventy members of the Manhattan Club were in that organization's delegation, their avowed intention being to boom the candidacy of Judge Parker. They went in two special Pullman sleepers attached to the Southwestern Limited of the New-York Central, the arrangements for their care and comfort being made by William S. Rodie, chairman of the house committee of the club.

The rank and file of Tammany and the members of the Kings County organization will start for St. Louis to-day. The Kings County delegates have two trains on the Pennsylvania, and they will start at 10:25 this morning. Senator P. H. McCarren departed two days ago. The train will be in charge of James W. Ridgway, and the full Kings County delegation, with a number of "shouters," will be on hand.

The Tammany braves have six special trains. Three leave the city between 10 o'clock and 10:30 this morning over the New-York Central; two go by way of the Pennsylvania, at 11 o'clock, and one goes by way of the Baltimore and Ohio, at noon. Senator George W. Plunkitt is general manager of all the trains. Senator Frawley acts as sub-manager for the New-York Central trains. In all about twelve hundred Tammany men will go.

Senator Plunkitt had his own troubles yesterday. The dining car which was to be attached to the Tammany special burned at Rochester. This left one of the three trains without a dining car. Plunkitt finally arranged with the railroad people to make stops at various points along the line where there are railroad restaurants, to give the travellers time to get something to eat.

GORMAN STAYS AT HOME.

His Action Taken as an Announcement of His Candidacy.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, July 2.—Henry G. Davis telegraphed Senator Gorman to-day, urging him to come to St. Louis, and saying that his failure to put in an appearance would injure his standing with the party. Up to a late hour Mr. Davis had received no reply, but he asserts his belief that Mr. Gorman would yield to the request.

Baltimore, July 2.—Senator Gorman, acting, it is said, on the advice of August Belmont, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, and other Democratic leaders, as well as his close Maryland adviser, did not leave here for St. Louis to-day, as had been planned. Though a delegate-at-large, he will not attend the convention. His son, Arthur P. Gorman, jr., or ex-Attorney General John P. Poe, will represent him. Mr. Gorman's sudden change of plan is construed to be equivalent to an announcement of his candidacy for the nomination for President.

It has been arranged that the train for St. Louis carrying General Murray Vandiver, ex-Representative Joshua Miles and other Maryland leaders, which left this morning, should stop at Laurel, Md., the Gorman home, to take on the Senator, but the train whizzed by that station, to the surprise of some of those in the party, who had not been let into the secret. At Washington young Gorman joined the party, and a splendid oil portrait of the Senator was also put aboard. It will decorate the Maryland headquarters, and may be taken to the convention hall should things go Gorman's way.

When the news spread through Baltimore that Gorman would stay at home in close touch by wire with St. Louis, the remark was heard on every side that the Senator would never be a candidate if he were not sure of winning.

Senator Gorman was seen this afternoon at Laurel and asked for a statement in explanation of his absence from the national convention, as well as his position on the Presidential nomination. The Senator talked about everything except the subject on which he had been questioned. He was busily engaged in superintending farming operations and was proud of a field of wheat which the mower had just levelled. He looked like a typical farmer. He was in good spirits and chatted pleasantly about almost every subject introduced, but when politics was brought into the conversation he was silent. Telegraph wires run into his home, and he will be in close touch with the convention.

NEW-JERSEY MEN ON THE WAY.

The New-Jersey delegation to the Democratic National Convention started yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Hudson County party occupied a special car, and Robert Davis, the county leader, formally greeted James Nugent, of Newark, who is recognized as the representative of ex-United States Senator James Smith. Davis favors the nomination of Judge Parker and Smith is anti-Parker.

WORK AND HELP FOR ALL
may be secured by using The Tribune's narrow columns.

ALL TURNING TO PARKER.

Continued from first page.

ble condition of the currency is the result of an act of Providence.

"That is pure nonsense," declared Hoke Smith this afternoon. "Mr. Cleveland, and no other man on top of the earth, is responsible for the present satisfactory condition of the currency of the United States."

It was suggested by a bystander that the nomination of William McKinley in this town eight years ago and his election were responsible for the sound currency of the nation.

The tariff plank of the platform, which Mr. Williams is keeping as tightly sealed as did Mr. Lodge that of the Republican convention, is too radical an assertion to please the Parkerites. They urge the adoption of the Albany pronouncement, but it is regarded as unlikely that they will be successful in securing the adoption of that colorless expression. If Gorman were to come to St. Louis in thoroughly good form it might be possible to save the Democrats from the tariff declaration, which would offend the business interests of the country; but if he stays away the resolutions committee is just as likely to run amuck as to show any shrewdness.

One of the problems before the leaders is how to eliminate William J. Bryan and yet not antagonize the Bryan idolators, whose votes are needed. Most of the Democratic chieftians are satisfied that the time has come to destroy Mr. Bryan's power and influence, but they want to apply political chloroform in such a way as to prevent any outcry. If this can be accomplished by defeating the Nebraskan on every essential proposition, while letting him have his way on matters of show, form or phraseology, well and good, but if not, some other means will be looked for. What these people seem to have lost sight of is that Bryan is a fighter who sleeps with both eyes open and has a band of Trojans who will follow wherever he leads.

FOLK AGAIN DENIES CANDIDACY.

"I will not be a candidate before the Democratic Convention," declared Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, to-day. And Mr. Folk's friends are in harmony with his wishes and will make no effort to secure the presentation of his name as a candidate. Among themselves they talk very frankly. They assert that there is no possibility of the election of the Democratic nominee this year, whereas, their candidate can will be elected Governor of Missouri, and if he experiences the same good fortune which has characterized his career as Circuit Attorney, there is no reason why he should not prove an available candidate in 1908.

Mr. Folk's friends declare that he enjoys a reputation not dissimilar to that of President Roosevelt. He is fearless, honest and energetic. He has pursued dishonesty in the public service regardless of political consequences, and as a consequence has won the respect of the public. He is a clever politician of the clean order, and already has virtual control of the Missouri organization. Under these circumstances, he and his champions believe it would be the height of folly to run him in opposition to Theodore Roosevelt, only to be annihilated at the polls.

On the other hand, they regard it as altogether likely that he will prove the most available man in his party four years hence, and that, moreover, he will stand a fair chance of election, if only from the fact that the people will be ready for a change. Besides, they assert that the Republican party will be at a loss to find a man as popular with the people as Roosevelt, whereas Folk, if he uses his term as Governor to advantage, will be widely and favorably known. For these reasons Mr. Folk's name will not go before the national convention if he can prevent it.

The friends of David R. Francis have been trying to create a boom for the president of the fair for President, but have signally failed and are now attempting to create a movement in his favor for second place. They are pointing to his executive ability, to his financial means, of which they intimate he would be willing to contribute generously to the campaign fund, and to the importance of selecting a popular Western man to run with Judge Parker.

WOULD FRANCIS ACCEPT?

"Would Governor Francis accept the place?" was asked of one of the most enthusiastic of his boomers.

"Just give him the chance!" was the prompt reply. "Why shouldn't he? He has wealth, and after the close of the fair he will have nothing to do."

Thus far the Francis boom has not met with marked success even for second place. Somehow the Missourians do not wax enthusiastic when the name of the ex-Governor is mentioned, and outsiders hesitate to come out for a man who appears to have little glory in his own bailiwick.

Everybody came here expecting a continuous riot performance among the Democratic politicians. Up to midnight of this (Saturday) evening things are duller than they were in Chicago two weeks ago. Representatives of the factions which were breathing fire and slaughter against each other only a few days ago are coming in here every hour from East and West, North and South, as meek and mild as though they had journeyed hither to participate in a Sunday school convention.

Not quite half of the delegates have arrived so far, but many of the advance agents are on hand. Of course, it is hard to say just how accurately the men now on the ground represent the feeling of those who will dominate the convention. If, however, one may accept as authoritative expressions of opinion current at this moment in the hotel corridors, some such policy as this is the general desire: "Nominate Parker; throw Bryan down in real 'dull thud' fashion; frame a platform that won't either re-affirm or repudiate those adopted at Kansas City and Chicago, and will lambaste the Republicans, who are to be held responsible for everything disagreeable under the sun, while Providence is to be credited with all the national prosperity."

The change in the spirits o' the Democratic dream is believed to be due to contact with voters since the nomination of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. It is generally conceded here, even among rampant Democrats, that the Republican ticket cannot be beaten, and the most that the leaders now hope for is to put the party in such shape that it will not have anything to take back four years hence.

NOT A PICTURE OF PARKER.

If the casual observer were to attempt to judge the sentiments of the Democrats by the pictures displayed about St. Louis, he would be immediately convinced that Edwin C. Wall, of Wisconsin, was the coming Democratic candidate. There is hardly a thirst cure establishment in the city which does not proudly display the classic features of Wisconsin's favorite son, and even in hotels his is the only face to be seen. A careful search of the city fails to reveal a single likeness of Judge Parker, and even the local press seems to be in doubt as to his name, he being variously referred to as "Alton B. Parker," "Alton C. Parker" and "Allen B. Parker."

A few pictures of William R. Hearst are to be found, but they are generally in out of the way places. A fine lithograph graces the basement corridor of the Jefferson Hotel, and there is another in the engine room of the Southern, while in an obscure corner of the Planters' was discovered another.

Democrats who attempted to make capital out of the apparent apathy of the Chicago convention are forced to admit that there is greater apathy here, and that the only semblance of genuine enthusiasm comes from men who are in the employ of certain candidates. The general view of the situation in St. Louis is that the delegates realize that they are working in the gloom of impending defeat, and that only a few who are gifted with sufficient fortitude to desire to purge their party of Bryanism, with a view to placing it in a position to make a good fight in 1908, are evincing any real interest in the proceedings of this convention.

John H. O'Brien, Mayor McClellan's secretary; Thomas H. Hassett, of the Mayor's staff, and William Clark, Corporation Counsel Delany's secretary, are here working in the interest of the McClellan boom.

Herman Ridder, of the "Staats-Zeitung," Mrs. Ridder and their son, Victor, arrived tonight. Mr. Ridder is here on a political mission, but would not talk about his plans when seen at the Planter's Hotel to-night. In 1892 he gave William C. Whitney valuable assistance in bringing about the nomination of Cleveland. It was said to-night that if he finds a strong sentiment for Cleveland he will boom Cleveland.

NEW-YORK AT ST. LOUIS.

Sound Money and Tariff for Revenue Only Platform Plans.

(By The Associated Press.)

St. Louis, July 2.—"No compromise with the radical silver element, no half-way plank in the platform in attempt to placate the radicals, but a straightforward declaration for sound money." This is the statement with which the Democratic leaders from New-York landed here to-night. Ex-Senator David B. Hill will represent New-York in the committee on resolutions and will present the sound money plank. Its adoption, which Mr. Hill considers certain, will, in his estimation, sound the tocsin for the nomination of Judge Parker.

Ex-Senator Hill, ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, William F. Sheehan, Jacob A. Cantor, Elliot Danforth and other leaders arrived here this evening. On the way it was decided that Mr. Hill should be the New-York member of the committee on resolutions, William F. Sheehan the member of the committee on credentials, and that ex-Senator Murphy should cast the seventy-eight votes of New-York for Parker and a sound money plank.

Norman E. Mack will be supported for national committeeman. No decision was reached on the question of a tariff declaration. Senator Hill believes that the plank should be tariff for revenue only.

While not desiring to talk for publication to-night, Mr. Hill has to-day expressed the belief that Judge Parker will be chosen on the second ballot, and perhaps the first. There is a growing belief among those of the party arriving to-day that the Tammany delegates, appreciating the strength of Mr. Parker and having no argument to present against his fitness, will refrain from opposing him. It is insinuated by some of the party that this harmony may be accomplished by promising the nomination for Governor to Mayor McClellan or some other man acceptable to Tammany.

PARKER MEN GOING.

Delegates from Various States Start To-day for St. Louis.

Richmond, Va., July 2.—The Virginia delegation to St. Louis will leave here to-morrow afternoon for the convention city.

"What about the nomination? Who do you think will land the prize?" Colonel Joseph Button, secretary of the State Democratic Committee, was asked. He replied:

Parker, of course. Parker has more than a majority of the delegates pledged to him. Virginia will go to Parker and stick to him. She votes as a unit. There may be an effort to stampede the convention for Cleveland, but the stampeders have expended all their forces too soon. The Parker men are ready to offset the stampede. Too much noise has been made by the men who would have us go to Mr. Cleveland. We will not be swept away.

Atlanta, Ga., July 2.—Georgia's delegation to St. Louis will leave this city in a body to-morrow afternoon. National Committeeman Clark Howell will start on the early morning train to-morrow. The Georgia delegation is instructed to vote for Judge Parker for President as long as in the opinion of the majority of the delegates there is a reasonable chance for his nomination. The unit rule prevails.

New-Orleans, July 2.—Senator Murphy J. Foster and E. B. Kruttschnitt, Democratic State central committee chairman, two of the delegates-at-large, and a number of other members of the Louisiana delegation left here to-night for St. Louis. Some are already in St. Louis and the remainder will go on to-morrow's trains. At an informal meeting here to-day it was decided that the delegation should meet in the Louisiana headquarters in the Hotel Jefferson, at 8 p. m. Monday for organization and selection of committeemen. The sentiment of the delegation is strongly for Judge Parker.

Mobile, July 2.—Colonel F. L. Russell, who is slated for chairman of the Alabama delegation to the Democratic National Convention, will leave here to-morrow for St. Louis. Alabama, being first on the rollcall of States, it will devolve on Colonel Russell to be first in the expression of a choice for President. He said to-day, however, that when Alabama's name was called he would announce that the State, having no candidate for President, would yield to New-York. The Alabama delegation, while uninstructed, is in favor of Judge Parker. Representative Underwood, one of the delegates, is for Olney for President, and believes that if he is nominated he will command the support of the conservative Eastern element. None of the leaders lay much stress on the Cleveland movement.

Denver, July 2.—Colorado delegates to the Democratic National Convention, accompanied by many other Democrats and a band, left here for St. Louis to-day on a special train. The Colorado delegation is uninstructed, but a majority is said to favor Parker.

Concord, N. H., July 2.—The New-Hampshire delegation to the Democratic National Convention left here this afternoon. It was made up of eight delegates and as many alternates. Despite rumors to the contrary, it is stated that not one of the delegation is pledged to any Presidential candidate.

Raleigh, N. C., July 2.—The North Carolina delegation started to-day for St. Louis. E. C. Smith, one of the delegates, has polled the delegation. It is bound by the unit rule, and eighteen of the members are for Parker. Four delegates favor Cleveland, but will not press their views, and two are inclined toward him. The delegation will hold to Judge Parker, so Mr. Smith is informed, as long as he has any chance.

TAGGART TO RUN CAMPAIGN.

The Indiana Delegation to Make a Hard Fight for Him.

St. Louis, July 2.—"The Indiana delegation will put up a winning fight for Thomas Taggart for national chairman," said Major G. V. Menzies, delegate-at-large from that State, to-night. "Mr. Taggart's selection in nowise depends upon the nomination of Judge Parker. He will be chairman, no matter what the result of the convention balloting may be. We have assurances of support from many other States, and I am confident of Mr. Taggart's success."

Mr. Taggart refused to discuss the chairmanship. He declared his belief that Judge Parker will be nominated.

"He would be chosen on the first ballot if it were not for the favorite sons," said Mr. Taggart. "And as it stands to-night, he will certainly win on the second ballot."

PARKER TO STAY AT ESOPUS.

His Son-in-law to Lead a Party of Boomers to St. Louis.

Kingston, N. Y., July 2.—Judge Alton B. Parker will not attend the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. He will remain at Rosemont, his home at Esopus. During the convention news bulletins will be furnished to him by the Western Union Telegraph Company. He has declined an offer of the telegraph company to put in a private wire to Rosemont. All telegrams and bulletins will be read at the Kingston office and telephoned to Rosemont.

Judge Parker's son-in-law, the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, will leave Kingston to-morrow afternoon for St. Louis with a party of twenty-six citizens of Kingston, who will support Judge Parker's nomination. Mrs. Hall is now on her way to St. Louis, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Daniel Manning.

HOOKER'S FRIENDS WIN CAUCUS.

Charges Before State Bar Association Figure in Contest.

Dunkirk, N. Y., July 2.—Justice Warren B. Hooker's friends at Fredonia won out in the caucus this afternoon for the election of delegates to the county, Senate and Assembly conventions, defeating the "Fredonia Anti-Graft League" delegates by 26 votes out of 630 cast. The charges now before the State Bar Association figured in the contest.

SENATOR BAILEY GOING TO ST. LOUIS.

Dallas, Tex., July 2.—Senator Joseph W. Bailey came here to-day and went to his home at Gainesville in the afternoon. He will start for St. Louis to-morrow. Reports from his sick boy in Virginia indicate improvement in his condition.

COULD NOT PICK A CANDIDATE.

Shelbyville, Ky., July 2.—Unable to nominate a candidate for Congress, the Democratic convention of the VIIIth District to-day adjourned after adopting a resolution calling for a primary to settle the contest.

UNION AGAINST PARKER.

Senator Stone Gathering Up the Opposing Forces.

St. Louis, July 2.—For the first time since the delegates to the Democratic convention began to collect in this city, a movement looking to united action on the part of the anti-Parker forces crystallized to-day, and Senator Stone, chairman of the Missouri delegation, stood sponsor for it. He appears as the champion of his colleague, Senator Cockrell, and was in conference several times to-day with leaders of what is known as the Bryan element, and with representatives of W. R. Hearst, Senator Gorman and other possible candidates.

No details of these meetings were obtainable and Senator Stone refused to discuss them. He talked freely, however, of the necessity of united action, saying among other things:

It is evident that Mr. Parker will enter the convention with the votes of a majority of the thousand delegates, and any reasonable man should be able to see that if there is not an understanding among the opposing delegations he is likely to secure the two-thirds vote necessary to nominate as soon as his strength is made manifest. I do not believe that two-thirds of the delegates are naturally favorable to Mr. Parker, and so believing, I think his defeat can be accomplished. In that event I think that Senator Cockrell's availability will become so evident as to cause the convention to take him up and give him the nomination.

Members of the Missouri delegation express no personal aversion to Judge Parker, but they say that his candidacy would greatly weaken the ticket in this State, largely because of Bryan's opposition to him.

A little light was shed to-day on the many conferences that have taken place in the East between Gorman, Guffey, McLean, Smith and Murphy. A delegate who has been cognizant of what took place at these conferences said that at their close one of the men participating in them remarked, "Well, we are no nearer a conclusion than when we first commenced to talk."

In going over the situation they found that even if they should enter into a combination to defeat Parker they would be no nearer results than before, and some of them feared that the defeat of Parker would afford an opportunity to nominate Cleveland. To this some of the men in the conference were opposed, while others were somewhat favorable.

It is believed that Smith and Guffey are among the men who would be willing to see Cleveland nominated, and that they would be willing to throw New-Jersey and Pennsylvania to the former president.

HEARST PLANS A TEST.

He Will Put Up a Candidate for Permanent Chairman.

(By The Associated Press.)

St. Louis, July 2.—The committee on arrangements of the Democratic National Committee to-day agreed unanimously to recommend to the convention the selection of John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, for temporary chairman. The only other man mentioned in connection with the office was Thomas E. Barkworth, of Michigan, whose name was presented by Daniel J. Campau but was afterward withdrawn. Mr. Williams was suggested by James M. Head, of Tennessee, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Guffey, of Pennsylvania.

The Hearst men are not going to make a fight against Williams for temporary chairman, but they have decided to make a test of strength when the permanent chairman is selected. At a meeting of the Hearst managers to-day it was decided to put forward a man from the Hearst delegates for the place, the theory being that some man favorable to Parker would be named by the Parker men for the place. Several names were under consideration, and a representative of the Hearst interests was delegated to see if one of them would allow the use of his name for permanent chairman.

Four possible candidates for the position of permanent chairman are mentioned to-night. They are Thomas E. Barkworth, of Michigan; Patrick A. Collins, of Boston; David S. Rose, of Wisconsin, and Champ Clark, of Missouri. The friends of Hearst sprang Clark's name. Some of them are, however, content to accept Barkworth, saying that he is unfriendly to Parker.

There was considerable discussion of Barkworth at the meeting of the committee on arrangements to-day, and the well informed said that his name was not withdrawn from the contest for temporary chairman until some assurance of his selection to the other place had been received by his friends. He is understood to have had the promise of the support of five of the ten members of the committee and only his withdrawal made certain Mr. Williams's selection for temporary chairman.

Objection is made to Clark, on the ground that he, like Mr. Williams, represents a Southern State.

The committee also decided on M. W. Blumenburg, one of the official reporters of the United States Senate, for reporter of the proceedings of the convention, and on Frank Brust, of Chicago, for chief doorkeeper.

Mr. Campau made a report on the condition of the convention hall, saying that, while the committee had hoped to secure control of it two weeks ago, it had not yet come into its possession. There were, however, no doubts that the committee would be in control by Monday. He told the committee that the decorations would have a pleasing effect. He also said that the admission tickets had been prepared, and he would turn them over to the members of the committee when directed to do so.

All the delegates have not yet arrived, but among those who are here there seems to be a conviction that Judge Parker will be nominated early in the balloting. His most radical supporters say that he will be named on the first ballot, while others say that favorite sons must be complimented before the necessary two-thirds will vote for him. Statements that are not disputed in any authoritative quarter are made that Parker will have a good majority on the first ballot, and from States which will compel speedy recognition in the convention.

Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior under Cleveland, and who was the leader of the Parker movement in Georgia, represents a certain sentiment that is prevalent in some quarters. He is for Parker, and will support him as long as there is a possibility of securing his nomination. That is the attitude of the Georgia delegation, but in case it becomes evident that Parker cannot be nominated Georgia has a majority which would vote the whole delegation for Cleveland.

"Of course," said Mr. Smith, "my preference for Mr. Cleveland is well known, and I would be glad to see him nominated, but we are honorably committed to Judge Parker."

The arrival of the California and other delegations from the West which are under instructions to vote for Hearst stirred the atmosphere early in the day, and there was some speculation as to what strength Hearst actually had in the convention. The claim of Hearst's managers of more than one-third of the delegates and power to prevent the selection of any candidate not satisfactory to Hearst is not seriously considered by friends of Parker.

There has been talk of Cleveland, Gorman, Olney and Harmon to-day. It seems to be understood that Ohio intends to cast a complimentary vote for Harmon, and that Parker will then get the delegation, with a proviso that Gorman, appearing as an active candidate would materially change the conditions. The only active and positive Gorman force here now is Henry G. Davis, ex-Senator from West Virginia, and he is not sure that Gorman will be a candidate. Something was expected to develop about Gorman's position on the arrival of James M. Guffey, but the Pennsylvania leader did not say anything that indicated that the Maryland Senator would be a factor in the race.

Now and then there is a mention of ex-Secretary Olney, and with it the suggestion that Olney is the only man intimately connected with the last Democratic administration, or who is being put forward by the conservative element, who is not objectionable to Bryan. So far no one has appeared as Bryan's representative to confirm or deny this report, but it is said that, in case of the balloting being prolonged, Olney would receive the first accessions from the Bryan men, who prefer the Massachusetts man to Parker.

It is apparent that quite a number of delegates are smarting under instructions for favorite sons. They feel that they are thus debarred from taking part in the making of a Presidential candidate unless there should be a prolonged struggle.

There was increased activity to-night, caused by the arrival of prominent New-Yorkers, headed by ex-Senators Hill and Murphy. Quite an effort has been made to create the impression that William F. Sheehan, and not Mr. Hill, is the real representative of Judge Parker. This is for the purpose of meeting the frequent charge that Parker is "Hill's man." But the arrival of Mr. Hill and the many calls made upon him indicated that he was the political head of the Parker movement.

While the Presidential situation is the most interesting feature of the ante-convention days, the platform is a subject of debate and serious consideration. Many suggestions have already been made, but no one can say which will meet with the most favor. Some of the delegates think the platform will engender the greatest contest of the convention.

Ex-Senator Cannon, chairman of the Utah delegation, who eight years ago in this city walked out of the Republican convention because of its repudiation of bimetallism, said to-day:

I do not contend for a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. I have not changed my principles, and a failure of the Democratic party to specifically reindorse any one plank of any one platform does not indicate that the party has changed. I only say that we want a platform broad enough for all Democrats to stand upon, and if we get that I shall be satisfied. Idealist though I am, I do not want any more rainbow chasing. Of that we have had enough. We want a candidate who can lead, and with such a candidate and a platform dealing with the live questions of the days we will have a chance to put some of our doctrines into laws, which is more important than a century of abstract theorizing.

Mr. Cannon is a supporter of Senator Gorman, but his delegation is divided in Presidential preferences.

The arrival of many leaders and delegates to-night seems to make it plain that ex-President Cleveland is not being considered by them. What is called the "Cleveland scare" has resulted in solidifying the Parker strength.

Members of the California, Nevada and Arizona delegations discussed freely the possibilities with reference to platform. They were generally of the opinion that there should be no reference to either the Chicago or the Kansas City platform.

"This," said one of them, "is the year 1904, and we are dealing with this period and no other. I believe that our people prefer that all reference to past platforms should be omitted."

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, who is at the head of the delegation from that State, says that the sentiment of the Western States generally is against Parker, though the delegates are not opposed to him in any actively hostile sense. The Hearst delegations from the Western States appear to have no second choice, though it is understood that some of them would prefer Gorman to almost any other man.

Judge Parker's friends are devoting themselves assiduously to counteracting the effort to create sentiment in favor of Mr. Cleveland. Among the most outspoken of them is National Committeeman Head, of Tennessee, who is also a member of the delegation from his State. He said:

It is not true that Mr. Cleveland is more popular in the South than formerly. We oppose him because he disrupted and destroyed the Democratic party. He found the organization united, and in less than two years under his management it was torn into shreds. He has no strength in the South, and I believe that, if nominated, he would render even Tennessee a doubtful State.

The Parker men are growing more confident as delegations and representatives of different delegations arrive. One of the most active Parker men in the city is Thomas Taggart, of Indiana. He is in constant communication with the new arrivals, especially those who are under instructions for other candidates. Mayor David A. Rose, of Milwaukee, and T. E. Ryan, also of Wisconsin, were among the arrivals to-day. They are under instructions for E. C. Wall, of their own State, and declared that, having a "favorite son," they would express no opinion as to the second choice of the delegation. From managers of the Parker canvass, however, it was learned that the Wisconsin delegation would go to Parker on the second ballot.

An important arrival to-day was August Belmont, who, with several members of his family, came in on an early train and took apartments at the Jefferson.

Ex-Senator Allen, of Nebraska, was about the lobby of the Jefferson Hotel to-day. He said that he was merely an onlooker. "I may be the only 'Pop' left," he said, "but I shall stay with my party."

He expressed the opinion that Mr. Bryan would certainly be here, and added: "He will make a speech, too, and if he does, the Chicago speech will not be a marker compared with what he will say."

HILL HAS NO DOUBTS.

He Arrives in St. Louis Sure of Parker's Nomination.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, July 2.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill arrived here to-night, and for a considerable part of the evening was the centre of a group of newspaper men in the lobby of the Southern Hotel. Mr. Hill declared the report that he hoped to be chairman of the committee on resolutions, was nonsense, as "New-York would be entirely satisfied with the Presidential candidate."

Asked as to the certainty of New-York's getting the first place on the ticket, Mr. Hill said it was absolutely sure. Judge Parker would be nominated without any question, probably on the second ballot.

Asked as to the likelihood of Senator Gorman's being the chairman of the resolutions committee, Mr. Hill declared that it all remained for the convention to determine, the only preliminary arrangement that he knew of being that John Sharp Williams should be temporary chairman.

Mr. Hill declared that he knew nothing about the chairman of the national committee, and did not believe it would be possible to make a prediction in that regard until more delegations had selected their members of that committee. At 9 o'clock he left the Southern Hotel for a conference with August Belmont and John Sharp Williams, in Mr. Belmont's apartments at the Planters, their purpose being to discuss the Williams platform draft.

FIGHT AHEAD OF WATSON.

Allen May Be a Strong Candidate for Populist Nomination.

Springfield, Ill., July 2.—Ex-Representative Thomas A. Watson, of Georgia, who was Bryan's running mate on the People's party ticket in 1896, will apparently not have the Presidential nomination by the national convention of the People's party, which convenes in this city next Monday, offered him as a gift. In fact, there seems to be good prospects of a lively contest for first place on the ticket. From what is said by members of the national committee and other leading Populists who have arrived for the convention, it seems that ex-United States Senator Allen, of Nebraska, may prove a strong candidate, though his State took no action toward indorsing him. Others who are spoken of as candidates for the nomination are Daniel Williams, of Vincennes, Ind., who was indorsed by the Allied People's party, or Middle of the Road faction, in the Indiana State Convention, and S. H. Pierson, of Parkersburg, W. Va., who was indorsed by the same faction of the party in the West Virginia State Convention.

Among those mentioned in connection with the nomination for Vice-President are L. H. Weller, of Nashua, Iowa, indorsed by the Middle of the Road faction of that State, the fusion wing having been assimilated by the Democratic party, and the leader of the fusion wing, General James B. Weaver, heading the Democratic delegation to the national convention; National Committeeman T. P. Ryndet, of Erie, Penn.; George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, though he is a Democrat; E. C. Browne, editor of a labor paper at Brockton, Mass., and one of the original Populists of that State, and John Breidenthal, of Kansas, candidate of the People's party for Governor of Kansas in 1900.

The convention will virtually have two presiding officers when called together at noon on Monday. J. A. Edmonston, of Nebraska, will call the fusion branch to order, if he is present, which is doubtful. In case he is not, Joseph A. Parker, of Louisville, chairman of the National Committee of the Middle of the Roaders, will be presiding officer. Parker will be on the platform in either event.

The first day's session, after effecting temporary organization and the appointment of committees, will resolve itself into a Fourth of July celebration, with ex-Senator Allen and the Rev. J. A. Nelson as the principal speakers. There will be singing of patriotic songs by a chorus of one hundred voices.

There are, as far as heard from, no contests to be decided.

YOUNG GIANTS
those "Little Ads. of the People" are, in making business for those who use them.

KENTUCKY FOR WATSON.

Populists Would Nominate Bryan or Hearst if They Bolted St. Louis.

Louisville, July 2.—The Kentucky State Convention of the People's Party to-day selected delegates to the national convention at Springfield. The delegates will vote for Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for the nomination for President, if he will accept it. In case he refuses, Judge Samuel Williams, of Indiana, will likely receive their support. The Kentucky delegates will probably offer the name of J. A. Parker, one of the delegates-at-large from this State, for Vice-President.

Mr. Parker said to-day:

In case Bryan or Hearst bolted the St. Louis convention the People's Party would nominate either for President, but this is not likely. I believe that either Mr. Watson or Judge Williams will be nominated.

The Financial World.

The close of the fiscal year finds Wall Street in a state of lethargy. It is not merely that speculation is inactive—there is no speculation. Yet the events of the year have been favorable; the worst that can be said is that industry has suffered some depression from the phenomenal standard of 1902-'3, though compared with any other period it is unsurpassed. And exports are ahead of the preceding year—also the excess of exports over imports. Agricultural conditions have been excellent. Satisfactory crops were harvested and marketed at satisfactory prices—notably cotton. The result is an enormous addition to National wealth and buying power. The production of gold has been on a large scale, resulting in an immense addition to actual money in circulation.

Yet, with all these facts patent, Wall Street is gloomy and the public holds aloof. Students of the market, however, think to discern signs of approaching change. It is evident that liquidation terminated some time ago, which puts an end to bear power, for there is no money in selling stocks short unless real holdings can be dislodged. Actual holdings are not coming on the market, nor have they been for the last six months; speculative holdings can scarcely be said to exist, as evidenced by the cheapness of money. Where are securities lodged? Evidently in the strong boxes of owners, or locked up in the great banking houses. Hence the market is indifferent to bear rumors or to such actual bad news as always comes along in the ordinary course of events. In the words of a leading bank president, "indifference to scare" is the predominant market feature.

Prices, compared with a year ago, are materially lower, unreasonably so in view of the maintenance of earning power. This may be seen at a glance by the following comparisons between July 1, 1903, and July 1, 1904. Disregarding fractions, the figures stand thus:

	July, 1903.	July, 1904.
Amalgamated Copper	56	50
St. Paul	152	143
Delaware & Hudson	175	157
New York Central	127	115
Pennsylvania	126	116
Reading	52	47
Rock Island	35	29
Southern Pacific	50	47
Southern Railway	24	21
U. S. Steel common	31	19
U. S. Steel preferred	82	56
Wabash preferred	44	35

Here are twelve representative stocks in none of which except Steel common is there any specific reason why they should be selling lower than a year ago. The dividend payers among them (again excepting Steel common) are paying the same dividends as then without any reason to apprehend reduction or cessation. Sentiment rather than fact keeps them at present levels.

Of high significance is the healthy condition of the bond market. Bond houses report that the supply of first class bonds is practically exhausted, and there is now a heavy demand for second class bonds. These transactions do not cut much figure on the Stock Exchange, the bulk of the sales being made "over the counter" or through commission agents. A new development is that many banks are actively entering the market as bondsellers, which has aroused some criticism on the Exchange. In the bond business, with rare exceptions, the speculative element does not enter—the buying represents investment. Hence current purchases disprove the claim put out in some quarters that the country is poor or that buying power has become exhausted.

It is estimated that July disbursements for dividends and interest will approximate $[illegible] 000,000. Some of the bond purchasing that has been going on no doubt reflects anticipatory investment. How much of the huge sum to be disbursed will find its way back to Wall Street, and how soon, will be watched with attentive anxiety.

The political situation still exerts some restraining influence, despite the deep-rooted conviction in financial circles that President Roosevelt is sure to