DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS.

Of 994 Chosen, Parker Has 302 and Hearst 215—Other Preferences.

All the delegates to the Democratic National Convention have now been chosen. The Missouri State Convention was held last week, and delegates have been named from the Territory of Alaska.

ALASKA.

Six delegates have been chosen from Alaska, but definite information about their names, preferences and the date of their election is lacking. They are included in the uncommitted column.

MISSOURI.

Missouri elected thirty-six delegates. The State convention, held at Joplin on June 29, chose as delegates-at-large Senator William J. Stone, Governor Alexander M. Dockery, Representative Champ Clark and Representative David A. De Armond. The delegation is instructed to support Senator Francis M. Cockrell for the Presidential nomination, and is to vote on all questions as a unit.

These district delegates were named:

I—R. A. McBeurmott; R. A. Miller.
II—H. E. Gill; P. N. Brennahan.
III—R. G. Yates; T. J. Mead.
IV—W. D. Rusk; John S. Bilby.
V—Frank P. Walsh; James B. McGowan.
VI—S. W. Dooley; Harvey W. Salmon.
VII—Jacob J. Fulkerson; John T. Heard.
VIII—H. T. Lee; W. S. Alec.
IX—E. A. Ball; C. E. Alford.
X—George J. Tansey; A. C. Stuever.
XI—P. F. Fitzgibbon; Harry B. Hawes.
XII—James J. Butler; E. E. Guion.
XIII—W. R. Edgar; J. H. Mahugan.
XIV—E. F. Tribbie; W. D. Vandiver.
XV—E. M. Earp; L. C. Chenoweth.
XVI—A. H. Clark; P. C. Tyler.

TOTALS TO DATE.

Up to date 994 delegates to the convention—the full membership—have been elected. Two hundred and sixty-four have been instructed for Alton B. Parker, one hundred and fifty-eight for William R. Hearst, thirty-six for Francis M. Cockrell, twenty-six for Edward C. Wall, six for George Gray, four for Richard Olney, four for Judson Harmon and four for James E. Kilbourne. The rest are uninstructed. Appended is a table of delegates-elect, showing their preferences so far as these have been distinctly disclosed:

DELEGATES AND PREFERENCES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Parker	Hearst	Gorman	Olney	Wall	Gray	Harmon	Kilbourne	Cockrell	Uncommitted
Alabama	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Arizona	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Connecticut	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Dist. of Columbia	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Georgia	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Indiana	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Louisiana	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Maryland	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	6	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	1
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Minnesota	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Mississippi	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Nevada	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New-Hampshire	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
New-Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
New-Mexico	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New-York	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Ohio	4	11	—	1	—	—	4	4	—	22
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Oregon	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Rhode Island	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
South Dakota	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vermont	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Washington	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	302	215	34	26	26	6	4	4	36	341

VAN WYCK SEES CROKER.

And After Asking Support for Cleveland Hastily Departs.

Wantage, England, July 3.—Robert A. Van Wyck, ex-Mayor of New-York, visited Richard Croker at his home here to-day. Mr. Van Wyck urged the former Tammany chief to use his influence with the New-York delegation to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis to induce it to swing its vote from Alton B. Parker to Grover Cleveland after a complimentary ballot had been given for Parker.

Mr. Van Wyck intended to remain at Wantage until Monday, but suddenly curtailed his visit.

Mr. Croker, after the interview with Mr. Van Wyck, was asked by The Associated Press if he had anything to say regarding the coming Democratic National Convention.

"Convention?" said Mr. Croker guilelessly. "When is it to be held? I do not know anything about it. Moreover, my views on politics can have no interest for the people of the United States. I am not in politics, and have not been since I left America. I have no intention to say or to do anything with regard to the campaign. Other than this I have no expression of opinion to make to any one."

Mr. Van Wyck to-night declined to say if any private message for Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, had been intrusted to him. The former Mayor starts for the Continent to-morrow.

TWO STEPS

The Last One Helps the First.

A sick coffee drinker must take two steps to be rid of his troubles and get strong and well again.

The first is to cut off coffee absolutely.

That removes the destroying element. The next step is to take liquid food (and that is Postum Food Coffee) that has in it the elements nature requires to change the blood corpuscles from the pale pink or white to rich red, and good red blood builds good, strong and healthy cells in place of the broken down cells destroyed by coffee. With well boiled Postum Food Coffee to shift to, both these steps are easy and pleasant. The experience of a Georgian proves how important both are.

"From 1872 to the year 1900 my wife and I had both been afflicted with sick or nervous headache, and at times we suffered untold agony. We were coffee drinkers and did not know how to get away from it, for the habit is hard to quit.

"But in 1900 I read of a case similar to ours where Postum Coffee was used in place of the old coffee and a complete cure resulted, so I concluded to get some and try it.

"The result was, after three days use of Postum in place of the coffee, I never had a symptom of the old trouble, and in five months I had gained from 145 pounds to 163 pounds.

"My friends asked me almost daily what wrought the change. My answer always is, leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place.

"We have many friends who have been benefited by Postum.

"As to whether or not I have stated the facts truthfully, I refer you to the Bank of Carrollton, or any business firm in that city, where I have lived for many years and am well known." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office,
NO. 1,364 BROADWAY.

TAMMANY DELEGATION TO THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION LEAVING JERSEY CITY

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

Bryan and Hearst Working Together Against Hopkins.

St. Louis, July 3.—The Democratic National Committee will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear evidence in a number of contests and decide which delegates are to be seated under the temporary rollcall. The real fight in the majority of these cases will come before the committee on credentials. The principal contest will be in Illinois, where protests are made against two of the delegates-at-large, John P. Hopkins and Ben T. Cable, and twenty-six other delegates, two from each of thirteen districts. The basis of the contest in all these cases is practically the same, it being alleged that the Hopkins faction in the Illinois Democracy arbitrarily unseated delegates of the Harrison and Hearst factions for purposes of their own, without a shadow of cause. The Hopkins people, on the other hand, allege that the original elections were void, and that the action taken at the Illinois State Convention, when the delegates of the Harrison and Hearst people were unseated, was only righting a wrong previously committed.

The Harrison people seek to substitute their men for the Hopkins delegates in the IId, IIId, VIth, IXth and Xth districts. Efforts will also be made to unseat the Hopkins delegates in the XIth, XIIth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIIth, XXIst, XXIIId and XXVth districts.

The Illinois fight takes on added interest from the fact that William J. Bryan has entered the lists actively against the Hopkins people and will lend all his influence to unseat them. He said to-day, when discussing the fights that are to be made to-morrow before the national committee:

In my opinion there is no more important question before the public to-day than whether or not a few men, one of whom happens to have a gavel in his hand, shall override the wishes of the voters who have selected certain men to represent them in conventions. The people elect their men and should have them, but in some cases, of late, it does not look to me as though they were getting them. I am opposed to such things from every standpoint.

It was thought to-day that Mr. Bryan would be a member of the committee on credentials, and thus be able to help his friends in Illinois from the inside, but he said this afternoon that he would not be a member of the credentials committee, as it was necessary for him to be on the committee on resolutions, and he could not well be on both committees, as they would in all probability be meeting at the same time.

The Hopkins people contend that the national committee will not be able to take cognizance of the contests in Illinois, for the reason that there was no bolt from the State convention by either the Hearst or Harrison people, and that the national committee cannot take up a contest unless it is a State matter. Differences arising from district caucuses, they say, are not within the province of the national committee.

In addition to the contests in Illinois, there will be a fight for all the seats of the delegates from the District of Columbia. The Hearst management alleges that arbitrary rulings by the chairman gave the seats unjustly to delegates who are friendly to Gorman. Practically the same ground of arbitrary rulings is made the issue in the Xth District of Indiana.

Other contests that will come before the committee to-morrow morning are from the IId Maryland District, XIIth Ohio, Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth and VIth districts of Pennsylvania and the IId, VIth and VIIth New-Jersey. It was said to-night by several members of the national committee that the hearing of the evidence in these contests would not consume a great deal of time, and that the main fight would be made before the committee on credentials in the majority of cases. Members of the Hopkins faction of the Illinois Democracy especially are positive in asserting that the national committee will seat their men. They say that they have made a canvas of the national committee, and assert that the majority is favorable to their contention, that contests arising in district caucuses are not proper matter for the national committee to adjudicate.

"HARMON AND HARMONY."

Ex-Attorney General's Boomers Playing a Waiting Game.

Cincinnati, July 3.—The Duckworth Club, of this city, will leave here to-morrow for St. Louis in the interest of Judge Judson Harmon for President. Many from other parts of Ohio who are not delegates will go to St. Louis in the interest of "Harmon and Harmony," which is the motto on their banners. The Harmon men say that they are playing a "waiting game." They say that if Judge Parker is not nominated on an early ballot or the convention stampeded for ex-President Cleveland, Judge Harmon will be the man. They refer to Harmon's abilities as a lawyer and jurist, to his upright character and magnetism and to his "straight" party record as winning qualities. They cite his record of carrying a Republican stronghold repeatedly when he was on the Superior bench in this city, and say that he would get the electoral vote of Ohio.

He will be nominated by Harlan Cleveland, a cousin of Grover Cleveland and United States district attorney here under the last Democratic administration. Judge Albert S. Berry, who succeeded John G. Carlisle in Congress from the VIth Kentucky district, and Representative Ollie M. James will make the seconding speeches.

AT HILL'S HEADQUARTERS.

He Discourses on the Convention—Compares Situation to Horse Race.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, July 3.—Ex-Senator Hill says that the Democratic situation in St. Louis to-night is like a horse race, where every horse is plunging and trying to win. Mr. Hill, with his frock coat buttoned close and a green tie under his turnover collar, put in a busy day at his suite of rooms on the parlor floor of the Southern Hotel. To get to his retreat it is necessary to go through a long, dim corridor. There is a canvas covering to the carpet and footfalls produce no echo. Mr. Hill walks through the spongy, noiseless, darkened area with a look of joy on his countenance. Men come and go constantly.

William F. Sheehan's room is in the same corridor. Now and then a careworn, expectant Southern delegate will tread the softly carpeted hall, talk with Mr. Hill, come away with a happier look, drop in on Sheehan, look still happier, and wind up by seeing August Belmont at the Jefferson. By that time he is transformed. He springs about declaring that the conservative business interests of the country demand the nomination of a safe and sane man like Judge Parker. Altogether Senator Hill's room, No. 34, at the Southern, and August Belmont's room, No. 816, at the Jefferson, will linger in the Southern memory like a long, green spring.

It was hot in St. Louis to-day, but it was cool and quiet and dark in Senator Hill's room. Other people perspired, but Mr. Hill did not. Even the ice water pitcher gave off beads of sweat, but Mr. Hill's brow was cold with solemn thought. Murphy did the sweating to-day.

A Tribune reporter told Mr. Hill that the latest substantial rumor about the platform which Hill was preparing was that it would say there was no money issue.

"Who is authority for that statement?" sharply replied Mr. Hill. "How can any one tell what the platform will say? We can't any of us tell yet what it will be. The committee will determine that. The public must wait two or three days for news about the platform."

HILL DISCOURSES.

Striding about the room with his head down, Mr. Hill began a discourse on the situation. "This," said he, shaking his fist in the direction of Fourteenth-st., New-York, "is not a cut and dried affair, as it was at Chicago. This is a people's convention—a people's convention. This is a free-for-all convention. At Chicago only one candidate would take the nomination, because there was no chance of success. This is different (waving both hands).

"At Chicago every one knew in advance what would happen, and no one wanted the nomination. This convention is like a horse race, where every horse is plunging to win the prize. Every one wants the nomination here because he thinks we shall win. There is nothing cut and dried about this."

"Then Judge Parker will be nominated on the second ballot," was suggested.

"I don't say whether it will be on the first or second ballot, but I do say that Parker will be nominated, and I know what I am talking about."

"It is said that Hearst, Gorman and Bryan have made a combination," he was told.

"Mr. Hearst," said Mr. Hill, "is conducting his own canvass in his own way. We are on good terms with him. What would he gain by throwing his strength to Gorman? There will be a lot of jumping about, but how is that going to affect the delegates who have fully determined to vote for Parker?"

"Why is not Senator Gorman here? Does it mean that he is going to come out as a candidate?"

"Oh," said Mr. Hill, "the convention is not till Wednesday, is it? There is no particular reason for his being here now."

Messrs. Hill, Sheehan and Belmont were on the battle ground on Saturday night.

PARKER HEADQUARTERS PROSPER.

Everything is prospering at the Parker headquarters at the Planters. Seven or eight connecting rooms on the parlor floor are occupied. There are Parker pamphlets, Parker buttons, Parker flags, Parker lithographs, Parker cigars, and the French clock has been regulated so that it ticks sanely and safely.

A Pennsylvania delegate from Elk County sank into a cushioned seat at 5 o'clock to-day, and with a satisfied subway sigh remarked: "They say Mr. Belmont is a plain, working man and works hard every day and eats with the hired men, and likes to meet the delegates, an' I kinder thought I'd drop in and look him over."

The man's wants were promptly attended to and he went away.

The decorators worked steadily to-day, putting up Parker pictures and twining soft draperies around them. Everything was of the costliest nature. The handsomest and most alert call boys were on duty there. The principal window ornaments were goldfish in globes, but no gold bugs were to be seen. The Southern delegates' mouths seemed to water as they looked around at the splendors. Most of them went away with stern resolution depicted in their faces.

Maurice M. Minton is August Belmont's manager at the Parker headquarters. Mr. Minton has a wide acquaintance among the backers of new corporations. He seems to have an effective touch and a reaching voice. Every delegate who visits the Parker headquarters listens attentively to what Mr. Minton says. When asked for a statement for publication, Mr. Minton said:

Numerous delegations, either in bodies or by representatives, called at the headquarters to meet Mr. Belmont, Mr. Sheehan or Norman F. Mack, and they declared themselves as being favorable to the nomination of Judge Parker, having become convinced by a careful examination of the trend of everything since the election of delegates that Judge Parker was the candidate most available and best adapted to lead the Democratic party. They have watched the advance of various movements and weighed carefully the arguments of those who favored others for the nomination, and the result of this investigation convinces them that Judge Parker's strength throughout the South, in Indiana, Connecticut and New-York, makes it a natural call on Democrats in other States to stand for the candidate nominated by what might be called the doubtful States, which had showed their appreciation of him by instructing their delegations.

Many of the instructed States from which we had not expected any strength on the first ballot give evidence that a large percentage of their votes will be cast for Parker.

ARMY OF SHOUTERS GOES.

Tammany Whoops for Cleveland—A Car Full of Refreshments.

The Tammany shouters moved on St. Louis yesterday. Twelve hundred strong, they started for the National Convention in six special trains. All the big chiefs had started earlier, but there was a fair sprinkling of commissioners and district leaders in the crowd that went yesterday. It went shouting for Cleveland and denouncing the candidacy of Judge Parker. Taking the tip from Charles F. Murphy, it declared that Parker's nomination was an impossibility and that Cleveland's nomination was a certainty. Quietly, however, the members expressed the hope that Mayor McClellan would get the nomination.

Three trains left the Grand Central Station shortly after 9:20 a. m. Two trains started on the Pennsylvania about 10:30, and there was one train on the Baltimore and Ohio, starting at 10. Senator George W. Plunkitt had general charge of the arrangements, and associated with him on the committee on transportation were Philip F. Donohue and Senator Frawley.

The three trains which went over the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad carried more than 250 men each. One train was in charge of T. E. Rush, another in charge of Senator Frawley, while Senator Plunkitt was personally in charge of the third. These trains carried the delegations from the Assembly districts in the upper part of Manhattan Island and The Bronx. The two Pennsylvania trains were in charge of Senators Dooling and Martin. They carried the delegations from the lower part of Manhattan Island, with the exception of the first four districts, which went over the Baltimore and Ohio. The train on the latter road was in charge of Justice Daniel R. Finn, and also carried the delegation from Richmond. The XXXVth District and Queens Borough people got in one of the Pennsylvania trains.

All of the trains were lavishly provided with certain comforts for the inner man. Arrangements had also been made to stop for meals at various convenient points.

In a special train, run in two sections, the delegates from Kings County to the Democratic National Convention and other Democrats from Brooklyn to the number of two hundred left yesterday for St. Louis. One of the features of the train was a special car which had been stocked with "light" refreshments by Godfried Westernacher, former Deputy Commissioner of Bridges, who is the keeper of a wine stube in the Eastern District. A large stock of fireworks was also on board with which the delegates will celebrate the Fourth of July.

In the party were eight of the twelve delegates to the convention. They were Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell, Louis L. Happ, Dennis Winter, Controller Edward M. Grout, Andrew T. Sullivan, Register Matthew E. Dooley, James Kane and Luke D. Stapleton. Senator McCarren started for St. Louis on Friday and Borough President Littleton went on Saturday. Congressman Lindsay did not go, on account of the death of his wife. James Shevlin was detained, on account of the illness of Mrs. Shevlin.

The first section of the special train was in charge of Magistrate Frank E. O'Reilly and "Chris" Dalton and the second section was in the care of David Hogan and George Young.

The anti-McCarrenites, including Fire Commissioner Doyle and Thomas R. Farrell, occupied cars by themselves in the second section. Every man in the delegation wore a straw hat and carried an umbrella of uniform design.

The trains are expected to arrive in St. Louis late this afternoon. The Kings County men will be met at the station by the City Democratic League, headed by Seymour's Band. They will parade through the principal streets of the city to the Planters' and Southern hotels. Prominent in the parade will be a banner inscribed, "For President—Judge Alton B. Parker."

WESTCHESTER DELEGATES START.

The Westchester delegates to the Democratic National Convention, John H. McArdle, of Mamaroneck, and William Temple Emmet, of New-Rochelle, started yesterday for St. Louis. They have declared themselves for Judge Parker, but if he cannot get the nomination Cleveland will be their choice.

AMMUNITION CAR OF TAMMANY HALL DELEGATION LEAVING JERSEY CITY.

ANY PLATFORM, HILL SAYS

Parker Trusts the Convention to Kill Bryan.

St. Louis, July 3.—The Parker end of the New-York delegation is so confident to-night that its candidate is to be nominated that the members are talking over with leaders of delegations from other States the question of a running mate, and to all delegations with candidates for the place they are giving assurances of their distinguished esteem. Ex-Senator Hill, William F. Sheehan, ex-Senator Murphy and State Senator McCarren held a levee all the afternoon, and to-night, while they have not yet seen all the delegations promised for Parker, are in a state of extreme confidence, so confident, indeed, that they are not paying any attention to the arrival of the leaders of the Tammany delegation. In fact, Senator McCarren said significantly this evening:

We are looking for people who have uninstructed votes to deliver. The Tammany votes will be cast by ex-Senator Murphy, who votes New-York State under the unit rule, and he will cast them for Parker, who will be nominated, perhaps, on the first ballot and surely on the second.

Two things were stated definitely at Senator Hill's headquarters to-night; first, that no platform has been drawn for Judge Parker to stand on, and that even a rough draft would not be forthcoming until Wednesday, and second, that Judge Parker, as a candidate, would readily stand on any platform that a majority of the convention agreed upon.

The last statement is significant, because it is thoroughly well known that Judge Parker would not stand on a radical platform. It is therefore evident that the Parker supporters are already assured that the convention will not agree to even a suggestion of radicalism as suggested by Bryan and Hearst supporters, but will strongly tend in an entirely different direction, particularly on the financial and tariff planks. A man close to Senator Hill said to-night:

The feeling is that the Bryan men have had their way twice. One year they did as they pleased, and the next time they were catered to by having the old platform indorsed. They have had their innings, and have failed. This time they must give way to the conservatives, and, if they are good Democrats, they will do it gracefully.

This is not a mere sentiment from New-Yorkers, or from the East. Only this afternoon State Senator Bamberger, of Utah, came here and made the statement that, while he had twice supported Bryan and his principles, and had in each campaign given largely of his personal wealth to try and elect Bryan, he believed that Bryan should be eliminated from this campaign, and that, if necessary, the party should go the extreme of absolute repudiation of his ideas. The Texas delegation feels the same about it, and is for a direct declaration in favor of sound money.

And so some of the time of the Parker adherents this afternoon was given up to the consideration of a financial plank in the platform. There is some difference of opinion as to whether the plank should read "sound money" or simply refer to the "money of the Constitution," while a few think it would be eminently proper to declare for a gold standard. This latter thing will not be done, but it is probable that there will be a declaration for "the money of the Constitution."

Senator Hill himself is paying little or no attention to the platform, at least at present, and this statement was made for him this afternoon by one close to him:

Senator Hill is not drawing the platform, and, while he will represent the State in the committee on resolutions, will not be the committee's chairman. Several men of affairs, including some United States Senators and Members of Congress, are preparing individual planks and will submit them at a conference on Tuesday or Wednesday. But Senator Hill wants it distinctly understood that he has no platform prepared and that the only thing he is devoting his attention to is the nomination of Judge Parker.

Some of the assurance of the Parker managers on the success of their candidate was based upon a statement made to them by a close supporter of Senator Gorman, who said that the Senator had refused to allow his name to be used for the purpose of effecting a consolidation of interests inimical to the candidacy of Parker. It was stated that, while Senator Gorman would be put before the convention, it would be for the purpose of keeping him groomed, so that in case of the failure of the Parker boom he would be available.

Some of the things that the Parker adherents believe are greatly to the advantage of their candidate are that they control by a big majority the national committee, which makes the temporary organization; that the temporary chairman of the convention, Williams, is for Parker, and that Alabama's giving way to New-York allows the presentation of Parker to the convention first. The manner of presentation, it is believed, will do much towards gaining the votes of uninstructed delegates. Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn, a speaker of a type peculiarly like William J. Bryan, will make the nominating speech, while there will be seconding speeches from several States. Every preparation for a splendid reception for New-York's favorite son has been made, and the impression is hoped to carry weight.

BRYAN IS NOW A SPHINX.

Will He Bolt?—The Opposition Doesn't Seem to Care.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, July 3.—Crowds have visited the headquarters of W. J. Bryan to-day, intent upon gaining from him some admission relative to his intentions should the convention name Parker for President, as now appears probable. Bryan was in excellent humor, serene and non-communicative, but sarcastic. He adroitly parried all leading questions, for the time being emulated the illustrious example of Hugh McLaughlin and spoke in parables.

On the subject of the platform he said: "I have heard talk of a gold plank in the platform. Of course, it goes without saying that I am opposed to such a thing, and I will not stand for it."

"Does that mean that if a gold plank is inserted in the platform you will leave the convention?"

Mr. Bryan laughed heartily as he replied: "I do not think that I will be called upon to answer that question in the convention, any more than I am compelled to answer it now. Really, though, I could not discuss such a question as that."

It was suggested to him that men have been known to forsake a party and then to return to the fold.

"Yes," said Mr. Bryan, "and there are numerous cases where men have married into families and disgraced them."

Mr. Bryan thus indicated his opinion of certain men who are now in control of the Democratic organization.

When asked if he had any particular financial plank that he proposed to father before the committee on resolutions, Mr. Bryan declined to say, merely remarking:

"I cannot talk of that matter before the meeting of the committee on resolutions."

Neither would Mr. Bryan say if he would accept a financial plank compromising between an affirmation of the Kansas City and Chicago platforms and a gold plank.

Just what he will do no one except Mr. Bryan himself can answer. He will undoubtedly talk openly after the work of the convention is settled and in no uncertain tones, but whether he will abide by the decision of the convention or bolt its nominee should the candidate be one whom he has singled out as the target for his denunciation is apparently a matter of the utmost indifference to the conservative element. Leaders of the movement favoring the repudiation of Bryan and Bryanism and emphasizing their attitude by pressing the nomination of Parker and the adoption of a Parker platform declare that the time has arrived when the erstwhile peerless leader must either "fish or cut bait" and accept a candidate platform selected by the dominant faction or leave the party for the party's good. They assert that no extraordinary efforts will be made to restrain him if he resolves upon the latter course, and regard with complacency his implied threats in that direction.

Mr. Bryan gave out to-day the following formal statement on Parker.

After conferences with a number of delegates from various sections, I am satisfied that the opposition to Judge Parker is sufficient to make his nomination highly improbable, if not impossible. There has been no concentration upon any anti-Parker candidate, but two arguments are having weight with the delegates. Among the radical Democrats the feeling is that the party must not be surrendered into the hands of Wall Street. The influences back of the Parker candidacy are so intimately associated with the trusts and great corporations that the Democratic party could not appeal to the masses. The party cannot afford to intrust its future to the men who were responsible for the party's defeat in 1896 and 1900. If Mr. Parker had a record of his own he might be judged upon that record. But, as he has refused to speak, he must be judged by the records of his political manager, ex-Senator Hill, and his financial agent, August Belmont. A man who is weak enough to put his candidacy in their hands before the convention would not be strong enough to resist their influence after the election, if he were by any possibility successful.

The second objection is the one that carries weight with the conservative delegates—viz., that he cannot win. It is becoming more and more apparent that he would prove a weak candidate, and this is robbing him of whatever strength he had among the men whose first desire is to win. With such a candidate the battle would begin with a foot race, and end with a rout. These two arguments seem quite certain to prove his undoing.

The first fight of the convention seems likely to be over the Illinois contest. The Illinois State convention probably has no parallel in convention history. It was run by brute force and without any regard to Democracy or decency. The contestants will present the indorsement of a majority of delegates of the convention, who, having been deprived of a voice in the State convention, will appeal for justice to the national organization. The national committee cannot indorse the Hopkins methods without overthrowing the most fundamental of Democratic doctrines—viz., the right of the majority to rule.

TAMMANY CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

Speeches To Be Made by George S. Boutwell and Governor Garvin.

The celebration of the Fourth of July at Tammany Hall to-day will not be as big an affair as it would have been had the Tammany leaders been here. Most of them are in St. Louis or on their way to the National Convention.

Tammany always makes a big splurge on the Fourth at the Fourteenth-st. headquarters. The Declaration of Independence is read, many speeches are made, and there is a display of fireworks in the evening. Despite the absence of the big Tammany men from the city there will be an effort to make a good showing to-day. Thomas L. Feitner, Grand Sachem of Tammany, will preside. George S. Boutwell will be the chief orator, and there will be addresses by Governor Garvin of Rhode Island and others. The usual fireworks display will be the evening programme.

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