

WHO SHALL IT BE?

Is the Question Agitating the Minds of the Democrats Assembled in Convention at Chicago.

The Cleveland Men Claim That His Nomination Can Be Made on the First or Second Ballot.

While Thurman's Followers are Confident of His Success.

Indiana Will Stick Solidly to McDonald.

A Rumor That Butler's Name Will Not Be Presented.

The Committee on Platform Still in Session.

And at Midnight had Only Agreed on the Tariff Plank.

Balloting Expected to Commence This Morning.

Other Interesting Notes From the Convention.

CONVENTION CASTS.

The History of Yesterday's Proceedings Summarized.

CHICAGO, July 9.—It seemed to be almost the universal conclusion among the delegates of the party at the various headquarters during the morning hours, that the convention would not get through before Friday, but the great fear was causing an anxious look on the faces of the delegates.

It seemed more plain every hour that two reports from the committee on resolutions were inevitable, and that the delegates would be kept at the convention all day.

No little commotion was caused by the rumor that the name of Benjamin F. Butler would be presented at all. Few believed the assertion. The Times gave it as an opinion based on a thorough canvass of the delegates that Butler had reached his limit, and that the opposition would center on Bayard.

The Tribune also gave estimates of the first ballot, giving Butler 29 and McDonald 72.

The crowd about the convention hall before the hour of opening was simply immense. The delegates entered the hall previous to a call to order, was loudly cheered. There was no little uneasiness over the rumor that Tammany had resolved not to give up the fight, but to reopen the question of the unit rule on some subsidiary motion.

The convention was called to order at 11:27. Before order was fully had it was the talk throughout the hall that Butler had gone home, but some one announced publicly that he was with the committee on platform, which committee had sent in a report to the effect that they would not be ready to report before this (Thursday) morning.

After which and for some little space the various sub-committees went up their resolutions to be referred. After this the committee on credentials made a report in favor of admitting the District of Columbia with two votes. This was opposed and a resolution offered by Randolph, of New Jersey, that no territory be allowed representation after some discussion was lost.

Hampton, of South Carolina, offered a resolution that in electing a permanent chairman that the committee be allowed to go outside of the members of the convention which was referred. After a long discussion the resolutions pertaining to the platform had been offered and received the committee on credentials made their final report, which was accepted.

Burns, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to the effect that if the candidates or either of them should die before election day that the convention should reassemble, which was adopted.

Another resolution by Miller, of Ohio, favored a presidential term of six years.

The committee on permanent organization then reported by Mr. W. S. Vilas, of Wisconsin, for permanent chairman. Vilas was elected by acclamation, and conducted to the platform by Hendrick, who then himself principally to the arraignment of the Republican party. He wound up at 12:45 by asking the convention to set aside all party rules, and to elect a half hour's wrangling he was beaten by a vote of 288 to 242, whereupon a motion was carried that no vote be taken on candidates till after the committee on resolutions had reported and the candidates had been presented.

At 2 o'clock, a motion to adjourn till the next morning, variously amended no less than six times, was finally voted down by a call of the roll of states, when immediately the presentation of candidates took place, each speaker being cheered and the name of each candidate in turn being applauded. Hon. George Grady presented the name of Bayard, General Hendrick presented the name of McDonald, General Black, of Illinois, seconded McDonald's nomination. John W. Breckinridge, of California, presented the name of Thurman, seconded by General Ward, J. A. McKim presented the name of Carlisle, seconded by Hooker.

When Massachusetts was reached and Abbott arose there were loud hisses and cheers intermingled until he said that Massachusetts had no name to present at this time.

While Grady was making his speech a good many delegates left the hall as there had been no adjournment and the majority had no refreshments since early morning. Grady appealed to the convention to look to such as would keep the hall open for the night, referring in complimentary terms to all the other candidates. He closed by warning them of the result of nominating any other candidate. As he sat down cheers and hisses intermingled.

Following Grady's speech at 3:30 p. m. Cochran, of New York, after a suspension of the order of business for a recess till 8 p. m., which was lost. A demand for a call of the roll of states was overruled by the chairman. Cochran then took the platform to speak when a storm of objections arose to the effect that

Cochran or no one else could be allowed to speak unless to present the name of a candidate. Cochran replied that he was there to second the nomination of Judge Thurman and he was allowed to proceed in much confusion. He said he was now warm friend of Cleveland's and he wanted to see him subjected to the humiliation of defeat which was growing with laughter and confusion. Cochran maintained further that Thurman was the man who could unite and lead the grand old party of Jackson on to victory. Portions of his speech were well received and frequently applauded. He closed by saying that one side or the other must be wrong, then why take any chances when all could unite on the old wheel-horse Thurman.

Another motion was made to suspend the order of business for a recess, which was amended to a motion to adjourn, and the convention adjourned until 10:30 a. m. to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 9.—In closing his remarks placing in nomination Governor Cleveland, Lockwood spoke as follows: A little more than three years ago I had the honor at the city of Buffalo to present to you the name of Cleveland as the office of mayor of that city. It was presented then for the same reason and for the same cause that we present it now. It was because the government of that city had become corrupt and had become debauched, and political integrity sat not in the high places. The people looked for a man who would represent the country, and without any hesitation they named Grover Cleveland as the man.

At this point there was a wild burst of applause. Some of the New York delegates, practically the Wisconsin delegation and some few scattering delegates stood up and made all the demonstrations possible in Cleveland's favor. As soon as the uproar subsided and the delegates stood up and made all the demonstrations possible in Cleveland's favor. As soon as the uproar subsided and the delegates stood up and made all the demonstrations possible in Cleveland's favor.

The result of that election and his holding that office was that in less than nine months the state of New York found herself in a position to want just such a candidate as this. All in nomination for the office of governor of the state of New York, the same people, the same class of people, knew then that meant honest government. It meant pure government. It meant Democratic government. It meant the rule of the people. (Cheers.) And gentlemen, now after eighteen months service there, I am here to-day to ask you to give to the country, to the independent and Democratic voters of the country, the new blood of the country and present the name of Grover Cleveland as its standard-bearer for the next four years. I shall indulge in no eulogy of Mr. Cleveland. I shall not attempt any further description of his political career. It is known; his Democracy is known; his statesmanship is known throughout the length and breadth of this continent. It is known that this man is a man of no personal prejudice influence their duty which they owe to the people of this country. Be not deceived. Grover Cleveland can give the Democratic party the thirty-six electoral votes of the state of New York on election day. He can give you more votes than any body else. Gentlemen of the convention, but one word more. Mr. Cleveland's candidacy before this convention is not a matter of ground of his honor, his integrity, his wisdom and his democracy. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cochran concluded the presentation of the name of Thurman as follows: Since the majority of the delegates have named him, I will let him name the man who stands next to him in the eye of the country and in the eye of the people. (Cheers.) We have been told the mantle of Tilden has fallen upon the shoulders of Cleveland. Gentlemen, I say that the mantle of Tilden shall fall off on those of a dwarf. (Laughter.) The shoulders of Mr. Cleveland are not made of marble. The shoulders of Allan G. Thurman can fill every crease, every crevice, every part of the garment. (Loud applause.) Name him, gentlemen of the convention, to the Democracy of this nation and thus perform your duty to the people. Do not ask them to trust you, and accomplish a complete revolution in the public mind of the country. Do not ask them to have all the financial relations of this man, to have all the delicate questions of foreign and domestic policy which must be disturbed and disturbed by the coming of the democracy into power subjected to the uncertainty of what may be chosen for the presidency. Give us a statesman in whose life we can place our trust, and who will be able to lead the people to success. Do not trust so much to availability or to getting votes. Try to do better. Let us choose the man who I am satisfied that the votes will come. (Great applause.)

Mr. Neuman of Missouri—I simply want to say that since the opening of the New York delegation at Albany, or whether we are here for the purpose of attending to business in the city of Chicago. We are tired of this thing.

A voice—Sit down.

The chair—The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Appon of New York—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I pray you to give me the briefest possible period, while in behalf of the large majority of the New York delegation, which by a vote of 61 to 11 instructed the chairman to nominate a delegate to present to this convention the name of Governor Cleveland (Applauded) for the nomination for president of the United States.

That owing to the opposition of Tammany and labor organizations and other elements, his majority in the City of New York would be so cut down that it would be hopeless for him to attempt to carry that state. That convention, the speaker said, in its wisdom discarded the vote of the nominated Tilden and in the every city of New York gained a majority of 35,000 votes. The present situation is a parallel, and he implored the convention to nominate to the office of president Governor Cleveland.

A gentleman from Missouri then took the floor, but on motion of General Palmer, after considerable delay,

at 3:30 p. m. the rules were suspended and a recess taken till 10:30 to-morrow morning.

RESOLUTIONS.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Among the resolutions offered for the consideration of the convention was the following from Mr. Sewell, of Texas:

To the representatives of the democratic party in convention assembled: We, the undersigned, representing the labor population of the city of Galveston, Texas, request your honorable body to insert in your platform as a formal declaration to the effect that the right hour law as already passed should in the future be rigidly enforced and be no longer a dead letter upon the statute books. We also ask that the committee on resolutions be recommended and announced as the sense of the convention that there shall be appointed by the executive officer, upon whom the duty may devolve as commissioner in charge of the bureau of labor statistics, a man who is able to carry the endorsement and meet with the approval of the labor classes of the country. Upon the part of the subjects we invoke your favorable consideration. Properly signed by the president of the committee.

By Mr. Powers of Michigan: Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that its action yesterday upon the resolution offered by Senator Grady, of New York, was in derogation of the right of the states which instructed their representatives in this body to vote as a unit.

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to injure these great interests, but rather to promote their healthy growth; enough revenue can be collected from an excise duty on distilled spirits and malt liquors and on the duties upon fewer articles to support the government, pay pensions and discharge the interest and principal of the public debt; but fortunately, the reduction of taxation can be had without hurt to the wages of labor.

The plank in the platform closes by declaring that all taxation shall be exclusively for public purpose, and that no more taxes shall be collected than are required to support the government economically administered.

This is the only plank in the platform yet adopted.

Morrison was chosen permanent chairman with instructions to report the platform to the convention when completed.

The committee on resolutions stayed in session until 12:30 this morning. All resolutions and planks submitted by the sub-committee referred back to that committee, with the understanding that a complete platform shall be presented to the general assembly at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE KANSAS DELEGATION.

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THE W. C. T. U.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Major Burke, of the Louisiana delegation, introduced the memorial of the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was read by its title and referred to the committee on resolutions.

PROGNOSTICATIONS.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—A Chicago special to the Kansas City Times states that the Cleveland men are highly elated over their success in beating John Kelley, by securing the nomination of Cleveland.

They are beginning to ask what Cleveland's sentiments are. Nobody knows much about him, except so far as his action in the gubernatorial chair indicates his views, and the only conclusion that can be drawn from his gubernatorial record is that his sympathies are with corporations and in favor of all kinds of monopolies.

His foes say that no one really knows anything about his position on the tariff, if he has any, and are claiming that it would be decidedly unwise and unsafe to nominate until he has expressed himself upon that most important topic. They will try to insist that the plank relating to the tariff, after it is adopted, should be referred to him, and that he be requested to inform the convention what he thinks about it. This is not probable, however, for Cleveland's friends, who will be in the majority on the committee on resolutions, will not permit anything of the kind to be done.

THE BANDANA.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The bandana handkerchief around the white hats was the political rage to-night. Hundreds of the enthusiastic adherents of the Cleveland delegation, who had gathered in the corridors of the convention, were seen wearing the bandana.

Those who had entered upon the campaign in the belief that he had developed strength in many unexpected quarters outside of Ohio, but acknowledged that his own state was still divided. It was confidently declared that California, Texas and Georgia could be relied on to cast their votes for him, and that Kentucky and Indiana would follow in the event that Carlisle and McDonald developed no strength, and that a portion of Massachusetts and Bayard's strength in the South could be relied upon. The open attack made on Cleveland by Tammany was, however, urged as an argument in Cleveland's favor and these Illinois delegates who have been undecided for some time, are now leaning toward Cleveland.

It is urged upon the delegates that Tammany should not be allowed to point out the need for a national democracy. On the other hand two more votes in the Iowa delegation have fallen off from Cleveland and while a strong effort is being made with the delegation to vote solidly on the first ballot for Cleveland it is now stated that only four have voted for him.

The air of the Cleveland people, however, is one of great confidence. They say, if necessary, they can nominate a man who will be elected on the first ballot, and certainly on a second. That all of Pennsylvania and a portion of New Jersey will come to Cleveland is also believed.

The Bayard and McDonald people are proceeding very quietly and nothing new has been outwardly developed in their ranks.

The statement that Butler was out of the race was denied by Judge Abbott, the chairman of the committee on resolutions. He would not say that General Butler would be placed in nomination to-morrow, but would not say that he had not been withdrawn.

To-morrow ex-Senator Wallace of Kansas will make the nomination speech for Mr. Tilden and considerable interest has been manifested in the effort. If no hitch occurs on the tariff, balloting is expected to begin very early in the session, and if the claims of Cleveland's managers are realized, an adjournment during the day is possible.

A REPUBLICAN ESTIMATE.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—A special to the Journal says Fowler is leader than any other Republican candidate, but Bayard is favored. The southern men have great admiration for him, but are not willing to force him on to the north. Fowler is seen in the precincts and speeches at the beginning of the rebellion would lose them all the northern states. Butler, they say, is not a man to rely on.

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"worst elements," that Kelley is always kicking up a row and should be set down upon by the entire democratic party outside of Tammany hall; that Kelley has no business in the convention anyway; that his presence there is a sample of colossal cheek and unparalleled impudence, and that as for Kelley, he will vote the democratic ticket anyhow.

BUTLER'S PLANK.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Daily News reports the following as General Butler's tariff plank:

Resolved, That customs duties should be levied for the purpose of raising revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, that no protection and foster American industries and protect American labor; that raw material manufactured in this country should come in free as should also the necessities which are used on the poor man's table, such as tea, coffee, etc., and that the tariff on luxuries should be placed at the highest limit.

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