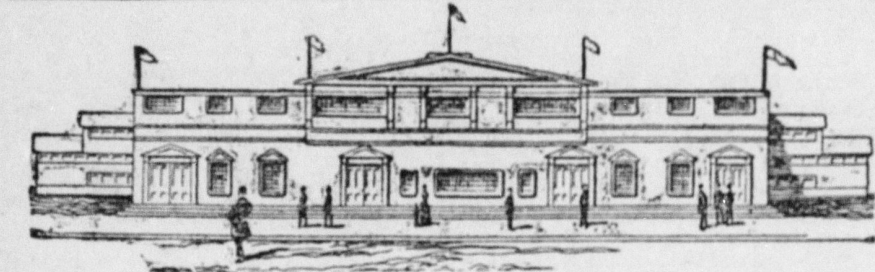


# CLEVELAND CHOSEN.

## The Ex-President Nominated on the First Ballot at Chicago.

### Details of the Proceedings of the National Convention.

The second Democratic National Convention to meet in Chicago, Ill., began its session with the same vigor and intensity of feeling shown in the earlier contest, which resulted in Mr. Cleveland's first nomination for the Presidency eight years ago. The vast hall in which the convention was held— that huge, unpainted, wooden, boxlike wigwam down on the lake front—began to gather in the flower of the National Democracy soon after the hour of the big clock over the Chairman's platform had ticked past 11.



THE DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM AT CHICAGO.

Almost up to the hour of meeting the sound of hammers, hurriedly driving the last nails into the woodwork of the galleries, echoed through the hall. In the concluding rush a number of the intended decorative effects had to be abandoned and others were materially changed. Though ugly enough from the outside, the wigwam was a bower of beauty within. Its bare timbers were almost completely hidden beneath festoons and covering of flags and bright colored bunting, masses of hot-house plants and myriads of palms and flowering shrubs.

In all this tumult the New York delegates kept their seats as silent and unmoved as statues. When quiet was finally restored, Mr. Vilas was permitted to continue the reading of the platform without serious interference. Chairman Jones, of the committee, moved the adoption of the platform, and on this moved the previous question. Delegate Neil, of Ohio, who was a member of the committee, offered an amendment to the tariff plank of the platform. Delegate Neal made a speech in support of his amendment. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, took the platform and spoke for the amendment. Ex-Secretary Vilas referred to the amendment as unnecessary and vicious. Colonel Jones ended the discussion by accepting the amendment.

A roll call of States was ordered on the motion to make the amendment a substitute. The amendment was carried by a vote of 564 to 342. T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, desired to have incorporated into the coinage plank the little word "free" before the word "coinage." Mr. Patterson's minority report was rejected and the platform was adopted at 9:15 P. M.

The Chairman then announced that the next question was the call of the roll of States for nominations of candidates for President. At this the convention loudly cheered. When Alabama was called a delegate named Fenlon jumped on his chair and moved an adjournment, but without heeding the motion the Secretary proceeded with the call.

Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey, and Governor Leon Abbott rose to place the name of Grover Cleveland before the convention. When Governor Abbott named Cleveland the hurrah of an hour before was renewed. The delegates sprang to their feet, many of them mounted chairs, hats were thrown into the air, and the noise of the cheering was deafening. Michigan's banner waved aloft again.

Second Day's Proceedings. Temporary Chairman Owens called the morning session to order at 11:30, and Rev. Alfred Henry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, delivered a prayer. Senator Palmer made a long speech, which was enthusiastically received, after which the Committee on Credentials made its report, giving Arizona and New Mexico six delegates each.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then made and adopted. It made William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, Permanent Chairman. Mr. Wilson was escorted to the platform by Don M. Dickinson, J. P. Duncombe, John H. Fellows, Joseph C. Richardson and M. L. Clardy. His speech denounced the "Force Bill," and attacked the McKinley law.

When Governor Abbott came to the review of the modern heroes of Democracy each was cheered from Russell to Boies, but when David B. Hill's name was mentioned Tammany and the New York delegation led a demonstration second only to that which the Cleveland men had made. Just behind the Chairman Dr. Mary Walker stood, almost alone, waving a white handkerchief in the face of the convention. After eight minutes of noise the Chairman tried to rap the convention to order, but some one brought in

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Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who sent up to heaven an eloquent prayer. After a tantalizing delay of an hour waiting for the Platform Committee a motion to adjourn was voted down. The delegates wanted to get at the real business as speedily as possible.

At 6:30 P. M. the Committee on Resolutions entered the hall. Colonel Charles M. Jones, of Missouri, made the report of the committee. He offered the platform, which was read in a strong, clear voice by ex-Secretary Vilas.

Cleveland's name came in near the opening, and its mention evoked a volume of applause that continued just eighteen minutes. It was an unearthly roar such as few men have ever heard and one that is not likely to be heard by the average man twice in a lifetime.

Michigan went wild and Don Dickinson waved his Cleveland banner. Men jumped up in their chairs, beating the air with their arms, hats and handkerchiefs, and the ladies performed their full part in keeping up the excitement. The big brass band joined in the turmoil, but at the distance of a few yards it was impossible to distinguish a note that was played.

stuck one on the end of his crutch and waved it above his head. The demonstration had continued seventeen minutes when Ed. Murphy waved the New Yorkers to their seats.

A minute later the whole convention came to its feet to stare at a spot in the crowd at the north end of the hall where two policemen were bending over a prostrate form. A woman had fainted. She was carried out and then, with partial order restored, Governor Abbott went on. Governor Abbott was permitted to conclude his speech at 10:15 P. M.

A renewed outbreak of cheers took place as he sat down. The Michigan delegation hoisted the Cleveland banner again, and ten minutes were given to uproar, the band assisting, while occasional peals of thunder reverberated above the din. The rain began to drip in on the Chairman's desk, and also began to pour in on the ladies sitting at his right, and umbrellas were put up for protection. The

Ohio then moved that the rules be suspended and Cleveland be made the nominee by acclamation. Daniel, of Virginia, seconded the motion. It was carried. On motion of Dickinson, of Michigan, the convention then adjourned until two P. M. The vote by States was as follows:

Alabama—Cleveland, 6; Morrison, 4; Campbell, 2; Hill, 2.  
Arkansas—Cleveland, 16.  
California—Cleveland, 18.  
Colorado—Hill, 3; Boies, 5.  
Connecticut—Cleveland, 12.  
Delaware—Cleveland, 6.  
Florida—Cleveland, 5; Carlisle, 3.  
Georgia—Hill, 5; Gorman, 4; Cleveland, 17.

Illinois—Cleveland, 43.  
Indiana—Cleveland, 33.  
Iowa—Boies, 25.  
Kansas—Cleveland, 20.  
Kentucky—Carlisle, 6; Boies, 2; Cleveland, 15.  
Louisiana—Boies, 11; Cleveland, 3; Hill, 1; Gorman, 1.  
Maine—Hill, 1; Whitney, 1; Gorman, 1; Cleveland, 9.  
Maryland—Cleveland, 6; Gorman, 95.  
Massachusetts—Cleveland, 24; Hill, 4; Boies, 1; Russell, 1.  
Michigan—Cleveland, 28.  
Minnesota—Cleveland, 18.

John M. Palmer, of Illinois.



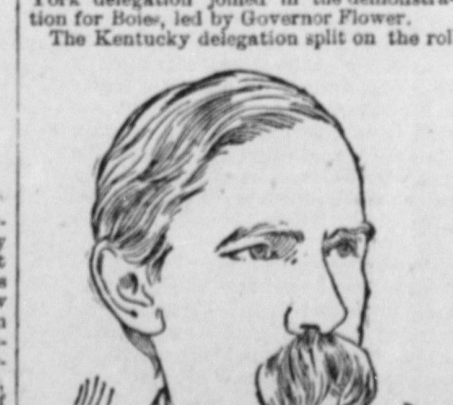
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John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.



Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania.



James E. Campbell, of Ohio.

William L. Wilson, West Virginia.

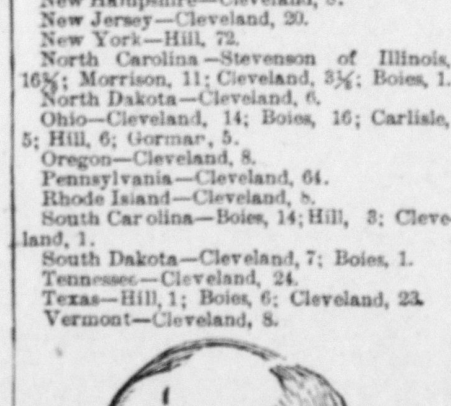
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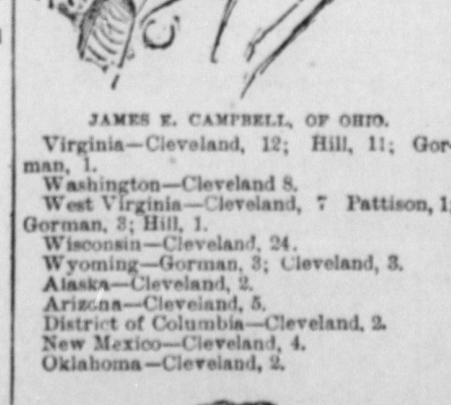
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Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania.



James E. Campbell, of Ohio.

William L. Wilson, West Virginia.

Boies, 108; Gorman, 354; Stevenson, 163; Morrison, 5; Carlisle, 15; Campbell, 2; Patterson, 1; Whitney, 1; Russell, 1.

Life of Grover Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland was fifty-five years old on March 18 last. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and he was born in the parsonage at Caldwell, N. J. When he was four years old his father accepted a call to Fayetteville, N. Y., where the son went to school. Afterward his father moved to Clinton. In his seventeenth year the son became clerk and assistant of law in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City. In 1855 he went to Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, and aided his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, in the compilation of a volume of the "American Herd Book." He afterward helped prepare other volumes of the same work. In August, 1855, he became a clerk in the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. Four years later he was admitted to the bar. On January 1, 1863, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie County, New York, and he held this office three years.

In 1869 Mr. Cleveland became a partner in the law firm of Lansing, Cleveland & Polson, and continued the practice of law until 1870, when he was elected Sheriff of Erie County. At the expiration of his three years' term he formed the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. In the fall of 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and in the following year Governor of New York.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER, OF NEW YORK.

He was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago on July 8, 1880, and was elected, carrying New York State by 1047 plurality over James G. Blaine. He had 219 votes in the Electoral College and Blaine had 182.

On the 2d of June, 1880, Mr. Cleveland married Frances Polson, daughter of his old Buffalo law partner, in the Blue Room at the White House. He has a daughter, Ruth, born in New York City, Saturday, October 3, 1891.

The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1888 renominated Mr. Cleveland by acclamation. Harrison beat him, getting 233 votes in the Electoral College to 195 for Cleveland.

Since March 4, 1889, Mr. Cleveland has practiced law in New York City.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

# FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

## Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, Nominated at Chicago.

### Closing Scenes of the Democratic National Convention.

The National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, completed its ticket by nominating Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, to be the Vice-Presidential candidate of the party, and then adjourned sine die.

The delegates were slow in gathering, and at 2 o'clock, the hour to which the convention adjourned, after its all-night session, at which Cleveland was nominated for the Presidency, not over 100 of them were in the hall.

At 2:55 Chairman Wilson pounded the table with his zinc gavel and called the convention to order. Most of the delegates were in their seats, and the galleries were quite well filled. The Chairman introduced the Rev. Alfred Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who delivered the invocation.

Immediately after the prayer the Chairman announced that the next order of business was the naming of candidates for the nomination for Vice-President.

The following four candidates were placed in nomination for the Vice-Presidency: Isaac Pusey Gray, of Indiana; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Allan B. Morse, of Michigan.

Then the Chairman ordered the roll to be called upon four candidates. Everything went along smoothly and without excitement until Iowa was reached, when it was announced that Governor Boies' State would cast her twenty-six votes for Colonel Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

At precisely 5 P. M. Wisconsin announced her abandonment of Mitchell, her cast-two votes for him, thus putting him forty-two ahead of Gray, but Pennsylvania evaded matters by giving her sixty-four votes to the Indiana. As the contest became closer and closer, the cheering became general and the excitement increased.

At the request of Colonel Watterson, Iowa withdrew her twenty-six votes from him and gave them to General Stevenson. The last Territory on the roster had been called at 4:50, and the tally stood: Stevenson 402, Gray 343, with Morse and Mitchell dividing the rest between them.

Instantly it was known that Stevenson was in the lead, changes were begun at once. Montana started the business. Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and Ohio followed. Then Pennsylvania seized the delegations, and the leaders from practically all the States jumped upon chairs and shouted for recognition.

While General Collins was speaking on a resolution in regard to the National Committee, one of the ropes which held the big electric lights in place over the center of the auditorium broke and the heads of the New York delegates. The globes were broken and streams of white electricity shot out from the carbon points. In a twinkling every one in the building was making tracks for the exits. It seems as if there were no possible way out of a panic, which must have resulted in the loss of perhaps hundreds of lives. Fortunately, however, a cool head remained on its shoulders, and with braced muscles a cordon of brave men surrounded the panic-stricken crowd.

The police and the sergeants-at-arms rallied at once in the cause of order. Men and women were seized and with no gentle hand were planted in their seats and held there. At length the panic was reduced and the convention proceeded with its business.

Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolution of General Collins be referred to the next National Committee with an affirmative recommendation and with power to act, and it was carried.

After the usual resolutions of thanks were adopted the convention adjourned sine die.

Sketch of His Career.

Adlai A. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, is a resident of Bloomington, Ill. He was born in Christian County, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county. Later he entered Center College at Danville, and when he was sixteen years old removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Ill., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he settled at Matamoras, Woodford County, Ill., and engaged in the practice of his profession. Here he remained for ten years, during which time he was a Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court for four years and District Attorney for a like period. In 1864 he was named as the Presidential elector for the district. At the expiration of his term of office as District Attorney for Woodford County, in 1869, he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with J. S. Ewing, which still exists.

Mr. Stevenson was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Bloomington district in 1874. The district had been safely Republican by an almost invincible majority of 3000. His opponent was General McNulta. Mr. Stevenson was successful. His majority in the district exceeded 1200. He was in Congress during the exciting scenes incident to the Tilden-Hayes contest in 1878. His party renominated him for Congress a second time. In this contest he was defeated, but in 1878, having been nominated for the third time, he was again elected, increasing his majority in the district to 2000.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884 in Chicago, and after the election of Cleveland as President of the United States, was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Stevenson married a daughter of the Rev. Lewis W. Green, President of the Centre College in Danville, Ky., in December, 1865. He has three children, one son and two daughters, all of whom are living.

General Stevenson enjoys the honor of having founded the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The bronze statue of Red Jacket, the renowned Seneca Chief, has been unveiled in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE GRIP IN DAHOMEY.

Hanging a Woman to Make the Disease Disappear.

The grip has at last reached Dahomey, Africa, and the people are suffering severely from the disease. It is believed in that country that disease is always the result of the wicked machinations of some bad man, and King Behanzin has been busy looking around for the guilty person who is afflicting so many of his subjects with this new disease. His fetich men told him a few days before the last vessel sailed that a poor woman in one of the towns was witch, and the cause of all the trouble. The King at once condemned her to death. His sentence was immediately carried out. Her body was suspended from a tree, where it could be seen by all the people, and the fetich men declare that the disease will now rapidly disappear.

The amount of money for placing the powerful electric search light on the top of Mt. Washington has been subscribed. The light will be the highest and strongest in the world, and will be seen from Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Canada.

ISAAC F. GRAY, OF INDIANA.

When the convention assembled at five o'clock there was a dense mass of portly humanity beneath its wooden roof. As far as the eye could see every available chair was taken, and there must have been several hundred more than 20,000 Democrats laughing and sweating the beads of their foreheads and all of them ready for a night of excitement and hilarity.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, OF NEW YORK.

When there was great confusion in the hall, but the roll was concluded to the end. When Alaska was reached his nomination was made certain.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Utah—Cleveland, 2.  
Louisiana—Cleveland, 2.  
Total—Cleveland, 616 1/2; Hill, 112.