Voorhees, and to have asked him why he had advised Gray to get out of the way. The Senator is quoted as saying: "I have no longer any doubt about Cleveland's nomination, and I would be a very poor friend of Governor Gray if I did not tell him the truth about the situation here. We can make him Vice President. More than that we cannot do."

Indiana Joins the Cleveland Column.

The fight between the Cleveland and Gray factions in Indiana is over. Three months ago the party organ of the State, the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, after having supported Gray's candidacy for over a year, came out boldly for the ex-President and proclaimed, "Indiana will stand up and be counted for Grover Cleveland at Chicago." Within 24 hours Gray's lieutenants from every county in the State were in consultation with their chief at Indianapolis. It was decided to oppose the Cleveland movement, and from that day the politicians of the State have been divided into two hostile factions.

A drawn battle was fought at Indianapolis April 2, when the State Convention selected a divided delegation to the National Convention. The two factions of the delegations met for the first time Saturday afternoon when the Gray wing, led by Senator Voorhees, captured everything in sight from the chairmanship of the delegation to the committeeman. The Cleveland faction, led by S. E. Morss, editor of the *Sentinel*, did nothing more than resolve to stay here all summer if necessary to nominate Cleveland. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon the members of the two factions did not speak as they passed. The Cleveland men were especially bitter against the Gray men for having appropriated to themselves all the committees. At 3 o'clock both factions held separate caucuses.

Gray's Forces Demoralized.

The Cleveland men were reinforced by C. R. Pollard and J. E. Cass, of the Tenth district. For the first time these two delegates entered the Cleveland caucus, both promising to stand by Cleveland as long as his name was before the Convention.

At the Gray caucus the delegates were demoralized. An informal talk showed that every delegate conceded Cleveland's nomination. In order to place the State in a creditable position before the country it was decided not to present Governor Gray's name but to join the Cleveland faction and vote as a unit for the Ex-President. The Cleveland faction, having secured half of delegation, gave the antis to understand that it was a matter of indifference to them whether they came over or not.

When the two factions had been seated in secret session at the Palmer House this afternoon not a word was uttered until John E. Lamb announced that Governor Gray's name would not be presented, and then moved that the delegation vote as a unit on the first and subsequent ballots. Editor Morss for the Cleveland side demanded a call of the delegation, so that each delegate be placed in black and white. Every delegate voted for Cleveland. James Murdock, another anti-Cleveland man, proposed that Senator Voorhees should second the nomination of Cleveland. Senator Voorhees, at the request of the delegation, accepted.

Voorhees to Second the Nomination.

W. E. English, who had been orginally selected by the Cleveland men to perform this duty, will follow Senator Voorhees so that no other factions will nominate Cleveland's nomination. Gray's name was not mentioned at the meeting. When the news of the reunion of the two factions reached the Victoria Hotel where the State Committee and the Indiana clubs are quartered there was great rejoicing. The action of the delegation was received with general approval.

On the result of the action of the Indiana delegation Editor Morss said: "For months we have maintained that 90 per cent of the Democrats favored the nomination of Cleveland, and the action of the delegation to-day confirms our claims. I have no doubt that the anti-Cleveland delegates were influenced by the flood of telegrams received by them to-day from all parts of the State urging them to stand up for Cleveland."

The arrival of visiting clubs from other parts of the State and thousands of other Democrats of Indiana who are in the city shouting for Cleveland demanding his nomination, was only an additional evidence, if any was needed, that Cleveland and nobody else was the choice of the Democracy of the State for President.

SILVER MEN DROP HILL.

They Are Led Into the Gorman Fold by Mellifluous Eloquence—Seventy Votes On the First Ballot Corraled for the Maryland Candidate.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Confusion and excitement were flung into the conference of silver men to-day almost at the outset. An abortive ending of the whole movement seemed imminent, but the final success achieved was all the greater by contrast.

The explosion came from a premature suggestion that the caucus proceed to talk over the matter of candidates. Instantly there was a hubbub. "It's no use," "Could not agree," "Too close to the convention now," and dozens of similar comments met the proposal.

The understanding among the leading spirits in the conference was that an effort should be made to concentrate the silver votes under the lead of Colorado solidly for Gorman. Practical refusal of the caucus to even consider the matter, much less unite upon a candidate, was a disagreeable surprise, but those who were chiefly instrumental in getting the caucus together, adroitly avoided forcing an issue at the beginning that threatened, if then pressed, to precipitate perhaps irretrievable dissention. Instead of jamming ahead rough shod and securing a candidate, efforts were ostensibly bent toward producing a silver plank for which all present would pledge themselves to stand through thick and thin.

Harmony Secured by Eloquence.

The dulcet eloquence and quick intelligence of T. M. Patterson, of Denver, was brought into play, and under his skillful piloting harmony as big as a mountain soon began to loom into view. In place of an angry debate ensuing as to the fitness or unfitness of the different candidates, the 42 delegates present as a result of Patterson's delicate maneuvering, were soon engaged in an earnest but harmless discussion of the phraseology of a silver plank, and the course to be pursued when the platform reached the convention.

The "roundup" came in the form of a motion to appoint a committee of one from each State represented to help frame the much discussed plank. The motion was carried, and by this time the inclination to pugnaciousness, so prominent early in the proceedings, had thoroughly evaporated, the distribution of honors in the form of places on the committee helping in mollifying those who doubted that anything after all was to come of the caucus.

How They Fell Into Line in Peace.

Seizing the favorable opportunity Patterson again took the floor, and after pointing out how much depended upon united action gradually led up to a statement that he had originally been a Hill man, but of late had become convinced that the most available man, from a silver standpoint, the candidate favorable to the silver interests, who had aroused the least antagonism, and was most likely to win was Gorman, of Maryland. Patterson's remarks were reinforced by T. J. O'Donnell, of Colorado, and Clark, of Nevada, helped on the boom. The Montana delegates were not slow to fall into line and the representatives forming the remainder of the conference after much button-holing and canvassing of the possibilities of the balloting in the convention, put themselves on record by declaring one after another a preference for Gorman or a willingness to unite in his support. The net result, if the pledges made are carried out, was the corraling of exactly 42 votes for Gorman on the first ballot. These votes are to come from Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Wyoming. Those active in the caucus claim that its action will directly influence 30 other votes in different delegations, making a total of 70 for Gorman as an outcome of the day's work by the silver men.

FLOCKING TO GROVER

Clever Methods Adopted by His Leaders to Shut Out Minority Votes.

PRESSING THE UNIT RULE

In Several States Silences a Few of His Bitter Opponents.

EVENTS POINT IN ONLY ONE WAY.

Knights Who Pose No Longer as Presidental Possibilities.

HILL AND BOIES THE ONLY OPPONENTS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHICAGO, June 20.—The anti-Cleveland people have won the first victory of the convention. W. C. Owens, delegate at large for the State of Kentucky, has been selected by the National Committee as the Temporary Chairman of the convention. This victory, however, extends only to the membership of the National Committee, and is insisted by the Cleveland folks to be no indication of the relative strength of the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland factions among the delegates.

In order to promptly correct any misrepresentations that might go abroad as to a substantial anti-Cleveland victory, the

Mr. Cleveland's Ex-Headman.

leaders of the ex-President's cause announce to-night that although defeated in the committee, they will carry the fight to the convention and endeavor to defeat Mr. Owens for Temporary Chairman by placing in nomination an avowed Cleveland man.

To Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, and the astute diplomacy which he has displayed during the past five days, is credited the preliminary victory of the anti-Cleveland element to-day. Mr. Watterson, as a member of the sub-committee appointed last February to select the Temporary Chairman of the convention, subject of course, to the approval of the main Committee, and later to the action of the convention, began his campaign in the interest of Mr. Owens immediately after the Kentucky Convention selected that gentleman as a delegate at large.

Mr. Owens is pretty well understood to dispute the expediency of nominating the ex-President in view of the factional differences in the State of New York; and although he has maintained a discreet silence since his name has been discussed in connection with the temporary chairmanship, it is not denied even by his most earnest supporters, that he is an opponent of Mr. Cleveland.

Personal Magnetism of Owens.

The only claim they make is that he is a gentleman whose integrity and love for fair play have never been called in question in the chivalrous Blue Grass State, and that, regardless of his personal preferences or objections, he will wield the gavel with an impartiality that will call forth the approval of all factions. But when the National Committee, to-day, by a vote of 28 to 20, adopted the report of the sub-committee, selecting Mr. Owens as Temporary Chairman, the anti-Cleveland people at once heralded this as an important victory, which showed that the power of the ex-President was on the wane.

Of course, the Cleveland people vigorously denied that the selection of Mr. Owens meant anything more than that he was a personal favorite with the various members of the National Committee, but just before the approaching storm, when every breeze affects the sensitive political barometer it is decided this omen of Cleveland defeat must not pass unchallenged.

The Hon. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, one of the valiant leaders of the tariff reformers in the National House of Representatives, is understood to be the man upon whom the Cleveland people have placed their hopes. It may be that time, which tempers all asperities and softens all animosities, will minister to the asperity of the situation, and that the opening of the convention will find the Cleveland leaders resigned to the selection of Mr. Owens, whose friends are to-night sounding his praises as the very Aristides of politics.

Rising Hopes of Cleveland Men.

In the main, however, the events of the day have been such as to add hope to the Cleveland movement. The populous State of Illinois, high in the alphabetical list, has decided to cast its 48 votes for Grover Cleveland, and thus one more State, which has been lingering in the doubtful list, has been added to the Cleveland column. Indiana, too, which has stood a great interrogation point on every page of estimates since the 21st of April, retires ex-Governor Gray and will cast its 30 votes for the great popular leader. Of course all the other leaders, who regard every move on the political chess board as being inspired by selfish motives, declare that Indiana's change of front means that Isaac P. Gray is to come in as a Presidental candidate later in the proceedings and bask in the favor of the Cleveland hosts.

Another knight-errant, who for 72 hours has proudly worn the garments of great political possibilities, removes his regalia to-night and assumes a modest place among the trusted Cleveland lieutenants. For the first time since the opening of the fray Senator Gorman avows his belief in the nomination of ex-President Cleveland, and while he speaks portentiously of the dangers of such a result, he waves from him the ambition that has haunted his movements for the past three days and declares that no friend of his must enter his name in the Presidental list.

"I do not think Mr. Cleveland's nomination advisable," said the Senator from Maryland this evening, "but as matters now stand it seems inevitable." In this terse sentence Senator Gorman reviews the contest and expresses his resignation to the inevitable.

Hill and Boies Still Stand Pat.

But there are two men who stand undaunted side by side with Grover Cleveland in the race for Presidental honors, and few men have the temerity to challenge the sincerity of their position. Senator David B. Hill, of New York, with the 72 votes of the Empire State behind him, and Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa, secure in the fealty of 26 devoted supporters, are still indomitable factors in the Presidental contest, be the result of humiliation what it may.

True, there have been many rumors that Tammany has been exerting its seductive wiles on the favorite sons of other States to hold secure their wavering forces in the hope that Tammany would at last come to the West with its 72 votes for Palmer or Morrison or Carlisle or Gray; but Tammany leaders still outwardly profess allegiance to the cause of Hill, and a gradual conviction is forcing itself upon every mind that the nomination of Cleveland, if nominated he be, will meet an eloquent protest from the Empire State by the 72 votes of New York being cast for the distinguished Senator.

The old proverb that history repeats itself is finding frequent repetition among the Cleveland people to-night. It is remembered that exactly two weeks ago at the Minneapolis National Convention the anti-Harrison members of the National Committee defeated the Harrison contingent and decided upon J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, as Temporary Chairman of the convention.

History Repeats Itself Once More.

Fassett was one of the most earnest of the anti-Harrison people, and yet the National Committee decided upon him for Temporary Chairman, and, in the face of a convention which was three-fifths for Harrison, he was allowed to be seated without protest. Two days later, however, on the first trial test of strength, the anti-Harrison people were routed, and on the day following the President was triumphantly renominated. All this is called to public mind by the Cleveland people, and it is stated that the programme will repeat itself in the present Democratic National Convention. The selection of Owens by the National Committee they hold to be but an augur of the defeat of the politicians by the masses of the party and predict with great confidence the nomination of the ex-President next Wednesday.

In another respect is there a parallel between the two conventions. The delegates from the silver States two weeks ago allied themselves with the anti-Harrison forces and bitterly opposed the President's renomination. To-day the delegates from the silver States are for the most part arrayed against the nomination of ex-President Cleveland, and have turned to the South and East in search of a combination which will defeat the nomination of the popular favorite. In one or two States these overtures were successful in winning over delegates to Boies as opposed to Cleveland.

Votes That Are Switching About.

South Carolina this morning decided to go for Boies, the Western candidate, as the best man with whom to beat Cleveland, to whose nomination they are bitterly hostile. They met during the day and it was agreed to give Boies 12 of its votes on the first ballot. Of the other six votes three will go to Hill, two to Gorman and one to Cleveland on the first ballot. On the second ballot Boies will get five of the remaining votes and perhaps all six should he stand a good chance. South Carolina was distinguished in its State Convention by the adoption of resolutions denouncing Cleveland. Members of the delegation say that though these resolutions may seem strong to outsiders they were really the mildest that could have been drawn and gone through the convention.

The Cleveland men are straining every nerve to add to their strength on the first ballot, and wherever it is possible to consolidate a State delegation and have it present a solid front they are doing it. Their greatest work is being exerted in delegations where the Cleveland sentiment is preponderant. A great deal of pressure was brought by them on Mr. Gorman to prevent the use of that gentleman's name as one of the opposing candidates. To-day they employed every means at their command to induce Mr. Gorman to publicly announce that he was not a candidate and would not enter the field. Senator Carlisle was less doubtful about Mr. Cleveland's strength in New York and is now favorable to his nomination.

An evidence of the careful method the Cleveland people are pursuing was afforded at the meeting of the Vermont delegation, when the unit rule was adopted and the solitary anti-Cleveland vote therein made to count for Cleveland.

GORMAN WON'T BE NAMED.

The Maryland Senator Gets Out of the Way of the Procession.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Senator Gorman's name will not be presented to the convention. This decision was reached at a late hour to-night. Senator Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland, one of the closest friends to the Senator, made the following statement to-night:

At no time has Mr. Gorman shared the confidence of his friends in believing that he could be nominated. He has continually labored to repress decided movements in that line. To those who do not know him he might appear to be wanting in what we could call courage in political action, but the result has justified the correctness of his judgment, and all must admit his modesty and self-abnegation in never having pressed his claims for the nomination. While believing the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland impolitic, unwise and not auspicious, he has done everything that was becoming to impress his friends with that idea. He has all the time been unwilling to simply obstruct and delay Cleveland's nomination without seeing his way clear to a probably better result. In the presence of the fact that Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois had decided to vote for Mr. Cleveland, coupled with the strong following in many of the Southern States, especially Missouri, Tennessee, Texas and Georgia, supported by California, Oregon, Washington and Pennsylvania, and most if not all of the New England States, Mr. Gorman did not think the chances were favorable to breaking up this strong Cleveland combination. He realized its force more strongly than others. He united with many of the best men of the party to see if it was possible to overcome what proved to be the fixed forces of Mr. Cleveland, and saw in advance of others the certain failure of the attempt. He saw no merit in still further distracting and disorganizing the adverse elements in the party without any result except increased trouble and alienation.

NEBRASKA SPLITS ITS VOTE

Three-Quarters for Cleveland and the Rest for Gorman and Pattison.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The poll taken in the Nebraska delegation this evening is strictly in line with the prediction sent out in these dispatches yesterday. The delegation stands, 12 Cleveland, 3 Gorman and 1 Pattison, of Pennsylvania. Nebraska does not believe in the unit rule and its vote on the first ballot will accordingly stand as stated above.

One of the three Gorman men is Governor Boyd, who said: "It is with us merely a matter of personal judgment. We doubt Cleveland's ability to carry New York and we are trying to suggest to the country some man outside of that State upon whom both factions can unite. If Gorman is not that man, show us who can bring union to New York, and he will have our earnest support."

MISSOURI SOLID FOR CLEVELAND.

She Will Vote for Him as Long as His Name Is Before the Convention.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Missouri delegation met at 11 o'clock this morning, and on the third ballot chose J. G. Prather National Committeeman over Charles H. Jones and Eph Ewing.

After a hard fight the Missouri delegation decided by a unanimous vote to stand as a unit for Cleveland as long as his name was before the convention. M. L. Clardy vigorously opposed the unit rule and in every way endeavored to force individual action. C. H. Jones, however, championed the first proposition, and after a long and bitter fight the Chairman was ordered to cast the entire vote of the State for Cleveland from first to last, or until his name was withdrawn.

FRIENDS FOR A FACT

Are Those in Whose Hands Ex-President Cleveland's Canvass

IS NOW SO SUPINELY REPOSING.

Whitney's Devotion to His Former Chief to His Own Disadvantage.

THE POSSIBILITIES UNDER PATTISON

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, June 20.—All is not happy here, but Whitney & Co. mean to have happiness and are getting the brimstone boiled and having a brace put on the shingle, so that when the administering comes to be done all will be peace and joy in Dotheboy's hall.

This Mr. Whitney is the Prince Charley, the Young Pretender of this celebration. Though he wears glasses his countenance and profile are youthful and practical. He looks like a protector of the "fancy" when there is to be a little "mill" at the corner of three estates. He inherits the Federal role as a part to play, for I think his father was superintendent of the Springfield Armory, in Massachusetts, and perhaps Collector of the Port once at Boston, in some such palmy days as Pierce and Buchanan. He knew the good office, when others saw it not, and that of corporation counsel is an appointive office, removed from the hue and cry of newspapers, but a fat office, for it conducts all the suits or compromises them, on behalf of the city, against such machines as the ferry companies, trespassers on the dock, and even unfortunate householders, who, finding no boy to clean the pavement in the morning of the fresh ice, go down to business and get sued for maintaining a slippery pavement.

A Power in a Smart Man's Hands.

Four thousand to 8,000 suits are sometimes conducted on a slippery day by the corporation counsel. This office, in the hands of a man supremely great, is mightier than the sword. From the corporation counsel's office emanated Mr. Cleveland, as from the manger came the star of our Christian era. Whitney kept the office so long that there was not chalk enough to inscribe the years on the head of the bed. Then he handed it over to Stetson, who had the Broadway and other railroad bills signed by Governor Cleveland, and is now his legal partner.

Whitney, Stetson and Cleveland form a business combination which anticipates and survives Presidencies. "Come in, fellow citizens," was the talk, "and see how we can explain to you that it is very proper for you to inquire about us. There is nothing concealed about us, as you will see."

Up here at the Auditorium Hotel, where Tammany sits like the Spanish Inquisition and permits nobody to enter, especially not newspaper "chiels," there they stood in a row, Whitney and Fairchild and all the old Cabinet, somewhat in the manner of Madame Toussaud's gallery of kings. The effect was overpowering upon those already for Cleveland.

Then Mr. Whitney walked home to the Richelieu, swinging his head from side to side, as his want, and studying natural history about the pavement, now swinging his arms nonchalantly, and looking as if these small Presidental matters gave him no trouble whatever. It was the inhuman capacity to deal with the voter he got from his Whitney forefathers in the Bay State, and with him success succeeds. At school the boys liked him, and especially the Payne boys, whose sister he married, and Oliver Payne has never found enough to do for his handsome friend. He lives opposite Cornelius Vanderbilt.

A Free Liver at the Capital.

When Mr. Whitney came to Washington he did not ask the price of terrapin by the dozen, but by the barrel; nor the price of champagne by the case, but by the invoice. People who did not know a "diamond back" from a "snapper" got the gout in a single night upon the Secretary's terrapin; men whose only notion of champagne was derived from the brands of California and St. Louis had a whole bottle of Epernay to themselves. He ordered John Roach aloft so high that he has never come down, and took his shipyard and started the navy. Grown tired of the sea he came ashore and has ever since been riding in street cars which he controls, as the only proper form of recreation. "Charlie is my darling, the young chevalier."

Said I to an old friend who knew the Cleveland outfit: "Tell me if Grover has a wire to this convention."

"Not a bit of it; not improbably they have some method of communicating with him as by a cypher, more probably with a mutual friend, but Cleveland is not smart in handling conventions. Like Harrison, his province is to cut out measures. He lacks the patience, tact, and the obtuseness to do practical politics. He entirely trusts the men he has here, and it has appeared they are trustworthy, for Whitney seems to be the only man in sight who could get away with Cleveland's strength and become the candidate."

"You do not believe that he would refuse the Presidency?"

Whitney Able to Wait.

"I do not see how any man could refuse the Presidency; Whitney is a young fellow, still he knows that faith is the way to the Presidency; that fidelity enlarges respect. Less than any person who has been around these conventions has he winked toward drawing his friend Cleveland's support. This is greatly to his credit, for his wife's family and kin would above all things like to see him in this office."

The speculative interests of the Whitney family reach all over this land; Oliver Payne, an inhabitant of Mr. Whitney's house, is not only one of the chief men in the Standard Oil Company, but he is in the Brice-Thomas-Danville combination, in the Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, and all over the Stock Exchange. The two men are moneymakers above all things.

Upon Sunday night I heard a whisper suggestive to me that if the Cleveland men had no apprehensions they had much circumspection. The rumor was that the Pennsylvanians had hopes of nominating Pattison; that their arrangement was perfect with the New York man; that if Cleveland could not be nominated Pattison would get the Cleveland vote as the second choice. Persons hitherto supposed to be hostile to Pattison had been drawn into this movement. I heard it all politely, and I said:

"I do not see that they offer Pattison anything. He is to give more support to Cleveland than any other State can give—for Pennsylvania is the banner State in delegates—and is to do it in good faith as long as Cleveland is running, and after that they are to drop him. But will Cleveland ever stop running? May he not have tied up other States with the same proposition?"

Arranged by Cleveland's Friends.

"No," said my friend, "you may depend upon it that they are Cleveland's friends who have made this arrangement, such as William Singerly, in Philadelphia, who was always welcome to Cleveland's presence. He owns the Philadelphia *Record*, which broke ground in Pennsylvania for free trade when it was deemed in that State heresy and ruin to take such a step. Singerly is the partner of Pattison in the banking business, and, with the late W. L. Scott, revived Pattison. Pattison is the nearest approach to Cleveland in his political processes. He has a band of Philadelphia muggwumps who turn out and elect him whenever these will not support the Republican ticket. So Cleveland wants Pattison as the best representative of his essays and himself—that is what we understand. The men running the Pattison boom are trying to hold it back and throw earth upon it, like a charcoal pit. But it is there, and you watch it after Cleveland shall fail."

It occured to me either that the Cleveland men had been lying in their figures or that Governor Pattison was indulging a very remote hope. It is possible that the Cleveland figures have been false? Or, do the Cleveland men fear their figures will diminish under the onset of the Tammany men and their allies?

Talking about this everlasting force bill, sometimes it looks as if the Southerners were being played by a man with "green goods." I can now understand what was said to me at Minneapolis by some Democratic onlookers, that Harrison's nomination would compel the tariff, the Billion Dollar Congress, etc., to be withdrawn, and the fight made on new issues, such as the negro and the force bill. Pattison has apparently some elements of great strength before the people.

Peculiarities of Pattisonism.

It is the first time; perhaps, in the history of this country that Methodists and Catholics have inclined toward the same national candidate—a Methodist with a Methodist preacher father, and both conspicuous in the church conventions, and both conspicuous in the truist conventions and corporations. Pattison studied law with a Roman Catholic, Cassidy, whom he made his Secretary of State against the Presbyterian opposition in Pennsylvania, and he has now made Harrity, Cleveland's postmaster in Philadelphia, another Catholic, his Secretary of State for the second term. Harrity is an active-looking young man, rather handsome, with the Irish genius for political details. Were Pattison to become President, the Pennsylvania fellows would have a pot-pie. The foreign missions would would sell two for a penny on Chestnut street, the Philadelphia mint would give away mint-drops to the boys, there would be a ship canal from Philadelphia to the South, the Ohio river would flow into Lake Erie, the Reading Railroad would consolidate with the Pennsylvania Railroad and run all over the earth.

Beautiful are the delusions of a nomination convention, resembling the dream of the Persian trader with his half-dozen vases of glass in the market place, who, having married the Vizier's daughter and succeeded to the Caliph, kicked the said daughter with his foot because she whined too much upon his love and filled the market house with cracked glass to the great delight of the cobblers and barber-surgeons. What has extirpated the ancient prejudice of Pennsylvania against New York? Can it be the street car syndicate which went over to New York and annexed the Whitney syndicate and has ever since been the ball which is rolling on for Tippecanoe and Chicago, too? GATH.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

[FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH, BY PACH BROTHERS]

Boies' Boomers Still Noisy.

CHICAGO, June 20.—This afternoon and evening there were 5,000 members of Democratic marching clubs from Iowa in and around the Iowa headquarters. The Hawkeye Flambeau Clubs, of Keokuk, 400 strong, came in this morning, headed by two bands. A big contingent of marchers from Cedar Rapids also appeared. They marched to the hotel with an enormous oil painting of Governor Boise carried at their head, and they nearly lifted the roof of the Palmer House with their shouts.

For City News and Gossip See Seventh Page.

All-Wool Debeiges—Only 25 Cents

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609-621 Penn avenue.

WATTERSON ON TOP.

He Wins the First Engagement With the Cleveland Forces.

OWENS FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Arizona and New Mexico Given an Increased Representation.

MORE VOTES REQUIRED TO NOMINATE

CHICAGO, June 20.—To the anti-Cleveland forces belong the first honors of war in the contest for the control of the Democratic National Convention. The National Committee at its meeting this afternoon decided by a vote of 28 to 20 to present the name of Henry Watterson's candidate, W. C. Owens, of Kentucky, as the Temporary Chairman of the convention.

The Cleveland people ill brook defeat, and will carry the contest onto the floor of the convention immediately after the convention is called to order unless they abandon their present intention. This will develop, though not perfectly, the strength of each side in the convention and will show the utmost strength of the opposition to Cleveland and probably something in excess of that strength, as some Cleveland States voted for Owens.

The fight for the control of the temporary organization has been going on quietly since Friday night, little of what was being done coming to the surface. Mr. Watterson entered into the fight on behalf of his State colleague with vim and had the National Committee canvassed before it was decided by the sub-committee to "suggest" Mr. Owens' name.

Watterson Confident of the Result.

The result of this canvass convinced him that Owens was all right, and Mr. Watterson has not hesitated to express his conviction that Owens would be the winner. This morning the sub-committee met pursuant to order, and at once decided in favor of Mr. Owens, and agreed unanimously to report his name to the full National Committee.

Some of the Cleveland men were in favor of acquiescence in the decision of the sub-committee, but Mr. Harrity and Senator Vilas said they would make a fight on him. Stevenson was dropped as the man with whom to oppose Mr. Owens, and Wilson, of West Virginia, was taken up as the strongest man the Cleveland people could put in opposition to Mr. Owens. Mr. Wilson was selected because he was a Southern man, and because of his reputation as a tariff reformer as well as his parliamentary skill.

After the announcement of Owens' selection was made, a motion was entered to make it unanimous, but Mr. Holt, of Texas, gave notice that he would present a minority report to the convention. Whether or not the Cleveland men will make a square test of strength in the convention and all of them support Mr. Holt on a motion to adopt the minority report remains to be seen.

Swelling the Total Membership.

An analysis of the vote in committee shows that it was not a square alignment of the opposing forces on the Presidental question. All the States voting for Mr. Wilson seem to be States in which the Cleveland sentiment is preponderant unless it be the State of Mississippi, but in the list of Mr. Owen's supporters are to be found several States of whose devotion to Cleveland's interests there can be no doubt.

New Mexico was on deck seeking six delegates instead of two, and she succeeded in getting what she wanted. It was secured by the adoption of the following resolution offered by Mr. Field, of Albuquerque:

Resolved, that this committee, disclaiming the right to dictate to the convention what action it shall take with reference to the claims of Arizona and New Mexico to additional representation, recommend that the claims of New Mexico and Arizona be recognized by the convention to the extent of admission to the convention with a representation equal to the representation of the smallest State.

If this goes through the convention, and there seems to be no reason to expect that it will not, the four provisional delegates each territory elected will have places in the convention. This will swell the total membership to 904 and make 603 votes necessary in order to secure the nomination.

ARTFUL ENTICERS.

They Attempt to Perform Missionary Work Among the State Delegations—Questions That Flower Couldn't Answer Satisfactorily—Powerful Arguments Brought to Bear.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Governor Flower has been doing missionary work to-day. This morning he, with Hon. Amos Cummings, Hon. Bourke Cockran, General Slocum and Speaker Bush, of the New York Assembly, met the Tennessee delegation, which is instructed to vote as a unit for Cleveland. Governor Flower made a statement in behalf of Senator Hill, and then Delegate George W. Ochs, of Chattanooga, opened a dialogue.

"Cannot Mr. Cleveland command more independent votes in New York State than any other Democrat?" Thus spoke Mr. Ochs.

"I think likely he can," replied Governor Flower.

"Is it not a fact, too," pursued Mr. Ochs, "that the same influences are now operating against Mr. Cleveland in New York that were opposed to him in 1884 and 1888?"

Mr. Flower assented.

"Is it not true, too, that the contest against Mr. Cleveland in New York was fiercer in 1888 than in 1884?"

Mr. Flower was not sure this was not a fact—indeed, he believed it was.

"Then, why did Cleveland in 1888 poll more votes in New York than in 1884?"

Flower's Explanation Fell Flat.

To this Governor Flower's response was that Tammany always supported the regular ticket, whereupon the Tennessee men remarked that such an explanation scarcely answered the question unless it should be assumed that Tammany did not "support the regular ticket" so warmly in 1884.

"Did not the voice and influence of Mr. Cleveland aid very largely to your election?" a delegate asked of Mr. Flower, and the Governor thought they did.

"We came away from our conference with the gentlemen with an impression that they had begged the question, and met our inquiries weakly," said a delegate.

The Mississippi delegation was also a fallow field for missionary work during the day in behalf of the several Presidental candidates and it is not for lack of argument and persuasion that they remain in doubt as to their Presidental preferences. The State is very much divided and the views of the delegates are radically diverse. The fear of a force bill in the event of Republican success is hanging over them. They are rendered almost helpless by this fear and are casting about for the strongest man they can find to insure success.

Judge Herrick Argues Strongly.

Judge Herrick, of New York, visited them to-day in behalf of Cleveland, and met the invariable question, "Can he carry New York?" One part of his argument took them with some force: "One thing to notice is the Cleveland feeling in States around New York. Connecticut and New Jersey are States largely peopled by persons with interests in New York. You heard no talk that Cleveland cannot carry those States. They are for him. So are New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, all neighboring states. Is it likely that the sentiment there that Cleveland is the strongest man does not hold good across the State lines, and does it not indicate that but for the machine New York would be for him?"

Judge Herrick was nonplussed when the color question came up, and one delegate asked if Cleveland had not invited Fred Douglass to his reception. The Judge was compelled to say that he thought Douglass had been invited. He attempted to explain that Douglass was then in office, but the delegate said Mr. Douglass was then out of official life, and Mr. Herrick was compelled to respond that he could not speak definitely as to this matter. Representatives of Tammany also tried the effect of their persuasive eloquence on the delegation.

BAYARD'S FAITH IN HILL.

The Ex-Secretary Confident That the New York Senator Is Really a Democrat—He Expects David B. to Withdraw From the Contest.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Ex-Secretary of State Bayard arrived in the city this morning, and took his seat in the Delaware headquarters, where for several hours he held an informal but very pleasant reception. Old Democrats from other States came in to shake hands with the tall and

The Doorkeeper of the National Committee Rooms

courtly lord of Delaware, and his amazing memory of names and faces and family histories was never more fully in evidence. He either knew the caller personally, or his father or his grandfather.

"I don't know that I can tell the Associated Press anything about the present situation which is not already known to the whole country," Mr. Bayard said. "There is only one candidate here, and his name is Cleveland. The demand of the Democracy of the country for him is so strong, so insistent, that the convention would bow to it, even if—as it is not—it were adverse to the ex-President. This is a point that I cannot put too strongly. In Delaware no other name has been discussed. In other States, while some candidates have been mentioned, it is so patent a fact that our party wants Cleveland that argument is not worth while. No combination of politicians, no adroit work of any set of managers, can affect the matter. The convention has but to ratify the popular choice, and go through the formalities necessary to make Mr. Cleveland officially, as he is popularly, the Democratic candidate. This done, its function will have been completed."

"Then, Senator, you attach little importance to the fight in New York?"

"Only this much, that it gives Senator Hill the opportunity of his life. The New York storm can be quelled as easily as it was raised, and upon Senator Hill will devolve the duty as a Democrat to end it. He is a young man, but a wise man and a loyal Democrat, and when he sees how imperative is the demand by the country for Cleveland's nomination he must fall in here and do his duty to the party. Of course he will do it. It is an insult to Senator Hill to suggest even by implication that he will not lend his full energies to the election of our candidates. It is within his right to do all that has been done in Chicago up to the present time; but the nomination once made, the situation changes, and Senator Hill and the gentlemen who have done such excellent work for him will be for the nominee."

Pushing the Nicaragua Canal.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Judge Archer, of California; E. H. Bristow, of Mississippi; George W. Ochs, of Tennessee; S. H. Hawkins, of Georgia; William C. Maybury, of Michigan, and M. L. Clordy, of Missouri, the committee named by the St. Louis Nicaragua Canal Convention to urge a recognition of the enterprise by the Democratic National Convention, is on the ground here. The committee will meet to-morrow at 10 A. M. at the California headquarters to formulate its presentment to the Resolutions Committee of the convention.

Pittsburg's Randall Club is There.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Randall Club of Pittsburg, numbering about 200, arrived over the Baltimore and Ohio this afternoon. The club marched over quite an extended route and was highly complimented by the immense crowds lining the streets.

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