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HERE'S HARMONY WITH A BIG H.

One Grand Kick Made by the Backers of All the Favorite Son Booms.

ONE VICE PRESIDENCY

Not Enough to Go Around Among All to Whom It Was Promised.

GRAY'S FRIENDS VERY ANGRY,

And Only Illinois Democrats Are Satisfied With the Result.

Whitney Comes in for a Sound Scolding—The Hoosiers Were Positive Their Man Would Get There This Time—Curious Combination of Circumstances That Nominated Stevenson—Rumors That Tammany's Aid Was Given Only to Tie a Millstone Around Grover's Neck—The Tiger None Too Well Appeased by the Privilege Extended Him of Naming the Western End of the Ticket—Increased Republican Majorities in New York Predicted by Democrats.

The Democratic National Convention of 1892 is over. Grover Cleveland is the nominee of the party for President and General Adlai Stevenson for Vice President.

General Stevenson's nomination was far more of a surprise to the country and to his party than that of Cleveland. It doesn't seem to be meeting with the approbation of the party that was expected.

Indiana Democrats, particularly, are displeased. They thought Governor Gray had a sure thing of the nomination, after his withdrawal as a Presidential candidate.

HOOSIERS HOPPING MAD.

They Think They Sold Out Their Candidate for President for Nothing—Promises to Nominate Him for Vice President That Were Not Kept.

CHICAGO, June 23.—There is one delegation in Chicago to-night in a more disgusted frame of mind than that of New York. It is from the State of Indiana. The Hoosier Democrats are not speaking in loud tones. Their feelings are too intense for adequate expression. Not only do they believe that they have been trampled upon and defied, but they have a firmly fixed idea that they have been duped and deserted in a manner which they characterize as being little, if any short, of a confidence deal or bunk game.

The nomination of General Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice President, while not unexpected by politicians of the inner circles, and its probability long since intimated in THE DISPATCH, came as a surprise that amounted to a shock to the great mass of the Democracy assembled in the convention city.

It had been taken for granted that the action of Indiana in withdrawing its candidate for President at a critical juncture of the canvass had insured the nomination of Isaac P. Gray for second place. But other influences, some of a very diverse character, were at work, and the ambition of the Hoosier ex-Governor was once more doomed to encounter a crushing disappointment.

Gray's combat with the Elements. No one who was in the uncouth wigwam on the lake front for nearly a dozen hours last night will ever forget the experience. The very elements fought with the candidate whom his almost idolatrous followers delighted to call "The Man of Destiny." No sooner had Governor Abbott presented the name of Grover Cleveland to the convention than crashing thunder and pouring rain descended upon and enveloped the vast barn where the representatives of a great party were assembled for deliberation and decision. The water poured through the frail roof, adding to the confusion among both delegates and spectators.

The carefully prepared arguments and flowery oratorical efforts which had been depended upon by Tammany and its allies to stem the tide were lost to nearly all but the strong-armers at the side of the speakers, who, with vehement eloquence, told why the ex-President could not be nominated without disaster to the party.

Even when the storm did partially abate the great crowd had become so restless that it refused to listen to the speakers for more than a few moments at a time. Henry Watterson, though one of the heroes of the free trade victory of a few hours before, could not secure undivided attention while he announced that he had finally decided to cast his lot with the farmer statesman of Iowa.

Hoosier Cockran's Fruitless Appeal. Next Bill Bourke Cockran rose to make the final fruitless appeal as a perfect order secured. The rain had ceased, and those who were not inclined to listen with sympathy did so out of curiosity. All recognized that the crisis of the convention was near at hand, and all wondered whether Tammany clear water would be able to change the current.

Everything that one man could do was done. With a pathos which, if feigned, was still marvelously realistic, the skillful speaker pleaded with the delegates at his feet not to insult and defy the organized Democracy of the Empire State. With strong rhetoric and clever juggling of facts and figures, and no timidity in mentioning names, the logician pointed out the vote-getting weakness of Grover Cleveland as compared with David Bennett Hill. With

implied threats, carefully veiled under professions of party fealty, the politician warned his almost breathless hearers of disaster if no heed should be paid to the formal voice of New York. With desperation the Tammany representative proclaimed that the Sachems were willing to abandon their clever chieftain and unite on any man save one.

Notes That Spoke Louder Than Words. With trembling voice the resourceful wire-puller begged for at least deliberation and delay. In order that even more vigorous assaults could be made on the unbroken column of the opposition. But the address, remarkable and impressive as it was, did not change a single soul. No one answered it in words, but a few minutes later the large majority of those to whom the appeal was directed attested their impressiveness, determination and belief in a manner which admitted of no misinterpretation.

Still a little later when the weary delegates and spectators filed out of the Wigwam doors they were greeted by the first rays of the morning sun gilding the tops of Chicago's towering structures, and the Northern sky was gleaming with a magnificent aurora. The superstitious called attention to the fact that while nature's showers had added to the discomfort of Grover Cleveland's enemies she was now smiling in the hour of his triumph.

The last day of the struggle was the most doubtful. Tammany's rally after defeat had been practically conceded a most remarkable one, and to the eyes of many threatened to snatch the victory from the grasp of the victor who imagined that they had it so well in hand.

Powerful Pressure Brought to Bear. All day, and during the entire night session up to the time when the deciding ballot was cast, powerful influences were bringing all possible pressure and inducements to bear upon those delegates regarding whose position there was the slightest uncertainty or the faintest hope of change.

The leading side of the majority tariff plank reported and supported by some of Cleveland's friends was a cause of anxiety even to those who had previously been assured that the struggle was over. Under all the circumstances it is wonderful that the ex-President on the first roll call should only have fallen less than 10 votes short of the estimate of 628 telegraphed to THE DISPATCH a little more than 24 hours before the State of Alabama cast the initial ballot for the nomination for the highest office in the United States.

When the defection of almost any State or the desertion of a single powerful leader could have turned the scale, it is difficult for any one, almost for any one element, to claim all the credit of success. But certainly it is that no influence was more powerful than that exerted by Pennsylvania. Had the 64 delegates of the Keystone State come Chicago in behalf of a favorite son, or even divided in allegiance, the result could hardly have failed to have been far different.

The Unit Rule Caused the Result. As J. M. Guffey remarked, just before leaving for Pittsburg to-night: "If it had not been for Pennsylvania's unit rule the convention might have been still balloting a week from now."

Secretary Harrity, though, failed to land his followers upon the winning side in the contest for second place. The Pennsylvania leader was faithful to the agreement, either expressed or implied, with the friends of Isaac P. Gray, and cast 64 votes for Indiana's ex-Governor.

When the convention was slowly assembling for its closing session the air was filled with rumors as to the nomination for Vice President. On one hand it was asserted that the Cleveland men had abandoned Gray for Mitchell, of Wisconsin; on another, that Morse, of Michigan, was the coming man, while both reports were strenuously denied.

As a matter of fact, the defeat of the Hoosier candidate and the choice of General Stevenson were due to a peculiar combination of circumstances. The New York delegation, headed by Tammany, which was very friendly to Gray, felt bitterly toward him to-day, because they believed that his retirement from the Presidential field had contributed largely to their confusion.

Various Causes of Stevenson's Success. This sentiment was echoed by the delegates from Colorado, Iowa and other States who had opposed the ex-President to the end. Then, from the Cleveland column, Stevenson secured the solid support of his own State of Illinois, with a number of votes from neighboring Commonwealths.

In the South, too, there were a number of delegates, perhaps, against Gray on account of his former Republicanism and military army record, who had been in pleasant relations with the First Assistant Postmaster General of four years ago.

All these causes operated to secure for Stevenson the first ballot a vote which, while not even a majority, was largely in excess of that for any other candidate. As soon as this was ascertained the desire not to change the choice of a vote which the delegation to change their votes to the leader, which soon gave him two-thirds and carried the nomination.

During the changes which it was soon very evident would defeat Gray, Pennsylvania stood firmly by its chosen candidate. Once when Hensel rose to watch the progress of the changes which was, as Chairman of the Keystone delegation, in a few short hours we have got to overcome a remarkably strong prejudice.

Tammany's Support Promised. Richard Croker said: "Tammany Hall will do its share toward supporting the Democracy and making it triumphant." J. F. Ridgway was not so emphatic in declaring for harmony. "I want to go home," he said, in a meek tone of voice.

Pennsylvania Sticks to the Last. Hensel explained that he had no desire to change the record, but was merely casting an eye on the situation. A few minutes later, the necessary two-thirds having already been secured, Pennsylvania's Attorney General, second the motion to make the nomination by acclamation. The Keystone delegation was about the only one for which the Hoosier Democrats retained a friendly feeling.

The Illinois members of the party were, as was to be expected, in a more cheerful frame of mind. They believe that the nomination of Stevenson pleases his State, which recently gave a Democratic majority on local issues and elected the Legislature which made Palmer a Senator in the doubtful list in the national contest.



THE NOMINEES, THE LEADERS AND THE CLOSING SCENE IN THE WIGWAM AT CHICAGO.

ocracy was not calculated to allay this feeling. The schemers, though, had evidently decided to put the best face possible upon the situation. Practically all of them, in one way or another, pledged their support to the ticket nominated by the convention.

Bourke Cockran declined to make a formal statement, but Edward Murphy said: "We have the hardest campaign of fighting to go through that ever was undertaken." In a few short hours we have got to overcome a remarkably strong prejudice.

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Some of the Iowans Contented. "We are satisfied," says John F. Dunscombe, who nominated Boies. "We had great hopes for our candidate, but though they proved disappointing, we firmly believe that the convention did the wisest thing it could in selecting Grover Cleveland. Another thing we may be more fortunate. As for the future of Boies," continued Mr. Dunscombe, "a year from next January we will put him in the National Senate. His term of office as Governor expires then. He is too useful a man to bury in the shade of a Presidential nomination. I fancy that if the country at large was as well acquainted with his qualities as we of Iowa are, he would not have been brushed aside so lightly. Iowa will work for the nominee as though he had been drawn from within her own borders, and she is not feeling bitter toward any one."

Edward Campbell's views are slightly different. He says: "If we could not get Boies for President, I wanted him named for Vice President, with Cleveland, and that nomination, I believe, we could have secured. The majority of our delegation were opposed to the step, though, and hence no effort for second place was made."

Gorman's Faith in the Democracy. Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, and the Solid South, said and said with a smile: "Whatever a Democratic Convention does is right."

Senator Lilly, of South Carolina, who told THE DISPATCH so recently that Cleveland could not possibly carry his own and several other Southern States, is more conservative now. He says: "We will do all we can for him. If his fool friends quit attacking the Farmers' Alliance in South Carolina, there is a fighting chance for Cleveland in the State."

Hoosier Delegate at Large Jewett said: "Cleveland and Gray would have certainly carried Indiana against Harrison and Reid. The result now is not so certain."

The New York delegates who do not belong to the Tammany organization are not much more enthusiastic than the representatives of the tiger. Governor Flower said: "I am a Democrat. I shall support Mr. Cleveland, so far as is in my power," he continued grudgingly. "I think that Tammany will stand by him to a man." The Governor was very careful to disclaim any responsibility for Tammany and hastened to say: "I am not a member of Tammany Hall."

Whitney, New York, says: "I consider the nomination of Mr. Cleveland an unfortunate affair for the Democratic party. My county generally gives a Republican majority of 2,000. I believe this year that Mr. Harrison will get 2,500 to 3,000. Of course I will cast my vote for the Democratic nominee, but I will not, as usual, engage in any active work for the party."

James L. Dempsey, of Clinton, N. Y., replied to a query thus: "I am a Democrat and will vote for Cleveland." "Will you work for his election?" "I feel like saying no to that question just now. However, I may change my views later. I can say positively, though, that my county will give a larger Republican vote than it did four years ago."

Whitney, Harrity, Dickinson, Vilas and those who followed them to victory here, of course profess the utmost confidence of success in November. To-night, with as much enthusiasm as could be expected, considering the inclement weather and the condition of the streets, the nominations are being ratified by marching columns and cheering crowds.

BOOMERS GOING HOME. Talk of Whitney and Harrity for Managers of the Campaign—The Ticket First Named in THE DISPATCH BY AL CARLISLE, A Whole Month Ago.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The exodus is in full progress. In fact, it was inaugurated early this morning, when numbers of those who had no particular reason to be enthusiastic over the situation shook their dust, and left to explain matters to their respective constituencies. To-night delegation after delegation is marching to the special trains in waiting, and at midnight a large portion of the immense crowd of boomers which came here imagining it would influence the results one way or another is on the rail homeward bound.

The new National Committee held a meeting this evening, but, according to usage, adjourned to effect a permanent organization at a later time, when the candidates shall have been definitely ascertained. The gossip now runs in the direction of Whitney as Chairman of the National Committee, and Harrity for Chairman of the Executive Committee. One politician of a practical turn put in three minutes, which was an excellent man for advice and counsel, and particularly to raise the all-necessary funds. Harrity is just the man to do, work and

spend the money in the manner to secure the best possible results." Neither Mr. Whitney nor Mr. Harrity will admit that any arrangement of this nature has been considered yet. The combination, though, is one which finds favor in the eyes of many of the leaders.

Al Carlisle is in a good frame of mind. As proof of his success as a politician he is exhibiting a clipping from THE DISPATCH of an interview had in Pittsburg a month ago, in which he named Cleveland and Stevenson as the nominating ticket in the Democratic Convention. Mr. Carlisle regards the nomination for Vice President as a strong one, and is very hopeful that it will insure the large electoral vote of Illinois to the ticket named to-day.

The almost continuous downfall of rain for days past, broken only for a brief season at daybreak this morning, has caused some of the disgusted ones to remark that even the heavens were weeping over the action of the convention. This was replied to by an enthusiastic Cleveland Democrat from Kentucky, who has been repeating many times to-night the familiar Bourbon proverb: "Rain makes corn, corn makes whiskey, and whiskey makes Democrats."

WHITNEY CONGRATULATED. His Little Daughter and Mr. Cleveland Please Him With Telegrams.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The first telegram which Mr. Whitney received to-day was one from his little 3-year-old daughter, which read thus: NEWPORT, R. I., June 23. Three cheers for papa. DOROTHY.

Dorothy is the little girl in whom Mrs. Cleveland showed her interest by suggesting the name she bore. Mr. Whitney was delighted with the message, more than even the following, which he received from Mr. Cleveland himself: BUREAU'S BAY, June 23. W. C. Whitney: I must say to you, and through you, to those who have acted with you, that I have a grateful appreciation of the efforts made in my behalf, and that my admiration is unbounded for the prudence, sagacity and generosity of my friends in Chicago. GROVER CLEVELAND.

talked with all the New York men since, and they express a readiness to go back to Cleveland."

QUAY BETTING ON HARRISON. He Offers Openly to Put Up \$10,000 on the President's Re-Election.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Senator Quay, after breakfast to-day, started downtown. He met Collector Cooper and ex-Sheriff Kern, and stopped for a chat. The topic of conversation naturally turned to the Presidential election.

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The Deal Kept a Profound Secret. To the convention at large, the intentions of the New York delegation were a secret until the State was reached on the roll call. Up to that time Stevenson and Gray were leading with about equal strength, and Morse and Mitchell were following in about the same order.

General Stevenson himself was discreetly absent from the floor of the convention during the proceedings which were vital to him, and his place as the Chairman of the Illinois delegation was temporarily filled by one of his colleagues from the Prairie State.

GROVER'S MATE IS STEVENSON.

Like Cleveland's Nomination, the Business Was Done in but One Ballot.

A GRAND FIGHT FOR GRAY,

But the Convention Thinks Best to Placate Tammany Hall.

Michigan Delegates Speak for Their Chief Justice Morse—A Kentuckian Favors Stevenson Because He Is a Believer in the Spoils System—General Bragg, of Wisconsin, Touts Old Mitchell—Boies Spurns the Offer—Changes of Votes Saves the Necessity for a Second Ballot—The Story as Told by the Figures.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The Democracy of the Nation named the Presidential candidate, but it remained to Tammany Hall, of New York, to name the candidate for the Vice Presidency. Illinois, the State whose 48 votes at the critical stage turned the tide in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland, and New York, the State in the face of whose protest the great popular leader was named for the Presidency, clasped hands to-day through the intervention of Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, and the bonds of friendship between the Empire and the Prairie States were cemented by the nomination of A. E. Stevenson for Vice President.

When the day opened, all was in doubt as to the selection of a candidate for Vice President. Every delegate that was yesterday identical with the opposition to Grover Cleveland was found to be arrayed in an even more vehement opposition to the candidacy of Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana.

Tammany Thinks for Revenge. There was a general desire on the part of these disconsolates to wreak vengeance on the Indiana delegation for falling in line for Cleveland at the very time when their opposition would have given so much comfort and substantial encouragement to those who had been making frantic endeavors to prevent the ex-President from getting the two-thirds vote necessary for his nomination. So it became early manifest that whatever agreement might have been entered into by the Cleveland leaders of New York, Pennsylvania and other prominent States, to give them Gray and the Vice Presidency in return for the support of Indiana for Cleveland, there was going to be very determined opposition by the delegates generally to the consummation of this program.

Before daylight the Wisconsin delegation had the lobbies of all the principal hotels pasted with placards bearing the inscription: "For President, Grover Cleveland; for Vice President, John L. Mitchell," and it was once more the millionaire Congressman of Wisconsin was a candidate for second place. Michigan, too, suddenly came to the front with a candidate in the person of the once-armed veteran, Hon. Allen B. Morse, an eminent jurist of that State.

Springer Brings About the Alliance. It was at this stage of affairs that Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, the distinguished Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives, determined that the anti-Cleveland men should not be entirely ignored. Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York, is one of Mr. Springer's most active lieutenants on the Ways and Means Committee, and Hon. John R. Fellows and Governor Flower, of the New York delegation, have been the Illinois Congressman's colleagues in the House of Representatives, so that when the tariff reformer declared that Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, should be presented as a Vice Presidential candidate, he found the New York delegation kindly disposed to give him co-operation.

At the conference of the New York delegation, held early in the day, Mr. Springer was present and announced authoritatively that Illinois would present General Stevenson and cast its 48 votes for him for the Vice Presidency. The New York vote at this conference no one knows; but when the distinguished Congressman emerged he announced to his fellow-Democrats of Illinois that he had secured New York votes to be cast for Stevenson, and that victory was assured.

The Deal Kept a Profound Secret. To the convention at large, the intentions of the New York delegation were a secret until the State was reached on the roll call. Up to that time Stevenson and Gray were leading with about equal strength, and Morse and Mitchell were following in about the same order.

New York has 72 votes for Hon. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois," said Governor Flower, and pandemonium broke loose in the enthusiasm of the delegates inspired from the thousands of Illinoisans that thronged the galleries and crowded the corridors and aisles.

The remainder of the roll call was but formal. Stevenson at once began to make rapid gains, and at the conclusion of the roll call one State after another requested recognition to change their votes to the Illinoisan. In a few minutes he had the two-thirds requisite for a nomination, and the usual motion to make the nomination unanimous prevailed amid the plaudits of the galleries and the wildest enthusiasm on the floor.

General Stevenson himself was discreetly absent from the floor of the convention during the proceedings which were vital to him, and his place as the Chairman of the Illinois delegation was temporarily filled by one of his colleagues from the Prairie State.

He Represents the Spoils System. The nomination of Stevenson has done much to allay the rancor of this National Convention. Although a confident and great admirer of ex-President Cleveland, the antithesis of the distinguished New Yorker in his position on the distribution of official patronage, Stevenson, as the First Assistant Postmaster General under Cleveland, made a reputation for removing Republican postmasters and appointing Democrats, which it required all the agility of Hon. James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, to rival when President Harrison made that gentleman the First Assistant Postmaster General under the Republican administration to undo. For this reason, General Stevenson is exceedingly popular with the very element most active in opposition to Mr. Cleveland, and the ticket nominated by the National Convention of 1892 is a concession to both of the great cle-



The Solid South.