NONE KNOW MAN

Democrats Promise Lively Times at St. Louis.

PLATFORM ALSO IN DOUBT

Bryan Will Again Be the Most Prominent Figure--D. B. Hill a Close Second -- Passing of James K. Jones.

(Continued from First Page.)

sas City. He came to the convention thinking that it was not necessary to reaffirm the Chicago silver plank, but Bryan gave him to understand it was, and from that time he became an earnest worker in favor of the Bryan issues. He was again chairman of the committee on resolutions, and was again selected as chairman of the National Committee. Since then he has been defeated for the United States Senate, and about the last that will be seen of James K. Jones will be his appearance in calling the Democratic National Convention to order on July 6.

New York's Prominence.

New York will assume a position of leadership and domination in the convention. All is not harmony in the delegation, but the 78 votes will be cast as a unit on all propositions. Hill and Edward Murphy, Jr., are at the head of the delegation. They were in the Senate together, and for a long time Murphy was a worshiper at the shrine of Hill. They split on the Wilson tariff, and Murphy was among those who joined Croker and assisted in the humiliation of Hill four years ago. Now they are working together against Tammany.

Associated with them as delegates at large are George Ehret and James M. Ridgway. These two men are taken from New York City and Brooklyn, not because of any particular prominence they have in politics, but they add a modicum of respectability and business standing to the delegation.

Among the district delegates are also many men of importance. Perry Belmont, once a member of Congress, a brother of August Belmont, who is one of the chief backers of the Parker movement, but who does not himself appear as a delegate, is one of the New York City delegates. Perry Belmont was a leader in the bolting convention that nominated Palmer and Buckner in Indianapolis in 1896. Patrick H. McCarren, the Brooklyn boss, the man who unhorsed McLaughlin, who had swayed Brooklyn politics for 20 years, the man who is engaged in a life-and-death political struggle with the Tammany leaders, and who has joined Dave Hill in an effort to defeat Tammany, will be a prominent figure in the convention.

Edward M. Grout, a man who Tammany was forced to swallow last Fall, and now Controller of the City of New York; Timothy D. Sullivan, "Big Tim," a curious product of New York City politics; Lewis Nixon, who was once the choice of Tammany for Vice-President in 1900, and who was at the head of the big shipbuilding trust and for about three months leader of Tammany Hall, are all delegates.

Bird S. Coler, who was once Controller of New York City; once a reformer and anti-Tammany man, afterward the nominee of New York State Democrats for Governor, and by the way, who came within a few thousand votes of beating Odell in 1902, and William McAdoo, now at the head of the police force under Mayor McClellan, once a member of Congress from New Jersey, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy under the last Cleveland administration, represent the same district.

McAdoo, by the way, was incidentally the cause of the single defeat that Uncle Joe Cannon sustained in running for Congress. McAdoo and Cannon had a lively tilt, and in his effort to suppress the New Jersey Irishman, Cannon indulged in language which was misinterpreted and used as campaign thunder against him in 1890, and resulted in his defeat.

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany hall, and W. Bourke Cockran, represent the Twelfth District. Both of these men are bitterly opposed to what the New York delegation wants, but are bound hand and foot, as are all other Tammany delegates. Neither are for Parker, for whom they will be compelled to vote, and the probabilities are that both would prefer Cleveland to almost any other man. It was in 1892 that Cockran was heard in the most scathing denunciation of Grover Cleveland when he was supporting Hill for the nomination at Chicago. Murphy was not then on the stage of politics, but since he has become leader, George B. McClellan has become his protege.

Murphy's principal work at St. Louis will be to bring about the nomination of McClellan, if possible. Cockran will be for Folk or anybody to beat Parker, but for the time being he will be for the man that Murphy tells him to support. At present Cockran is under the domination of Tammany. Next year he may be opposing Tammany. This political soldier of fortune, one of the most eloquent and powerful orators in the United States, is a man of little influence because he has unsettled convictions and seems to be swayed by motives other than those of principle.

Towne Among Interesting Figures.

Another interesting figure in the New York delegation is Charles A. Towne. Towne won his first fame as a spellbinder in Minnesota politics. Then he was sent to Congress as a Republican from the Duluth district. He made one of those wonderfully subtile speeches, full of sophistry, in favor of silver, against the protest of all the leading Republicans in Congress. Towne believed he knew more than Dingley, Dalzell and Reed and all the other big men who had been years and years in public life, and stood up and battled for 16 to 1. Towne was not allowed to go as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention in 1896, because every member of that delegation was a stanch gold man, but when Senators Pettigrew, Teller, Dubois and Cannon marched out of the convention in a bolt, Towne grabbed up an alternate's badge and mournfully followed them out of the convention. It seemed his deathknell in Minnesota politics, but by a singular combination of circumstances another ex-Republican, John Lind, was elected Governor of Minnesota, and when Cushman K. Davis died, Towne was sent to the Senate by the Governor's appointment for a month or two. Thus he is ex-Senator Towne, a Tammany man now, and a man who does not preach the famous sixteen-to-one theory, especially as he has become a plutocrat in the Texas oil fields.

Robert A. Van Wyck, the first Mayor of Greater New York; Franklin Bartlett, ex-Congressman from New York; Thomas F. Grady, who is known as the silver-tongued orator of Tammany, the man who put Dave Hill in nomination for Vice-President at the Kansas City Convention, are among the Tammany delegates who will be compelled to submit to Hill during the coming convention.

Elliott Danforth, a leader of the upstate Democracy under Hill, and John B. Stanchfield, another of the same sort, and William H. Ryan, one of the Buffalo leaders, are among the men who have helped Hill to success in his present fight, and who have always been advocates of the Sage of Wolfert's Roost. They will be on hand in the manipulation of the New York delegates under Hill's direction.

Will Compliment Richard Olney.

Massachusetts will present the name of Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, and there are a great many Democrats who would prefer him to Parker, or to any other man that has yet been mentioned. In point of ability, he is probably superior to any man who has been suggested, but, like a great many other able men, he is not in the running. His name is to be presented by Mayor Patrick A. Collins. Patrick Collins has not been heard from, to speak of, since the convention of 1892, when he was one of the earnest workers for Grover Cleveland. Cleveland sent him as Consul-General to London as a reward for his earnest efforts. Now he is Mayor of Boston, and heads the Democratic delegation from Massachusetts to St. Louis.

Associated with him are William A. Gaston, who has twice been a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket; William L. Douglas, a prominent politician of Brockton, and John R. Thayer. Thayer is quite well known in Washington, as he has been a member of the House for three terms. He is an eccentric sort of individual, but a typical New England Democrat, being an out-and-out free trader on everything that is shipped into New England, and a protectionist on everything that New England makes. Thayer gained considerable reputation on account of defeating Joseph H. Walker, who was supposed to be a fixture in Congress, and had gained a great deal of notoriety in the House.

George Fred Williams Coming.

Tailing along close to the Massachusetts delegation is George Fred Williams, who is a member of the National Committee for that state. He gained his ascendency by being an out-and-out Bryan man, and a free-silver man during the two campaigns that Bryan was a candidate for President. George Fred, as he is familiarly known, was once a member of the House. He refused to vote for Crisp for Speaker, after Crisp had been nominated, because he thought Mills ought to have the place. Williams has been devoting himself to an effort to carry Massachusetts for Hearst, but he got in the way of the automobile, and was run down like a great many other Hearst men throughout different parts of the country.

But New England will contribute a state to the Hearst column. Little Rhode Island with her eight votes will vote solidly for Hearst, and will be controlled by Hearst. They are controlled by the representatives of the union labor element in Rhode Island, which is the strongest support Hearst has.

The rest of New England amounts to nothing in a Democratic convention. No man reaches any particular prominence outside of Massachusetts in the New England Democracy. No Democrat is sent to Congress from New England outside of Massachusetts, except by accident, and he is never heard of afterwards. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut, rock-ribbed Republican states, do not seem to grow prominent Democrats. If they become prominent, they migrate to better fields.

States for Gorman.

Maryland and West Virginia will cast their votes for Gorman, if his name is presented, and they may do it to compliment him, anyway. These two states will vote so as to create a deadlock, in the hopes of nominating Gorman. Their delegations are not instructed.

Arthur P. Gorman heads the Maryland delegation. He will not be a very prominent factor in the management of the convention. Great as are his talents for leadership of his party in the United States Senate, and in his own state, he has never been a success in the National Democracy. Bolder men, and wiser men, take hold of Democratic National Conventions, and run them regardless of what Gorman thinks. It was in 1892 when Gorman had an opportunity for the Presidency, the only opportunity that was ever offered him. It is not likely that he could have got it that time, but a bold stroke and a strong effort might have made him the nominee. It was a chance, but Gorman did not take it.

He will be consulted at St. Louis on matters of policy, as he was consulted in 1896, by Bryan's friends, and again in 1900. His advice will not be taken, and he will be unable to manipulate the large body of delegates which assembles in a National Convention. Gorman is now a member of the Democratic National Committee. He is one of the few men who were stampeded by the blatant Hearst boomers, who gathered around the National Committee when it met to locate the National Convention, and was stampeded to St. Louis because Hearst ran a newspaper in Chicago, and because the laboring men of Chicago were for Hearst. That action is a pretty close index of Gorman's real political ability.

Associated With Gorman.

Associated with Gorman are ex-Governor John Walter Smith, Representative J. F. C. Talbott, and the chairman of the state committee, Mayor Vandiver. Smith showed himself once before in a protest against the free-silver propaganda at Chicago in 1896. Vandiver took some part in the proceedings of the convention at Kansas City. As further evidence of Gorman's political sagacity, it is noticeable that in selecting his delegates to the Democratic Convention he ignored Isadore Rayner, Senator-elect, and Governor Warfield, because these two men are opposed to him in the party.

Rayner would have been willing to nominate him for President in the convention, and would have done all he could to bring about his nomination. It was a small punishment to make these two prominent men stay at home and to take an ex-Governor and a member of the House and send them in place of men who were more prominent. It is a part of Gorman's plan, and it is one reason why he has never got any closer to the Presidency than he is now.

West Virginia is for Gorman, and its delegation is headed by Gorman's cousin, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis. It has been a long time since Davis was in the Senate, but he is still an active old man. By the way, he is father-in-law of Senator Elkins. He will possibly be nominated for Governor, in an effort to break the Republican hold on West Virginia. Another ex-Senator, C. M. Camden, and ex-Governor W. A. McCorkle, and Owen S. McKinney with Davis constitute the Big Four from West Virginia. There are two Hearst men in the delegation of 14, and as the unit rule has not been adopted, they may vote for the editor. But the delegation itself can adopt the unit rule and the National Convention would hold it valid, without any instructions from the state convention. That is what will probably be done.

District of Columbia Fight.

Gorman has six votes from the District of Columbia, headed by James L. Norris, who was for several terms treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and Edwin B. Hay, a man who is probably better known outside of politics than any other man in the United States. He is a lawyer here in Washington, but he has been at the head of the Elks, the Mystic Shriners and many other secret organizations. In fact, Ed Hay is a "jiner," and is devoting more time to secret orders than he is to anything else.

This Gorman delegation is contested by a Hearst crowd, but the contest does not amount to anything, as there is no question about the legitimacy of the six Norris delegates. A Democratic convention without a contest from the District of Columbia would be a rare gathering. At the last convention they had a real knock-down, drag-out fist-fight and choking match in the Kansas City Club. The contest has been going on ever since, and the District has really been without a representative on the National Committee because the matter could not be decided.

Pennsylvania Is Uninstructed.

Pennsylvania's large delegation to the convention is without instructions. The delegation will not be for Hearst, and they may not be for Parker, unless they see that he is absolutely sure of the nomination. These states are in a position to cut a prominent figure in naming a dark horse if a combination of votes can be made to prevent the nomination of Parker. The Pennsylvania delegation is under the absolute control of James M. Guffey, National committeeman. Guffey did not bolt Bryan. He became a member of the National Committee in 1896, and has continued in that position ever since. He has a great hold on the Pennsylvania Democracy.

With him are J. K. P. Hall, formerly a Democratic member of the House; ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, and Robert E. Wright. They are the delegates at large. Pattison has been voted for in a convention. Pennsylvania cast 64 votes for him in 1896. There are other members of the Pennsylvania delegation of some prominence, among them being John M. Garman, James Kerr, formerly a member and afterward clerk of the House of Representatives, and William Mutchler, who did represent a district when Pennsylvania sent a few Democrats to the House. Another man in the delegation is William E. Wallace. He is the old man who led the chorus in the convention of 1892, when the Cleveland delegates sang "Grover, Grover, Four More Years of Grover."

New Jersey Sends Big Four.

James Smith, Jr., an ex-United States Senator; Robert Davis, Howard Carroll and Johnson Cornish are the big four from New Jersey, and they are the dominating influence in the delegation. To put it more concisely, Smith will control the delegation. He is a man of considerable political knowledge. He was in the Senate with Ed Murphy, Dave Hill, Gorman and Cal Brice. It was Smith, with Gorman, Murphy and Brice, who held up the Wilson bill and forced the Southern Democrats to make it a protective measure instead of a free-trade measure before they would allow it to pass. Smith recently gained considerable reputation as receiver of the shipping trust. Smith and J. Guffey may be very prominent factors in making a Democratic nominee for President. Smith would no doubt like to see Cleveland nominated, and if they get into a deadlock he may be able to see his way clear to spring Cleveland's name on the convention.

Delegates From the Battleground.

To the Democracy Illinois is the most important state in the Union. With the Republican fight settled in a manner satisfactory to most of the Republicans of the state, the Democrats do not have as much hope of carrying Illinois as they did a week or two ago. Illinois was torn by a Republican factional strife, which has been settled; Illinois is now torn by a Democratic strife, which is yet unsettled. The Democratic state convention assembles at Springfield the day the Republican National Convention meets at Chicago. Until that convention meets and the claims of the contending factions are settled no one will know for sure whether Hearst will have the state or not. It is in Illinois that he has made his strongest fight.

Illinois has another candidate in the person of James R. Williams, now a member of the House of Representatives. He is a rampant Bryanite, or was at one time. Four years ago he made a speech nominating Adlai Stephenson for Bryan's running mate.

John P. Hopkins, former Mayor of Chicago, will be another interesting figure. He joined hands with Hearst in Chicago to defeat Carter H. Harrison, and Harrison, who once had Presidential aspirations himself, seems to have dropped out of it.

Another man who is likely to be quite prominent in Illinois, especially if Parker is nominated, is Al Schuler. He is of German extraction, and is being seriously considered in some quarters as a Vice-Presidential candidate because he may assist in getting the German vote in Chicago. Should any heed be paid to the conservative element in Illinois, Ben Cable and William R. Morrison will be at the St. Louis convention. Cable was once a member of the House. He dropped out of politics when the Bryan element took control, but reappeared at Kansas City and worked hard for a sane platform. If Hearst is in control he will not be allowed to have anything to say about the Illinois delegation. If Hearst fails, Cable will be a prominent figure in the Illinois delegation.

Another Hearst Battleground.

Ohio was a Hearst battleground, and with the Tom L. Johnson element in control last year it was generally believed Hearst would get a majority of the delegates, but he failed. John R. McLean, now a member of the Democratic National Committee, and a shrewd manipulator in Ohio through his trusted lieutenants, together with the old conservative element in the state, was able to defeat Hearst, and the Ohio delegation will probably vote for John C. Kilbourne for President. The delegation is headed by John A. MacMahon, but it will be manipulated by McLean. Judson Harmond tried to secure the delegation, but the Kilbourne forces were too strong. Possibly a deal may be made by which Ohio will help nominate a dark-horse candidate. Kilbourne might be considered, or McLean and Kilbourne might be considered.

Indiana Forced to Support Parker.

Tom Taggart, the versatile member of the National Committee from Indiana, the man who is considered as probable chairman of that committee, has the 30 votes of the Hoosier state tied up securely under the unit rule. He will vote for Judge Parker as long as he thinks it is necessary. It was necessary to turn Indiana over to Parker, the same as it was necessary to turn some other states over to Parker in order to defeat Hearst. The anti-Hearst element there had to have a delegate, and Taggart selected Parker. His delegates at large are Benjamin F. Shiveley, once a member of the House and a man who was considered a possible running mate for Bryan four years ago; John W. Kern, William H. O'Brien and George B. Menzies. All of these men are prominent in Indiana Democratic circles, and will take their part in any convention.

Campau Controls Michigan Votes.

Blow hard or blow light, sunshine or rain, Daniel J. Campau is always at the head of the Michigan Democracy. He is a member of the National Committee, and has been for many years past. He was in control in 1892 when Michigan voted for Cleveland. He was in control in 1896 when Michigan voted for free silver and Bryanism. He was in control in 1900 when Michigan was again for Bryan and favorable to a conservative platform. Now he is in control again, and will probably be for Parker but it is dollars to dimes that if there is a dark horse, Dan Campau will be there with the Michigan delegates for him. He has not chosen any men of prominence to go with him, but it may be asserted that they will do his bidding without any question. Campau had to make a fight against the Hearst interests this time, and the old Bryan element bobbed up and worked hard in an effort to capture Michigan, but failed.

A Candidate From Wisconsin.

It seems sort of a joke to think of Edward C. Wall as a candidate for President, and yet he would probably make as good a President as Parker, McClellan, Gorman or a number of others that have been named. Wall has been a man who has trimmed with the Wisconsin Democracy. Even in 1896, when Wisconsin was really against free silver, but decided not to remain silent in the convention, Wall joined with them. He has been a member of the National Committee ever since, and he is probably one of the candidates looking for dark-horse moorings.

The delegates-at-large from Wisconsin are Timothy E. Ryan, David S. Rose, Neale Brown and Charles H. Weisse. Rose has been Mayor of Milwaukee several times, and Weisse is the one Democratic member of the House from Wisconsin. Wall may be put forward with some earnestness by these men, because of the split in the Republican party in Wisconsin.

Iowa Sends Weaver.

Iowa is for Hearst, and as it has been a consistent Bryan state for a long while, there is no reason why it should not be for Hearst. Early in the game C. A. Walsh, a member of the National Committee, began a campaign for Hearst and he was able to carry it through successfully. Walsh goes to the convention as a delegate, and will be a prominent Hearst boomer.

Strange as it may seem, John B. Weaver will be there by his side. Weaver, who ran for President on the Populist ticket in 1892, who was chairman of the Populist committee on resolutions at St. Louis in 1896, who was a Populist advocate of Bryan that year, and in the subsequent campaign; Weaver, who was known in Congress as a man who led the fight against the bill to refund the direct tax, and for more than two weeks tied up the House of Representatives so that it was unable to do anything but call the roll; Weaver is there and for Hearst. It is to be expected.

Cato Sells will be another Iowa man of some prominence, as will also Representative Wade, who is the only Democrat from Iowa in the House of Representatives.

It is an interesting fact that two former Republicans, John Lind and Frank A. Day, along with F. G. Winston and E. S. Corser, will be the prominent men from Minnesota. Lind and Day bolted from the Republican party on account of the gold plank of 1896. Day had been highly honored by the Republican party, and so had Lind. The former had been made Lieutenant-Governor and the latter had been sent to Congress. Since their bolt, Lind has profited. He has been the Democ-Pop candidate for Governor twice, and elected once. He has been sent to Congress by the Democrats of the Minneapolis district, and is now a member of the House. Lind went out to beat the Hearst boomers in Minnesota.

Bryan Leads Nebraskans.

Nebraska sends William J. Bryan, C. J. Smythe, W. H. Thompson and Walter Phillips as delegates at large at the National Convention, and the other Nebraska delegates are absolutely under the domination of Bryan, so that he will control that delegation. Bryan will probably be a member of the committee on resolutions, and in that capacity will make a minority report. Bryan won his nomination in 1896 by being a member of the committee on resolutions at that time, and making a speech in favor of the majority report. Bryan came to Chicago on a contesting delegation, which was not seated by the National Committee. The silver men, however, threw out the old-line Democrats and recognized Bryan and his friends.

The bunch of states and territories in that vicinity will also be under the domination of Bryan to a certain extent. J. G. Johnson will have a great deal to say about Kansas and will be a prominent factor in determining how that state shall go. He has always been a rampant Bryan man, and will probably be for Hearst in the convention. David Overmeyer came to the Chicago convention in 1896 for silver. He is now for Miles, and unless Kansas is tied up under the unit rule, will cast his vote for that soldier. As showing how curious Kansas can be, J. W. Orr is for Cleveland, and W. B. Dillard is for David R. Francis.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory are still Bryanistic, and have sent delegates that will be in the Hearst column when the votes are counted.

Experienced as a Bolter.

If Bryan should lead a bolt from the Democratic convention because he was not satisfied with the platform or candidate, it is more than likely that he would find R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, with him. Pettigrew has had experience in bolting conventions. He was the man who organized the bolt from the St. Louis convention in 1896, and got Teller to go with him. Pettigrew with seven men will go to St. Louis for Hearst.

Missouri Has Two Dark Horses.

Missouri, the state in which the convention is to be held, will cast her votes for Senator Francis M. Cockrell, but they won't mean anything. There is another dark horse named Folk. The young man will be old enough to accept the Presidency should he be elected in November. He has been mentioned several times for the place. Even Bourke Cockran referred to him as a very good man to be selected. A still darker horse, because he stands less chance of being nominated, is David R. Francis, ex-Governor, and ex-Secretary of the Interior, and now president of the St. Louis Exposition. He cannot be considered, however, because he was once in Cleveland's Cabinet, and he would not accept the free-silver heresies of Bryanism.

The big four in St. Louis, and prominent men in the convention, will be W. J. Stone, present Senator and member of the National committee; Governor Alexander M. Dockery and Representatives David A. De Armond and Champ Clark. Stone is a peculiar individual, but he is an able politician in Missouri. He is the first man that was ever elected Governor that reached any prominence afterward. Usually the Governorship has been a graveyard, but Stone came to the Senate. Dockery was for a long while a member of the House, and he has Senatorial aspirations when Cockrell dies.

De Armond is a member of the committee on rules in the House, and is known as a common scold on the Democratic side. He is a man who will not get acquainted with Republicans because he fears that he may like them personally, and would thus be precluded from opposing them viciously when he makes a speech.

Champ Clark is a quaint but able man, curious in his methods and speech, yet he is a well-read man, and his speeches bristle with classical quotations, showing that he is a scholar. If Champ Clark should be selected to nominate Cockrell for the Presidency he would make quite an impression.

Another man who will be quite prominent from Missouri is W. A. Cowherd, who has been selected for chairman of the Congressional campaign committee. Cowherd is one of the coming men of the Democratic party.

Bailey May Be Brought Forward.

Joseph W. Bailey has been suggested as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and the Texas delegation may see fit to present his name. It is not likely, however. Bailey, himself a very able man and a man who knows a great deal, was afflicted by the silver craze, perhaps because he was forced to it on account of his state. He has been several times suggested as a Presidential possibility.

"In my law office at home," said Bailey, "there hangs a picture of Jefferson Davis. I scarcely think at this time that a man who was a native of Mississippi and is known to admire Jeff Davis is likely to be considered as available as a Presidential candidate."

It is expected Bailey will not be at the convention, but that his interests will be in charge of ex-Governor Hogg, and Senator Culberson; that is, should it be deemed advisable to put him forward.

Southern States for Parker.

Under the leadership of Senator E. W. Carmack, Tennessee sends a Parker delegation to the National convention. With Carmack are Newton H. White, Judge J. K. Shields, Judge John R. Bond, W. S. Morgan and James M. Head. Curiously enough, Head is one of Bryan's gallery of Presidential possibilities.

Under the leadership of John D. Maddox, an old man, who has grown gray in the House of Representatives, and James M. Smith, are two editors, James R. Gray, of the Atlanta Journal, and Charles R. Pendleton, of the Macon Telegraph. Georgia goes to St. Louis to vote for Parker. Georgia became a Parker state on account of the inroads that were made by Hearst boomers. As a matter of fact Georgia preferred Gorman, but had to get in with an instructed delegation to prevent Hearst capturing the state.

Alabama with E. L. Russell, H. S. Malory, B. M. Robinson, George A. Circe, H. D. Clayton and Oscar W. Underwood, is for Parker, as also is Florida, with T. J. Appleyard, W. J. Hillman and some others. Hearst has got part of the delegation in Florida, and W. J. Bryan, of Jacksonville, a cousin of the Boy Orator of the Platte, is one of the delegates, and he is for Hearst.

Tillman Controls His Delegates.

As usual, Senator Tillman heads the South Carolina delegation to the convention. Associated with him are Governor D. C. Hayward, Mayor R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, and John W. Jones, chairman of the state committee. The 18 delegates from that state are simply Tillman, and nothing more. Tillman is always the National committeeman; he is always chairman of the delegation; he is always a member of the committee on resolutions. There are three minor places to be distributed among the delegates. Tillman takes the only three worth having.

Tillman delegates are for Parker, but they will be wherever Tillman decides to place them, and some other candidate may receive the 18 votes.

Minority Leader of the House.

At the present writing it is expected that Mississippi will send her two Senators, H. S. Money and A. J. McLaurin, her Governor, Vardaman, and John John Sharp Williams, as the big four. Williams has been making a red-hot fight for Parker against McLaurin, who is for Hearst, and Williams will probably win. If he does, he is of the generous kind, and will probably allow the Senator to go as a delegate, but will tie him up with instructions. Williams, next to Bryan and Hill, will be one of the most prominent figures in the convention. He may be the temporary or permanent chairman. He is a little hard of hearing, but is a clever parliamentarian, and no man in Congress grew more rapidly than he after he had been selected as minority leader. While Gorman was retrograding in the Senate Williams was going forward in the House. Williams is another Vice-Presidential possibility, and it would not be surprising if some Eastern man is selected, to see Williams nominated for Vice-President.

Virginia will probably be represented in the convention by Senator Daniel and Senator Martin. North Carolina is expected to send Senators Simmons and Overman, and Governor Aycock. Senators Blackburn and McCreary will probably head the delegation from Kentucky. Arkansas is in a great deal of trouble, but the prominent figures from that state in the convention will be ex-Senator Jones, Senator Berry and Senator Clarke, who defeated Jones for the Senate, and Governor Jeff Davis.

The Western Delegations.

California is a Hearst state, and her delegates, under M. F. Tarpey, who is known to Eastern men, along with D. M. Delmas, G. W. Carmichael and Joseph Simons, will handle the Hearst interests from the Pacific Coast.

Oregon has a possible Vice-Presidential candidate in Governor George E. Chamberlain. Some of the other delegates may have a reputation east of the Cascade Mountains, but their names are not well known this side of the Rockies.

The same is true of the Washington delegation, although George Turner, who will no doubt be at the convention, will handle the delegates from that state, and will probably be the leading figure.

Senator Fred T. Dubois will control Idaho, and he will be there with a single idea, which is to secure the insertion of an anti-Mormon plank in the platform.

Senators W. A. Clark and Paris Gibson, with Governor J. K. Toole, are the three prominent men from Montana. It is doubtful whether Clark can be there. He has been in very poor health for a long time, and he may not even return to the United States to attend the convention.

To the people who know Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, there is some wonder that he should head a Hearst delegation. He has nothing in common with Hearst, save that he has been a silver man, a Bryanite, and is a very rich man. But Hearst does not belong in his class, either as a statesman or a man. Ex-Governor Saddler is also a delegate from Nevada. The delegation will vote for Hearst.

Prominent Democrats of Utah, Judge Powers, William H. King and Frank J. Cannon, will be in attendance, probably trying to help Fred Dubois with his anti-Mormon resolution. King and Cannon are Mormons, but they are not in harmony with the church at present. Cannon was one of the Republicans who bolted the St. Louis convention in 1896. He was also a Senator at the time. King has represented the state in the House, and Powers has always been a candidate for the Senate.

Colorado will be represented by Senator Teller, C. S. Thomas and John F. Shafroth. Teller and Shafroth were bolters in 1896 at St. Louis, and are now leading lights in the Democratic party. Thomas has always been a Democrat. An absentee at the Democratic feast will be Senator Patterson, who has always been prominent in Democratic politics, or populist politics, or any other kind of politics that were going, for he is a fighter. His absence at this time is due to the fact that he bolted the Democratic convention which recently nominated a man for Mayor of Denver who did not suit him.

Wyoming sends Hearst delegates, which will be under the control of John E. Osborne, who was once a member of the House from Wyoming, and has been a member of the National committee for a long time.

SIMPLY HUMMING

Another Big List of Purchasers at Eilers Piano House.

Names of the Lucky Buyers and the Instruments They Secured.

The news of the great closing-out sale and advertising test sale at Eilers Piano House has traveled far and wide. Orders are coming in from everywhere. Sixty-three homes have been made happy with the instruments since our last report, making in all 124 instruments sold since the sale opened two weeks ago. Here are the names:

Mr. Charles Bergotis, a Weser; Dr. C. M. Barr, of Astoria, a very handsome Crown; Mrs. I. Solomon, Haines Bros.; Mrs. C. G. Buchanan, a Kimball piano; Mr. P. J. Peterson, Leicht; Mrs. F. Simmons, a Kimball piano; Mrs. W. E. Burt, a Kimball organ; Mrs. T. Percine, Bailey piano; Mrs. B. Todd, Jacob Doll piano; Mr. N. Hitchcock, Marshall & Wendell piano; Mr. Walter Anderson, Kimball piano, Mr. R. Miller, a Bailey piano; Miss C. Denneman, Bailey piano; Mr. J. A. Santel, Pacific Queen organ; Mr. L. F. Gans, a Kimball piano; Mr. D. Caples, Bailey piano; Mrs. M. A. Yettick, Schiller piano; Mr. A. McDonald, Jacob Doll piano; Mrs. George Borden, Kimball organ; Mr. M. T. Brown, Kimball piano; Mr. Elwell, Kimball organ; Mr. L. Funk, Kimball organ; Mr. L. E. Fisher, Crown; Mr. J. P. Beard, Jacob Doll piano; Mrs. W. C. Birdine, Kimball; Mr. M. C. Hayden, Pease; Mr. J. A. McInturff, Hobart M. Cable piano; Mrs. E. Bilderback, Jacob Doll piano; Mr. Fred Adams, Lester piano; Mr. A. Entsler, Pacific Queen; Mr. Peter Mohr, Kimball organ; Miss Ida Crocker, Kimball piano, and another one for Miss H. Johnson; Mr. J. G. Jarvis, a Jacob Doll; Mr. S. W. Wilson, a Kimball piano; Mr. J. O'Connor, a Hazelton; Mr. J. W. Thompson, a Lester; Mr. A. M. Venoble, Kimball; Mr. Matt Schorn, Lester; Mr. A. A. Hart, Pacific Queen; Mr. A. C. Miller, Weser; Mr. B. Whitman, Hobart M. Cable; Mr. W. B. Struble, Kimball organ; Mr. H. T. Dewitt, Jacob Doll; Mr. L. M. Hesse, Haddorff; Mrs. C. Gergel, Kimball piano; Mrs. R. N. Wells, Kimball piano; Mr. William Shark, Kimball piano; Linnie Siscel, Pacific Queen organ; C. F. Johnson, Crown piano; W. A. Martin, Kimball organ; W. R. Monn, Doll piano; Mrs. Ad. Alexander, Kimball; Miss Anna McDonald, Haddorff.

It is not an everyday occurrence to get a strictly modern, high-grade piano, perfectly new and unblemished, and a choice of all the various woods and finishes, the regular $300 style for $172. This bargain alone is enough to fill our store with buyers. But this is only one of the many. There are fine orchestral upright pianos in fancy buried walnut, mottled mahogany or quarter-sawed oak, easily worth $450, that are going for $256, lesser priced pianos are $218, $188, $164, $142, $128, and you have no idea of what beauties they are until you see them.

All the fine pianos which have been stored in our old warehouse, corner of Thirteenth and Marshall streets, have got to go at these bargain prices. The building has been leased by the Portland General Electric Company, and our new warehouse at the corner of Thirteenth and Northrup streets is not nearly completed as we expected it would be when we agreed to give up the old one. So here is a whole multitude of pianos turned out of doors, so to speak. They need homes and many homes need them, and it is absolutely necessary that we dispose of them at once. Warehouse facilities are difficult to secure and expensive. Carting and handling of pianos takes time and money and there is also a great risk of damage from so much handling. So we are going to give the homes that need them the opportunity of getting the best at lowest prices. Fine, new grade pianos are reduced all the way from $100 to $190. And a coupon for $25 secures one of these pianos, or a $10 one an organ. These organs are the latest parlor styles and finest make and are reduced almost one-half.

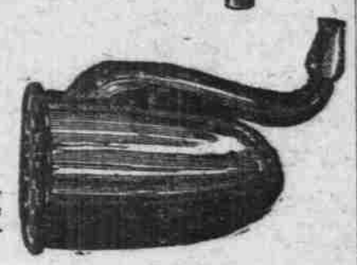
The coupons are to help us determine the relative value of the different papers as advertising mediums, and they are good as gold to the piano-buyer. If you are thinking of purchasing a piano, secure the one printed on page 10 and bring it in.

Every instrument fully guaranteed and money back should any one prove unsatisfactory or not exactly as represented. Eilers Piano House, 351 Washington street, corner Park. The busiest store on the Coast just now. Large establishments also in San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal., Spokane and Seattle, Wash.

25c for this bottle of White's Tooth Powder and a "Woodlark" tooth brush, regular 40c.

THIS
Safety Razor $2.00
by mail to your address. Money back if you don't like it. We've sold over 2000 Safetys, and not a complaint.

Marvel Whirling Spray
for ladies. Regular $3.50. The only safe and hygienic syringe,
$2.98



$2.50
London Hearing Horn
An aid to the deaf. Can be carried in the pocket. We sell on approval; money back if no relief.

"The Woodlark"
Home Medical Apparatus
A complete electric treatment for nervousness, indigestion, rheumatism and insomnia. Dry cells; no liquid to spill; full set of electrodes.
$6.50

3c--A Turkish Bath at home in your own room in ten minutes. Our "Woodlark" Turkish Bath Cabinet is health insurance—opens the clogged pores, and promotes a healthy circulation. Cures all skin and blood diseases. Booklet free. Four styles all good.
$3.50, $5.00, $8.00, $12.00

NEW SHIPMENT OF
"Ansco" Cameras, Papers, Films
JUST RECEIVED
Nothing to equal them in Photo Apparatus. The best, simplest and cheapest. We want an agent in every town.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
CANADIAN MONEY TAKEN AT PACE.

Kelly Clan Reunion June 25.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Kelly Clan yesterday it was decided to hold the fifth annual reunion on Saturday, June 25, in the Grange Hall on the Section road. The lower room of the new building will be occupied. Use of the room was given by Evening Star Grange at its last meeting. The materials for the dinner, which is the feature of the reunions of the clan, will be sent out to Lower Mount Tabor reservoir and from there taken by vehicle to the hall. Plympton Kelly, the eldest surviving son of "Father" Clinton Kelly, is chieftain, and the late Mrs. S. M. Kern was high priestess. About 70 relatives usually attend the reunions. Mrs. Martin Judy and Mrs. E. Turner, who are from California, expect to remain for the reunion.

MILWAUKIE SCHOOL CLOSES.

Principal Read Will Leave Unless He Gets Higher Pay.

The Milwaukie school has closed for the year, with the following graduates: Bernhardt Olsen, Hazel Knickerbocker, Pearl Driscoll, Rose Walch, Edna Hillmer, Theodore Williams, Ottilie Shindler, Olive Miller, Ray Barksdale, Herbert Jackson. Appropriate exercises will be held June 28. The directors have elected the three grade teachers—Katherine Kasto, Gertrude Innus and Emma Lentz—but the principalship is still open, and hinges on the question of salary. L. A. Read has been principal for the past three years. He has been offered the principalship of the Park Place High School, and it is now up to the taxpayers of Milwaukie district whether they will pay Mr. Read the salary he asks, $75 per month, or let him go elsewhere. Most of the patrons of the district appear anxious to retain Mr. Read and have offered to circulate a petition to the Board of Education asking for his re-election. However, the directors will submit the question to the voters at the annual school meeting, Monday, June 3. The standard of the Milwaukie school is as high as any public school in the state, and the patrons are anxious it should remain so.

Will Tear Out His Prune Trees.

Fred Smith, who has 2000 prune trees on his farm on the Base Line road east of the Sandy River, 18 miles from Portland, reported yesterday that he did not expect to get one-third of a crop this year. "I am thinking seriously of removing the 2000 trees," said Mr. Smith, "and planting the land in potatoes. When we get a big yield of prunes there is no price or no demand for them, but if we get one-fourth of a crop there is usually a good price. Potatoes always command a good price. You can't depend on prunes." Mr. Smith's prune orchard is considered one of the finest in that part of the county.

Montavila Graduates.

Walter Henrici, Chester Kellogg, Marie Paulsen and Bertha Murray are the graduates from the Montavilla public school for June. The school will close in two weeks. Examinations begin next week.

FREE ST. LOUIS BOOK

Had for the Asking—Tells All About the Big Exposition.

Those readers of The Oregonian, who are planning a trip to the St. Louis Exposition should not fail to secure a copy of the beautiful 86-page book just issued by the Union Pacific Railroad. It tells all about the Exposition, and may be had by asking at the O. R. & N. city ticket office, Third and Washington, or by writ