

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO, June 22, 11:06 a. m.—The convention was called to order.
11:25 a. m.—Hiscock takes the chair.
11:28 a. m.—Roll call ordered.
11:34 a. m.—When California voted 16 for Blaine there was great cheering.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

11:50 a. m.—The convention is now taking the first ballot. It stands as follows:

Alabama—Sherman 12, Alger 6, Depew 1, Harrison 1.
Arkansas—Ingalls 10, Harrison 1, Gresham 1, Sherman 2.
California—Blaine 16.
Colorado—Gresham 3, Harrison 2, Allison 1.
Connecticut—Hawley 12.
(Great cheering for Gresham.)
Delaware—Harrison 6.
Florida—Harrison 1, Fittler 3, Sherman 4.
Georgia—Sherman 19, Gresham 1, Lincoln 1, Harrison 2.
Illinois—Gresham 44.
Indiana—Harrison 29, Gresham 1.
Iowa—Allison 26.
Kansas—Ingalls 17, Blaine 1.
Kentucky—Alger 4, Depew 1, Harrison 4, Gresham 5, Sherman 12.
Louisiana—Sherman 9, Gresham 1, Allison 3, Alger 2, Depew 1.
Maine—Gresham 1, Sherman 1, Alger 3, Harrison 2, Depew 2, Allison 2.
Michigan—Alger 26.
Minnesota—Gresham 11, Alger 1, Depew 2.
Mississippi—Sherman 14, Gresham 2, Depew 1.
Maryland—Depew 1, Sherman 5, Harrison 5, Allison 2, Blaine 2, Gresham 1.
Massachusetts—Alger 6, Allison 2, Depew 1, Gresham 2, Harrison 4, Sherman 9, Blaine 2, Lincoln 2.
Missouri—Sherman 6, Alger 6, Harrison 3, Gresham 11, Allison 3, Blaine 1, Depew 2.
Nebraska—Allison 3, Sherman 3, Alger 2, Gresham 1, Rusk 1.
Nevada—Allison 3, Alger 3.
New Hampshire—Harrison 4, Depew 4.
New Jersey—Phelps 18.
Oregon—Gresham 4, Harrison 1, Blaine 1.
Pennsylvania—Blaine 1, Alger 1, Phelps 3, Depew 8, Fittler 16, Sherman 31.
Rhode Island—Allison 8.
South Carolina—Sherman 1, Alger 3, Depew 1, Ingalls 1, Gresham 2.
Tennessee—Allison 1, Harrison 1, Depew 2, Blaine 3, Sherman 7, Alger 3, Gresham none.
Texas—Gresham 5, Sherman 7, Harrison 1, Alger 2, Allison 7, Blaine 1, McKinley 2, Phelps 1.
Vermont—Harrison 8.
Virginia—Sherman 11, Rusk 1, Allison 3, Harrison 4, Alger 3, Gresham 1.
West Virginia—Sherman 5, Harrison 2, Gresham 2, Alger 1, Blaine 2.
Wisconsin—Rusk 22.
Arizona—Alger 2.
Dakota—Depew 2, Allison 1, Phelps 1, Rusk 1, Gresham 1, Harrison 1, Sherman 1, Alger 1, Fittler 1.
District of Columbia—Blaine 2.
Idaho—Allison 1, Gresham 1.
Montana—Gresham 1, Allison 1.
New Mexico—Alger 1, Sherman 1.
Utah—Allison 2.
Washington—Harrison 1, Allison 1, Phelps 1, Gresham 3.
Wyoming—Allison 2.

FIRST BALLOT OFFICIAL.

Alger, 84, Allison 72, Depew 99, Fittler 24, Gresham 114, Harrison 59, Hawley 13, Ingalls 28, Phelps 25, Rusk 25, Sherman 229, Blaine 33, McKinley 2. Total 827.

12:29 p. m.—Second ballot call ordered.
12:33 p. m.—Smith of Pennsylvania withdraws Fittler.

12:39 p. m.—Second ballot.—Arkansas cast 14 for Alger; changed from Ingalls, Sherman, Gresham and Harrison.

12:38 p. m.—Indiana changes one, Harrison to Gresham.

12:52 p. m.—Pennsylvania gives Sherman 53.

1:10 p. m.—Second ballot. Wisconsin changes three Rusk to Gresham. Cheers and hisses.

SECOND BALLOT, OFFICIAL.

Alger 116, Depew 99, Gresham 118, Ingalls 16, Rusk 20, Lincoln 3, Blaine 32, Allison 75, Harrison 95, Phelps 18, Sherman 249, McKinley 3. Total 834.

1:25 p. m.—Kansas casts two votes for Judge S. F. Miller.

1:35 p. m.—Third ballot. New Jersey gives Allison 4, Depew 1, Harrison 4, Phelps 4, McKinley 3.

Cheers for Gresham and Hiscock. Great confusion.

THIRD BALLOT, OFFICIAL.

Sherman 244, Gresham 123, Alger 122, Depew 93, Allison 88, Harrison 94, Blaine 35, McKinley 8, Phelps 3, Rusk 16, Lincoln 2, Miller 2.

2 p. m.—Miller moved to adjourn to 7 p. m. Carried.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The convention has reached that stage at which all interest in its proceedings has culminated. The decks have been cleared for action. The battle royal is about to begin. What the first ballot will disclose is already known. The absorbing curiosity is to know what the third or fourth or fifth ballots will show. The air of the convention hall is full of rumors, theories and blind guesses. Sherman loomed up last night because of the great enthusiasm which the Ohio Senator provoked. There was a feeling that Sherman would win today or not at all.

The convention was called to order at 11:05 a. m., but nothing could be done at once, as many seats were va-

vant in delegations and crowds were pushing their way to the seats in the galleries.

Chairman Estee having completely lost his voice, Senator Hiscock was called to the chair to preside over the session, which was formally opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Worcester of Chicago. In his invocation he prayed the spirit which would rule over the proceedings of the convention might be a spirit not of narrow partisanship, but of broad patriotism.

The convention at once proceeded to the call of states for the ballot for president.

During the calling of the roll the convention were at first disposed to become boisterous, and the cheering as the votes were announced was very enthusiastic. There were great outbursts when California voted solidly for Blaine; but finally the enthusiasm and the confusion considerably abated and the call proceeded in good order.

After the third ballot the convention took recess till 7 p. m.

Attention is called to the fact that Major McKinley of Philadelphia having secured 8 votes on the third ballot, stands in precisely the same position as that occupied by Garfield in 1888. As an earnest follower of Blaine and the man best qualified after Blaine to make a strong protective campaign, he is occupying much more attention than the size of his vote warrants; and should California now swing to him, it would be very significant, showing the direction in which Blaine's friends are tending, and it is believed it might result in his nomination.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Immediately after the adjournment the audience set up a wild yell for Bob Ingersoll, in which the majority of the delegates joined. After withstanding considerable urging, Col. Ingersoll stepped out from behind the desk where he had been sitting and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He addressed the meeting as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am a republican. I belong to the greatest, to the grandest party ever organized by the human race. [Applause.] I belong to that great party that is in favor of giving every human being equal rights with every other, and the dissolution of the republican party will not be ended until the great republic shall be civilized. [Cheers.] The mission of that party will not be ended until every man beneath her flag not only has the right to cast his vote in peace, but to have it counted—counted honestly and in peace. [Cheers.]

I am an American because that party is pledged to the protection of American labor. [Cheers.] A country that raises raw material and sells it as such will always be ignorant and poor. [Cheers.] The labor required to raise raw material is ignorant labor, but the moment that raw material is worked into fabrics and fashioned into beautiful shapes, it requires intelligence. The consequence is, the greater number of industries we have in the United States, the more intelligent our population will be. [Cheers.] Another reason: Ordinary labor is always cheap labor. Labor commands a price in proportion that the mind is mixed with the muscle, in the proportion that thought is mingled with effort. [Cheers.] The people who want us to raise raw material for a foreign land like England to manufacture, simply vote for the poverty and ignorance of the Americans [cheers] and for the wealth and intelligence of Great Britain. [Cheers.] I am

IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION

of American industries, because it will develop American brains; because under that system we can raise the most beautiful things beneath the stars—great men and great women. [Tumultuous applause.] When men pursue but one industry they become stupid. Where the industries are diversified every part of the brain is employed, and we have use for every aptitude, for every kind of genius. I am in favor of American products, because under that policy we have become the richest nation on the globe. [Cheers.] I am in favor of that policy because we are the most ingenious people who ever lived; because we have more sense than any other people that I ever happened to meet. [Applause.] I am in favor of that policy because here in the United States, we have on the average better homes, better clothes, better food and better schools than any other nation. [Applause.] I believe the hearthstone is the foundation of America. [Applause.] I believe the fireside is the altar of the republic. I am in favor of that policy that will put a roof over the head of every mechanic. [Applause.] I am not only in favor of the republican party because it is in favor of protection to industries at home, but I am in favor of that party because it believes in education, because it believes in protecting the rights of American citizens everywhere. I am for that party because it took the last stain from the American flag. [Applause.] I am for that party because it not only gave freedom to four millions of people, but to thousands of millions yet unborn. I am in favor of it because you can be a man and belong to it. [Applause.] Now having said this little—[cries of "Go on!"]

BELIEVES PARTY PARAMOUNT.

I regard the success of the republican party as the most important thing for the republic. In the next place, no single man, whatever his achievements have been, no single man, whatever his capacity is, is of the slightest importance compared with the success of

the republican party. [Great and continued applause and cheers.] Consequently the next question is, who is the most available man, other things being equal? [Cries for Gresham, Blaine and other candidates.] I do not care who you are for, and who I am for; the great question is, and that question must be settled at the polls and not in a whirlwind of excitement, but after months of discussion, when the hurrah is out of your lungs and the sense is in your brains, [applause and laughter.] that question must be settled by the most intelligent men under the flag, and when you do a thing easily there is no need of straining yourselves. [Laughter.] I would like to see this convention rise to the dignity and splendor of the occasion, and I believe you will. I would like to see you put upon the next ticket two soldiers who helped to save our country. [Great applause.] I would like to see two heroes pitted against two democrats. [Great applause.] I want two patriots against two copperheads. [Applause.] Then let the American people make their choice. Let them say who they will have, and my idea is this: That the man who did not want to go to Richmond during the war should not be sent to Washington now. [Applause.] The great thing I want is success, not simply for party, but for my country, and not simply for my country, but for principle, because I believe human liberty is more important than any country on the face of the globe. [Great applause.] Now being a republican, being for the republican party, being for protection, and wishing and hoping for success, I am in favor of the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham. Great applause and cheering and waving of flags followed, the Illinois delegation standing on the tops of their chairs.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

After the excitement commenced there was a grand mixed cry of Blaine, Alger, Sherman, Allison, and other indistinct utterances impossible to recognize. It was noticeable that many of the delegates, particularly those from Kansas, Maryland, Maine, Ohio, Massachusetts, Indiana and Pennsylvania, left their seats, evidently to leave the hall. The large banner with "Blaine and Protection" upon it was lifted from the seats of the California delegation, and its exhibition was largely cheered. This flag was held up by De Young and Gage of California. During this many ladies in the gallery waved the United States flag. Enthusiastic admirers of Blaine attempted to bring up to the platform the banner containing the words "Blaine and Protection," but there was such an objection made to it that it was carried back again. After the excitement had run about eight minutes Secretary Carlisle with his gavel attempted to bring the meeting to order. While this was going on Fred Douglass had taken the chair but in a moment or two left it and Fitch of California sat in it. However there were repeated

CRIES OF "DOUGLASS."

Mr. Douglass upon taking the chair then addressed the excited assemblage as follows:

Fellow citizens: I rise to say that I am able to promise that you shall have a recitation quite worth your hearing by Mr. Pope, the well known veteran of St. Louis. [Cheers.]

Charles R. Pope, the well known veteran of St. Louis, then gave the recitation of "Sheridan's Ride," which was received with enthusiastic applause.

Upon the conclusion of Pope's recitation the chair (Douglass) said:

"Republicans, there is an old motto and an old sentiment to which every American is expected to subscribe. It is that error may be safely tolerated while truth is left free to combat with it. The right to canvass the policy of public men and public measures, and eulogize or condemn, as the judgment of the American citizen shall determine, cannot be denied. I have the honor and have been requested to introduce to you the Hon. Thos. Fitch of California, who will speak to you on republicanism." [Cheers.]

FITCH'S ADDRESS.

Fitch then addressed the convention as follows:

Fellow Citizens:—I behold in this vast assemblage orators upon whose lips separators have hung and statesmen whose acts have been woven into the fabric of history and soldiers who have met in convention in destiny and death. The intellect and power of this republic are here representing not capitalists and palaces, but the workers and homes of our land. The conscience and judgment of this nation are here to choose from among sixty million freemen, one who in November next will be elected President of the United States. [Cheers.] and elected by the mightiest popular voice that has found utterance since the dead hero of Appomattox listened to his thunder. [Loud applause from the galleries and further clearing of the hall by delegates.] Now, fellow-citizens, upon the wisdom of the choice made by this convention may depend the destinies of this land, and the looms and shops and mines and forests, yes and the furnaces and harvest fields. Ten million faces wet with the dew of toil are upturned with anxious gaze towards this tribunal. [Nearly all the delegates were by this time moving toward the door.] which is to pass upon their fate. [Loud applause.] I think I'll quit.

Loud laughter and applause, and

venerable Mr. Fitch from California sat down.

The lights were immediately put out, and the large audience dispersed, but Fred Douglass, probably having been given to night school in his early days, amused himself in the dark by writing autographs and giving them to hundreds in the audience.

ADJOURNED.

CHICAGO, June 25.—In an interview with an *Inter-Ocean* reporter, Governor Routt, of Colorado, said: "I had my trunk packed and a carriage at the door, and was about to start for the train, but I stopped over Saturday night because of this business. I, for one, do not propose to stand it any longer. I do not propose tamely to being told by Steve Elkins that he and his friends have the republican party

HELD UP BY THE HAIR

off the head, as they please. Steve Elkins has controlled this convention as though it was his plaything, and it is time for anyone in the republican party who has courage and manhood to rise and protest against it. I, for one, am here to protest, and intend to make it my business between now and the meeting to give Elkins and the rest of them to understand that there are 250 men at least in this convention very much opposed to the nomination of Blaine and who believe his nomination would be injurious to the republican party and might insure its defeat in the coming election. These people have been working this thing, not merely during the ten days of the convention, but for three months prior to the convention, and they have worked in such a way that whatever the leaders may say the public will not believe, and cannot believe, that Blaine has not been cognizant of their every act. No sir, the Blaine combination

CANNOT FORCE HIS NOMINATION

upon the convention without being advised that there are at least 250 men ready to make a very vigorous protest against it. The protest is not in the form of a written document of any sort, but it is a personal declaration and will manifest itself in votes.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, thought the nomination of Blaine would disrupt the republican party. "It would take us from now until November to explain the difference between Blaine's letters and Blaine's lobby," began the Senator. "It won't do for Blaine to come in now, after he has said he would not be a candidate and has induced other candidates to make ineffectual attempts to secure the nomination. His lobby now asks the delegates to betray the candidates of their states. It tries to pull down other men who have gone into the race, relying on his letters. Blaine's nomination would be a terrible thlog for the republican party, and means its defeat in the country. We can't afford to nominate him for the sake of a few democratic Irish-Catholic votes he would get. For every Irishman he got, he would lose four republican votes. They are

TOO INFERNAL EXPENSIVE."

"Have the anti-Blaine people agreed on a candidate?"

"They have not, and I'm afraid they will not today, but I'm in favor of remaining here a month and voting as we have done rather than allow a stampede to Blaine. We ought to have had 20 or 30 ballots, but they would not allow them to be taken."

"How about McKinley?"

"I prefer an American. Alger or Harrison or Gresham are good republicans."

"Can the Blaine people nominate a man?"

"I don't believe they can, but we can't tell. I understand the lobby has opened a barrel. I've been told it has been rolled out among the southern delegates. I don't know who is in charge, but that is rumor."

The *Inter-Ocean* publishes the following letter, signed "Pacific Coaster":

"It is my opinion that the time has come to talk plainly to Messrs. Haymond and Depew, with their camp followers, Elkins, Clayton and the gang. In the California delegation which elected Creed Haymond, there was a contest over the report of the committee on resolutions. The majority submitted a resolution accepting in good faith Blaine's declination and eulogized him as

THE FIRST AMERICAN.

George A. Knight, whom you will remember as chairman of the Blaine delegation from California four years ago, submitted a minority report which committed to accept the declination of Blaine and was its nature instruction for Blaine. These two reports were fought over in convention for more than two hours and upon the call of the roll, the majority report was adopted by a vote of 332 to 152. Knight was a candidate for delegate and was defeated upon nearly the same vote. Haymond was understood to be in favor of the majority report. There was a contest in the delegation over the candidacy of Stanford, which was bitterly opposed by Mr. DeYoung and the conclusion is that Blaine was the one upon whom they could agree. This is the history of that convention, and if you can find a report of its proceedings anywhere, you can verify what I say. It is time to say to California and New York that Blaine cannot have the unanimous nomination, nor will it be made upon a motion or a vote. The first order of business in the morning should be a motion to adjourn sine die with a request to Chauncey M. Depew, attorney of the great-

est corporation octopus of the east and Creed Haymond, attorney of the

CONSCIENCELESS OPPRESSOR

of the people of the west coast, to main and nominate Blaine. Stern should be given them, for it requires straight jacket to reduce men to reason. For God's sake set your influence against the conspirators who are attempting to murder the party.

The *News* says: About a hundred Blaine men were present at last night's caucus. All the states except Iowa were represented and the count-votes showed 370 votes certain Blaine. It was decided to make Blaine break at the meeting of convention this morning, and in manner of doing it was to be decided by a sub-committee of seven, to hold this morning.

THE SHERMAN TIDE.

which set in yesterday, flows on this morning. It will reach the flood of the second or third ballot today. The situation is critical for all of the candidates and the manipulators of Blaine movement are disconcerted and have lost confidence. New York stem the Harrison tide if the delegation from that state desire to prevent his nomination. The question is not can New York effect his nomination, her delegation desire to do so? I believe, without New York's support it does not appear that Sherman has any chance at all. His friends claim he will get New York, and that is the situation in a nutshell.

Senator Hiscock said to an Associated Press representative, a few moments ago: "New York will vote for Harrison as long as he has a chance of success. Should Harrison become an impossibility, we will consider Sherman."

"Will the delegation vote for him?" was asked, to which the senator made this oracular response: "The New York delegation has not held its conference upon this issue. We expect to stand by Harrison for seven ballots."

A PROPHETIC VOICE.

Friends of the senator's said, in discussing Sherman's prospects: "Sherman has been led like Moses upon the Mount. He is now surveying the promised land, but he will not possess it, and the vision will pass away today."

This is but a sample opinion of many being freely discussed. A Sherman man who has access to the confidence of the Sherman leaders, shows figures this morning which foot up 431 votes for the Ohio senator. This total includes 55 from Pennsylvania, 60 from New York, 10 from New Jersey, 4 solid Allison vote from Iowa, about 10 southern votes which have been cast for Alger, and the entire Sherman strength in addition, which he held of the coast ballot of the convention. The Allison people positively deny that they will go to Sherman, and declare the claim of Senator Quay, who says they will, to be false. There is excellent authority for the statements that the globe of the vote of New York to Senator Quay was conditional, and will only go there to prevent the nomination of a day horse, or some other candidate more objectionable to New York men than Sherman. New York men

BECAME FRIGHTENED AT THE SPECTER of McKinley, and it was the double fear of the nomination of either Blaine or McKinley which has concentrated so much strength about the Ohio senator's candidacy.

A conference is now being held by the different delegations, and doubt and uncertainty prevails, upon every hand. Sherman has never been so near getting the prize for which he has labored so many years. His success in the early ballots today is a possibility which, however, is surrounded by much uncertainty that no man can predict either his success or failure. An adjournment without result today at any time would be fatal to him and would in all probability end his candidacy finally.

The next combination, falls upon Allison and he will get most of the Sherman strength. The talk is current that the New Jersey vote will be swung to Sherman, and is taken as indicating that a deal has been made which will make the ticket "Sherman and Phelps," if the Sherman movement today is successful. There is some talk that the Illinois delegation, or a large part of it, may be

THROWN FOR HARRISON.

and if Illinois would help swell the Harrison vote, the delegation from New York could not very well go over to Sherman. But, if this course is taken at all, it will be a last desperate effort to stop the break to Sherman.

McKinley looks for Sherman's nomination on the third or fourth ballot. Governor Foraker, who has been credited with scheming to split the Ohio delegation, and to take part of it to the Blaine people, in order to have his name pinned on the tail, indignantly denied this, and says that Sherman will be chosen.

CHICAGO, June 25.—9:57 a. m.—Mr. Manley of Maine, Mr. Blaine's friend, is quoted as saying this morning that Blaine would accept only a unanimous nomination, which at present seems impossible, and that he hopes there will be no more voting for Blaine.

10:35 a. m.—Boutelle, Maine, takes the platform to withdraw Blaine's name from the Convention. He says that without attempting to give a construction to the language he will read the dispatches from Blaine. He reads dispatches from Edinburgh early