THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1888. NUMBER 5.

THE KEY CONCEALED.

The Situation Seems as Far From Solution as Ever.

THREE TRIALS OF STRENGTH.

Sherman, Gresham and Alger Heading the List.

AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TO-DAY

Taken to Break an Anticipated Harrison Stampede.

RUMORS OF ALLISON COMBINES.

Pennsylvania's Votes Said to Be Willing to Go to Him.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW WITHDRAWS.

Bob Ingersoll Drives Another Nail in the Coffin of the Overworked Gresham Boom—The Proceedings.

The Result of To-day's Sessions.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Midnight—Three ballots and an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-morrow, a baffled stampede to Harrison, a blunder by Ingersoll, 10,000 disappointed spectators and happy hotelkeepers summarizes briefly the results of two sessions of to-day's convention. It was New York which planned the coup d' etat, which so nearly won. Mortified at the over-whelming opposition to his candidacy, Depew insisted last night that

HIS NAME SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN,

and that his followers should make the best bargain possible with other delegations to secure Levi P. Morton's nomination for vice president. Indiana seemed most available, and the overtures received a quick response. Influence was brought to bear on Wisconsin and on the anti-Phelps men in the New Jersey delegation. Had the opponents of Morton in New York not spread the news to-night before the convention assembled the

SCHEME WOULD PROBABLY HAVE WORKED.

The transfer of a hundred votes to Harrison on the fourth ballot would in all likelihood have made more than a fifth needless.

So thought Senator Allison's supporters, who had also been in conference. Pennsylvania, through Senator Quay, had agreed to transfer the Sherman vote to the Iowa candidate early in the fight. The Harrison boom was deemed too dangerous to trifle with. Before the convention was called to order word was passed around that a prompt adjournment must be had.

THE FIELD UNITED AGAINST HARRISON,

carried the day, and threw the fight from the floor of the convention to the delegation headquarters in the hotels.

In the confusion resulting the chairman failed to declare the convention adjourned, and gave opportunity for Bob Ingersoll to make a stump speech for Gresham. This gross breach of privilege is believed to have driven the last nail in the coffin of the judge's boom. Poor Gresham!

HE HAS BEEN BUTCHERED

to make a Chicago holiday. Nothing like the mismanagement of his local supporters has ever before been witnessed.

The entire political complexion seems to have changed to-night. Sherman and Allison hold the winning hand between them. Whoever takes the other's best and plays it alone will win in all human probability, with the chances favoring Allison.

W. E. A.

THE FOURTH DAY.

It Was a Disappointment to the Friends of Sherman.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The eventful day has come. Yesterday the hose of political oratory was turned on the convention. It washed the path clear for the balloting to-day. Sherman's friends are generally believed to have made a bad mistake in not forcing at least one vote last night, but they were suspicious of the Foraker stiletto which was not really drawn. It will be hard to create another such scene as that of yesterday, which was largely the result of the presentation of Sherman's name. This morning the situation is critical. The Blaine-or-busters have dropped the mask and are working hard for their favorite. California insists that it will vote for Blaine on the first ballot. Scores of delegates openly announce that

THEY WILL RUSH TO THE BLAINE STANDARD

as soon as they can decently do so. The combination yesterday was against Sherman; to-day it seems to be against Blaine. The managers of every other boom passed a sleepless night. Murat Halstead still professes confidence in Sherman's staying powers, but those who know the Ohio delegation better insist that it is not prepared to die with its chieftain. Gresham is a name of the past, if every sign does not fail. The slips of Alger's managers appeared to have laid his boom on ice. Allison's friends profess a confidence which they do not feel. Their candidate lost by Hepburn's presentation, and still more by the announcement of the Blaineites that Blaine will accept if nominated. Everyone is looking for the fateful fourth ballot.

CAN HE BE ELIMINATED.

It is 11 o'clock and the convention hall is nearly full. The topmost gallery for the first time is jammed, and not a half dozen of the delegates are absent from their seats. Harrison's supporters are jubilantly proclaiming the certain election of their candidate, but California smiles as she whispers the name of Blaine. The rumor passes around the reporters' benches that one of two tickets has been decided upon in the general conference. They are Harrison and Phelps and Allison and Phelps. "Geography favors the former; public policy," say the Iowans, "the latter;" but both leave Blaine out of consideration. Can he be eliminated? This is the problem of the day. At 11:25 the gavel falls. Senator Hiscock presides. Rev. Dr. Worcester breaks off an animated discussion with Bob Ingersall to converse with the Deity. But the crowd is still surging in, a thousand standing up. Ticket holders block the aisles. The prayer hushes the crowd.

THE ROLL CALL.

And now at 11:34 begins the roll call. California is called. There is a pause and then the announcement that California casts her 16 votes for James G. Blaine. The shout of applause and cheers that follows is mingled with hisses. The demonstration is neither as spontaneous nor long lived as expected. The gun has been discharged but has not swept the field at the first shot. There is great confusion in the galleries as the roll call proceeds. Gresham gets a demonstration when Illinois casts her forty-four votes for him but it is hard work, and so does Harrison when the Indiana delegation casts twenty-nine for him and one for Gresham. There is fainter applause when Iowa names Allison and still fainter when Kansas votes all but one of her delegates for Ingalls. Louisiana splits up among five candidates, amidst great laughter. A call is made for a poll of the state

AND SHERMAN GAINS A VOTE.

Maine divides her votes among all the favorites. The roll call is evidently to be only a complimentary one. Maryland casts two of her votes for Blaine and so does Massachusetts, but Hiscock suppresses the applause by vigorous appeals to the gallery. Minnesota's vote is polled, but no change results. Nebraska casts 2 for Alger, 3 for Allison 3, for Sherman, 1 for Gresham and 1 for Rusk. One vote gets away from Depew in New York and goes for Blaine. Ohio's 46 votes go to Sherman as expected. Cries of "hush" greeted the call of Pennsylvania. The result was a surprise. Every one drew a prize. Sherman got 31 votes only. A call was made for a poll. Quay votes for W. W. Phelps amid laughter. Attorney General Hastings leads off for Sherman. "Boss" Fitler gets 18 votes on the poll, Sherman loses 2.

RHODE ISLAND GIVES ALLISON ALL SHE HAS.

Tennessee gives Blaine 3 votes, but furnishes Alger more than Sherman. The Sherman men look easy. Texas brings McKinley's name first before the convention by giving him 2 votes. Vermont gives Harrison her 8 votes. Virginia's vote is polled. Both Mahone and Wise vote for Sherman, who gets 11 out of the delegation, Harrison and Allison receiving 3 each. No applause greets Wisconsin for Rusk. Dakota has just enough votes to go round all the candidates and divides them up amid great laughter.

The call of the territories excited little interest. As it terminates, the question is asked: Where are Sherman's 250 votes? The Sherman men reply that the next ballot will show the return of the loaned votes.

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

Alger	84
Allison	72
Depew	99
Fitler	24
Gresham	111
Harrison	79
Hawley	13
Ingalls	28
Phelps	35
Rusk	25
Sherman	229
Blaine	93
Lincoln	3
McKinley	2

The vote has taken just an hour.

SECOND BALLOT.

At 12:30 the second roll call begins amid cries of order. Charles Emory Smith withdraws Fitler's name. Alger gains on the opening. Harrison loses one in his own state. Kentucky is polled. Sherman's men are afraid of the fidelity of their colored supporters. Alger gained 4 votes in Missouri. Nebraska gave Allison 4, Sherman 3, Alger 2, Rusk 1. New York's vote did not change nor did that of Ohio. Pennsylvania threw Depew 1, Alger 2, Harrison 4, John Sherman 53. There was great excitement and confusion over this strengthening of the Sherman boom. It was a gain of twenty-two votes for the Ohio senator. Other changes were small, Alger sharing the greatest gain. Virginia's vote was again polled; Sherman held his own. Wisconsin's three votes for Gresham were loudly cheered. New York again throws away her 71 votes on Depew, who is much mortified at his failure to secure outside support. Pennsylvania's vote is again polled, Senator Quay leading off for Sherman, who on the announcement holds his own, but loses five in South Carolina, where Alger has been ploughing. A sensation is created by the vote of Wise of Virginia for Gresham, which is greeted with Chicago cheers. A Virginia vote for William H. Harrison calls out peals of laughter.

RESULT OF THE SECOND BALLOT.

Alger	116
Depew	99
Gresham	108
Ingalls	16
Rusk	29
Lincoln	3
Blaine	52
Allison	75
Harrison	85
Phelps	18
Sherman	249
McKinley	3

THE THIRD BALLOT.

Where are more votes for Sherman coming from now? was the query. The 250 votes promised had been paid. Alger had gained materially mostly at the expense of minor candidates, and there was a belief that a significant break would occur. The opening shows few changes. Kansas gives Judge S. F. Miller 2 votes and introduces another candidate. Sherman loses in driblets. Nebraska votes Allison 5, Sherman 3, Alger 2. This is giving an increasing vote to Allison on every ballot.

RESULT OF THE THIRD BALLOT.

Sherman	244
Gresham	123
Alger	122
Depew	93
Allison	88
Harrison	94
McKinley	8
Blaine	35
Phelps	5
Rusk	16
Lincoln	2
Miller	2

When the clerk had made an official announcement of the result of the third ballot, Warner Miller moved a recess until 7 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Ever since recess the managers of the various booms have been busily engaged hunting for the "key to the situation." The impression as the convention begins reassembling is that it has not yet been found. The only significance of the three ballots of this afternoon is that Sherman is weaker than supposed; that Alger's barrel has been at work in the south, and that the feud in the Indiana delegation materially injures, if it does not give the death blow, to the Gresham boom, while it hurts Harrison's chances. Depew, Ingalls, Hawley, Fitler and Rusk are disposed of and the field is left clear for the fourth heat. It is to be a pretty race. The old time winner is not to be on the track at once, but there are significant bets by backers of the Blaine stable which indicate a not impossible contingency. "Watch the scoring," said the managers, "and when you all get tired, if tired you get, we will show you the finest walk away on record."

WILL THAT CONTINGENCY ARISE?

Rumors are flying around thick and fast. There is a report that New York will first throw to Harrison, then to Sherman, later Allison, and failing to make anyone of these, will cast her vote solidly for Blaine. A Pennsylvania alternate creates a temporary sensation by the announcement that Senator Cameron has wired Senator Quay to throw the delegation to Allison as soon as it has finished with Sherman. Senator Manderson and Congressman Dorsey still express confidence in Sherman's staying powers. They have been working hard all the afternoon, and look tired and worn.

THE NEBRASKA DELEGATION

is among the first to take their seats. They have given Allison a steadily rising vote during the first three ballots and are prepared to do better this evening. Senator Saunders has been button-holing them each and all with pleas for Harrison, and expressing disappointment that no vote for his candidate had yet materialized from Nebraska. But they have not yet seen the way clear. T. W. Harvey's activity for Alger this afternoon has given few of them a chance to talk to anyone else. All eyes center on Pennsylvania and New York as they take their seats. Many believe the two delegations with their 182 votes hold the key to the situation concealed on their persons, but it is not yet visible.

COMBINATION RUMORS.

A rumor to the effect that New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Wisconsin have agreed to throw their votes to Harrison is now spreading like wildfire over the convention. If it be true, we shall have a short session. At this moment a delegate with a large blue New York badge on his vest stands by my side and calls to friends in the box above: "Harrison, sure." Conuter reports come flying around that New York is only involved.

It is now 7:15 and Chairman Estee's gavel raps sharply amid the cheers which are greeting Chauncey Depew as he takes his seat. The Harrison rumor has spread among the delegates, who are nervously canvassing the situation. The bands strike up a medley of patriotic airs. Loud hand-clapping and cheers greet the air "My Country, 'tis of Thee." As the last strains died away, Chairman Estee

PRESENTED CHAUNCEY DEPEW,

to the convention. A shout of applause and a tempest of cheering greeted him as he mounted the platform to withdraw his own name. He manfully acknowledged that he had mistaken the feeling of the people of the west as to the anti-monopoly prejudice which his candidacy might awaken to the detriment of republican prospects. He closed by pledging New York to the nominee of the ticket whoever he might be.

John S. Wise was on the floor in a minute to announce that he had captured the officers of the Virginia delegation and then Adjutant General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, sprang the surprise of the evening by moving in the interests of harmony the adjournment of the convention until 10 o'clock to-morrow. There was great confusion as Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri seconded the motion. It looked like a

SHERMAN AND ALLISON MOVEMENT

looking to conference and delay, which the Blaine managers were anxious to foster.

On a viva voce vote the motion was declared lost.

A call of states was at once called for and begun. Indiana's 26 votes are cast "no." The cause of the motion is explained. Fear of Harrison, stimulated by the rumors of the early evening, have caused the friends of the other candidates to combine to block the movement. Nebraska cast her 10 votes for adjournment. New York asks that her votes shall be polled. She casts 62 votes for adjournment, and only 10 vote against the motion. Pennsylvania casts 51 votes in favor of the motion and the crowd begins to move from the great auditorium. Wisconsin casts her twenty-two votes against the motion. That also meant Harrison. The plan to nominate General Harrison on the fourth ballot had failed. The result when announced was 535 "ayes," 218 "nays," and the motion was carried to the infinite disgust of the galleries.

Then came a scene of wild confusion. The audience wanted something for their evening's money and a

SPEECH FROM BOB INGERSOLL

seemed the most they could get. Two minutes of shouting brought out the great orator but it took another two minutes before the orator was allowed to proceed. His speech was followed with uproarious cheering until he demanded Gresham's nomination. Then the tumult stopped the orators progress. Half the audience howled in derision and the other half in applause. Some of the delegates left the hall in disgust. The band vainly attempted to drown the uproar, but was itself swamped in the noise. California swings out a banner labled "Blaine and Protection," and the auditorium becomes once more a howling mob. Finally out of the volume of sound cries for Fred Douglass were heard and the

WHITE HAISED COLORED ORATOR

took the stand, but it was only for a moment. He yielded to Mr. Polk, of St. Louis, who in a voice like a tornado and roar recited "Sheridan's Ride." The recitation was not particularly fine, but it was loud and changed the tone of the great audience from disorder to quiet. Mr. Polk, if a vote could have been taken, would have received the thanks of the delegates. Bob Ingersoll probably would not have fared so well. The anti-Gresham men were furious at him for using to the advantage of a single candidate the compliment paid him by the convention. It is doubtful whether Judge Gresham's cause was helped by the incident, whether carefully planned or not.

When Colonel Polk concluded there was great confusion, in the midst of which the presiding officer ordered the audience, on behalf of the sergeant-at-arms, to leave the hall. It took some time for the crowd, hot, tired, disgusted and swearing roundly at Ingersoll, to make their exit. The delegates adjourned to their delegation caucuses and the visitors to the hotels, and then began the weary tramp through lobby and corridor.

W. E. A.

FIRST BALLOT.

Sherman, Gresham and Depew Lead in the Order Named.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.—The convention has reached that stage at which all interest in its proceedings culminates. The decks have been cleared for action, and a battle royal is about to begin. What the first ballot disclosed is already known. Absorbing curiosity is to know what the fourth or fifth ballots will show. Men who pull wires have been up nearly all night, and the air of the convention hall, as it begins to fill, is full of rumors, theories and blind guesses.

At a few minutes past 11 o'clock the convention was called to order by Chairman Estee, who, having completely lost his voice, called Senator Hiscock 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 that the spirit which would rule over the proceedings might be a spirit not of narrow partisanship, but of broad patriotism.

The convention at once proceeded to the call of states for a ballot for president. During the calling of the roll the convention was at first disposed to become boisterous and to cheer votes as they were announced. There was a very enthusiastic outbreak when California voted solidly for Blaine but finally having found that these demonstrations were delaying the announcement of the result, the convention's curiosity overcame its enthusiasm and the confusion was considerably abated and the call proceeded in good order. Polls were demanded for Minnesota by the Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia delegates. During the poll Senator Riddleberger, notwithstanding the sharp raps of the chairman's gavel when his name was called, arose and said he would have voted for Blaine if he had been nominated, but as his name had not been presented he voted for Allison. This violation of the rules of the convention was allowed to go in the senator's case without rebuke.

The result of the ballot was announced:

FIRST BALLOT.

STATES.	Alger.	Allison.	Depew.	Fitler.	Gresham.	Harrison.	Hawley.	Ingalls.	Phelps.	Rusk.	Sherman.	Blaine.
Alabama	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	..
Arkansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Colorado	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	19	..
Illinois	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	..	..	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	1
Kentucky	4	1	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	12
Louisiana	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Maine	3	2	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maryland	..	2	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	5	2
Mas'chus'ts	6	4	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	9	2
Michigan	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	1	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Missouri	6	3	2	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	6	1
Nebraska	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Nevada	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Hampshir.	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Jersey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
New York	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Carolina	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	15	1
Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..
Oregon	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pennsylvania	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	53	..
Rhode Island	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
So. Carolina	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Tennessee	8	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
Texas	3	8	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	1
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	4	3	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	11	..
W. Virginia	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	2
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dakota	..	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dis. Columb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Idaho	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Utah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Totals	116	75	99	107	91	16	18	20	249	33	6	2

THIRD BALLOT.

A Disappointment to Sherman's Men—A Recess Taken.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.—As the vote on the third ballot proceeds there is little change in the Sherman vote, which everybody is watching and there are no notable changes in the voting for other candidates. California continues to cast her solid vote for Blaine and Massachusetts still cuts her vote among nearly all the candidates. Gresham's vote increases, but not materially. When Pennsylvania is reached Senator Quay announces the vote of the state, casting 53 votes for Sherman as before, and the other 10 scattering. Johnston demands a poll of the delegation, which proceeds, much to the disgust of the convention. The poll did not effect the result as announced bu Senator Quay and the ballot was proceeded with. As usual, when Virginia was reached, a demand was made that the delegation be polled.

General Fairchild of Wisconsin made the point of order that the call for a poll could not be made until the vote had been announced, and objection was made to its correctness.

Mr. Wise arose and explained that the Virginia delegation had been unable to get together and select a chairman to speak for the delegation. It had been therefore agreed that whenever the state is reached the delegation be polled. He asked for unanimous consent that this should hereafter be the practice. Consent was given. The result of the ballot was as follows:

THIRD BALLOT.

STATES.	Alger.	Allison.	Depew.	Gresham.	Harrison.	Phelps.	Rusk.	Sherman.	Blaine.	McKinley.	Miller.
Alabama	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	10	..	..	..
Arkansas	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
Colorado	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	18	..	1	..
Illinois	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	..	..	..	..	2	28	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Kentucky	4	3	1	4	4	..	..	9	1	..	..
Louisiana	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Maine	3	2	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Maryland	..	4	..	2	6	..	..	5	..	..	..
Massachus'ts	6	3	1	4	..	..	..	9	2	1	1
Michigan	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	1	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Missouri	10	1	2	9	3	..	..	6	1	..	..
Nebraska	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Nevada	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Hampsh'r	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
New York	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
N. Carolina	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	15	1	..	..
Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..
Oregon	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pennsylvania	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	53	..	..	..
Rhod' Island	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
So. Carolina	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..
Tennessee	8	3	1	1	2	..	..	7	2	..	..
Texas	3	8	..	5	5	..	..	5	1	5	..
Vermont	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	4	3	..	1	5	..	..	11	..	..	..
W. Virginia	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	2	..	..
Wisconsin	..	..	..	3	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
Alassa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dakota	..	1	2	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..
Dis. Columb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Idaho	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Utah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Totals	116	73	99	107	91	16	18	249	33	6	2

When this had been announced Senator Miller of New York moved that the convention take a recess until 7 o'clock, which was agreed to.

The result was a disappointment to the Sherman people, who had hoped that the increase in the vote for him from Pennsylvania would put him up to nearly three hundred votes. But he lost in other places, and the anti-Sherman combination are beginning to claim that the Ohio senator's vote will go to pieces in a few ballots.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

Chauncey Depew Withdraws His Name From the Convention.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.—During the recess the various delegates returned to their headquarters to talk over the situation and to come to some agreement as to the candidate for whom their votes should be cast in case it was found that their first choice had no chance of a selection. The meetings were protracted up to nearly the hour set for the reassembling of the convention, and for this reason there were few delegates in the hall at 7 p. m. The friends of Mr. Gresham were much elated at the recess taken this afternoon and regarded it as favorable to the chances of their favorite. The recess was taken only after Senator Miller of New York, and Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, had sent a message to Senator Farwell of Illinois requesting information as to whether such action would be agreeable to the Illinois delegation, and receiving an affirmative reply. Speculation is rife as to when the break will come and who will be the fortunate candidate who will be the recipient of the votes flowing from the disintegration of the solidity of the support of favorite sons, but nothing positive or trustworthy can be gathered and doubt still envelopes the situation.

The heat was great in the auditorium and the flutter of fans was incessant. A desire for comfort was stronger with many of the men in the audience than gallantry towards the ladies, and coats were removed and vests opened, but the desire still remained unsatisfied.

The convention was called to order at 7:15 p. m. by Chairman Estee, who had recovered his voice to a certain degree.

The chair recognized Depew, who stepped to the platform to address the convention. The band struck up inspiring national airs, among them "Dixie," which, however, did not create the enthusiasm which its every rendition excited at the St. Louis convention. "My Country 'tis of Thee" was more popular and was greeted with applause, as was also "Marching Through Georgia." When the music ceased Depew received an enthusiastic ovation from the delegates and audience. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentleman of the Convention: I came here as a delegate-at-large from the state of New York, neither expecting or desiring to appear in this convention or before it in any other capacity. After my arrival the representatives of New York, by a unanimous vote, presented my name to the convention. It was done for state reasons in the belief it was the only time since the organization of the republican party, if at all, dissensions could be healed and all interests united in the empire state, it would thus secure in that commonwealth the triumph of the ticket. Under these conditions personal considerations and opinions could have no possible weight. Since then a discussion has arisen which has convinced me that my vocation and associations will raise a question in the hitherto certain republican states, which might enable the enemy to obscure the great issues of the future and the protection of the industries of this country, which unless obscured in some way surely will win us success this fall [applause.] The delegates had voted to continue in this support as long as ballots were to be taken, but under the circumstances, after the most earnest and prayerful consideration, I came to the conclusion that no personal consideration, no state reasons, could stand for a moment in the way of the general success of the party all over this country, or could be permitted to threaten the integrity of the party in any commonwealth hitherto republican. In our own state, by wise laws and wise submission to them by the railroad company's, the railroad problem has been so completely settled that it has disappeared from our politics [applause.] But I believe there are communities where it is still so active that there may be danger in having it presented directly or indirectly under these circumstances. This morning I called on the delegation from my own state and requested them to release me from further service in that capacity. They have consented and my only excuse in appearing here is to give an excuse for their action for the appearance of my name, and to express heartfelt thanks to the gentlemen from the states and territories who have honored me with their suffrages. The causes which have led to this action on the part of the state of New York, now that their judgment has been arrived at, will leave no heartburnings among the people in that state. The delegation will go home to a constituency which were unanimous in support of whoever may be the nominee of this convention.

ADJOURNED AGAIN.

Delegates Listen to an Afterclap From Bob Ingersoll.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.—General Hastings of Pennsylvania, was then recognized by the chair. He said that he rose in the interest of harmony and caution, and in what he believed to be the best interests of the party. He believed that these interests dearest to the convention would be served by an adjournment until to-morrow morning in order to give the convention time to have a more thorough understanding to prevent hasty and unconsidered action. He therefore moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow, and upon this motion he demanded a call of the roll of states.

There were at once four seconds to this motion from Filley of Missouri Henderson of Iowa, Fuller of North Carolina and King of Missouri.

The role proceeded without incident until New York was reached, when a poll of the delegation was demanded. The call disclosed the fact that New York stood in favor of General Hastings' motion. Mr. Depew voted no amid applause. The result was—Yes 535; no 282.

The chair then declared the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Immediately after the adjournment the audience set up a wild yell for Bob Ingersoll in which a majority of the delegates joined. After withstanding considerable urging Colonel 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 Gentleman: I am a republican. I belong to the greatest, the grandest party ever organized by the human race [applause]. I belong to that great party that is in favor of giving to every human being equal rights with every other, and the mission of the republican party is not ended until the great republic shall be civilized [cheers.] The mission of that party is not ended until every man beneath her flag not only has the right to cast his vote in peace, but to have it counted honestly and in peace [cheers]. I am a republican because that party is pledged to the protection of American labor [cheers]. The country that raises raw material and sells it as such will always be ignorant and poor [cheers]. Why? The labor to raise raw material is ignorant labor, but the moment the raw material is worked into fabric, fashioned into beautiful shapes, that requires intelligence; consequently 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 commands a price in proportion that the mind is mixed with muscle; in the proportion that thought is mingled with effort [cheers.] The people who want us to raise the raw material for England—England to manufacture—simply vote for the poverty and ignorance of America and for the wealth and intelligence of Great Britain. I am in favor of the protection of American industries because it will develope American brain; because under that system we can raise the most beautiful things beneath the stars—great men and great women. Where men pursue but one industry they become stupid. Where the industries are diversified, every part of the brain is developed, and we have use for every aptitude, for every talent, and for every kind of genius. I am in favor of an American protection, 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 on an average we have more sense than any people that I have happened to meet. I am in favor of that policy because here in the United States we have on an average better homes, better clothes, better food and better schools than any other nation. I believe the hearthstone is the foundation of America. 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 exery mechanic.

I am not only in favor of the republican party because it is in favor of protecting 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. I am for that party because it gave freedom not only to 4,000,000 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. Now, having said this little, 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 services may be, nor 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, consequently the next question is, who is the most available man other things being equal? [Cries for Gresham, Blaine and others]. I do not care who you are for, or who I am for, the great question is, and that question must be settled at the polls, not in a whirlwind of excitement, but after months of discussion when the hurrah is out of your lungs and sense in your brain, that question must be settled by the most intelligent men under the flag, and when you can do a thing easily there is no need of straining yourselves. 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 your put upon the next ticket two soldiers who helped to save our country. I would like to see two heroes pitted against two democrats. I want two patriots against two copperheads. Then let the American people make their choice. Let them say who they will have, and my idea is this, that a man who did not want to go to Richmond during the war, should not be sent to Washington now. The great thing I want is success. Not simply for a 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 globe.

Now, being a republican, being for the republican party, being for protection, wishing and hoping for success, I am in favor of the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham. [Great applause, cheering and waving of flags, the Illinois delegation standing on top of their chairs and cheering loudly.]

CONFUSION REIGNED.

Speeches Delivered, But the Audience in No Mood to Listen.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 22.—After the excitement subsided there was a grand mixed cry of "Blaine," "Alger," "Sherman," "Allison," and other utterances impossible to recognize. Many delegates left their seats evidently to leave the hall. A large banner with "Blaine and Protection" on it was lifted up in the California delegation and was loudly cheered. When some of the delegates were leaving their chairs old Bob looked down at them very grimly and smiled when they presented the "Blaine and Protection" flag. This flag was held up by Mr. DeYoung and Henry Gage of California. During all this many ladies in the gallery waved flags. The enthusiastic admirers of Blaine attempted to bring up to the platform the banner containing the words "Blaine and Protection,"