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NUMBER 353.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1892-TWENTY PAGES.

Budden Change in the Plans of the Secretary of State.

HE DESERTS AT THE LAST MOMENT

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WHAT THE INFORMATION INDICATES

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VIEWS OF PROMINENT POLITICIANS

Senator Perkins of Kansas Sees No Hope for the Opposition-Some Rumors of a Dark Horse-Features of

Yesterday's Work.

WASHINGTON, D. .C, June 4 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Dent, the private secretary of Mr. Blaine, walked lover from the State department to the white house bearing an official envelope in his hand. The message was addressed to President Harrison, and Mr. Dent personally placed it In his hands just as he was about to descend to the east room to hold his tri-weekly reception. The president read the letter which contained the resignation of Mr. Blaine from the office of secretary of state without betraying any signs of surprise. He then slipped it in his pocket and went down to meet the large number of people who were waiting in the reception room to greet him

and shake his hand. The reception over, the president returned to his office and calling in Mr. Halford at once wrote out his acceptance of the resignation. This was entrusted for delivery to Mr. Halford, who gave it to Mr. Blaine a few minutes before 2 o'clock. So far as any autward appearances are concerned, either at the white house or the State department, the incident was ended. The two letters in full are as follows:

Both to the Point

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C. tune 4 .-- To the President: I respectfully beg leave to submit my resignation of office as tecretary of state of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the 5th day of March, 1889. The condition of the public busi sess in the Department of State justifies me in requesting that my resignation may be actepted immediately. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 4. 1892 .-- To Secretary of State: Your letter of this date tendering your resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States has been received. The terms in which you state your desires are such as to leave no sholee but to accede to your wishes at once and your resignation, therefore, is accepted. Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON. To Hon. James G. Biaine.

Nothing Further to Be Said.

Inquiries were made at the white house and at Mr. Blaine's residence, but at both places the caller was informed that the leters explained themselves and that there was sothing further to be said. The friends of Mr. Harrison assert that the action taken by Mr. Blaine today does not in the least aff ct the question of the president's candidacy for renomination. The situation is not changed anless it be that there is now less uncertainty in it. They will continue to work in the president's behalf on the same lines that save been followed hitherto, and they have as much confidence as ever in his success.

Representative Johnson of Indiana in dissussing the matter tonight with THE BEE correspondent said: "Notwithstanding the action of Mr. Blaine today, which I presume is tantamount to an open lecturation of his candidacy, I am still very confident of President Harrison's resomination. It is not always the man who an arouse the greatest amount of enthusiasm who is the strongest candidate. The convenion and the country at large is now brought face to face with the question, 'Is Mr. Blaine sapable of undertaking the strain of a campaign? This, to my mind, is a serious queson and one that will be very seriously con-

Harrison's Friends Hopeful.

"In view of today's developments a nomin stion need not necessarily be made before Wednesday or Thursday, and during the inserval there will be plenty of time for the telegates at Minneapolis to weigh the merits of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison, and I have every confidence in the wisdom of their decinon. I have my own views on the question of Mr. Blaine's candidacy, but I do not care to make them public. I believe that Mr. Harrison will be renominated, but I shall be for whoever the convention may select."

One of the most important and significan additions to Mr. Harrison's strength occurred in Washington between breakfast time and noon today and will make itself telt in Minneapolis today. It is no less than the swinging-into line of Senator Perkins of Kansas, with the powerful political following which that statesman commands. Up to this time Senator Perkins has been in a measure undecided between Harrison and and passes through the closed door.

from Minneapolis, Senator Persins spont nearly an hour this morning with the president. It is understood that the president did not ask Senator Perkins for or in any way solicit his support, but of course he is not unappreciative of it. The result of Senator Perkins' determination to stand by Mr. Harrison is shown by this, his decison to leave tonight for Minneapolis to take part in the campaign and he will be an active factor in the occurrences of the next few days.

D Retch of Cob, Charles A. Broadwater

EXCITEMENT AT MINNEAPOLIS.

How the News of Secretary Blaine's Resig-nation Was Received. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 4. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-Several weeks ago I was much impressed by a remark made to me by Hon, John Russell Young, ex-minister to China. He said: "More than three-quarters of a century ago, after Napoleon bad abdicated his crown, Talleyrand, that genius of modern diplomacy, remarked when

intrigue.' In the cool, clear air of a Minnesota evening, with trains discharging hundreds of visitors and delegates, with tired men parading the sidewalks and swarming the hotel corridors, bedizzened with badges and filled with enthusiasm for favorite candidates, the apothegm is as applicable as it was in the days of 1815-"after Harrison nothing but

the selection of Bernadotte was suggested,

after the Bourbons there is nothing but an

an intrigue." The air is filled tonight with Blaine ozone. It circulated briskly on street and in corridor and lobby. It brings a flush to the cheeks of those who yesterday confessed doubt, but

who today profess certainty. Red badges marked "The People's Choice" and stamped with the likeness of the popular leader of 1876, not the pale ex-secretary of state of today, are pinned on a thousand coats. Blaine is the chief topic of conversation on the floors below. Blaine is the whispered talk behind closed doors above. What So-Called Leaders Are Doing.

The political leaders who lost four republican states-Platt of New York, Quay of Penrsylvania, Foraker of Ohio and Clarkson of Iowa-are telling their friends that the end has come and that the canvass which they have been waging behind mask and sheet to assassinate President Harrison is about to end in the full fruition of their hopes. The intrigue is on the verge of consummation, the stalking horse, unveiling, weary, worn with work and exhausted with party service, has at last been dragooned into the ignoble service of allaying disappointed ambition. No one who knows the coterie who three months ago openly unsheathed their scalping kuives against President Harrison believes that they love Mr. Blaine more but rather the president less.

It is fair to say that after their unsuccess tal attempts to secure Senators Sherman. Allison and Manderson as opposition candidates, they were materially assisted by the unconsidered, ill-timed and foolish attempts made in some quarters to depreciate the services of Mr. Laine to his party and the administration.

Many prominent republicans profess doubt as to whether Mr. Blaine will consent to head a ticket which will be accompanied with heart burnings and charges of pad faith from the nomination to the election. A number of most active republican workers insist that neither Harrison nor Blains is now a probability and talk of Rusk, McKinley or Alger as most available candidates. President Harrison's most intimate friends here will not admit that their candidate has lost strength. They claim that enough dele gates have received absolute instructions to assure his nomination if there is such a thirg as political fidelity or party fealty. The air is full of interviews, of claims, of opinions. Not half the delegates are yet Will Stand by Instructions.

Most of those who are here profess that they will stand by their instructions. William Pitt Kellogg, who heads an anti-Harrison contesting delegation from Louisiana, is however, claiming that thirty southern detegates have already agreed to bolt Harrison. Clunie of Texas predicts that six of his instructed Texas delegates will not stick. The opponents of the president claim that the colored delegates from the south are not quite certain and it is confidentially whispered in the corridors that the story of 1884 and 1888 is to be repeated. A certain class of southern delegates make no secret of their desire to recoup themselves for traveling and campaign expenses, and there always happen to be political managers on hand willing to save them from actual pecuniary loss incidentally.

& General Aiger, who received strong southern support in the convention of 1888, has been telegraphed for. His friends insist that in case Blaine is nominated he will make the strongest candidate for vice president. They urge that as the health of the late secretary of state is very precarious, a nomination to the vice presidency means a probable legacy

of the executive chair. If Blaine is the choice of the convention, as the shouters and intriguers claim, the vice presidency will be a prime prize. Such are the conditions existing at midnight. It is still three days before the convention. The political pot will simmer briskly meantime.

Features of the Day. The early morning brought few new features to the situation. Delegates arriving were not numerous. Visiting statesmen were plenty. The Blaine contingent increased in numbers. Their badges flashed on coats or hung from button holes. Chauncey Depen and Senators Cullom, Shoup, Wolcott and Teller put in an appearance and secluded

themselves at once in their rooms. The national committee met at 11 o'clock. The only business of interest transacted was the reference of contests to subcommittees. The crowds in the lubbles speculated and prophesied according to individual desires but without facts upon which to base predictions.

It is about 2:30 o'clock in the West hotel, The surging crowd hums and buzzes in the great lobby. National committeemen in large blue emblazoned badges make their way in and out among the groups of men, buttonnoling each other, correspondents whispering in the ears of statesmen, visitors with red and blue and green ribbons, boys vociferously peddling souvenirs of Minneapolis and features of favorite candidates. Suddenly a messenger walks rapidly to the wall and tacks upon it a long strip of paper. It is at once surrounded and as soon shout goes up, "Three cheers for James G. Biaine!" Like a flash of lightning the news passes through the great lobby swarming with politicians and their friends, "Blame has resigned. His resignation has been accepted. The fight is

Up stairs flies the news. It reached first the Indiana headquarters at the top and it causes consternation. It runs along the corridors to the room where the subcommittee of the national committee is in session

subject, and has remained away Tom Platt's room and brings a smile of sardonic satisfaction to the face of the man who is for any one to best Harrison.

> How Depew Received the News. Depew hears it and declines to talk. Away up stairs on the seventh floor, where General Michener and Land Commissioner Carter sit figuring on Harrison delegates, the news travels. It is evidently unexpected and correspondingly staggering. The friends of the president admit promptly that it means fight, and that the secretary of state and his friends must be counted against the administration candidacy. It was the first official assurance of a battle royal. The threats of the gauntlet flung full in the face or opposing ambition on offended self-pride, had at last been made good. If Mr. Binine was not a self-avowed candidate he had, at last, put nimself in open opposition to his former chief's renomination.

Down on the third floor was J. S. Clarkson of Iowa. His face were an I-told-you-so air and he met all the correspondents smiling. "Blaine will surely be nominated," he said. He looks to Rusk as second on the ticket. Off by himself sat Senator Quay, denying himself to all but his Pennsylvania workers who came out and reported him as in no way surprised at the outcome. Over the balcony and down below the crowd buzzed and hummed and swept in circles around some supposed new center of information. Extres. began to be called upon the streets.

"All about Binine's resignation," rang in shrill treble upon every corner.

All Were Interested. Pedestrians turned their steps towards the big hotel and added to the crowd in the rounda. "What will be the result?" What was the immediate cause of the move!" "Does it mean a third candidate!" These were the universally asked questions. The opponents of Harrison's nomination were jubilant. They sang their song of the 'worm turning" in every one's ears. They ratified in tones which could be heard above the ceasless hum of chin bone industry, that the attacks, the depreciation, the defamation of Mr. Blaine by Harrison's fool friends had; driven the great secretary of state, in self-defense, to leave an administra-

tion where he had been belittled. Some predicted that Mr. Blaine would still refuse to permit his name to be considered and would decline a nomination if tendered. Others insisted that a third name was out of the question and that the battle must be fought under the standard of the man from Maine. The delegates present, and they were few, generally kept silent, although there were the usual rumors of defections from delegations and certain coming changes of votes. A poll of delegates tonight is impossible. Mr. Harrison's friends refuse to admit any inroads on their ranks. The special correspondents generally are wiring tonight that Mr. Blaine is the certain nominee of the convention. The delegates vet to come will have something to say on these W. E. A.

NEBRASKA DELEGATES' VIEWS.

They Do Not Think President Harrison's

Chances Are Weakened. Nebraska's quota of colitical heavyweights started Minneapolisward from the Webster street depot at 5:45 o'clock last evening over the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha. Nobody seemed to have the exodusting crowd in charge, but John L. Webster was ever and anon to be seen in several places at the same time.

Lucius D. Richards of Fremont boarded berth than he hung his silk tile on the corporation chandelier with the most reckless abardon and extracted from an unknown somewhere a somewhat abused slouch hat that gave unmistakable evidence of having done duty on many a day when the unfriendly weather clerk kept visitors away from Fremont. With this pulled tightly down upon his head Mr. Richards stepped forth again upon the platform with the air of a man all cocked and primed for business and only awaiting instructions to "play

tail. The other delegates were not long in fol lowing the example of Mr. Richards, and appearances indicated that the convention would begin as soon as the train pulled out

of the depot. The resignation of Secretary Biaine, its meaning and its probable cause and result were the only topics of conversation. The speculations and rumors that had their birth t the hotels almost immediately after the sonsational announcement was bulletined by THE BEE were even more numerous after the delegates reached the depot, and the opinions expressed as to the significance of the 'latest development," as it was termed, differed widely.

Thinks Blaine a Candidate.

"The resignation certainly means that Blaine is a candidate," said Delegate-atlarge L. D. Richards, "and it also means a bitter fight in the convention. It will be a mighty bad thing for the party, and I regret exceedingly the turn the affair has taken. The people were led to believe that there was a tacit understanding between the president and Blaine, but it seems there was not, and I for one was completely deceived. I was a Harrison man and I am one still. I shall vote for the president's renomination and think the balance of the delegation will do the same unless, before Nebraska is reached on the roll call, it is evident that Blaine is sure of the nomination. Tais is a contingency which I do not expect."

John L. Webster had nothing to say ex cept that he didn't know what effect the resignation would have. Judge Cobb, as has been his custom for

years, refused to say anything for publica-"It looks like war to me," said Delegate C. H. Gere, "but I believe Harrison will come out victorious just the same. The Nebraska delegates, I believe, will not be stampeded to Blaine, although two or three of them are said to be ready to cast their fortunes with the man from Maine. The balance of the delegation is all right, though, and we may

be able to hold even the three waverera." Don't Like Blaine's Position. Z. T. Funk was another delegate who thought the resignation meant war. "I have always been a Blaine man," said Mr. Funk. but I do not like the position he has assumed in resigning from the cabinet at this late day. I think it will do him more harm

than it will good. I am still for Harrison." "The resignation does not necessarily mean that Blaine is a candidate for the nomination," said Delegate Loran Clark, "but it indicates that the relations between the president and his late secretary of state are exceedingly strained and as a consequence the Blaine becomers will be arrayed against Harrison. That will surely result in a bitter struggle, but if Biame is not a candidate those of his friends who are Harrison's foes cannot find a man to lead them to victory or to make even a show of an aggressive

Delegate W. E. Babcock said: news of the resignation was a stunner to me. conven it manne a fight which I consider

unfortunate. I do not believe Blaine will

"The fight row will be acrimonious," re-marked Delegate C. P. R. Williams. "Until this last news came I believed the Blaine boom would collapse at the last moment and there would be no opposition to the president's renomination. I think Harrison is the man, though, and I feel sure the Nebraska delegation will support him solidly."
"I will never vote for Biaine," said Dale

gate John R. Thompson, "and if he should receive the nomination I would vote against making it unanimous

"Blame's resignation means that he is a candidate. There is no doubt of that in my mind." So said Delegate L. E. Walker. "But," continued Mr. Walker, "I do not balieve that his action will weaken Mr. Harrison's strength on the first ballot. I think the president will be renominated on the first ballot. I shall vote for him then, but if it becomes apparent that he cannot be repominated I may vote for Blaine. My district, you know, didn't instruct for Harrison. If it had, I should have felt obligated to vote for the president's renomination first, last and all the time." Delegates-at-Large for Harrison,

George W. Holland of Falis City when asked what he thought of it, replied: "I don't know. Two hours ago I thought that there was no question about Harrison's nomination, but I am free to confess that I am now completely at sea. The delegates at-large are positively instructed for Harrison, and I do not believe that one of them will betray the trust reposed in him. Four of the six districts instructed the same way, leaving but four delegates uninstructed. I understand that some of them do not regard the instructions of the Kearney convention as absolutely binding upon them, but I have believed all along that the entire delegation would vote for Harrison and stand fast. I have not talked with enough of them since learning of Blame's resignation to determine what effect, if any, that will have upon our delegation."

Colonel E. D. Webster and Judge C. R. scott went to Minneapolis in advance of the delegation proper, so their views were not obtainable, and the train pulled out before Messrs. McCloud, Warner and Hart had an opportunity to express themselves. The Colorado delegation passed through

the city yesterday afternoon over the Rock Island. A banner extending the full length of the car announced where they stood. It read: "We will uo one but a free coinage candidate."

An Idaho delegate who took passage with the Nebraskans was tickled nearly half to death over the situation. He could only ejaculate, "Well, maybe I ain't feeling great," and his appearance corroborated his words. His smile extended from the roof of his head to his chim.

DEMOCRATS JUBILANT. They See in Blaine's Resignation an Augury

of Victory. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4. - Colonel Fellows (democrat) of New York could see no other reason for Mr. Blaine's resignation other than that he wanted the nomination. The action of the secretary, Mr. Fellows thought, would wenten him in some quarters. His general observation was that Mr. Blaine would be wiring to take the nomina-Just as Colonel Fellows fluished spraking

a New York republican (Representative Curtis) camp up and Mr. Fellows said to him: "What do you republicans mean?" the train with a rush and speedily made him- Mr. Curtis responsed: "It will take the nomination out of Indiana, but Blaine will

not get it." Representative Boatner (democrat) Louisiana said it means Blaine is a straight out candidate for the nomination. It is the post thing that could happen for the democratic party. Representative Bland (democrat) of Mis-

souri said he supposed it means war between Harrison and Blaine and others. It may result in the defeat of both and in the selection of some other caudidate. It seems to be good policy for the republicans to name some other person than Blaine or Harrison. The resignation puts Mr. Blaine in the attitude of opposition to the nomination of President Harrison.

Thinks it Was a Social Difference,

Representative Rockwell (democrat) of New York said that the program for the last ten days had been that Biaine should keep out of the race up to this point, and that the program had been made with his assent and assistance. He did not think that either Binine or Harrison could be nominated. It had come to be a fight between the Harrison and anti-Harrison people, and Mr. Blaine, he thought, would lend his assistance to Quay and Platt in the effort to defeat Mr. Harrison. Mr. Blaine felt that he had not been treated right by the president, and besides there was known to be a social feud between Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Blaice that must

have its effect on the secretary. Representative Wilcox (democrat) of Con necticut said that he thought that Mr. Blance had intended to be a candidate for some time. The contention between Harrison and Blaine would be very close, but Mr. Blaine was convinced he would be nominated, other wise he would hardly have resigned. He did not think Blaine would be as strong a candidate as Harrison. Blainc's course in declining to be a candidate In a written letter and now resigning for the purpose of standing for the nomination would be certain to give serious offense to Mr. Harrison and his friends, and also to some of Mr. Blaine's former triends who had commended them selves to other candidates after the publication of his letter.

Mr. Bryan (democrat) of Nobraska thought the Blaine and Harrison forces would fight it out in the convention and whoever was nominated his charges of election would have

been weakened. Blaine I Out for It. Mr. Durborrow (democrat) of Chicago said: "It looks to me as if Bisine was out

Mr. Cummings (democrat) of New York: It

settled the question. Means Blaine's nomination at Minneapolis and the liveliest kind Mr. McRae (democrat) of Arkansas thought the letter was the culmination of bad blood, but he did not think Blaine wanted the nom-

for it."

Mr. Enlos (democrat) of Tonnesses thought meant Blaine's nomination. But Mr. Blaine, according to Mr. Euloe, "is carrying diplomacy to a point which, in our section of the country, would be called square lying." It was diplomacy like that practiced by Minister Egan.

Mr. Pierce (democrat) of Tennessee was of the opinion that Mr. Braine was snarp enough to see the hands of his opponent bafore he tendered his resignation. Mr. O'Ferrall (democrat) of Virginia is

confident that it me as Blaine's nomination. An Opportunity for the Third Party. Mr. Watson (farmers alliance) of Georgia said that as the Syracuse convention had split the democratic party into factions, so

tunity of the third party, and it would take advantage of it and the wedge would be in-

Nearly all of the democrats were of on mind on one point at least and that was expressed by the speaker, who said that the resignation meant war to the knife between the administration and the anti-administration factions.

HARRISON'S STAUNCH SUPPORTERS. They Are in the Fight to Stay-Conference

of Their Leaders. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 4 .- At the Harrison headquarters the scene was different. Dismay was pictured on every face, but it promptly gave way to quiet resolution. Consul General New quickly showed his powers of leadership. Rallying his colleagues around him, he closed the doors for a few minutes' consultation, and when the Harrison leaders stepped out again a line of battle had bee drawn. Every Harrison man accepted the situation, and no one doubted that Blaine was a candidate, or denied that he would accept the nomination. Instead of eulogy the ex-secretary of state was accused of bad faith and disloyalty, and the Harrison people still maintained that they had sufficient votes to nominate their man. Later in the evening these reflections on the actions of Blaine ceased, and tonight the administra tion people have generally ceased their criticism of the ex-secretary.

In the Fight to Stay. The Harrison people are in the fight to the nd. Whatever intention there was to give up hope is gone. The news of Binine's resignation at first had the effect of creating a feel ing that it meant the defeat of President Harrison. Early after the news was received there was some talk of bringing out dark horses with which to cut into Bialne's following. That feeling has now given way. and whatever else the Harrison men may do, it can be stated on authority of the president's chief lieutenants that they will stand to their guns to the last. They express hemselves sanguine of the ultimate success, but concede that the fight from now on will be close and exciting.

After a long conference at the Harrison headquarters this afternoon the following official declaration was made: "Conference was held this afternoon at the headquarters, nearly every state and territory being represented. After a frank and full discussion the unanimous opinion was that Mr. Blaine's resignation as secretary of state would not affect the canvass being made for President Harrison in any way. His friends believe that the president is the strongest and best man for the republican party to nominate at this time. If any republican is elected it will be on the strength of President Harrison's administration." Harrison's Followers Stand Firm.

"It was the further opinion, after a careful

canvass, that President Harrison would be nominated on the first ballot as against any and all of his opponents, and a sufficient nomination. There is no wavering on the part of his friends, recent assurances only confirming the predictions heretofore made that President Harrison is the choice of his party and the people."

Chauncey M. Depsw's presence at the conference did a great deal to raise the spirits of the gathering. He made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he announced his steadfast support of the president.

It seemed to be the prevailing and practical and unanimous sentiment that the president's followers should discourage all resort to acrimonious denunciation of Mr. Blaine and those who were with him, and conduct a campaign, having for its basis the instructed delegates for the president, his excellent administration of the government and his previous good running. It was particularly impressed upon all hands that good nature should prevail. After the statement was made up the conference adjourned.

Blaine Will Lose Votes. Assistant Postmaster General Whitfield expressed himself thus: "The resignation of the secretary of state does not materially affect the situation, it simply removes all doubt as to the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. The fact has been developed here this after noon that the sudden and peculiar severance of the relations between the president and the secretary has lost the latter the support of several delegates who had previously de clared their preference for him. There seems to be no political logic or common sense in substituting for the head of the ad ministration a member of his official family who has so suddenly terminated his connec tion therewith."

Hon. Charles F. Griffin, ex-secretary of state of Indians, said: "In 1884, under Mr. Blaine, the republicans lost the presidential election; in 1888, with General Harrison, the democrats having the same candidate, Cieveland, Harrison was elected. What is there to make Harrison less strong now than in 1888, and why should Mr. Blaine be stronger now than in 1884? President Harrison has behind him, in addition to his strength of 1888, a strong, capable, satisfactory administration and the campaign, whoever may be the candidate, must be made upon the record of his administration. So far as Indiana is concerned, of course, every sensible man will concede that General Harrison is doubtless the only republican who can carry that state, at least if General Harrison can't, no one can; and no one can if President Harrison shall be now set aside by what the people of the state will consider to be a machine trick. perpetrated by the disappointed political managers."

Chauncey Depew Will Not Talk. Chauncey M. Depew was not in his usually amiable humor when he emerged from the conference. He said that be could not say anything about the change in the position "No. I cannot say anything at this time." "But will you make the nominating speech

for Mr. Harrison!" "I can't say," he said. National Committeeman Payne of Wisconsin said: "It beats Harrison. I don't know what to think of it, just as respects Mr. Blaine. I think it means the president cannot be nominated and can't be elected if nominated, but whether Mr. Blaine will win

NOTHING FURTHER TO SAY. President Harrison and Blaine Refuse to

is not so clear.

Talk, as do the Cabinet Officers. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.-The Washington agent of the Associated press called at Mr. Blaine's residence shortly after the correspondence had been made public and asked him if he would not supplement it

with an explanation. Mr. Blaine smilingly, but deliberately, replied: "The correspondence explains itself and I have not a word to add to it."

The president was next called upon, and asked if he was willing to say anything in regard to it. His response, though made in entire courtesy of tone and manner, was equally emphatic-"Nothing, whatever," Both the president and Mr. Blaine were

seemingly in excellent spirits, and each of them after declining to say anything for would Blaine's action result in a division of | publication about the great event of the day, the remiblicans. Then would be the oppor- or its effect upon the situation at Minneap

LETIN. THE BEE

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-Warmer, Threatening; Rain, Colder

1. Blame's Resignation and its Effect. 2. Omaha Playing Ball Again.

3. News from Washington. Nebraska's Flax Industry.

4. Editorial and Comment. 5. South Omaha's Prosperity Considered

Preparing for the Exposition. 6. Council Bluffs Local News. 7. Disastrous Cyclone at McCook.

10. Seen in London's Mosic Halls. Cooperatived Home Building .- IV. Secret Society News.

11. Condition of Omaha's Trade. Grain, Live Stock and Money Markets

England's Parliament Dissolving.

District Court News. 12, Last Week in Society.

Should a Married Woman Work? 13, The Great Military Encampment.

15, Sports of Rare June, 17. Carpenter Describes the White House

Nebraska Factory Notes.

18, Nemaha County's Glory.

19. The Sweet Girl Graduate. First Citizen of Montana.

20. Amid Pleasures in Paris. Shorthand Lesson, Tough Times at a Paneral.

olis, turning the conversation to other topics. While marked with composure, Mr. Blaine's appearance and manner and tone of voice, however, were especially noticeable as indicative of a feeling of relief and satisfaction, which made him even buoyantiv cheerful.

Secretary Foster did not show any excitement this afternoon over the news of Mr. Blame's resignation, but soon after hearing it he was one of the most enthusiastic spectators at the Cincinnati-Washington ball game. He declined positively to say anything for publication in regard to the political situation just at present and intimated that he might be more communicative at a future day.

Attorney General Miller and Secretary Noble also declined to be interviewed on the

It is understood that the unusual reticence on the part of the officers of the government in regard to this occurrence is due to a suggestion from the white house that the president preferred that federal officials should avoid public comment on the subject.

OPINIONS FROM REPUBLICANS,

What the Members of the House Minority Thinks of the Situation. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.-The news set he republicans thinking hard and they did not manifest anything like the exhiliration that was exhibited by the democrats. "I cannot tell what it means," said Representative Payne of New York, with his usual caution, "until I know what produced that correspondence."

That was what all the republicans wanted number of votes is assured to give him the to know, but nobody was prepared to answer the question. Still the belief was general that Mr. Blaine had taken this step to signalize his intention to enter the field as a candi-

date for the nomination. There were not many republican representatives left in Washington, and not many of the few cared to go on record as expressing

Mr. Dingley, Mr. Blaine's fellow statesnan, was in a thoughtful mood. Said he: "I must decline to express an opinion without being more fully aware of the cause which led to the resignation. I think that the natural inference would be that Mr. Blaine would not refuse to accept the nomi-

nation."
Thinks Blaine Will Accept. Mr. Milliken (republican) of Maine: "I

think it means Mr. Blaine's nomination and election. Mr. Blaine has never wanted to be president, during this campaign at least. He did not want to be nominated in 1884. know that from my own personal relations with him. If he allows his name to be presented now, as I think he will, it is because of an overwhelming call of the party to do so. I have no doubt that this lotter to Chairman Clarkson was absolutely sincere; and if he is nominated now, as I believe he will be, it will be bacause so many republicans have urged upon him the duty of doing so. I believe that he will be elected, because I believe a majority of the people are in his favor, and I believe that Mr. Harrison is too good a republican too wise and too honorable a man not to heartily support him if nominated, as he (Blaine) heartily upheld Mr. Harrison in

Mr. Caldwell (republican) of Ohio: "I Mr. Blaine does not write a letter positively declining, he will be nominated and elected

Came as a Great Surprise. Mr. O'Donnell (republican) of Michigan The letter was a great surprise. It came so unexpectedly that we do not know what to make of it. We do not know whether it indicates that he is or is not a candidate fo nomination; but if nominated, in my judgment, he will be elected. The correspond ence was so very brief that it does not afford an anxious inquirer any light upon the rea-

sons that impelled his action." Ropresentative Walker (republican) of Massachusetts that that it meant Mr. Blaine's domination. He also thought that Blaine would be elected as well as nominated.

Mr. Wilson (republican) of Kentucky said that it meant the nomination and election of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Harrison deserved the nomination from a public standpoint but not from a political standpoint.

Mr. Grout (republican) of Vermont said be thought Mr. Bisine would not have taken this step unless he believed he had enough votes to nominate him.

MINNEAPOLIS EXCITED. Scenes and Incidents of the Day in the Cor

vention City.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 4.- The name of Blaine is on every lip tonight. It is shouted in the lobbies, it is whispered in the confer ences of darkened rooms, and it is sung in the streets by exultant admirers as they parade the streets of the convention city. The magic of his name has kindled the latent enthusiasm of the northwest into a blaze of glory. Everywhere it is "Blaine Blaine! James G. Blaine!" The distinguished statesman from Maine was always popular in the northwest, and it needed but a spark to ignite the flame. Now that he has resigned from the cabinet and thrown down the gauntiet to the administration---for thus in his action interpreted here-all his admirers who were hovering between their respect for Harrison and their uncertainty as to the candidancy of Blaine, have come out in open advocacy of the great republican leader and joined with the boomers until the ranks have become an army. No man asserts tonight that Blaine will docline the nomination-not even the very leaders

tense on all sides has been thrown to the winds. It is Blaine against Harrison, and all the

of Harrison. On every hand it is accepted

that he is a willing, if not an earnest, candi

date for the presidency, and the veil of pro-

political weapons of factional warfare have been ushered to the front. Harrison peaple openly accuse Blaine of perfldy, of bad

faith, of treachery to the administration. The Blaine leaders reply that Blaine owed nothing to the administration, that the glory of his name and goods but added to the justre of the cabinet, and that the administration could have no possible mortgage on his politic cal future. And so the fight goes bravely on ( the mists have raised and the line of battle is now sharply drawn. Men, too, have changed with the varying moods of the hour, Pessimists have become optimists and

optimists have become pessimists. Prophecy is the trade of every man, and no one holds a sacred copyright upon the privilege. While the great majority tonight predict Blaine's nomination, men are found who think the embroglio will result in the selection of a dark horse, but it must not be supposed that the Harrison leaders are disheartened. They may be dismayed-indeed many of the rank and file certainly are, but they are still in the fight and resolute and eager for the day that is to relieve all this

painful suspense. Uncertainty of the Situation.

No man is sanguine enough tonight te predict nor even hope that this convention is to go down to history as a convention where harmony was a leading characteristic Indeed, nearly everybody confesses that a merry fight is in store and, strange to say, nearly everybody seems to find a little pleasure in the contemplation. Such is the natural pugnacity of man. It rises above party weal and disturbs the very sanctity of fraternal counsel. Now and then a man is seen who mournfully deprecates all the bad feeling that the contest is engendering, but the optimist at his elbow always exclaims: "Oh, it will do us good. It will purify the party blood and we will come out of it better prepared for the campaign than ever."

The resignation of Secretary Blaine struck Minneapolis like a typical western cyclone. Nobody was prepared for it and everybody was mad when it was over. Of course there were various degrees of joyousness, and the Blaine people naturally derived more hilarity from the announcement than the other side, The wag of the day remarked in the national headquarters that it was a Blaine wake and a Harrison funeral, and as no one reproved him for the figure of speech, but rather seemed to approve the philosophical reflection, it may be accepted as indicating the sentiment of the hour.

How the News Was First Received.

The first information of Blaine's resignation came through the Associated press bulletin and the news was simultaneously communicated to the various headquarters. The effect was indescribable. At first everybody doubted it-the Blaine people as well as the Harrison leaders, thus showing how little the former were in the confidence of the secretary in his contemplated action. It was indeed a diplomatic secret, and its disclosure

was a coup d'etat. When the assurance was officially given by the Associated press that the distinguished secretary of state had actually left the cabinet and his resignation had been socepted, a Blaine man gave one wild, hilarious hurrah. It acted like an interrogation point. A thousand faces turned upward from the hotel lobby and nearly as many voices inquired the cause of the outburst.

"Blaine has resigned, it is official," shouted National Committeeman Conger, and everybody knew he spoke the truth. No one knew exactly why, but when a wildeyed man from Colorado yelled: "Tnat's business; three cheers for Blaine," the

cheers were given with such a hearty will that it amounted almost to an ovation to the absent statesman. Instantly the news was communicated to the outside world and likewise the Blaine

onthusiasm spread throughout the city. At "the people's headquarters," as the Blaine boomers have been called, Colonel Gavett of Michigan feit inspired to make a speech. The Michigan delegation is instructed for Alger, but when Colonel Gavett. said Michigan was for Blame and that Blame

and Alger would be the ticket, not a Michigan man questioned the correctness of his

position.

Blaine Leaders Cheerful. In the meantime the enthusiasm in the hotels was growing with every minute. The Blaine leaders seemed to congregate by magic on the parlor floor, and as they exchanged felicitations the crowd pelow suddenly concluded the exigencies of the occasion demanded a speech. Of course, the eloquence of Foraker naturally suggested itself, and his was the name that naturally arose from every lip. The ex-governor heard the demands for his presence, but he only looked on the crowd below and bowed and shook his head. There was a smile on his face, though, and it was a smile of exultation. The countenances of Clarkson and Fassett beamed with pleasure, and even the immovable Quay was manifestly exultant. An hour later "Biaine headquarters" were engaged at the price of \$890

in the West hotel, and the fight was on.

M'KINLEY IS FOR HARRISON. He Will Be One of His Hardest Workers-A. Few Opinions. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 4 .- It is posi-

tively stated that McKinley of Ohio, who vill arrive tomorrow night, is to declare for Harrison. This information comes from Delegate George Baidwin of Ohio. Today Mr. Baldwin gave out this statement of Governor McKinley's intentions: "Governor McKinley has authorized me to say that upon his arrival at Minneapolis he will enter the Harrison headquarters and become one of the most persistent workers for the president. It is Governor McKinley's opinion that two-thirds of the delegation will support the president upon the first ballot and three-fifths of them are so pledged to support the president that they can't by any possible intrigue be enticed any other way.

Senator Teller of Colorado, who has for a long time been an avowed anti-Harrison man, said: "I think the effect is good. It is first rate. It clears the atmosphere now so far as his acceptance is concerned. The stock in trade for the Harrison men was that he would not accept and a good many men did not want to vote for a man about whose acceptance they were doubtful.

"What do I think its effect will be or Blanet I think it will nominate him. I think we could have nominated him anyway, but it takes away our weak point, and the doubt about his acceptance. Everybody knows that, having gone out of the cabinet at this time, there can be no possible reason why he should not accept. It is taken here as a positive evidence that he will accept."

Loyal to the President. Hon, T. H. Carter of Montana, who is one of those conducting the president's canvass, said: "The resignation of Mr. Blaine from the cabinet will not in any way affect the canvass being made by the president's friends. Assurances have been voluntarily offered by representatives of every delegation at present in Minneapolis, and by some delegations who have authorized expressions by telegraph, that it is wholly immaterial who the candidate opposed to the president