ments, protesting against his speaking for them, of which the following is a good sample:

ROCHESTER, Ind., June 16.

To Hon. John C. New, Chicago.

The interview published with one A. W. Wishard, in the Inter Ocean of to-day is maliciously false as regards Fulton county. Concerning Gresham, Fulton county is for Harrison first, last and all the time. Gresham's driven-well decision hills him dead in this county, and with any other candidate we can carry Fulton.

JOHN H. BIBLER,
Chairman Fulton County Rep. Committee.

If the asinine misrepresentations of Judge Gresham's fool friends make necessary the publication of such telegrams as the above, they alone are responsible for the consequences.

H. S. N.

THE PACIFIC DELEGATES.

They Want the Temporary Chairmanship, but Can't Vote for Sherman.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 16.—After an almost royal procession of 3,000 miles across the continent, the great Pacific coast train, bearing the California, Nevada and Oregon delegations, and the delegations from the Territories west of Colorado, arrived at the Union Depot at 11 o'clock this morning. The nine palace-cars which composed the train, emblazoned with inspiring devices and a great flutter of American flags and patriotic bunting, was received with wild and enthusiastic demonstrations by the vast multitudes which awaited its arrival at the depot. The first car on the train was gorgeously decorated with a broad strip of canvass, painted red, and bearing the device, "Have you heard from Oregon?" and the panels of the other cars were hidden by huge lettering and emblems characteristic of the Pacific coast. The arms of California were painted upon the forward coach of the train in characters a yard high, and the engine was literally covered with American flags. The delegation was met at the depot here by a committee of Blaine men with a silk banner bearing the legend, "Blaine and Protection." It was ordered by the California delegation and was turned over to the coasters and borne to their headquarters at the Leland, followed by a vast throng of people.

The movement of the California delegation in favor of M. M. Estee for temporary or permanent chairman will be supported by the Colorado member of the national committee and by the Colorado delegation.

M. H. De Young, of San Francisco, said to an Associated Press representative: "The California delegation, a part of the Nevada and of the Oregon delegations, with the delegates from the Territories, representing the Pacific coast, had a conference on the train, at which each man spoke for himself. All then and there decided that the delegations should stand united at the convention, and to vote and act as a unit upon all questions which may come up during its deliberations. They also decided to form a Pacific coast delegation, of which Colorado should form a part, and assurances from the Colorado delegates were received, while we were in Denver, that they would stand with us and ratify what was done at the conference. It was agreed that this move should be made in the interest of Mr. Blaine's nomination, and that we should make a special fight to that end. It was agreed that if Blaine's nomination should become an impossibility, that the Pacific coast delegations act as a body and decide upon the claims of other candidates whose public careers had not been inimical to the interests of the Pacific coast, and the delegates informally decided not to support Sherman under any circumstances. The merits or demerits of the other candidates were not formally considered. The California delegation, in addition, decided to adopt as a counter emblem to the bandanna a simple American flag with a California bear printed on it in gold. The delegation will distribute thousands in the convention." Another member of the delegation from California said: "The delegates will demand that a strong silver plank be put in the platform, and that the tariff plank should speak in no uncertain terms for flat-footed protection. There is no doubt, as has been seen, that the Blaine sentiment has caught the Pacific coast delegates and that he will get their votes, but there is a strong undercurrent of feeling among many of the conservative delegates that Blaine's nomination would be unwise."

Mr. P. Beamish, of San Francisco, who has always been a faithful Blaine worker, said: "The Blaine letters of withdrawal should be taken as they are read by Mr. Blaine's friends, and that he is the best judge of his own candidacy. If he thinks it is unwise, why should not we? Blaine's acceptance now would be considered a political trick, and would result in the loss of many thousands of votes, if not defeat."

F. C. Francks, another of the California delegates, who agreed with Mr. Beamish, said that the unification is not so strong as it looks after all. If Indiana and New York should unite on a candidate, it would have a greater effect upon the Pacific coast delegation than anything else he could think of. Several other delegates appear to have this opinion, but it is doubtful if the Blaine grip can be broken.

W. W. Pratt, of Humboldt county, California, said: "Up to this time Blaine is the first choice of the delegation, and it will stand by him until it learns he will not accept. Then they will go as a unit for some one not yet determined upon, who must be sound on the tariff, and a thorough, reliable Republican. I am satisfied," he added, "that the delegation desires to assist in the nomination of the man who is nearest to Blaine in their estimation."

The greatest interest was displayed by the managers of the different candidates whose names are to be presented to the convention in the sentiments and movements of the Pacific coast delegates, and they were not permitted to rest from their long journey before they were compelled to submit to all sorts of importunations and interviews. At 4 o'clock the California delegation and the Nevada delegation held conferences, neither of which were at all significant. At each conference it was agreed that the Pacific coast delegation should meet the Colorado delegation upon their arrival to-morrow, and at 4 P. M. a general conference will be held. The four Nevada delegates who were not on the train from the coast met Senator Foley and Mr. Williams, and substantially agreed to stand by what had been determined upon on the trip to this city. This is about all that has been formally accomplished to-day.

Probably the most significant event of the afternoon was a talk which several of the Pacific coast delegation had with Judge Gresham, at the request of the Judge's friends. At this conference the rather delicate subject of Judge Gresham's tariff views was discussed, and his position was stated. The friends of Gresham have strong hopes of support for him from the Pacific coast, should the Blaine movement miscarry, but the effect of the explanation of the Judge's position upon the gentlemen present at this talk was not calculated to be specially encouraging to the Gresham people.

The Pacific coast delegates are engaged specially now in the effort to get Estee, of San Francisco, chosen temporary chairman. They have the aid of the national committeemen from Indiana and promises of support from the friends of Warner Miller, of New York, who want Miller for permanent chairman. It is on the cards that a combination of Estee and Miller people will be arranged, and there are excellent chances that the Pacific coast will make its influence so felt that the temporary chairman will go to California. A prominent delegate from the Pacific coast said to-night if the national committee "does not concede the temporary chairmanship to us, there may be a fight on the floor of the convention over that position and that of permanent chairman."

THE VIRGINIA CONTEST.

It Is Likely to Cause a Big Fight in Committee, and Possibly in Convention.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 16.—One of the queerest developments this evening is the open acknowledgement that the fight to seat in the convention the additional sixteen Mahone district delegates from Virginia is in the interest of Senator John Sherman for the presidency. The fight is yet undecided, and promises, unless quickly checked, to become a battle royal into which the adherents of all the presidential candidates may be drawn almost inevitably. The following of several favorite sons other than that of Ohio, —but above all the large element who are for Blaine, come what may—have, so far, prevented the full consummation of the Sherman-Mahone plan of campaign, and in consequence largely spoiled, for the time being at least, what is perhaps the neatest bit of politics that has come to the surface here since the the main struggle began. When it became known that the sub committee to prepare the roll of the convention would recommend that the Mahone and anti-Mahone districts delegates both be given seats but neither faction allowed to vote, the managers of the Sherman-Mahone alliance, it is stated, quietly succeeded into the national committee, on proxy, Col. A. C. Thompson, a quick-witted, plausible supporter of Sherman, to see that the report was amended, altered or delayed. So well did the Ohio people succeed that it is probable that the entire Mahone delegation would have been seated but for the determined stand of the out-and-out Blaine men and others, led by Secretary Fessenden, of Connecticut. The long and heated discussion, it is understood, was almost wholly on technical lines, with no mention of presidential candidates, being devoted chiefly to the well-worn unit rule question, but so skillfully conducted that its bearing could not be misunderstood by the well-posted, shrewd politicians composing the national committee. The secret anti-Blaine circular, said to have been issued by General Mahone in Virginia, and the offensive and defensive treaty believed to have been entered into between the forces of Mahone and Sherman are the points, it is stated this evening, on which largely the opposition to admitting to full privileges the entire Mahone delegation really, though not ostensibly, stands. The unit rule question is, of course, a perplexing and important factor in the situation. Had the sixteen additional Mahone men been given votes by the national committee, there seems no doubt, from the talk to-night, it would have increased John Sherman's strength —in the temporary organization, at all events—just sixteen delegates. It appears almost equally certain, this evening, that had the project gone through the national committee all right, the gauntlet of the credentials committee and the convention could have been run in comparative safety.

To-night, Colonel Hooker, national committeeman from Vermont, who was particularly prominent as a champion of Sherman, made no bones of declaring publicly that the decision of the committee allowing both the Mahone and anti-Mahone delegates to sit in the convention, depriving the Mahone men of votes, is the result of a combination of the friends of other candidates against the Sherman men. It seems probable that the Mahone fight will now be carried squarely on this issue into the credentials committee, and later, perhaps, into the national convention itself.

A BEWILDERED REPORTER.

The Talented Associated Press Man Is Unable to Make Head or Tail of the Thing.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A more complex situation was never seen two days before the meeting of a presidential convention. Such developments as have occurred to-day only tend to pile mystery upon mystery. The air is filled with rumors, with hints of combinations, with charges of treachery and suspicion of insincerity, and out of it all develops nothing tangible. As accurate a description of the situation as could be made at this hour is that about 500 delegates are tolerably certain how they will vote, if they don't change their minds before the balloting begins. The remainder are all at sea. Everybody is afraid to strike out in any direction, preferring to wait and see what other people do. There is much conferring among leaders, much running after and arguing with individual delegates, but very few declarations in favor of any of the various candidates. Decidedly the feature of to-day has been the arrival of the Pacific coast delegation, shouting for Blaine. Their enthusiasm and reception are described in other dispatches. The California people declare Blaine is their first and only choice. They say they are not talking of other candidates, and that Blaine will surely be nominated. If the Pacific coast Democrats had not gone to St. Louis with their red bandannas and by their enthusiasm and constancy of their advocacy of Thurman's nomination, succeeded not only in carrying their point but in attracting to themselves the attention of the entire country and securing the honor of the temporary chairmanship of the convention for one of their delegates, this Blaine movement would probably not have come out of California. But the coast Republicans pricked up their ears at the record made by their Democratic neighbors, and the thought came to them to achieve a greater success. Whereas the Democrats had named the Vice-president, the Republicans determined to nominate a President. Always Blaine men, and his most enthusiastic admirers, they naturally turned to Blaine as their piece de resistance. Their hope was to form a nucleus of courage and enthusiasm about which all the Blaine men in the country would gather and form an irresistible movement. All day the thousands of on-lookers here have been endeavoring to ascertain what the effect has been of this projection of an additional Blaine boom into the contest. To-night the general verdict is that the effort, bold and picturesque as it was, has not greatly affected the situation. A comment often heard is that the effect of the Pacific coast boom was discounted in advance, as it was known in Chicago yesterday what the programme of the Californians was to be. Furthermore, the coast men have overdone the business and have had a narrow escape from making it ridiculous. Such declarations as that made by their chief spokesman, "That it would be rank treachery to nominate anybody but Blaine; that no other candidate has the right to allow his name to be presented," etc., have been met with smiles even among the warmest admirers of Mr. Blaine. Here and there a delegate has been affected. The Maine people are naturally pleased at this show of loyalty to their favorite son. In Massachusetts there is a little tendency to take up Blaine; some of the Blaine men in Pennsylvania, who do not like to be led into the Sherman camp by Senator Quay, are talking Blaine; a few of the Nebraska delegates are showing an inclination to return to their old idol, as are a few of the Texas men, and the statement is made that it would not take much of an inducement to break the Iowa delegation from Allison to Blaine. But the general verdict is that the California effort is a failure, and must be a failure. Mr. Blaine's sons saw it would be useless to nominate their father. Gen. Clayton says no true friend of Blaine's will talk of renominating him, that if Blaine be nominated at all it must be in the natural course of events, without any juggling to prevent a nomination, and with the consent of all the candidates who have entered the contest in good faith, supposing Mr. Blaine to be out of the way by his own action. Joseph Manley of Maine, William Walter Phelps, ex-Senator Platt of New York, National Chairman Jones, and others of Mr. Blaine's close friends, make the same statement. At this writing it is clearly the sense of the convention, under the influence of the strongest men in the party, that the nomination of Blaine is impossible except in the extremely remote contingency that the convention ballots for days without making a choice and the candidates unite in withdrawing in Mr. Blaine's interest. It is undeniable that a few Blaine men, notably Stephen B. Elkins and R. C. Kerins, would like to have the work of the convention so shaped as to make Mr. Blaine the final outcome, and they are supposed, in a certain way, to be making an effort to that end. There is a rumor that Elkins and Kerins have a letter, in duplicate, from Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton) written two days after the Paris letter of Mr. Blaine, in which the statement is made: "If the country insists upon having Mr. Blaine for a leader, he will accept and immediately return home and begin the canvass. The facts about this matter are that the letter was written just after the Florence letter, and not after the Paris letter of Mr. Blaine, and was addressed to Elkins. The significant feature of it is that Elkins and Kerins have been consulting as to whether they should publish the letter or not, and have allowed the fact to leak out that they have such a letter. This means that these men and a few of the "Old Guard" would like to help along the Blaine movement.

A dinner party at the Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening, was composed of Senator Farwell, ex-Senator Platt, Murat Halstead and Senator Quay. The Blaine matter came up in the table talk, and the sentiment of all present was that the Pacific coast effort had "fallen dead." The Californians cling to their advocacy of Blaine, and declare they will place his name in nomination.

Chauncey Depew arrived in the city to-night but has had no time to consult with his friends, and his decision regarding his candidacy will not be made known until Monday. The general belief is that he will stand. Depew patriots made their appearance in the hotels to-day, and in the headquarters of the New York delegation is a large floral shield bearing the words, "Depew and victory." This bit of decoration was ordered by Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, a son-in-law of one of the Vanderbilts. A good deal of opposition to the Depew candidacy is developed in the West, and the opinion of many leading men is that Mr. Depew will not be an earnest suitor for the honor, but will be satisfied with a complimentary vote. And yet this is one of the uncertainties of the most mysterious situation. By Tuesday or Wednesday his movement may develop into something real and strong, with New York, New Jersey and Connecticut almost solidly behind him. Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, and all leading men from the three doubtful States of the East, claim Depew could carry those States, and this is no small argument in his behalf. It has been agreed by the leaders from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut that they will, if possible, unite upon a candidate. With Depew out they are at sea. Ex-Senator Platt made the statement to-night in the most positive terms that New York had not committed itself to anyone, and that he had promised his personal influence to no candidate.

Senator Sherman is still clearly in the lead. Major McKinley says Sherman will have 300 votes on the first ballot and 340 on the second. The Sherman men have concluded not to throw all their votes on the first ballot.

The California people have been so busy talking Blaine that they have not had much to say about the Chinese question, although Mr. Estee, who is California's candidate for temporary chairman, says Sherman would never do on the coast. Senator Hoar and Treasurer Beard are making an effort to bring Massachusetts solidly to Sherman. It is conceded that Quay has forty to forty-five Sherman votes in Pennsylvania, after Fitler has had his complimentary vote.

Neither Allison nor Harrison is making much headway. Alger is gaining votes here and there, and is still strong, because he is believed to be a second choice in New York. Judge Gresham is holding his own.

Out of all this mass of uncertainty a few possibilities are now worth consideration. The leaders in New York do not want Sherman nominated. If New York stands for Depew one of the Western candidates might go to pieces, enough of his followers going to Sherman to nominate him. If New York attempts to throw to Alger it is believed enough Gresham and Harrison votes will go to Sherman to nominate him. If Sherman cannot make the nomination early in the balloting, Ohio may break away from him and probably bring Foraker or McKinley to the front. Should New York go to Gresham, which is still a possibility, Indiana would break from Harrison to Gresham and nominate the latter. Should the Pacific coast give up Blaine and take Gresham, that would revolutionize Indiana and probably nominate the second choice of the Hoosier State. If Harrison does not get good support outside his State some of the Indiana delegates will leave him, going to Gresham, but if New York should go to Harrison he could hold his State and be nominated, if Sherman did not win on the change. Senator Sherman now has brighter prospects than any other candidate in the field, though the situation may be greatly changed in a day.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Temporary Officers Chosen, Except Chairman—Dakota Admitted to Statehood.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The temporary organization of the convention was the first thing taken up to-night by the national committee. Mr. Conger, of Ohio, moved that the committee proceed at once to the selection of chaplain, temporary chairman, two secretaries, four reading secretaries, five assistant secretaries and official stenographer. Stephen B. Elkins, who was in the committee for the first time, suggested a delay until Monday, particularly as to the selection of temporary chairman. Mr. Elkins was laughingly asked, "Have you any candidate?" Mr. Elkins said he had not, and only asked for postponement to give delegations just arriving a chance to express their preferences.

A number of committeemen, including Lawson, of New York, opposed any delay, on the ground that it was unnecessary, nearly all the committeemen being now present. The immediate selection of a chairman seemed imminent, when M. D. Foley, of Nevada, intimated that the Pacific coast delegates were among those who desired delay. A disposition to gratify any reasonable request from the coast men was at once manifest. The question was put to a vote and was decided in their favor, 19 to 13. The selection of the other temporary officers of the convention was then proceeded with.

Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, was, on motion of John C. New, of Indiana, unanimously selected to open the first session of the convention with prayer, and Rev. G. A. Northrup, of Indiana, the second day.

Hon. Michael Griffin, of Wisconsin, was named by Mr. Payne for one temporary secretary.

Mr. Lawson moved to appoint George W. Clisbee, of Michigan. Both were accepted unanimously.

For reading secretaries, Mr. Hooker named Henry Ballard, of Vermont; Mr. Conger named David Laning, of Ohio; Mr. Leland named Col. Carson Lake, of New York; Mr. Sanborn, of Michigan, named James H. Stone, and Mr. Littler added George M. Brinkenhoff, of Illinois. The number of reading secretaries was increased to six, and all named were selected.

Thomas J. Brogan, of Tennessee, was suggested by Mr. Brownlow for assistant secretary, and was at once selected.

T. Bixby, of Minnesota, Henry M. Cooper, of Arkansas, and Wm. Nelson, of New Jersey, were also made secretaries. The list was increased to eight, and the names of A. W. Munroe, of Maryland, J. E. Wiley of Texas; John L. Miner, of Louisana, and C. M. Shinn, of West Virginia, were added.

The selection of an official stenographer was left to the sub-committee on arrangements.

Hon. Wm. Rule, of Tennessee, editor of the only Republican daily paper published south of the Ohio river, was, at the suggestion of Mr. Brownlow, honored with the position of temporary secretary, and the number of secretaries was, for the purpose, increased to three.

Dakota's claim to statehood came up at this point in the proceedings in an entirely new shape. Unlike last night, it was now a matter of votes, not seats.

Mr. New, of Indiana, moved that the national committee recommend to the convention that the ten delegates for Dakota and six from Washington Territory be each given votes exactly as if legally-declared States.

Mr. Conger, of Ohio, who, as chairman of the sub-committee to prepare the roll of the convention, last night proposed the seating of extra delegates from Dakota, heartily joined now in the request for votes. He explained that his previous action was necessitated by his position as chairman.

Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, earnestly opposed the proposition, saying it would be utterly unjust to such States as Connecticut, which would furnish votes in the November election, and yet might be overridden in convention by Dakota, whose people would be powerless to help elect a President.

J. M. Bailey, of Dakota, pointedly cited an instance in 1868, where exactly what was now proposed had been done.

Thomas T. Miner, of Washington Territory, eloquently pleaded that the exclusion of Dakota and Washington from statehood was not the fault of their people or of the Republican party. The people of Dakota and Washington, he claimed, were perhaps even more vitally interested than many States of long legal standing in the selection of a proper candidate.

Dakota's claim to vote in the convention as a State, not as a Territory—that is, to be allowed ten delegates on a roll-call instead of two—was then formally ratified by the national committee—27 to 9.

J. P. Sayre and S. E. Magill, two Illinois men, asked by letter to the committee to be allowed to represent Alaska in the convention. Their connection with Alaska affairs, or whether they had ever seen Alaska, was not shown. The request was tabled, and Alaska was left unrepresented.

Mr. Littler, of Illinois, who said he had been greatly embarrassed by the number of applications to him for admission to the convention, endeavored to have the matter of tickets re-opened. The committee, however, after listening a few moments to Clarkson, of Iowa, on the subject, deemed the idea impracticable.

Adjournment was then taken until noon Monday, when, probably, the selection of a temporary chairman for the convention will be the chief and only business.

THE OHIO DELEGATION.

The Sherman Boom in Full Swing and His Friends Very Confident.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Sherman boom may be said to be in full swing to-day. Although the main body of the Ohio delegation will not arrive until to-morrow night, the leaders are all on the ground and zealously at work in behalf of their candidate. Governor Foraker, Major McKinley and H. C. Hedges, delegate from Mansfield, Senator Sherman's home, arrived last night and are quartered at the Grand Pacific. The Sherman headquarters were thronged all day with callers, conspicuous among whom were many prominent delegates from the South. Sherman's managers are jubilant at the outlook and say that his candidacy is gaining strength every hour.

Governor Foraker arrived at the Grand Pacific this morning. The Governor is one of the most approachable of men, and possesses in a high degree the faculty of making everyone feel perfectly at ease. "I am," he said to a reporter, "totally unable to cast any light on the situation, unless it be to contradict the numerous rumors that are going the rounds, to the effect that a split is likely to occur in the Ohio delegation. There is no truth in them. We are all for the distinguished Senator, and feel extremely well satisfied with the outlook. We estimate our strength to be about three hundred and sixty votes."

"How about a second choice?"

"An Ohio man has no second choice. If Sherman cannot be nominated it will be for the convention to decide upon some other man."

The Governor said he was not inclined to put much faith in the strength of the Blaine movement, as he thought the second letter of the Plumed Knight had settled beyond a doubt the possibility of his candidacy. Were it not for that letter the convention would, he had no hesitancy in saying, nominate him by acclamation. Speaking of a double-leaded editorial in the Toledo Blade, predicting the nomination of Gov. Foraker, the Governor smiled, and shaking his head, declared that he was not a candidate.

Senator C. B. Farwell was among the distinguished callers at the Sherman headquarters. At 3 o'clock the principal managers of Senator Sherman's candidacy went into private conference which lasted over an hour. There were present Governor Foraker, ex-Governor Foster, General Grosvenor, Congressman William McKinley, H. C. Hedges, Judge Thompson, ex-Congressman Townsend, Mr. Hanna and General Robinson, all of Ohio. These nine gentlemen, with Congressman Butterworth, are intrusted with the political fortunes of John Sherman, as it is understood they embrace his closest personal and political friends. It was the first full conference held by the Sherman leaders, and it is stated the time was principally occupied with interchanging views and outlining future work. Greater confidence in the success of their candidate could scarcely exist than is found about the Sherman headquarters. Major McKinley and Governor Foraker were besieged with callers, and gave repeated assurances of the solidity of the Ohio delegation for Sherman, and expressed their gratification at the progress of his candidacy. To an Associated Press reporter Governor Foraker declared he positively anticipated Senator Sherman's nomination about the third ballot.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Senator Quay Declines to Talk, but Chairman Cooper Gives a Few Figures.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 16.—United States Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who is looked upon as the leader of the delegation from that State, met a good many of the party leaders to-day. Quay is for Sherman, and said to-day that while he did not care to assume anything in advance of the arrival of the delegates, all of whom would be in to-morrow or Monday, he was satisfied that Sherman would get most of their votes. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who has been pitched upon to place Sherman in nomination, is here, and had a talk with Quay. Chairman Cooper, of the State committee, is also in the city, and has hopes that Blaine will be the choice of the convention. Cooper says that there will be about forty votes for Sherman to start with from Pennsylvania, and ten votes for Gresham. The others are either doubtful or scattering, some of them being bound to vote for Blaine anyhow. He evidently thinks that there will be a break for Blaine eventually, and that the Pennsylvania delegates, with a few exceptions, will go over with the Blaine stampede.

Col. Wm. B. Hart, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, who is very near to Senator Quay, and one of his most active and trusted lieutenants, was more disposed to make positive statements than was the Senator. Colonel Hart said: "I do not think that there is any danger of a break of the Pennsylvania delagation to Blaine at any time. There was a time when this might have happened, but I think that danger is past. There is nothing more than a complimentary vote meant by the proposition to vote for Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, and he will get the Philadelphia delegates on the first ballot only. All of the delegates-at-large will be for Sherman."

Senator Quay will not discuss the Fitler matter at all, and declines to say whether he will be given the Pennsylvania vote as a compliment on the first ballot or not. If such a thing should happen, General Hastings would not be able to give Sherman the prestige of a nomination from Pennsylvania.

THE WESTERN BLAINE MEN.

The Californians Express a Determination to Nominate the Plumed Knight.

To the United Press.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Unless something occurs to justify a change of base on the part of the California delegation before Wednesday of next week, all question as to the probability of the name of James G. Blaine being presented to the national Republican convention on that day may be set at rest. "They say that Blaine will not be put in nomination," said Creed Haymond, chairman of the California delegation, in his speech in reply to the address of welcome from the local Blaine Club at the Leland this afternoon. "California," he continued," is the third State on the roll, and the first Republican State. When California is called I, if no one else can do it, will put James G. Blaine in nomination." To say that this extract from delegate Haymond's address carried consternation into the camps of the various favorite sons, is to put it mildly. All of them have been banking on the idea that it was impossible to get the name of the Maine man before the convention.

"Wherever I go," said one of General Alger's most influential supporters early this morning, "I find a strong Blaine undercurrent in every boom. If I ask our people whom they would prefer if Alger cannot be nominated, they answer Blaine. The Sherman people, the Allison people, the Harrison people say the same thing. All are willing to concentrate on Blaine." To-night the same gentleman said: "If the Californians are determined to persevere in their programme, I don't see that we have any other resource than to shut up shop. Blaine once formally placed in nomination, nobody else has a show."

But the men who are recognized as the authorized mouthpieces of the man from Maine do not take the same view of the situation. Walker Blaine, his son, deprecates the use of his father's name, and says that the Jones and Florence letters were final and irrevocable. B. F. Jones refuses to talk, and refers would-be interviewers to his statement of Thursday to the United Press, in which he said that under no circumstances could Mr. Blaine be induced to accept the nomination. It is said to-night that an effort has been made to reach him on his coaching tour by cable and to elicit from him a final communication to the permanent chairman of the convention, which would justify that official in ruling out the nomination when made by the Californians. In the event of this effort failing it is further said that the Jones and Reid letters will be read to the convention with the view of convincing it that the step taken by the Californians is without justification and contrary to good policy. Should this be done a row in the convention is inevitable. The Californians insist that they have a right to nominate whom they please, and that Blaine has no right to refuse to respond to the call of his country. "Suppose," said Mr Haymond to-day, "that the war was yet going on; that the rebels were about to cross the Potomac; that Grant was in Europe; to whom would the country turn to find a leader for her forces? To Grant. And do you think that Grant would refuse to respond to such a call? What he was to this country in war Blaine is in peace. They say that he has written some letters, or something. That was Blaine of Maine. The man we propose to nominate is Blaine of California. And we will do it."

The Boom Is Unauthorized.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Walker Blaine, the son of Hon. James G. Blaine, was a visitor last night at the Gresham headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel. After a brief conversation with those in the room, Mr. Blaine walked up to the book containing the names of callers at the headquarters who are favorable to the candidacy of Judge Gresham for President and registered his name. The movement caused considerable surprise, as it was regarded by the on-lookers as a recognition and personal interest in Judge Gresham's campaign. Mr. Blaine merely smiled when spoken to about the matter, and soon after left the hotel. Earlier in the evening a reporter for a local paper said to Mr. Blaine, "There seems to be quite a boom here for your father."

"Oh it does not amount to anything. It is unauthorized, and I do not like it."

"Some claim," said the reporter, "that the boom is being put up to kill off Gresham in Illinois. Will you, as his next friend in the case, take any action to stop the movement?"

"I think the boom you speak of," replied Mr. Blaine, "is unorganized, merely a floating mass, and, as I say, it is unauthorized. I do not think, from the present outlook, that any such action will be necessary."

THE INDIANA WORKERS.

Delegates-at-Large Who Support General Harrison's Candidacy—A Comparison.

Chicago Herald.

Prominent among these men of prominence, and, possibly, ranking first in mental attainments as well as in elements of popularity, is ex-Governor Porter. He has been frequently honored by both of the political parties, having been elected to Congress and to a State office by the Democrats prior to the war, and since that time he has held the office of Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and more recently was elected to the governorship by the Republicans. Since his retirement from the latter office in 1885, he has been engaged in writing a political history of the State, and it has just been completed and placed in the hands of his publishers. To him has been assigned the task of presenting the name of Harrison to the convention as the choice of the Indiana Republicans. Porter is not an orator in the true sense of the word, but he is a pleasant and logical speaker, possessing an easy and graceful manner, and when thoroughly warmed up is earnest and animated. His voice, however, is not an attractive one, and, though his diction is pure, he is not capable of those timely hits which make public speaking attractive. He enjoys a story, and tells one with the greatest zest imaginable and is at home in any crowd into which he happens to fall. Should Harrison fail to get the presidential nomination, Porter will be pushed for the second place upon the ticket, and his nomination would be an exceedingly popular one in Indiana.

R. W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy and the oldest member of the delegation, has been a conspicuous figure in Indiana politics for more than fifty years, and has survived all the noted politicians of his younger days. He entered Congress in 1841, serving one term, and re-entered that body in 1847. Four years later he was a member of the State constitutional convention, and in 1877 was appointed a member of Hayes's Cabinet. The Democrats called him the "Ancient Mariner of the Wabash," in derision of his abilities, but the title was not a misnomer after all, for in his younger days he had helped to float many a flat-boat down that stream to the Ohio. Thompson is now nearly eighty years of age, and will possibly be the only man in the convention that served in the Twenty-seventh Congress. For some years past he has been attending exclusively to his law practice, but has found time to write a book upon the tariff. It was originally intended that he should present the name of Harrison, but his health has recently shown signs of failing and he was forced to decline the honor. His selection as a delegate to the convention, like that of Porter, was consummated by a suspension of the rules that he might be chosen by acclamation, an honor that he well deserved and one of which he was fully sensible. Though so far advanced in years, the Ancient Mariner possesses much of the vigor of his youth and holds himself as erect as though the weight of four score years was not upon him. His white hair contrasts strangely with his energetic movements and vivacity in conversation. In oratory, he has no superior in the Indiana party, and his admirers still refer to him as "The Old Man Eloquent."

James N. Huston, chairman of the Republican State central committee and one of the delegates-at large, belongs to the younger class of Indiana politicians, and is devoting all his energies and a great deal of his princely fortune to the success of his party. He was comparatively unknown to the politics of the State till he was elected to the chairmanship of the party organization two years ago, but he soon developed such a rare fitness for the place that he was re-elected for the present campaign over his protest. His conduct of the campaign in 1886 was successful beyond the expectations of the most sanguine members of his party, and had his wishes been carried out Harrison would to-day be a member of the Senate. Huston does everything upon strict business principles, paying promptly for all work done in the committee and in the State, and not stopping on account of cost when the expense is necessary. He was elected to the State Senate four years ago, and after his admirable campaign of 1886 was the acknowledged leader of the minority in that body. There is a strong sentiment in favor of his nomination for the governship, and it is not improbable that he will enter the lists for the honor. Indeed, he is known to have the matter under consideration, and will have the support of all the friends of Harrison should he be a candidate. Huston's ability has so commended him to Harrison that the latter has practically given him the management of his campaign for the presidential nomination, and during the entire spring Huston has been absent in the East conferring with Republicans of prominence regarding Harrison's candidacy.

Clem Studebaker, the fourth delegate-at large, is president of the Studebaker Wagon Company, at South Bend, and belongs to the most enterprising and wealthy class of Indiana citizens. He is a man of fine address, but has never taken a more active part in politics than to vote and contribute liberally to the campaign fund. He was selected as the representatives of the manufacturing industries of the State, and is a pronounced friend of Harrison, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Within the past few weeks Studebaker has sent out about three thousand autograph letters to delegates and prominent Republicans throughout the Union in denial of the report that he would not support Harrison at Chicago.

Gen. Lew Wallace.

Chicago News.

Gen. Lew Wallace was the greatest attraction in captivity about the Hoosier headquarters. He was visited by delegates and politicians from everywhere. They came to see the author of "Ben-Hur" rather than politician Lew Wallace. He was introduced as "the author of Ben-Hur" and "The Fair God." General Wallace has not been in active politics for about twenty years. The last race he made was for Congress in the old Battle-ground district. He was defeated by Gen. Mahlon D. Manson. The district was Republican, but a factional fight arose in which the friends of Godlove S. Orth were accused of knifing "The Fair God." This row continued until Montgomery county was dropped out of the district, but by that time General Wallace had got over the congressional fever. One of the campaign lies started during the congressional canvass is still told down in Indiana. It was said that General Wallace pushed his command through a forced march of twenty miles for a barrel of whisky. The offense might have been condoned, but—so the story runs—the general and his staff swallowed the rich old Kentucky corn juice of 1850 before the men got a nose at the bung.

General Wallace comes of good old Indiana fighting stock. His grandfather and William Henry Harrison, General Ben Harrison's grandfather, drank hard cider together before the elder Harrison became President. It was through President Harrison that David Wallace, father of the general, was appointed a cadet at the United States military academy. David Wallace was Governor and Lieutenant governor of Indiana back in the '40s, a member of Congress and a judge later on. He was an elegant talker and a distinguished lawyer. General Wallace went to the Mexican war, and, being of a literary turn picked up the Aztec traditions that he afterward wove into "The Fair God," a story on which he wrote for twenty years. It was in the land of the extinct race of sun-worshipers that he completed his great work. "Ben-Hur," having been made Governor of New Mexico by President Hayes. While at Santa Fe the book was published, and the sales at once ran into the thousands. Nearly three hundred thousand copies have been sold, and it has been translated into a dozen languages. Garfield sent him to Turkey as minister, and the General got another story, on which he is now working.

General Wallace was a great soldier, a dashing commander, and always had a lot of choice spirits around him. T. Buchanan Read, the poet, was on his staff a portion of the time during the war, and many noted newspaper men found the General congenial company.

The author of "Ben-Hur" is a little short of six feet tall, with black hair, faded in patches, and a chin beard and mustache rapidly running into white streaks. But the General is entitled to gray hair, for he is sixty-one years old. His face is red in hue, with a culmination of bright colors on his nose. He wears spectacles over a pair of dark brown eyes, is quick in his talk and actions, and bends the upper half of his body over the hands of the curious who seek an introduction. In his writing he exceeds the advice of Horace to revise ten times, and some passages of his books are rewritten a score of times.

A Little Vain.

Chicago News.

The Harrison men are a bit vain when comparing the men who are for and against their favorite. The place Jno. C. New, General Wallace, Colonel Thompson, Colonel Huston, W. W. Dudley (an old campaigner), Stanton J. Peelle, John H. Baker (the ablest lawyer in northern Indiana and a four-time Congressman from the Goshen district), Attorney general Michener and John Overmeyer (ex-chairman of the State central committee) on one side and Calkins, Harris Fairbank, Fishback and Butler on the other, and say: "Look at this picture, then on that."

"AN OVERDONE BOOM."

Thus the Chicago Times Denominates the Gresham Movement.

Times, Yesterday.

Like a squab, the Gresham boom was biggest when it was born. Dressing it in feathers reduces its robust promise. Already it has commenced to moult. Mrs. Logan has pulled out a few of its tail-feathers. It doesn't pluck well. The Judge himself—good, easy man—goes on about his business of the bench, taking no note of the turmoil in the hotels over the way, but it must astound him to find how ridiculously his candidacy has been managed. If he were to take any official action in the premises he would revive the judgment of his boomers with a writ of scire facias. But he lets them go their way, raising up enemies against him and making nothing quite so certain as that, whoever takes the nomination, Gresham will not be the man. The engineers of the Gresham boom, launched before its time, are entitled to rest and recuperation. Cooling draughts may be found serviceable in reducing their temperature and compassing what brain tissue is spared to them. They have overworked themselves. Giving themselves they will give the remainder of their fellow-citizens a rest.

Mike McDonald Is for Gresham.

Special in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mike McDonald, a Democratic politician who knows Chicago like a book, said: "There is nothing in the Gresham boom, nothing honest in it, as far as the politicians are concerned. With the Chicago people it is all right; they are heart and soul for Gresham, and he is a good man, but the politicians do not want him and will not have him, and though his name will be presented he stands no more chance of being nominated than I do. This Gresham craze was schemed out by the machine runners as a cover for Blaine. George R. Davis, who owns and runs Cook county Republicans, and who was a rabid Blaine man in "84," concocted the scheme. Something had to be done to hold the Republicans together and prevent divisions, and the Gresham movement was hit upon. Ward clubs were organized for Gresham, and good generalship was displayed in covering up the real purposes of the organization. Davis knows that Gresham will not be nominated and that he is too honest a man for politics. There would be nothing in him for the politicians. If he were nominated there are thousands of Democrats in Chicago who would vote for him simply on his record in the Joe Mackin and the Indiana tally-sheet cases. He is, though, simply a blind, and you will see that Blaine will get the nomination if he wants it. If Blaine is honest in his refusal of the nomination, Alger will get the Gresham votes. Alger is the quiet type in Irish circles. The dynamiters will all go for him. The Clan-na-Gael will indorse him, and the selection of Pat Egan for permanent chairman of the convention makes it look to me that the Republicans are working hard in the direction of the Irish vote."

Killed by His Friends.

Special in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Local sentiment here runs so strongly in Judge Gresham's favor that every politician who arrives at once proceeds to assail the Gresham idea unsparingly. The Judge's friends