

FAVORITE SON BALLOTS

The Republican National Convention Endeavors to Choose a Candidate.

Three Ballots Are Taken Without Effecting a Selection, Senator John Sherman Receiving the Largest Number of Votes.

Delegate Field, of the Tenth District, Refuses to Support Gen. Harrison.

Going to Judge Gresham on the First Ballot, Where He is Joined on the Second by Delegate Simons, of the Thirteenth.

The Convention, After Taking Three Ballots, Adjourns Until 7 O'Clock.

And on Resembling Hon. Chauncey M. Depew Makes a Graceful Speech Withdrawing from the Contest for the Nomination.

The Other Candidates at Once Combine Against the Indiana Favorite.

And For an Adjournment Until 10 O'Clock This Morning, Harrison Showing Almost Three Hundred Votes on the Test.

The Indians Have Many Promises of Assistance from Other States.

And the General's Nomination is Considered About as Certain as Anything Can Be in the Very Uncertain World of Politics.

BEGINNING THE REAL WORK.

A CLEAR CASE OF POLITICS.

The Tide That Will Bear Harrison to the Head of the Ticket Seems Flowing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The convention is now in politics.

Up to this time, so far as the convention proceedings are concerned, all that has been done has been preliminary.

On the skirmish line; now the battle is on.

The three ballots already taken mean nothing and indicate little, except they bear testimony to the claim steadily made by the friends of General Harrison, and as persistently denied and ridiculed by the Chicago bureau and those who have antagonized his candidacy for political or personal reasons.

No friend of General Harrison has ever claimed any particular number of votes; no speculations have been indulged in; yet it has been asserted that he would show a fairly distributed strength, over the country, which would show the existence of a latent belief in his availability that might finally make him the nominee.

The ballots demonstrate this beyond question.

On the first he received votes from twenty-one States and Territories, aggregating 50 over and above the votes of his own State; on the second ballot he received votes from twenty-two States, aggregating 67 votes outside of Indiana; on the third ballot he had support from twenty-six States, aggregating 66 above the votes from Indiana.

Of course, General Harrison was hurt by the unexpected defection in his own State, but the effect was much less than might reasonably have been expected.

It is due all the workers from Indiana who have been representing the delegation to be solid for Harrison to say that they had every reason to believe so from the statements of the delegates themselves, and the vote of Judge Field, on the first ballot, and of Mr. Simons on the second and third, were as much a surprise to the delegation as they could have been to any one else, or as they will be to the people of Indiana.

The break in the vote of the State undoubtedly lost Harrison from twelve to twenty votes on the first ballot from States called after Indiana was announced, and on the second and third he failed to receive the accession he would have had had the vote of our own delegation been solid.

But, despite this, the ballots show that Harrison's outside support remained the same on the third ballot as on the first, while its Territorial representation had expanded.

This indicates that the break, serious as it unquestionably was and is, was accepted by the convention as nothing more than could be expected when it is considered what unparalleled influences have been brought to bear upon Indiana to divide its votes and ruin its candidacy.

The great body of the convention thoroughly understood the peculiar position of Indiana, and had the proposed action of the friends of Judge Gresham on the delegation been known in advance, little, if anything, would have been lost, but the situation would have been strengthened by a frank and candid statement of the facts.

The ballots already taken also show at least two other things. One is the independent strength of Mr. Sherman, and the other the independent strength of Judge Gresham.

These are the two independent candidates, and both of them seem to be out of the question as final possibilities.

Mr. Sherman's strength was not so large as has been estimated, and it does not show the probability of growth, while that of Judge Gresham is less than half what has been claimed, and there is little likelihood of its being an attractive candidacy.

The claim of 233 votes by the Washington Gazette, and of 255 by the Chicago Tribune, decides to 123, with few indications of increase from any quarter.

During the afternoon recess New York held its meeting and took the action that seemed likely to lead to General Harrison's nomination to-night.

The withdrawal of Mr. Depew was inevitable. There never was the slightest likelihood of his nomination, but that so large a vote would come to General Harrison was unexpected, and the news of the action created the greatest excitement everywhere.

At first it was said that fifty-eight would vote to Harrison, then sixty, and when the forced adjournment was taken to-night New York cast sixty-one votes in the "no" column.

The friends of all the other candidates immediately combined for an adjournment, as the only thing possible to prevent a probable nomination on the second or third ballot.

Had a ballot been taken General Harrison would have received 250 or 260 votes, and with this lead a "rush" might have ensued that would have eventuated in the success of the most likely and available man before

the convention. It was politics to force an adjournment, and it was done by a strict and close combine of the friends of all other candidates.

It was a disappointment to Indiana to be compelled to adjourn, and the action tended to repress the enthusiasm that was running high in all directions for Harrison, but it was politics, and that is all there is of it.

To-night the simple question is, whether the action of New York is sincere and whether the run of the tide in favor of General Harrison can be stemmed or turned.

Prominent New Yorkers are visiting other delegations to-night, in company with Indianians, and in all directions the drift is Harrisonward.

Unless some other and stronger combination can be made before 10 o'clock to-morrow, or unless the movement of New York is a mere feint, the indications are that General Harrison will develop great strength to-morrow, which may lead to his nomination.

I asked Mr. Halsted, just before going to the ball this evening, the old newspaper question, "What do you know?" and he replied, "I know the news."

I asked him what the effect of New York's action would be.

"What more in the — do you want? You must be a hog," said he.

Indiana is promised effective help to-morrow from other States. Virginia promises seven or eight additional votes; Wisconsin six or seven on the first ballot, and seventeen on the second; Pennsylvania says it will add twenty or more, and Kansas, Missouri and other States tender help.

These are the promises; how they will materialize time alone will tell. In politics things are always uncertain, and not infrequently it is the unexpected that happens.

I yet incline to the belief that there is an element in the convention that will never be satisfied until an effort is made to nominate Mr. Blaine, and it may be that the present flux will be held in check before it reaches the condition where a successful concentration can be effected and that the convention will be held in session over Sunday, with the idea that by Monday the time will be ripe to try it on and put Mr. Blaine through in substantial unanimity as the only possible nominee.

Mr. Alger's forces are in this movement, and the vote on adjournment to-night is a further evidence that it may be an impossibility to nominate anybody until the possibility of Mr. Blaine is tested and forever settled.

Many of the delegates are already tired out, a number have left for their homes, and more will go to-morrow. These leave alternatives, and such a disintegration of the convention may aid in bringing about the possibility of such an event as Mr. Blaine's nomination as a last resort.

The history of the 1868 Tammany convention, which resulted in "wearing out" all other candidates and in the final nomination of Horatio Seymour, may be repeated in the Republican convention of 1888. If not this, the likeliest ticket still remains Harrison and Morton, or Harrison and Phelps.

If anything were needed to add to the increased feeling against Chicago, it would be the set-up job to-night to which Col. Ingersoll lent himself. Col. Geo. R. Davis, the leader of the Gresham forces, moved the adjournment, and coupled with it the announcement that Ingersoll would speak.

Ingersoll abused the proprieties of the occasion by the advocacy of one particular candidate, in which the packed galleries joined. It was entirely Chicagoese, and has had an influence most powerfully in opposition to what was hoped and expected.

A. W. H.

AD FOR HARRISON.

Many Promises of Assistance on the Ballots To Be Taken This Morning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Wisconsin delegation has just concluded its caucus, and determined to come bodily to General Harrison on the first ballot in the morning.

I have this on the direct authority of Senator Spooner. John S. Wise, of Virginia, has also declared for Harrison, and will take his division of the delegation, fourteen votes, with him.

The Ohio crowd held their caucus to-night, and decided to sink or swim with Sherman.

Most positive assurances have been given to Indiana of a great increase of strength in the first two ballots to-morrow. It is also asserted that a scheme is on foot among the combined forces against Harrison to attempt to force an adjournment after the first ballot in the morning, until next Tuesday, in the effort to wear out the Harrison forces.

This can hardly be made to win. Another of the stories in circulation to-night is to the effect that delegate Thoburn will desert to the opposition, but no base fabrication could be imagined.

Mr. Thoburn received telegrams from two or three of Judge Gresham's friends, to-night, urging him to vote for the nomination to-morrow, to which he replied in a telegram stating that he would be glad to obey the instructions of the Republicans of the district if he were so expressed in due form, but as his instructions, as well as his sentiments, were to stick to General Harrison, he proposed doing so.

At midnight the outlook is that no fair means can defeat Harrison's nomination.

H. S. K.

THE BALLOTING.

Two Ballots in the Indiana Delegation—Harrison Develops Great Strength.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, June 22.—With all the expectancy for the time to arrive and the balloting to begin, to-day has proven to be the most unsatisfactory of the convention.

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, presided at the morning session, which was decorously opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. S. Wooster, of Chicago.

On the first ballot there was a tendency to applaud the names of candidates as they were announced, but the chairman controlled it well until California announced that it cast its sixteen votes for James G. Blaine, when there was considerable enthusiasm in the galleries.

After this the call progressed in good order. Illinois cast forty-four votes, the full delegation, for Gresham, and Indiana cast twenty-nine for Harrison and one for Gresham.

There was a murmur of surprise when the announcement was made, and there was great curiosity expressed as to the man who had made the break.

It was soon known that the Gresham delegate was E. O. Field, of Crown Point. Polls of the votes of Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia were demanded, which were very tedious, but the convention waited patiently for the close and the announcement of the ballot.

The vote of Harrison stood fifth in the list, with 53; Sherman leading with 229, and Gresham next with 111.

There was but little evidence, from the applause of the effect of the ballot on the convention.

Before the second ballot, Charles Emory Smith withdrew the name of Mr. Filer in a very quiet way, and the second ballot proceeded without incident until Indiana was called.

Then Colonel Thompson announced twenty-eight votes for Harrison and two for Gresham. Again there was an expression of surprise, and information was eagerly sought as to the name of the second voter.

C. W. Simons, of Plymouth, was the man, and the Indiana people soon knew who it was.

Pennsylvania's vote for Filer went to Sherman, under Quay's influence, and there was some applause at this, it being the event of the ballot. The result showed that Sherman, Alger and Harrison had gained

Harris's vote being 35, and that Gresham had lost 141 vote being 103.

The third ballot was tedious, and made but little change. Warner Miller moved to adjourn after this ballot, and it was interpreted as a movement in Blaine's favor.

California had stood to Blaine, and he got a few scattering votes, thirty-five being the highest figure he reached.

During the recess until 7 o'clock this evening there was much speculation as to the combination that would be made, and the hope was generally expressed that the convention would come to a nomination to-night.

When the convention was assembling the fact became known that Mr. Depew was to be withdrawn and that sixty votes in New York were coming to Harrison. It was also known that forty votes from Pennsylvania would come to him, and nineteen votes from Wisconsin.

This created a sensation. When the gavel fell, Mr. Depew came to the stand, and in a well-tempered speech withdrew his name. At once there was a motion made to adjourn by General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who called for the vote by States, showing that Sherman's friends in Pennsylvania were ready to combine with the friends of other candidates to stave off the balloting and prevent the break for Harrison.

They were evidently scared, and worked for adjournment with all their power. It was the field against Harrison, and it won. The result was significant. There were 535 votes for adjournment and 282 against, the latter figure showing about what strength Gen. Harrison would have had if the ballot had been allowed to proceed.

After the adjournment to 10 o'clock to-morrow had been announced, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was called for and distinguished himself by an exhibition of bad taste and impropriety that would not be expected from a man of his intellectual ability.

Every day during the convention there have been vociferous calls for him to speak, but a favorable opportunity has not presented itself. That opportunity was now here by the courtesy of the convention; but the way he availed himself of it brought about a far different result from that anticipated.

The vast audience were unwilling to disperse without having some of his oratory, and he was given a great reception when, at last, he stepped forward on the platform.

He was listened to with rapt attention, as he always is, and his speech, until the last sentences, was appropriate, full of force and originality.

His declaration in favor of two soldiers on the ticket was received with wild cheering, as was also his further expression in favor of selecting candidates who were the most available.

Then, in manner most vehement and dramatic, he declared for Gresham. It was the cue the Chicago clique has been waiting for for days, and they took advantage of it by yelling and cheering.

But the counter demonstration, which they did not expect, drowned them out. Thousands of cheers for Blaine, Harrison, Sherman and Foraker came up from the crowd, and many of the delegates got up and left the hall—the Indiana delegates first, followed by a number from Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and many other States.

Ingersoll stood there waiting to continue his speech, but the uproar kept up for ten minutes, and they absolutely would not listen to him further, for the friends of the other candidates were so incensed at his impertinent assurance and bad taste that they did not want to hear him further.

He was finally compelled, to take his seat, and only after he had done this did the noise subside. There is not the slightest doubt that this effort to bolster up the Gresham bomb was prearranged and deliberate, and that Ingersoll had been waiting his chance to spring it all week.

He was there to-night as the guest of the convention, not a delegate, and the compliment was extended to him of addressing the convention. He violated every propriety and outraged hospitality by making a humiliating and disgusting exhibition of bad taste.

G. C. H.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

The Chicago Ballotting Proves More Attractive than Legislative Details.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Although the Senate was not in session to-day, Messrs. Sherman, Allison and Hawley were at the Capitol as early as half past 10 o'clock.

Mr. Allison had to attend a meeting of the committee on appropriations, of which he is chairman, and Messrs. Sherman and Hawley went there because they could get the convention news much quicker and earlier than anywhere else.

Mr. Sherman was accompanied by his private secretary, who prepared a tabulated schedule for each ballot, giving the vote of each State for the several aspirants for the nomination.

Other than these three Senators and two or three members of the appropriations committee there was not a Senator to be seen about the Capitol. The day was intensely hot, and those who took an interest in the balloting arranged with the Sergeant-at-Arms's office to have them sent to their residences by pages mounted on horseback.

About a dozen Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, took advantage of this arrangement, and the page boys were ordered on duty and extra horses hired for them to ride and deliver the manifold copy of the convention bulletins as they were received at the Capitol.

A half dozen or so bulletins would be allowed to accumulate, when a mounted page would start out over the town to deliver them at the residences of the various Senators desiring them.

During the afternoon Mr. Allison sat with his committee considering the salary appropriation bill, and when the bulletins were sent into the committee-room he would interrupt the proceedings to read them.

Beck, Plumb and other members of the committee gazed at the chairman, and after a little interruption Allison would call the committee to order and business would go on till the next bulletin, when the same thing would be repeated, with slight variations, according to the character of the news contained.

Mr. Hawley spent most of the time in Don Cameron's committee-room, but after the bulletins began to arrive with more frequency he went over to Sherman's room and sat with him.

He carried the same serious and grave air that has characterized him ever since his boom began to be talked about. It is said that he received a private telegram from Chicago, last night, telling him that everything pointed to Blaine's nomination, and that it was no use for the Connecticut delegation to hang out for him.

His friends hope that some Western aspirant will be nominated for first place and that Hawley will be taken up for second place.

About an hour before the convention met, Mr. Sherman was in communication with his managers over a special wire which runs into the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

During the afternoon the wires were kept busy with private dispatches to and from Sherman and Allison. It is said that when the bulletin announcing that the State of Arkansas gave Alger four votes was received, Sherman was very much surprised.

He had confidently expected to get the bulk of the Arkansas delegation on the second or third ballot, and he was greatly concerned when the third ballot announced that Arkansas stood to the Woolverlys.

The House pottered away with consideration of the Sunday civil appropriation bill, completed its vote on the bill, but there was more interest taken in the bulletin business than in legislation. The bulletins received by the press associations and the

telegraph company in the reporter's gallery were dropped from the galleries on the floor of the Senate and scattered in all directions.

In addition to these, there were bulletin boards up in half a dozen places in the corridors, around which Congregans, officials and employes congregated as long as dispatches were received.

P. S. H.

MAN WHO KNOWS ALL ABOUT IT.

Harrison Will Be Given His Chances, but Blaine Is To Be the Candidate.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The sensation of the day was the withdrawal from the contest of Chauncey M. Depew and the decision of the New York delegation to support ex-Senator Harrison for President.

It has for some days been apparent that Mr. Depew would not hope for the nomination, and he has been feeling considerably chagrined that he should have been led into the mistake of allowing his name to be presented.

After the three ballots in the first session of the convention to-day, ballots which in but small measure varied from the complimentary status, Mr. Depew requested the remaining three delegates-at-large from New York to meet him in council.

To them he announced his decision to retire, and the four delegates and leaders at once endeavored to revive the original policy of the New York delegation and choose a man to receive the substantially solid support of the State.

Senator Hiscock was rather favorable to Allison, his senatorial colleague; Platt has favored Alger, and Miller has been a Sherman man.

Depew has had no second choice, and the other three delegates agreed to cast their influence for the man whom Mr. Depew might name.

Following out the Blaine programme, by which an effort is first to be made to nominate Harrison, Depew selected the Indianian, and after Mr. Depew had formally withdrawn, the New York delegation decided, by a vote of 65 to 7, to follow this leadership.

Much excitement prevailed upon this decision becoming known, and Harrison's nomination at the evening session was predicted. But, while the cup of victory was being raised, the friends of Harrison's political managers interfered, and, for the time being, dashed it away.

The friends of all the other candidates in the evening adjournment, thus preventing balloting and at the same time forcing the Harrison combination to show its strength.

This tactical victory for the opposition is not to be regarded as a serious matter, as a majority of the convention, and that to be beaten by another candidate upon whom a stronger combination may be centered. It is felt that the friends of Blaine, who favor Sherman, will favor Allison.

He also likes Gresham, but powerful efforts have been made to bring him into the Harrison combination.

It appears that the programme of a number of the friends of Blaine has been and is to prevent the making of any nomination, thus bringing in a deadlock and the possibility of Blaine's nomination.

The programme, as outlined last night, was that each of the balloting Sherman men to have his chance for the nomination, and failing, was to fall back on Blaine.

Then Harrison was to be nominated, and in the morning, in the day of a balloting, Indiana, which Harrison's manager has been claiming to be unanimous, gave Gresham one vote on the first ballot and two on the second, and Gresham had a larger number of votes than Harrison, standing next to Sherman, the belief was general that Harrison had been defeated as well as Sherman, and that Allison would be the next to be chosen.

But Depew's action gave an unexpected turn to the Harrison movement. It is significant, however, that the friends of Mr. Blaine in New England and other States voted for adjournment—Maine, Arkansas and California voting "no" unanimously. This means that the influence closest to Blaine, except Illinois, do not intend to permit the nomination of Harrison if they can prevent it.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine. It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength to be about 275, and the question is if he can get the 140 votes still held by the Illinois delegates voting against Blaine.

It is not to be expected, probably after the news of Harrison's strength