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The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come.—JAMES G. BLAINE.

INDIANA wants Harrison and no other.

IF the convention fails to nominate Gen. Harrison it will have lost a great opportunity.

THE Democrats are still undecided whether to ratify the St. Louis nominations or not.

THE convention has been a succession of dissolving views, represented by adjournments.

REMEMBER, it is the unexpected that happens. The result which the wiseacres are predicting at Chicago may not occur.

HEREAFTER Colonel Ingersoll should be lenient on the mistakes of Moses. The Colonel himself has made at least one mistake.

MR. BLAINE is reported to be enveloped in fog in the Scottish Highlands. His condition is not unlike that of the Chicago convention.

ALL the papers are having their say about the mistake of Bob, at the convention, on Friday night. It overshadows the mistakes of Moses.

LOOKING out from the seething whirlpool of politics for a moment, it is pertinent to remark that the recent rains have done great good to the crops.

A CONVENTION wrangle is like a quarrel between lovers or a spat between husband and wife—quickly forgotten and followed by better feeling on both sides.

ANOTHER Indiana contingent went to Chicago last night to carry the renewed assurance that the Hoosier Republicans want Harrison. Indiana is loyal to her favorite son.

IT looks now as if there might be nothing left for Indiana but honor. In that respect, however, the State is several laps ahead of one or two others that could be mentioned.

THE Republican platform declares "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection." There is enough in that short sentence to base a successful campaign on.

THERE is said to be a great pressure on the English factories of red bandannas to supply the American demand. It is quite appropriate that the free-trade Democracy should wave a British flag.

IT will be recalled now that the Chicago Tribune has blackguarded and abused every other candidate except its own and Blaine. If it now comes out in favor of Blaine that may prevent his nomination.

THE Republican national convention of 1880, which met at Chicago, opened on Wednesday, June 2, and closed on the evening of Tuesday, June 8, adjourning over Sunday. The present convention is likely to prove nearly as long.

IN the final ballot of Saturday General Harrison received 165 votes from Northern States, to 108 for Sherman. Of these, 91 were from the doubtful States. The Northern States, it will be remembered, are the ones that elect a Republican President.

THE opening of the Reichstag, to-day, will be a brilliant spectacular event, and in some sense a foreshadowing of the new Emperor's reign. It is evident he intends to omit no opportunity to surround and fortify himself with the arts and aids of regal pomp and splendor.

"GATH" says of General Harrison that "his individualities are really of the kind the select admire. He would not flatter Neptune for his trident. But this virtue in the hands of another set of people immediately becomes coolness and frigidity, want of sympathy, etc. The soldier who took up his musket and left his profession and family to go into the common cause is regarded as a cold man by those who stayed at home."

THE interview with Senator Sherman which we print this morning is interesting. He has not lost his head and will not withdraw from the race because some of his Ohio friends are scared and panicky. Mr. Sherman is very emphatic in saying he will not withdraw. He evidently intends to hold the Ohio delegation to its instructions so far as he is concerned. If any of them choose to desert him that is another matter. Mr. Sherman is not scared by the Blaine movement. He says if Mr. Blaine comes before the convention he will have to take his chances with other candidates, and while he may be able to get a majority he certainly cannot be nominated by acclamation. The effect of Mr. Sherman's interview will probably be to brace up other candidates and stem the Blaine movement at least temporarily. The fact that efforts are making to form an anti-Harrison combine shows that he is still regarded as a strong candidate. New York has promised to give him 45 votes on the first ballot, to-day, and to stand by him until it shall be demonstrated that he cannot be nominated. Indiana will, of course, stand firm in his support.

CANDIDATES AND PRINCIPLES.

The prolonged session of the Chicago convention and the difficulty in making a ticket are mainly due to an embarrassment of riches in the way of candidates. It comes from the clashing interests of several prominent candidates, any one of whom would make a good President, and from the personal devotion of their several followings, who are so thoroughly convinced of the merits and availability of their own choice that they are slow to recognize those of other candidates. This is literally an embarrassment of riches. With the Democracy at St. Louis it was Hobson's choice. The poverty of the Democratic party in presidential material was never more strikingly shown. It was Cleveland or nobody, and Cleveland himself a nobody. Of the dozen open candidates and dark horses at Chicago the weakest is far superior to Grover Cleveland in every respect. In some respects it has been unfortunate that there have been so many candidates before the convention, and especially that their respective followings have been so devoted to their fortunes as to blind them to the real logic and the cold politics of the situation. But this was infinitely preferable to a repetition of the St. Louis situation. If the Republican party had been less rich in able men and true statesmen such a situation as that at Chicago could not have arisen. Whoever the candidate may be he will represent the principles of the Republican party as declared in the platform, and, after all, that marks the true line of battle. The Journal is still unalterably of the opinion that Indiana offered the most available candidate and that the plain duty of the hour was and is the nomination of General Harrison. The failure to nominate him would be a political mistake so palpable and so grievous that we still hope the sober sense of the convention may open its eyes to the right way and that even yet at the last moment it may recognize the inexorable logic of the situation and nominate the man whose name means victory. But whoever it may name as the standard-bearer of the party he will still stand on the platform already adopted and for the principles and ideas it so admirably expresses. Looking back over the past few days of dreary wrangling over candidates, in which the power of the convention seems to have been used more to avert than to secure a happy solution, it is gratifying to remember that the platform was adopted with unanimity and enthusiasm. Representing a unanimous convention it should also represent a unanimous party.

THE Chicago Times, of Saturday, says: "Prompt action by Sherman's friends alone prevented Benjamin Harrison from being the Republican nominee for President last night." This was when the tide was running high and strong towards Indiana's candidate. The feeling, the forces, the disposition and the votes to nominate him were there, and if the convention could have been held in session two hours longer he would have been nominated. Depew had withdrawn, old combinations were breaking up, States were cracking, and everything pointed to the nomination of Harrison. This was prevented by the adjournment, which was a fine stroke of politics on the part of the Blaine managers, and brought about by a series of rapid combinations that could not be prevented. Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, a veteran politician, and himself a Blaine man, said after the adjournment: "If the convention had gone on after Depew withdrew, Harrison would probably now be the nominee of the party. I never saw more practical politics than was crowded into the half hour after New York's change of front was known and the opening of the convention. As a work of wit the management was magnificent." If New York's change of front had been kept secret till after the convention met General Harrison would doubtless have been nominated. The leaking out, or, more likely, the betrayal of Depew's intended withdrawal and of the fact that most of the New York votes and Wisconsin would go to Harrison on the next ballot disclosed the situation and gave time to head off the Harrison boom by an adjournment. By the next day its force was broken.

IN an article in a New England magazine Mr. Pellew, a prominent Massachusetts lawyer, takes the women of that State to task for their failure to vote at school elections. The public school system of that State, he declares, is greatly in need of reform, and this can only be accomplished by the voters of the State interesting themselves in the matter. Massachusetts women have for some years had the privilege of voting at school elections and are certainly as deeply concerned in securing proper educational advantages for the rising generation as any other class. Notwithstanding this, comparatively few of them have shown themselves sufficiently interested in the subject to qualify themselves for voting, but almost uniformly endeavor to shirk responsibility. Mr. Pellew sharply points out, however, that responsibility is not to be evaded by inaction, and says that in every town in the commonwealth to-day where there is an incompetent school committee "every woman in that town who might have voted for better canditates, but did not vote, cannot complain, for she helped to elect the inferior men." These facts, as stated, have long been known to the public, and can hardly be said to commend woman suffrage or to justify its extension; yet the advocates of the cause persist in their struggle for the ballot, and continue to show surprise and grief when their appeals are rejected. If their arguments that universal female suffrage would be followed by tremendous reforms could be illustrated by pointing out minor reforms secured where limited voting privileges have been granted, or by showing that women eagerly accept the ballot, their position would be infinitely strengthened. Until this is the case, and women generally show by practical and unmistakable demonstration that they want equal political rights, the movement is not likely to advance rapidly.

CINCINNATI papers record the complete wreck of Dr. Charles F. Underhill, formerly one of the most eminent physicians of that city, from the cocoaine habit. He was the first physician in the city to introduce the drug into his practice and the first to fall a victim to its use. Through his enslavement to the habit he lost his practice, was separated from his family, became a pauper, and finally a maniac. It is a startling and peculiarly distressing case.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please inform us how much Mr. Cleveland's majority was four years ago by the electoral vote. Would James G. Blaine have been elected if he had received the electoral vote of Indiana? A. B. FOSSET.

HILLSBORO, Ind.

1. Cleveland received 219 electoral votes; Blaine, 182. With the addition of Indiana's vote Blaine would still have lacked four votes, 201 being required to elect.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY, jr., was born at Niles, O., Feb. 26, 1844.

MR. ALGER wears a chin beard. No President of the United States has ever worn a chin beard.

DETROIT Tribune: The Chicago Tribune didn't make the Republican platform. It was made by Republicans.

THE Republicans can elect their ticket without New York. Indiana and New Jersey, or Indiana and Connecticut will do the business.

PHILADELPHIA Record: It is mighty hard to tell which presidential bee is making real honey from that big clock-faced sunflower at Chicago.

ST. LOUIS Post-Dispatch: Mr. Depew's after-dinner speeches will hereafter be tinged with a shade of gentle melancholy due to his recollection of the injustice of politics.

BOSTON Journal: It is timely to remember, that Mr. Cleveland, in 1884, did not receive a majority of the votes cast in any Northern State. Where he received electoral votes it was on a plurality in the popular vote.

MILWAUKEE Sentinel: The committee on resolutions in the Chicago convention ignored one of the most important issues of the campaign in neglecting widow Maginnis, whom every loyal Democratic civil-service reformer has in a measure compensated for the untimely death of her only pig.

PHILADELPHIA Inquirer: A Harrison and Morton ticket would have many points to recommend it. It would be strong in the East and the West and with the soldiers. It would carry the debatable State of Indiana, and would have an excellent chance to carry New York—which would assure victory to the Republican cause.

MANUFACTURERS of campaign badges are eagerly awaiting the action of the Chicago convention. They are all prepared to put at a moment's notice the picture of any "favorite son" upon their badge designs, and flood the market with the cheap campaign jewelry. The campaign button will probably be worn by the dignified element of both political parties.

THE New York Tribune suggests this as the probable version of Drake's well-known lines:

When free trade, from her topmost crag,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She thrust aside the old-time flag
And set a big bandanna there.
She sprinkled o'er its crimson dyes
The dust that in a snuff-box lies,
She striped its folds, red as a rose,
With snuff that tickles Thurman's nose.

THIS is the first time since 1876, in New York city, that a Mayor, Governor and President are to be voted for together. The election for Mayor comes the same year as the election for President, but the election for Governor coincides with the other two only once every twelve years, though it coincides with the election for Mayor once every six. The President's term is four years, the Governor's three and the Mayor's two. In 1882 a Mayor and a Governor were elected the same year. In 1876 the Democrats had a big majority for everybody.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MR. WALTER BESANT is a small, animated, bright-eyed and black-haired man, fond of the theater, claret and a pipe.

HENRY GUY CARLETON, the well-known New York journalist, lies in a critical condition in his apartments at the Lotos Club in that city. His malady is peritonitis.

THE father of Mr. Blackburne, the great chess-player, is a professional phrenologist, and predicted of his son, when the latter was a child, that he would become exceedingly proficient in chess.

WHEN he was offered a baronetcy, Mr. George F. Watts declined it. "It would," he said, "make me paint neither better nor worse, nor would it effect in any way the quality of my work; so where is the use of it!"

MRS. DONALD CRAWFORD, whose name was connected with the famous Dilke scandal, has become very devout of late. She has joined the Wesleyans in London, and is an enthusiastic adherent of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

M. DE BLOWITZ, the eccentric Paris correspondent of the London Times, is inclined to think that the new French rifle is a wonderful weapon. He says that it is both noiseless and smokeless, and sends a bullet with perfect accuracy a distance of four miles.

THE sister of Keats, the poet, is living at Madrid, Spain, and is in good health. She is employed in an attempt to obtain from the English Court of Chancery a fortune which belonged to her grandfather. She evidently is more optimistic and trusting than her famous brother.

KAISER WILLIAM only used two swords and one saber throughout his whole life. The first was the one used when he was a boy, from 1810 to 1834. Then the Czar gave him a sword, which he carried until the battle of Sadowa. Upon that day he adopted the infantry saber, which he wore till his death.

THE bobtail car is again disturbing New York citizens, whose good nature in enduring the wretched contrivance so long is one of the wonders of our social life. The New York Times demands a statute providing that no passenger on a street-car in the city need pay fare except to a person employed to collect it who shall not also be the driver of the car.

To test the power of imagination in the two sexes, a Dr. Durand once gave to one hundred of his hospital patients a dose of sweetened water, and shortly afterward entered the room, apparently greatly agitated, saying he had by mistake administered a powerful emetic. In a few minutes four-fifths of the subjects were affected by the supposed emetic, and were mainly men, while every one of those not affected were women.

O. HAMMOND, jr., of Baltimore, with Eastern millions at his back, is said to be about to establish a 100,000-acre ranch in the Boca Grande region of New Mexico, and stock it with 250,000 head of range cattle. Mr. Hammond is at the head of the syndicate owning the mammoth Western dressed-beef establishment—the old Marquis de Mores plant—in Kansas City, and the cattle will be shipped from the ranch to that city.

MISS HARRIET BEECHER SCOVILLE, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Scoville, of Stamford, Conn., and granddaughter of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was married, Tuesday last, to Dr. Spencer Devan, an officer in the United States Marine Corps, stationed at Savannah. The groom is a son of Dr. T. T. Devan, formerly a well-known physician of New York, afterwards missionary to China, and resident Protestant missionary in Paris.

INDIA is now superseding Japan, or at least successfully vying with it, in the household. Rich country houses along the Hudson and elsewhere are gradually assuming the air of being inhabited by the rajahs. Not only are hanging stuffs of India make, but the furniture is largely of bamboo contrivances; India water-coolers are in vogue, and even the umbrella and cane stands are made of bamboo. A notion seems to prevail that these look well with the empire dresses, baby bodices, etc., now working themselves into view. Though just why things of such alien periods and climes should blend is not apparent.

AT the Bologna exhibition is to be found the skull of Donizetti, the composer. To it is attached a printed statement to the effect that it was rescued from the house of a pork-packer of Bergamo, whose children had used it as a money-box. It is surely a curious and suggestive fact that within that skull, where once immortal melodies delighted the mind of genius, the vulgar clink of a tradesman's gold should for so long a time have mocked that fleeting phantom men call fame.

THAT the square formed on the hypothenuse
Of a right-handed triangle is under ordinary circumstances
Equal to the sum of the squares formed on
The other two sides is not difficult to teach a woman;
But when you try to convince her that
She should not sit in the seats
Reserved for smokers in an open car, you
Get left!

—Omaha Bee.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

WANTED—Some Democratic enthusiasm for Cleveland. No mugwumps, office-holders or Thurman men need apply.—Albany Express.

THAT venerable Democratic chestnut about the "poor man's blanket" must refer to Uncle Sam's blankets. He buys them of England to save 30 cents apiece. Poor Uncle Sam!—New York Press.

DUTY to the Republican party and to the country—the nomination of the best and most available man—or, as it may all be expressed in two words, Republican success—is the duty and should be the sole inspiration of the hour.—Chicago Journal.

CHICAGO now contains more imagination to the square man than any other city in the country. There are more metaphors in a single sentence of a convention dispatch than in one of George Francis Train's postal-cards.—New York Mail and Express.

IT is not easy to suggest any substitute for the national convention, which has this great point in its favor, that it has grown up spontaneously to answer a political need. But it is evident that as a means of selecting the strongest or even the most eligible candidate of a party, in a case at all doubtful, it leaves very much to be desired.—New York Times.

WOULD to God that we might see a Democratic Congress and a Democratic administration, which, instead of making new offices and reaching out after new acquisitions of patronage, would abolish the sinecures that are already here, and do something for the great and eternal cause of American independence and Democracy. It is the old story. As the government grows greater, the people become dwarfed.—New York Sun (Dem.)

AN English clergyman has been preaching about the sham, cunning and exaggeration in American politics, which he sums up as the "failure of republicanism." Of course there never was such a thing as sham and exaggeration in English politics. It is very plain that the English government is growing weaker and tending more and more toward republicanism. But few Englishmen can see it. They look at everything through monarchical glasses.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE decree of divorce granted in London to Mrs. Dion Boucicault is especially interesting because the defense, which rested on the plea that no legal marriage had ever taken place between the parties, was met by the claim that they had made an agreement in the State of New York to live together as man and wife, and that this, under the laws of New York, constituted a valid marriage. It may, therefore, be now considered as a principle of English law that such a form of marriage is a legal marriage in England.—Philadelphia Record.

The Republican Platform.

LET Republicans carry with them their party platform and read it to their free-trade neighbors.—Detroit Tribune.

THE best and strongest statement of Republican principles since the days of Abraham Lincoln.—New York Tribune.

A SOBER, sensible document, upon which every good citizen can balance himself, be he Republican or Democrat.—Baltimore American.

THE lines are drawn and the issues joined for a trial of strength that will long be remembered as America's great industrial battle.—Providence Despatch.

THE Republican platform is more than twice as long as the Democratic platform. Yet we are bound to say that there will not be half as much misunderstanding as to what it really means.—New York Sun (Dem.)

WHOEVER is the nominee he stands upon the ringing and candid declaration of principles adopted by the convention on Thursday. The campaign is one of measures, not men, on the Republican side.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

THE Republican platform is a great production, a complete and inspiring confession of political faith, a glowing record of the matchless achievements of the party, a big battery of long range guns for the campaign.—New York Mail and Express.

IF the Republican platform could be placed in the hands of every intelligent voter not a single speech would be needed, if carefully read. Its brevity is one of its best points, for stating all the facts that it does in such a short space.—Philadelphia North American.

FROM the personal tributes with which it opens to the appeal for support with which it closes the platform is an admirable document, and well deserves the enthusiastic demonstrations of approval with which it was received by the convention.—Boston Journal.

THE Republican national platform will be the best of campaign documents this year. It covers the whole ground and covers it completely. Protection to all American interests is the one issue before the land and by it the Republican party stands and by it, too, the Democratic party will fall.—Philadelphia Press.

THERE are few patriotic Americans who cannot echo the protest of the platform "against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent on private charity." It is pitiful that this great and rich Nation should allow any of its defenders to become paupers.—Minneapolis Journal.

THERE is one thing to be said of the Republican platform: Very little doubt can really exist as to its meaning. Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, a member of the committee on resolutions of the St. Louis convention, has published, as is alleged, quite a different draft in one respect of the Democratic platform from that which has been generally believed to have been passed by the national Democratic convention.—Boston Transcript.

THE Republican party deserves all credit for the clearness, the bravery with which it has made the issue; it has a principle and the magnificent courage of it. It does not juggle with the tariff question, as the Democrats have done; it speaks right out, and challenges its enemy to meet it at the polls on firm, clear ground. The Republican position is the manliest of any it has occupied on any great public question for many years.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

THE civil-service plank of 1884 is reaffirmed. This is clever politics. It puts the mugwump element in the attitude of voting for a candidate whom they accuse of having failed in the performance of his obligations to this reform and running upon a platform which makes no promise, and of refusing to vote with a party which has pledged itself anew to the promotion of the reform, in spite of the treatment received four years ago.—Washington Star (Ind.)

Notable Newspaper Enterprise.

Indianapolis Sunday Press.

The Journal has distinguished itself and the city by its enterprise in running a special train to Chicago every morning during the last week for the early delivery of the paper to Indiana people attending the convention. It has not only attracted the attention of leading men from all parts of the country to the merits of one of the best newspapers in the United States, but it has also given the city valuable advertising. The Journal's reports of the convention have been as complete and readable as those published by the great newspapers of other cities. The special work has been done by Harry S. New, E. W. Halford and George C. Hitt.

Of Heroic Stuff.

Philadelphia Record.

The women suffragists are disappointed in the Republican platform. Such is the lot of woman, to hope and then to lose at last. But these woman suffragists are made of heroic and well-seasoned stuff, and they will come up smiling four years hence, no doubt.

Learned Too Late.

Chicago Journal.

It was Colonel Ingersoll who invented the term "fool friend." It now appears that the brainiest of men make foolish mistakes sometimes, especially in the ardent zeal of their loves and friendships.

A Boom for Thurman.

Boston Advertiser.

According to the newspaper portraits of Judge Thurman he might easily be mistaken for the husband of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

Sarcastic.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Ingalls is not only not a dark horse but he isn't even a horse-fly on a dark horse.

GOSSIP OF THE CONVENTION

How the Attempt to Create a Blaine Furor on Friday Was Thwarted.

Reasons Why His Nomination Would Be Unwise—Situation in the Ohio Delegation—Talk About Bringing Out McKinley.

THE BLAINE FEELING.

How an Attempt to Create a Demonstration in His Favor Met with Failure.

Special in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

After the crushing of Bob Ingersoll, last night, a more complete and painful crushing than the silver-tongued word-rhythmer ever experienced in his life; when the monster crowd in the Auditorium building noisily resented his attempt to impose upon them a Gresham eulogy, and when the Californians drew from under their chairs their large silk "Blaine and Protection" marching banner, and swung it defiantly above the cyclonic scene, and when afterward Tom Fitch, of California, tried to harangue the audience Blaineward, and many of the delegates put on their hats and moved out of the hall, it looked as if the Blaine programme had received a heavy setback, and as if a wholesale condemnation and stamping out of the Blaine conspiracy was intended. Blaine's friends refused to see anything but a strong Blaine meaning in it, but in this they simply deluded themselves. Fitch, who has a tongue of silver, with as great a charm in his eloquence as there is in Bob Ingersoll's was sat down upon every bit as hard as Pagan Bob had been. An undisguised anti-Blaine feeling was prevalent in the excited crowd. The revolt against Blaine was as much apparent as was the resentment of Gresham gall. To the Post-Dispatch correspondent and to many others it seemed that the Blaine faction made a serious and dangerous mistake, and to the prudent Blaine managers on the stage and to the cool-headed delegates from Maine led by Boutelle the movement of the Californians had the same unfavorable appearance. In the whirlwind of the tumult few men were calm enough to understand a scene enacted close to the stage in the first aisle on the left side of the pit in which the delegates were sitting. When Bob Ingersoll had been standing over ten minutes at the chairman's desk, red in the face and nervously eyeing the disturbance which his intrusion of Gresham's name had precipitated, Henry T. Gage, of California, got out the "Blaine and Protection" banner and waived it for a minute or so above the California seats. Then the coast delegation pushed him towards the stage, but Boutelle and the Maine delegates were in the aisle, and they reached for the banner and stubbornly opposed the Californian's progress. Maine was obliged to catch the banner pole at its extreme lower end and hold the silken standard up at arm's height to prevent it from being torn to pieces, or at any rate from being torn from its pole. The object of the Californians was to get the banner on the stage and make a magnificent Blaine demonstration of the occasion. Again Gage and his companions rushed forward with the banner and again the Maine men repulsed them. On the third rally the Californians had Creed Haymond and Tom Fitch in front pushing them to the platform, and they succeeded in getting Fitch through the lines, but the banner was held at the edge of the stage, and after a few perfunctory waves it was lowered and restored to its dark resting place under the furniture. The Thermopylæ act was well done by Boutelle and his compatriots. The banner incident made Blaine many enemies. It was hasty and ill-advised, and not at all in keeping with the Kerens and Elkins programme, which was to give Harrison a show at last night's session and make it apparent to his faiends that he could not be nominated. Depew's declaration for Harrison and the quickly spread report that New York would give surely fifty-five votes to the Indiana candidate and possibly sixty-nine, and that Connecticut, New Jersey and the two Carolinas, together with Wisconsin and thirty of the Pennsylvania delegates, were in a Harrison combine to carry the convention, caused a rapid coalition of all the other interests in the field and the sudden termination of the night's session without the taking of a ballot. If the Harrison men could have prevented the recess last night, their candidate would have been nominated. But Elkins and Kerens were on to the game early, and circulating among the delegates put up the scheme to secure the adjournment. They did their work well, and though the vote was the field against Harrison, the success of the move shows that the Blaine organization is more complete and powerful than the persons hostile care to give it credit for.

Things for Blaine Men to Consider.

Boston Herald.

Nothing could be wilder than for Mr. Blaine to hope for success as the result of an extorted nomination, made in the face of a protesting minority. It is evident, however, that there is considerable hope on the part of his supporters that this nomination will come to him with universal and to a large degree cordial acquiescence. This feeling prevails in a considerable portion, if not in a majority, of the convention. Are the hopes of those who hold it to be realized?

We have little hesitation in expressing the belief that they will not be, and even if they were, that the feeling of the country would not ratify this action on the part of the convention. The fact that there has been no union upon any other candidate than Mr. Blaine is patent; and the fact that as the convention approached and entered upon its sessions there was no nearer approach to agreement stands out as strongly. This on its face is encouraging to the movement for Mr. Blaine. But, unfortunately for that movement, there goes with this state of affairs an equally apparent reason for their existence. When the friends of Mr. Sherman, of Judge Gresham, of Mr. Depew, of Mr. Harrison, and of Mr. Allison are told there is no concentration upon either of those whom they are supporting, they reply: "Very true, and it is because you, acting as the ostensible friends of Mr. Blaine, have prevented it. We have dealt fairly by Mr. Blaine. We have notified him that, if he desired the nomination, we would not put in the claims of our men. Mr. Blaine, so far as we know, has acted with equal fairness with us. He has given us the twice-repeated assurance that he would not be a candidate. But you, claiming to represent him in this country and this convention, have not dealt in the same spirit with us. When we have sought to bring about union upon those we advocate, you have always been in our path, saying that Mr. Blaine may yet be the candidate; that not his word, but your own, is to be taken. You have held him over against us in the attitude of opposition as much as if he were in the field still. Therefore, if he is called in now to heal a division which could not be healed without him, it is a division for which you yourselves are responsible, and which you have actively labored not to heal in a fair and frank manner, but to keep open for ulterior purposes. If the Republican party needs Mr. Blaine it is because, and only because, Mr. Blaine's friends themselves have made the necessity. They propose to come in at the last minute and take advantage of a wrong done us."

THE OHIO SITUATION.

How Sherman Might Be Nominated—McKinley's Manly Action.

Murat Halstead's Letter.

It has been said that if the convention nominates Blaine by acclamation and all the candidates before it unite in telegraphing him that he must accept, he would do so. He would, of course, and should. There is, however, a determined opposition to Blaine in the convention, and there is apprehension also that it would be a misfortune to force his nomination. Though it might be accomplished by a large majority, it would not be sufficient to open a brilliant campaign, to overcome opposition, to beat down antagonism, as in an ordinary strife for nomination.

Mr. Blaine's honor and the fighting chances of the party must be regarded. It is certain that he has no part in the proceeding in his name here, and yet there is an opening for a damaging attack upon him as a candidate in unpleasant appearances. One of the thoughts behind the adjournment was that if the Blaine boomers can show conclusively that they have the votes to nominate Blaine, it might be done without a vain struggle.

The fight has been made to-day, however, as though Blaine was a candidate in the ordinary sense and all it implies, and there was no more requirement than usual in this case. Knowing as we do the broken condition of the Ohio and Pennsylvania delegations, there is loss of confidence that Mr. Sherman can be nominated, but a man remarked just now, and one of his stanchest friends: "Before Sherman is beaten he must be beaten by somebody." Now, who is the man? Well, the man has not appeared unless Blaine is he, and I do not see the probability of his nomination in such form that it would be "good politics."

The consultations to-night and to-morrow night will be of the highest importance, and if the delegations of Ohio and Pennsylvania were solid for Sherman they would be rallying points, and we could go with confidence to the Gresham, Alger, Allison and Harrison men and present our leader as the man to win. But you cannot run much of a race on two broken sticks.

I do not see any reason why I should refrain from saying to the public at large what one hears in every hotel corridor, and wherever there are groups of informed persons, that the indications are the contest will come on Monday, between Blaine and McKinley. The people of Ohio should see now that the conduct of McKinley, during this trying week has been admirable. His good faith is undoubted. The history of our State makes his position one of the utmost delicacy, but guided by a fine sense of honor, he has made no mistakes, and has done his duty thoroughly. Mr. Sherman's friends can find no fault with him. Early and late he has been doing his part in the execution of his trust as a Sherman delegate, and he has abounded in zealous labors. His brief speech this morning could not have been improved in any particular, and the scene, as he stood on his chair in the center of the magnificent hall and surrounded by as impressive an audience as ever heard a man speak was one of fascinating interest. His face was pale as marble. "The finest face in the house," a spectator exclaimed, and there was a pathetic fervor in his voice. It was one of the times that tries a man's soul, and the soldier and gentleman, whose record is excellent in war and peace, bore himself so handsomely that his friends felt his task was done with a fitness as perfect as it was difficult.

MAJOR M'KINLEY.

The New York Press Gives the Convention Some Suggestions.

New York Special.

The New York Press, Robert P. Porter's paper, publishes to-morrow the following editorial favoring the nomination of William McKinley, as the wisest solution of the Chicago problem:

"The Chicago convention very wisely decided to adjourn until Monday rather than run the risk of stampeding a nomination at the close of a feverish and exciting day. Mr. Depew's withdrawal practically leaves the Western candidates, Alger, Allison, Harrison, Sherman and Gresham, as the principal contestants. If words count for anything Mr. Blaine is out of the contest, and the Press, in defense of Mr. Blaine, must contend that his friends in pushing his candidacy make a great mistake.

"Five ballots have been cast, and it is apparent that in the judgment of a majority of the convention no one of the leading Western candidates is sufficiently sure of carrying the doubtful Eastern States to secure a prompt nomination. At any rate, for either this reason or some other reason which has not come to the surface, the five principal contestants, now that Mr. Depew has withdrawn, show, with the exception of Harrison, about the same relative strength as they did at the commencement of the balloting, and no one of the five, apparently, can draw sufficient support from the remaining four to make him the nominee of the convention.

"This being the case, what is the best thing to do? Stampede the convention for Blaine, say some of the ardent followers of the Maine statesman. If it is impossibble to nominate any other candidate, by all means let all the contestants withdraw in favor of Mr. Blaine, and tender him the nomination unanimously. Anything short of this Mr. Blaine ought not, in justice to himself, to accept. Indeed, there would be danger of his declining a nomination unless tendered in the way suggested? What is the other solution? Without in anyway underestimating the strength of and qualities of heart and mind of the five statesmen who led in the balloting at Chicago, yesterday, there is a man who could crystallize the Sherman, the Harrison, the Alger, the Gresham and the Allison vote into one harmonious whole and bring together all the warring elements at Chicago.

"He is a man whose public career as a fighting soldier and a working statesman has impressed itself upon his countrymen without any effort of his own. He is a man whose heart is in sympathy with those who toil in the mine, the workshop and on the farm. His congressional record is without a blemish. He is the best equipped man on the main question of the tariff, and his pen has for years written the reports and framed the platforms of the party. In ten or twelve years of congressional life this man has always voted right on the great questions of the day. He would bring to his support every Republican vote, and, at the same time, no man who intends to change from the Democratic to the Republican party, because of the free-trade tendencies of the Democracy, could refuse to vote for the great advocate of protection, Maj. William McKinley, of Ohio.

"The nomination of Major McKinley at this stage of the proceedings would be a wise and a fortunate thing for the Republican party. He would be acceptable alike to Pennsylvania and New York on account of his tariff views. He would stand as good a chance to carry the doubtful States of the East as Mr. Blaine. His nomination would please Mr. Blaine, because he knows that the success of the Republican party depends on a strong fight for protection, and Mr. Blaine has shown that the success and harmony of the Republican party are more to him than personal ambition.

"The nomination of Major McKinley should be gratifying to Senator Sherman and his friends, because the veteran Ohio statesman has no truer and more devoted and disinterested friend than the fighting Major. It would enable the Harrison men, the Gresham men, the Allison men and the Alger men to unite their forces on a Western candidate who would come to them free of all antagonisms and ready to greet them all in a spirit that would promote party harmony. And, lastly, it would enable the convention to still further strengthen the ticket with a New York man for Vice-president.

"The Press has thus far offered no advice to the convention in relation to candidates. It only makes these suggestions because it believes that the easiest, safest and most satisfactory solution of the Chicago programme is William McKinley. Let the man who wrote the platform be our standard-bearer for 1888."

GROSS MISMANAGEMENT.

Many Convention Tickets Given to Speculators—A Sample Incident.

Chicago Special.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the management of the convention in the matter of tickets. The national and local committees are being roundly cursed on all sides for their carelessness or what is possibly worse. Here is an incident that will illustrate the situation and show the cause of the complaint. A Connecticut newspaper man who publishes a little weekly in one of the nutmeg villages marched into the hall yesterday with his wife and son, and took seats among the spectators, having in his pocket at the same time a press ticket which he did not use. The incident came to the notice of the publisher of a leading Northwestern daily who had been unable to secure any more tickets than were required by the working force of his paper. He spoke to the Connecticut man, and offered to buy his press ticket which he was not using. The offer was refused, however, because the lucky ticket-holder thought it ought to sell at about the price of a corner lot. Further conversation with him brought out the fact that he had not only captured the four seats already described, but that he had already secured five alternates' tickets and held them for sale. He had not tried to sell them at the early sessions, however, knowing that when the more exciting times came he would get a big price for them. There were nine seats in a hall, too small anyway, monopolized by a man who only used three and carried the others in his pocket. The result of such mismanagement has created an incalculable amount of bad feeling, rising at times to noisy and indignant denunciation of the committees responsible. There are hundreds of men here who had a right to expect admission to the convention who are unable to get in without paying enormous prices for tickets to speculators like this Connecticut man. Deacon Richard Smith, the veteran editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, went home disgusted yesterday because he could not get into the convention without taking one of his reporter's seats or buying of a speculator, a thing which he would not deign to do.

BITS OF MISCELLANY.

The Secret History of the Silence of the Platform on Temperance.

Chicago Special.

The absence of the temperance plank from the platform has made a coolness between certain sections of the anti-saloon movement and the convention, but the explanation of its absence justifies that absence to all thinking men. The subject was presented to the committee on resolutions in three or four separate resolutions. Then came a discussion of the subject. Senator Farwell spoke for Illinois, giving reasons why the radical temperance plank would injure the party in his State. George Spalding spoke for Michigan in the same strain, and Chas. H. Treat for Delaware also. As the speeches proceeded the committee became more and more solemn, and the temperance resolutions, one after another, were withdrawn from consideration. George D. Perkins, of Iowa, came, and he made one of the most remarkable pleas of the whole session of the committee, which, by the way, was nearly forty hours in length. Mr. Perkins showed the committee there was no question of his devotion to the cause of temperance, and also that the success of the Republican party was still nearer his heart by withdrawing his resolution. The last man to speak was Albert Griffin, of Kansas, the author of the anti-saloon movement. He could not withdraw his resolution, he said, and asked a vote on it. The committee did not wish to carry a contest into the convention, as it would have gone had there been a vote taken. On motion of Alanson Beard, of Massachusetts, the resolution of Mr. Griffin was referred to a sub-committee of five, which had in charge the framing of the order and phraseology of the platform, with the understanding that in the meantime Mr. Griffin might either withdraw or force a vote on his resolution. This morning Mr. Griffin withdrew.