

BLAINE CHEERS FILL THE AIR.

The Secretary's Resignation Inspires His Followers at Minneapolis.

JUST WHAT THEY WANTED

A Hard Blow to the Harrisonites, Who, However, Soon Rally And

SHOW A VERY DETERMINED FRONT

Blaine's Lieutenants the Happiest Men in the Convention City.

Wild Scenes of Excitement at the Reception of the News of Blaine's Resignation—The Harrison Forces Badly Rattled for a While—Chairman Clarkson Hints That It May Mean a New Campaign, and is Keenly Watched Upon—A Tip Hadn't Been Forgotten—Satisfaction of the Blaine Boomers—The Hoosiers Pick Up Courage and Say They Are in It to Win—Interviews With Representative Leaders of Both Factions.



IN EIGHTY WORDS THIS MAN RESIGNED, THUS:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1892, 12:45 P. M.

TO THE PRESIDENT: I respectfully beg leave to submit my resignation of the office of Secretary of State of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the 5th of March, 1889. The condition of public business in the Department of State justifies me in requesting that my resignation may be accepted immediately. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE.

room to Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, that the Harrison men and those who had thought all along that Blaine would not be a candidate had been wrong, and that he was now in the field as much as Harrison, and as Quay has all along predicted his nomination was certain, Senator Hansbrough took the same view of the situation.

Clarkson Keeping Up the Interest. Any quantity of more or less extravagant stories followed close upon the heels of the confirmation of the resignation. There were soon heard whispers of fresh candidates about to enter the field, and the possibility of combinations. Chairman Clarkson is partly responsible for this feeling. When asked for his opinion on the latest developments he said: "The situation is now an exciting one. I think the resignation will undoubtedly help Blaine, but the struggle between his friends and those of the President may become very bitter. I do not think that Harrison's resignation is now within the probabilities, but the contest may assume such a phase that the best interests of the party will be subserved by a new man."

Blaine's Resignation a Credit to Him. But Harrison has reason to be proud of his Indiana friends. The chiefs of the Hoosier forces rallied promptly, and rushed into the breach with a combination of Spartan heroism and modern bluff. They were at once beset by a horde of anxious inquirers. The camp followers of the Harrison campaigners, who came to seek for information, got it, although the men who administered it were pale with excitement and eagerness. General John C. New shouted to his clamorous and discouraged adherents: "We don't give a snap what Blaine writes or does. Harrison is going to be the next President. Stand firm."

Perhaps the General used a word a little stronger than "snap" in making this appeal, and he certainly followed it up by some expressions which he did not learn in Sunday school. But this portion of the General's remarks were evidently not intended for publication.

As Mr. Filley is himself one of the delegates instructed, his remark is extremely significant. No person was more profuse in singing the praises of Harrison than New York's senior Senator, Mr. Hiseock, but he seemed to have been struck dumb by this afternoon's tidings. When approached by THE DISPATCH correspondent he said: "The news is a complete surprise to me. I have nothing to say until after our delegation has a meeting."

It means Blaine is an active candidate," exclaimed Chauncey M. Depew, who, for once, was caught off his guard, and then the orator who was selected to place Harrison's name before the convention fled precipitately to solitude. When called upon again later in the evening, Mr. Depew said he was "thinking."

ject was not one which excited intense interest, as one enthusiastic delegate said: "We don't care who Harrison appoints as Secretary of State, but we would like to know who Blaine will name next fourth of March."

As intimated in last night's telegram to THE DISPATCH, Senator Quay represented Pennsylvania at the meeting of the National Committee to-day. More than that, he was appointed chairman of the most important sub-committee on contests whose decisions might determine the control of the convention in the event of a close struggle. A majority of this sub-committee are radical Blaine men, so Quay will have substantial backing.

The Chairmanship Not Yet Settled. It had been supposed that the temporary chairmanship would be named, and also that the secretary would be chosen, but the committee took no action in the matter, and the chairmanship question did not even progress so far as to receive the committee's attention.

Without any reference to the truthfulness, plausibility or practicability of these reports, they apparently had a perceptible effect upon the President's personal friends and most intimate admirers. The feeling daily grew upon Mr. Blaine that he was regarded with suspicion and distrust; that the friends of the administration practically considered him guilty of duplicity, and even his associates in the Cabinet seemed to look upon him with silent reproach.

These thoughts and suspicions constantly preyed upon Mr. Blaine's mind until the worry and annoyance became intolerable and as a consequence he determined to resign and having fully decided upon that course he desired a speedy settlement of the whole matter, in order that he might enjoy the rest of a private citizen, which was denied him as a part and parcel of the administration.

Blaine's Formal Resignation and the President's Acceptance of It—Two Remarkably Chilly Conversations—All Business Ceases When the News Spread—(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Blaine is Secretary Blaine no longer. He is a James G. Blaine, an American citizen, in private life, and in very active training for the Presidential nomination.

At midday Quay, Clarkson, Fassett and the other anti-Harrison leaders are holding a conference. A note of the conference mentioned in various sections of the country are present, though none but those whose position is well-known were admitted. It is understood that a third candidate, if neither Blaine nor the President can be named, is one of the subjects formally under discussion.

Everybody Out for Blaine. "Why, everybody is for Blaine. On the car in which I came to Minneapolis there were 11 politicians, including Senator Sharp, of Idaho. Only one of the 11 was for Harrison, and he is the postmaster of Mobile, Ala. Nobody but Blaine is in it."

Mr. Foster, of Indiana, has virtually run the State Department and has been the watchful fox over it for months. Mr. Blaine and his family felt that the public employment, his chosen field, ought not to be held except as a free man, and the clearest way he saw toward freedom was to yield to a large public desire that he become President of the United States. There can be no doubt that his resignation is in direct connection with the movement in his favor at Minneapolis.

BLAINE WORRIED INTO RESIGNING.

The Secretary Says His Only Object Was His Personal Freedom and Peace.

FELT HE WASN'T TRUSTED.

Harrison's Friends Humiliated Him by Demanding a New Letter.

No Regrets Expressed in His Resignation and the President Answered in an Equally Cool Manner—The Latter Had an Inkling Beforehand—Everybody Else Utterly Surprised—Cabinet Officers Indignant, but They Have Orders to Keep Quiet—Wharton is Now Acting Secretary of State.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, June 4.—In an interview with Secretary Blaine late this afternoon he said that his resignation was not occasioned by the near approach of the Republican Nominating Convention and would not affect his action to the slightest extent. The question of his candidacy or the acceptance of a proffered nomination did not influence him in deciding to retire from the State Department. His only object was to obtain personal freedom and peace.

Mr. Blaine then proceeded to indicate the reasons why he had resigned. He felt self-sensitive because of the constant discussion of his name in connection with the Presidential nomination. To this was added the annoyance of sensational rumors constantly placed in circulation as to his being secretly at work to accomplish Mr. Harrison's defeat at the same time encouraging his friends to pursue a similar course.

Without any reference to the truthfulness, plausibility or practicability of these reports, they apparently had a perceptible effect upon the President's personal friends and most intimate admirers. The feeling daily grew upon Mr. Blaine that he was regarded with suspicion and distrust; that the friends of the administration practically considered him guilty of duplicity, and even his associates in the Cabinet seemed to look upon him with silent reproach.

These thoughts and suspicions constantly preyed upon Mr. Blaine's mind until the worry and annoyance became intolerable and as a consequence he determined to resign and having fully decided upon that course he desired a speedy settlement of the whole matter, in order that he might enjoy the rest of a private citizen, which was denied him as a part and parcel of the administration.

Blaine's Formal Resignation and the President's Acceptance of It—Two Remarkably Chilly Conversations—All Business Ceases When the News Spread—(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Blaine is Secretary Blaine no longer. He is a James G. Blaine, an American citizen, in private life, and in very active training for the Presidential nomination.

At midday Quay, Clarkson, Fassett and the other anti-Harrison leaders are holding a conference. A note of the conference mentioned in various sections of the country are present, though none but those whose position is well-known were admitted. It is understood that a third candidate, if neither Blaine nor the President can be named, is one of the subjects formally under discussion.

Everybody Out for Blaine. "Why, everybody is for Blaine. On the car in which I came to Minneapolis there were 11 politicians, including Senator Sharp, of Idaho. Only one of the 11 was for Harrison, and he is the postmaster of Mobile, Ala. Nobody but Blaine is in it."

Mr. Foster, of Indiana, has virtually run the State Department and has been the watchful fox over it for months. Mr. Blaine and his family felt that the public employment, his chosen field, ought not to be held except as a free man, and the clearest way he saw toward freedom was to yield to a large public desire that he become President of the United States. There can be no doubt that his resignation is in direct connection with the movement in his favor at Minneapolis.



IN SIXTY-SEVEN WORDS THIS MAN ACCEPTED, THUS:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1892.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE: Your letter of this date, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of State of the United States, has been received. The terms in which you state your desires are such as to leave me no choice but to accede to your wishes at once. Your resignation is therefore accepted. Very respectfully yours, BENJ. HARRISON.

Fortunes of the two rivals and upon the action of the convention. This question is the sole topic of conversation here to-night. Everybody believes in Blaine. The prevailing opinion among the Congressmen and other politicians here is that the resignation will strengthen Blaine and result in his nomination. There are a few who still adhere to the idea that the President will be nominated, and there are also a few who believe that there will now be such a bitter fight at Minneapolis as to compel the withdrawal of both Harrison and Blaine and the final nomination of a third candidate. Some suggest that the President may withdraw from the contest at once, but his retainers generally speak in this idea with contempt, and say the Harrison people intend to fight to the death and to meet the slogan, "anything to beat Harrison with the equally bitter one, 'anything to beat Blaine.'"

Everything Forgotten in the House. In half a minute thereafter the House was in its normal condition. The speakers' desks, the members were unheeded, the raps of the gavel made no further impression, and a hundred men at once gathered in an excited group in front of the Speaker's desk, peering over one another's shoulders at the throng. It was many minutes before order was even partly restored, and the sitting of the session the hum of political gossip continued without cessation. Soon the doors were besieged by the correspondents, and not to be found, as he was still at the House was called out and made to give his views.

Blaine Tell the Country. If he is a candidate for the nomination he must also say so. He must give the world some substantial reason for the position he has assumed, whether he intends being a candidate or not.

This is the way I view Mr. Blaine's case at present, and I will be greatly surprised if the Secretary does not on Monday at the latest, write another letter, explaining his withdrawal from the Cabinet, and the same time reiterate his determination not to accept the Presidential nomination. Monday is the day. Monday is the day with Mr. Blaine and I think we can look for something from him on this subject on that day.

B. F. JONES DOUBTS.

The Ex-National Chairman Expects a Definite Declaration To-Morrow

FROM THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

Sudden Resignation of the Secretary of State Causes

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Chief Justice Fuller Talks From the Shoulder Straight Out.

TALKS WITH LOCAL REPUBLICANS

Blaine has resigned. When that startling announcement was flashed from Washington to THE DISPATCH yesterday afternoon 10,000 people crowded about the newspaper bulletin boards, and then after reading and rereading the statement walked away confused and considerably mixed in their political bearings.

Blaine's Resignation a Credit to Him. But Harrison has reason to be proud of his Indiana friends. The chiefs of the Hoosier forces rallied promptly, and rushed into the breach with a combination of Spartan heroism and modern bluff.

Perhaps the General used a word a little stronger than "snap" in making this appeal, and he certainly followed it up by some expressions which he did not learn in Sunday school. But this portion of the General's remarks were evidently not intended for publication.

As Mr. Filley is himself one of the delegates instructed, his remark is extremely significant. No person was more profuse in singing the praises of Harrison than New York's senior Senator, Mr. Hiseock, but he seemed to have been struck dumb by this afternoon's tidings.

When approached by THE DISPATCH correspondent he said: "The news is a complete surprise to me. I have nothing to say until after our delegation has a meeting."

It means Blaine is an active candidate," exclaimed Chauncey M. Depew, who, for once, was caught off his guard, and then the orator who was selected to place Harrison's name before the convention fled precipitately to solitude. When called upon again later in the evening, Mr. Depew said he was "thinking."

Everybody Out for Blaine. "Why, everybody is for Blaine. On the car in which I came to Minneapolis there were 11 politicians, including Senator Sharp, of Idaho. Only one of the 11 was for Harrison, and he is the postmaster of Mobile, Ala. Nobody but Blaine is in it."

CONTENTS OF SECOND PART. GATHI'S CONVENTION AND THE DELEGATES. THE TEMPLE ON TROY HILL. THE WANTS, TO LETS, FOR SALES, REAL ESTATE AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES. THE MUSIC WORLD. C. W. S. WILD FOLKS OF PERU. NEWS OF SOCIETY. THE OPENING OF CAR MAY. GOSPEL FOR WOMEN. COURT NEWS. A REVIEW OF SPORTS. AMATEUR SPORTS. BUSINESS CARDS. TWO RULING CHAIRS. THE LAST SIGNALS. CAMPING OUT. WAR AND POLITICS. THE SCIENCE OF WAR-TACTICS. INSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE. A HISTORIC VOYAGE. A DASH TO THE POLE. WHAT WOMEN WANT TO KNOW. A-R-BLOW. THE SECRET SOCIETIES. GOSPEL OF THE GARD. THE MARKET REPORTS. EDUCATIONAL GOSPEL. THE THEATRICAL SEASON. AMUSEMENT NOTICES. LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.