

HARRISON AGAIN, NOW WITH REID.

The Administration Forces Too Well Organized for Any Onslaught.

BLAINE LOUDLY CHEERED

By at Least Ten Thousand People for Nearly Half an Hour.

THE ELOQUENCE OF MR. WOLCOTT

Thought to Surpass That of Ingersoll in His Blaine Speech.

Unparalleled Scenes of Excitement—Such Demonstrations as Those for the Maine Statesman Never Dreamed of—All Was of No Effect on the Ballots, Though, for the President Gained in Nearly Every State Over the Estimate of His Managers—A Pittsburg Politician Credited With the Administration's Victory—Dewey in Need of a Political Right-hand, Which He Found in C. L. Magee.

One ballot put President Harrison in nomination at Minneapolis yesterday for a second term. It stood: For Harrison, 425,146; Blaine, 182,146; McKinley, 182,146; Lincoln, 1. At the evening session Whitelaw Reid, ex-Minister to France, was unanimously chosen as running mate for the President. The day's proceedings were lively, but the excitement of Thursday night was not duplicated. Ex-Secretary Blaine has issued a card in which he says it is the duty of Republicans to support the ticket. The leaders of both factions are satisfied, and the country at large accepts the work of the convention in a spirit that guarantees hearty and willing work on the part of Republicans for the ratification of the nominations next November.

HIGH HONOR FOR BLAINE,

Though He Didn't Receive the Nomination—Pennsylvania Not to Blame for the Result—The Southern States Did It—Enthusiasm of Ten Thousand.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—James G. Blaine was never more honored in his life than to-day. The peerless Maine statesman was named by the people, although another was selected by the convention. That the Plumed Knight will not lead the Republican hosts to victory is not the fault of 16,000 devoted adherents who accorded the chief of their choice such a demonstration as is seen but once in an epoch. For nearly half an hour to-day this faithful 10,000, knowing that defeat stared them in the face, but hoping still that a miracle might turn the tide, testified their loyalty to the greatest living American in a manner that might have moved hearts of stone.

Continuous cheers mingled with the magic name that had so often proved an inspiration. The voices of old women joined with those of earnest men. Hats, handkerchiefs, parasols, umbrellas and flags were thrown high in the air, as evidence of the feelings of their owners. Veterans of the war tossed away their crutches in the excitement of the hour.

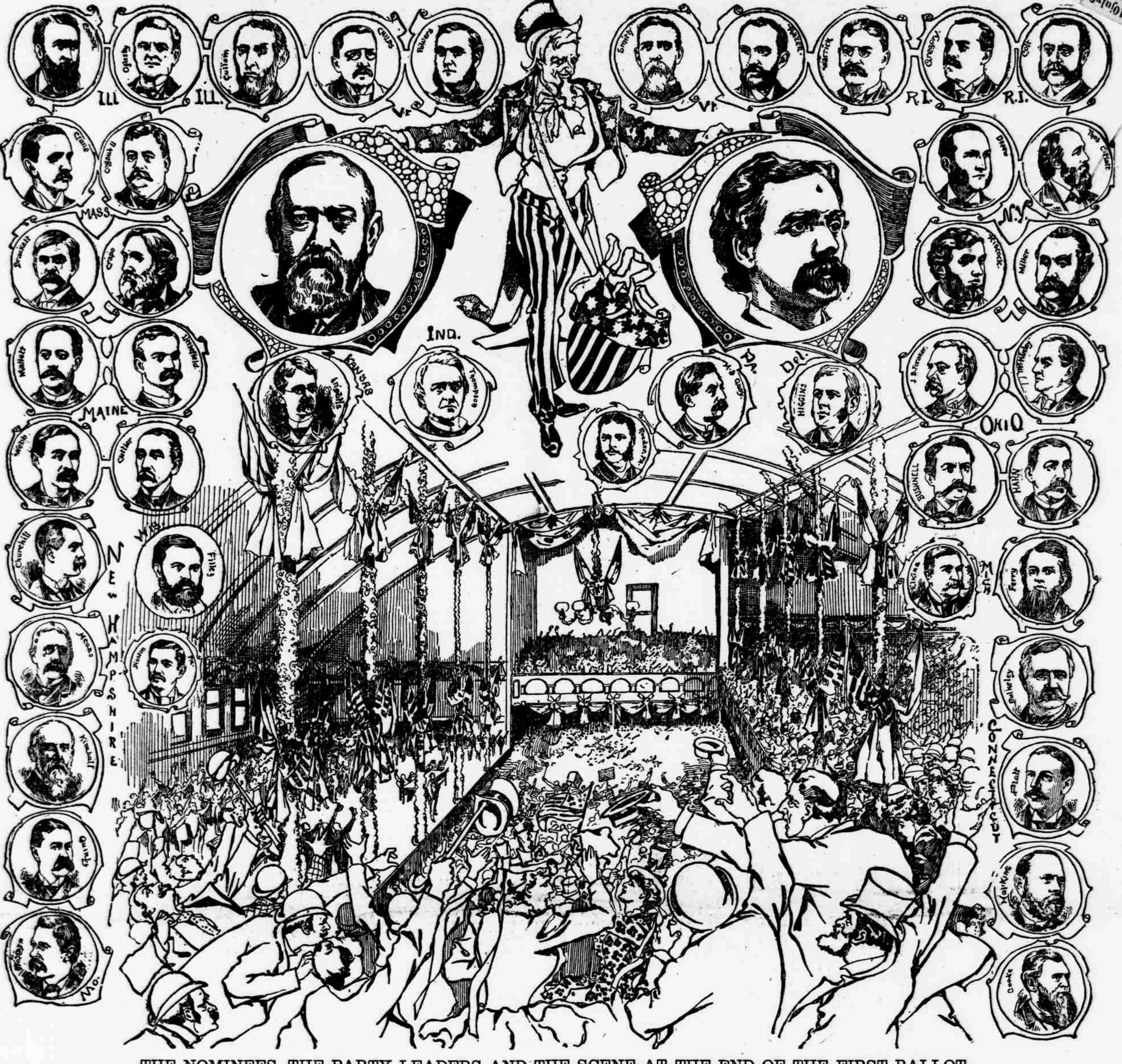
The Last Effort to Win Out It was a last magnificent effort to win, well worthy of the cause which called it forth. But it was in vain. Hundreds of delegates who had no offices, and hundreds more who expected them, who had already refused to listen to dictates of reason as to the man for the hour, were neither to be moved by cheers nor tears.

The almost frantic appeal of the important many had no effect upon the powerful few. If anything, it seemed to make them more determined to perform their allotted task. Of the 225 votes cast for the successful candidate for the Republican nomination as President of the United States, 222, practically half, came from the Democratic States and Territories of the South, which are not relied upon to cast a single electoral vote for the ticket which they had so large a part in naming. In these same States James G. Blaine received but 49 votes. In but one of them—Virginia—did he receive majority support, and in many of them he found not a single adherent.

Texas the State That Settled It. More than all that, the votes on the roll call which decided the result were cast by Texas, the Banner Democratic commonwealth of the country, with a majority of 199,099 and she held it in line and announced the result in the International Revenue Collector for the Lone Star State.

The day was not without its consolation. Ingersoll was lasting fame at Cincinnati in 1876, but he found a peer to-day. Senator E. O. Wolcott, of Colorado, who was accorded the honor of placing the name of Blaine before the convention, responded with an oratorical effort which alternately called forth tremendous bursts of enthusiasm and started the tears from the eyes of his auditors. There was not a man present who did not regard it as a masterpiece of eloquence, delivered in faultless style.

The noted Dewey, relied upon by the Harrison coherents to take all before him with the well-known magic of his tongue, confessed his inability to approach the plane of the Rocky Mountain orator.



THE NOMINEES, THE PARTY LEADERS AND THE SCENE AT THE END OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

words, that for a brief space of time the devoted followers of the popular idol thought they saw the victory which they well knew had slipped from them again in their grasp. But inspiring as was the eloquence of the Western Senator, it did not move a delegate who had an office, either in possession or anticipation.

Wolcott was the first to take the platform after the entire business of the convention had been cleared away. The wild demonstration which he created had hardly died away when Colonel Richard Thompson, of Indiana, the oldest delegate, presented the name of President Harrison for renomination. The cheering which followed was vigorous and long continued, but it lacked the fiber and spontaneous enthusiasm which marked the greeting of the man who was fated to receive the approval of the people and the disapproval of the convention.

The Most Dramatic Incident. Then came the most dramatic incident of the day, and, as those who witnessed it believe, the most dramatic incident of any day. William Henry Eastis, Minnesota's favorite orator, mounted the platform to vote the nomination of Blaine. The vast assemblage was now at an intense pitch of excitement. Eastis lacked the magnificent voice and manner of Wolcott and the polished periods of Dewey. But he had a style of oratory that gathered together to name a candidate only one would be considered—Blaine.

Indiana candidate rallied around him with a round of applause that would have been deemed remarkable if it had not been so far overvalued.

When Dewey asked, "Who will be given credit for the great acts of the administration?" intending to bestow praise upon Harrison, a mighty shout of "Blaine" echoed from floor to gallery, and the speaker was obliged to wait several minutes before the tumult ended.

Ovation for the Two Candidates. As Dewey concluded, amid excitement, a picture of the President was carried upon his feet, the many spectators of the gentler sex being, if possible, even more demonstrative than the dense masses of earnest men.

When order was at last restored other seconding speeches followed. Boyd, a colored delegate from Tennessee, scored a hit by saying that if the entire Republican party could be gathered together to name a candidate only one would be considered—Blaine.

The comic side was furnished by Delegate Downey, of Wyoming, who started his speech by saying: "I come from a far-away State, a good many miles from here," and other bulls of a similar nature, until the patience and even the laughter of the convention was exhausted.

The Harrison Phalanx Invincible. Meantime, there had been a deal of scheming on the floor. Unable to break through yesterday, Foraker, and precisely the same old allies, were going on to the Ohio delegation, joined in the movement. So did Alger's supporters, in Michigan. But in the other States none but Blaine supporters listened to the suggestion of harmony and a compromise, and the scheme, if it was ever possible, came too late.

When Texas cast the deciding vote for Harrison, Senator Quay, with his son Dick, left the convention hall in disgust. They were followed by Boutelle, of Maine, who was in an ugly humor. He was mad at Internal Revenue Collector Coney, of Texas, who had beaten Blaine. Quay instructed General Reader to cast his vote for him on what followed as he thought best.

When the Pennsylvania delegation returned to its seats, the State was called. Then it was hastily decided by the majority to vote for McKinley. W. J. Scott, a Blaine man, refused to cast his ballot for Governor McKinley unless the Harrison men did likewise. He offered to drop the Plumed Knight for McKinley if one of the President's delegates would also.

Senator Quay thought it would have more effect on the convention to call the roll and demanded that the delegation be polled. Ohio and Oregon had just dropped to McKinley, and the critical time for Harrison had passed.

How many electoral votes Internal Revenue Collector Coney can deliver from Texas next November. It is outrageous that the Democratic States should make the nomination. I am not making predictions, but those who run can read the signs of the times. I have gone down with Blaine many times before, but I never fell prouder in defeat."

The Move to Break to McKinley. It was agreed by the Blaine managers early in the morning that the best move to make would be to get the Ohio delegation to vote for McKinley and thus cut down Harrison's strength and prevent a nomination. Foraker had not much trouble to deliver the goods, and even Cox, of Cincinnati, cast his ballot for the Major. The Governor protested against this action, and demanded a poll of the delegation. It resulted in 45 votes for McKinley and 1 for Harrison.

The result of the vote was Harrison 19, Blaine 3 and McKinley 42. Two of the Blaine men were W. J. Scott, of Belmont, and Augustus M. High, of Reading. The Harrison voters were Hamilton Diston, W. A. Strassberger, G. S. Graham, J. A. Strassberger, G. W. Keeler, W. H. Stroth, Dr. J. P. Miller, G. R. Gensling, E. N. Willard, Benjamin Hughes, Alex. Scott, Dr. Leuker, W. C. McConnell, W. L. Gouger, C. L. Magee, George Von Bonnhorst, John J. Carter, W. Brown, and L. P. Hand. The balance were of the trouble stripe, and tried to

help Blaine by combining with Ohio to McKinley, to prevent a nomination on the first ballot.

Pennington True to Blaine. Nobody must think for a moment that the Pennsylvania delegates deserted Blaine. Their object was to gain time by taking desperate chances. That they lost is because Harrison had the convention, and the result could not have been changed anyhow. Quay and the other Blaine men afterwards regretted that they did not stick to him and go down in the same ship with their chief. The result would look better in years to come.

The evening session witnessed a very brief contest between Reid and Reed. It had been decided by the successful Harrison leaders to displace Morton and nominate Whitelaw Reid, of New York, for Vice President. Tennessee and New York, though, presented the name of Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, as their ideal candidate. The home delegation announced it as their belief that the ex-Speaker would not accept any such nomination at the hands of this convention. The name of Reed was then withdrawn, and Reid named, with only two dissenting votes.

CLARKSON WILL WORK HARD.

He Will Do as Much for Harrison as He Would for Another. MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—A report was current to-day that Clarkson and other Blaine men on the National Committee would resign, and when seen Mr. Clarkson smiled faintly, and said: "There is not a word of truth in that report. I am satisfied with the ticket, and you may say that Blaine men never shirk their duty. It will work as hard for Harrison as I would for anybody else, now that the nomination is made. The candidate generally selects his Chairman, and I won't be the man. I don't want the place. Huston, of Indiana, and Carter of Montana, are mentioned. Both are good men and both have had considerable experience in politics. Huston was mentioned for the Chairmanship in 1888. Yes, I have heard C. L. Magee talked of for Executive Chairman."

REID HEARS THE NEWS.

His Telephone Kept Ringing Loudly Nearly All Last Night. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 10.—At 10 o'clock to-night the telephone in Hon. Whitelaw Reid's country residence, near this village, began to ring. The ex-Minister and his family received the information of the convention, viewing the Pacific coast would never support such a candidate nominated by such methods. His colleagues think that Mr. Knight will cool off somewhat before he reaches San Francisco.

ONE OF FORAKER'S TRICKS.

He Gets Even George H. Cox to Vote for Governor McKinley. MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Ex-Governor Foraker played a shrewd trick on the Ohio delegation. The Blaine people in the Buckeye crowd had planned to throw the vote of the State to McKinley, but they kept it quiet until the time for the State to be called. When Judge Nash commenced to poll the delegation, Bushnell and Foraker suggested a shrewd trick on the Ohio delegation. From Indiana, makes it very probable that he will be the person selected by the National Committee to be its Chairman and to make the approaching campaign of President Harrison.

KINDEST WORDS FOR THE TICKET.

Good Feeling Expressed by the Chief Anti-Administration Leaders, AFTER THE RED-HOT FIGHT.

Clarkson and Quay Say They Will Work for Their Party.

Mr. Magee Says Quay's Influence in the State Is Unbroken—Fassett Pledges New York's Loyalty to the Ticket—Senator Wolcott Unopposed at Present—Blaine's Defeat Most of All Regretted—Warner Miller Says Republicans Always Support Their Nominees—John C. New More Than Delighted.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—"How will the Republican party support the ticket?" is the question THE DISPATCH correspondent has been to-night asking the leaders most conspicuous in the fight for and against the renomination of Harrison.

C. L. Magee says that the result of the convention will have no effect on the politics of Pennsylvania. Senator Quay has lost none of his influence in the State, and it is the general opinion of Pennsylvanians here that the Senatorial struggle has not been changed. E. N. Willard, of Scranton, who is a strong Harrison man, said Quay would have a walkover for re-election. He said he voted for Harrison because he thought the President was the best man for the place.

Senator Quay accepts the situation, and says he will work for the success of the party. The Senator did not attend the evening session. He remarked that he had nothing to say about the work of the convention. He was not to think it over. Senator Platt was tired out, and went to Senator Washburn's to rest. Warner Miller took the first train home. J. Stout Fassett, in speaking for them, said that New York would be loyal to the ticket.

Everybody Couldn't Be Pleased. The fact is, the anti-Blaine delegates and leaders are not at all pleased with the nominations. The Western men are equally dissatisfied. At heart the Blaine people feel that defeat is possible in November. They will make a pretense of hauling in the campaign, but will not put in their best efforts. Their enthusiasm is moribund, though it may resuscitate later, when the first disappointments of defeat have worn off.

Probably the most bitter talk comes from Colorado's Senator, Wolcott. He raved and stamped around after the afternoon session of the convention, and uttered many expressions which he would hardly care to see in print. Later this evening he was in a calmer frame of mind, and merely shrugged his shoulders when his opinion on the question of the hour was requested.

Senator Teller, however, expressed his views in a positive manner. He said: "I do not know whether this ticket can carry Colorado or not. It certainly will not pull within thousands of votes of the number that would have been given freely to Blaine. I understand that the Harrison leaders have decided to turn down Morton and name Whitelaw Reid for the second place. They ought to put up Elliott F. Shepard and be done with it. They would then have a crank ticket at both ends. If the States that have to elect Harrison had been consulted Blaine would have beaten him."

DeYoung Speaks for the Sops. M. H. DeYoung, the California Blaine leader, was in a more pacific mood. He said: "I am for the party's nominee, and believe he will be elected. Blaine put both himself and his friends in a bad position and we were unable to overcome the handicap. The time for fighting on these lines has passed by, and we must now present a solid front to the common foe. I am hopeful of the result in November on the far-western slope."

George A. Knight, the California actor who attacked the officeholders in a radical speech on the floor last night, does not agree with Mr. DeYoung. He packed his valise and left town before the evening session of the convention, viewing the Pacific coast would never support such a candidate nominated by such methods. His colleagues think that Mr. Knight will cool off somewhat before he reaches San Francisco.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, was a hard man to find this evening, and when he was located he was determined to say anything further than that the Republicans usually supported the party ticket, no matter who had been their choice before the nomination was made.

T. C. Platt was almost equally reticent. He said that when the majority of the party representatives, no matter under what misapprehension, had spoken, there was not much to do but obey. He declined to advance any opinion as to the outcome in November in New York, but said that the issues of '88 would be fought over again.

Chairman Clarkson said: "We will have a hard battle in Iowa this fall, but we will work shoulder to shoulder for our principles. The Republicans of the nation will stand by reciprocity and protection, though deprived of their choice at the head of the ticket."

Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, said: "The doubtful State of Connecticut will do its best. I am very largely supported Blaine. I am very hopeful of success, not only in Connecticut, but throughout the United States."

For Full Report of Convention Proceedings See 10th Page.