der that your subscription may be acknowledged in the columns of THE WORLD:

FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

I contribute.....

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Make checks and money-orders payable to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund. Address all communications to the Western Campaign Fund, box 2,354 New York City.

LEADING NEWSPAPERS CO-OPERATE.

The Boston "Globe" Will Receive the New England Subscriptions.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The *Globe* published THE WORLD's leader, entitled "To Win the West," in full this morning, and added the following:

"A notable opportunity presents itself this year for the spread of sound Democratic and tariff-reform literature throughout the land.

"This plan of campaign can be waged to advantage everywhere, but especially, perhaps, among the great agricultural population of the West.

"Every Democrat must, therefore, see the need and value of the movement started by the New York WORLD to raise funds in the East for spreading the light of political truth in these regions.

"The field is, in truth, 'ripe for the harvest.' A vigorous, persistent educational campaign during the next ten weeks means triumph next November.

"The *Globe* joins in the promotion of the plan outlined and will receive subscriptions for the Western campaign fund."

Gen. Charles H. Taylor, editor and proprietor of the *Globe*, subscribes $1,000.

The "Record" Will Collect the Dollars of Pennsylvania Democrats.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The *Record* published this morning the double-leaded editorial of THE WORLD announcing the plan of the Western Democratic Campaign Fund, with the following introduction:

"One of the important features of the coming Presidential campaign is contained in the following announcement, which will be made by THE WORLD to-morrow."

Then, under the heading "The *Record* Will Co-operate," it said:

"The *Record*, acting with THE WORLD, will to-morrow open its columns for subscriptions to this fund. Its purpose is outlined in the above editorial, but the details of the project will be given in full in Monday's *Record*."

On the editorial page the *Record* had the following: "There is a feeling abroad among the Democracy that not only New York, Connecticut and Indiana, but also Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and perhaps other States of the great West, may with proper effort be included in the Democratic column of States this year. Acting under this conviction the New York WORLD has opened a subscription to pay the expenses of carrying on an educational campaign in the debatable Western States. It is not proposed that New York, Connecticut nor any other close State shall be neglected. But it is contended that many of the Western States hitherto classed as Republican are fair fighting ground for the Democracy. All good Democrats and true patriots will avail themselves of the opportunity to add their contributions to the cause of political regeneration in the West; the *Record* will cheerfully help on the good work."

William M. Singerly, owner of the *Record*, contributes $1,000.

The "Post-Dispatch," the Chief Democratic Journal of St. Louis, Joins.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The plan proposed by THE WORLD to raise funds for an especially vigorous Western Democratic campaign is approved by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* in the following editorial published this morning:

"The day Mr. Cleveland was nominated by the Chicago Convention the *Post-Dispatch* said: 'Cleveland was nominated without New York's vote and can be elected without the vote of New York. If the Democrats of the country outside of the Empire State set their hearts upon and work with a will to that end they can accomplish it. Carry New York by all means, but let it come into the column of Democratic States next November as an ornamental, but unnecessary, cap to the triumphal arch of Democracy. It is a task to which the Democracy is urged by the highest considerations of partisanship and patriotism.'

"The Democratic campaign for the winning of the West is inaugurated to-day. It is from New York that the suggestion of an efficient and vigorous plan of campaign comes. THE WORLD, realizing the danger of depending upon one pivotal State, which must necessarily be doubtful, and recognizing the splendid possibilities for Democratic success in the West, undertakes the leadership of the task. Its strong shoulder is placed to the wheel, and with the pledged co-operation of the *Post-Dispatch* and other prominent Democratic papers it proposes to win this victory for the party.

"The announcement of this purpose, with the reasons therefor, are clearly and comprehensively stated in the editorial published in another column, which appears in this morning's WORLD. A fund is to be raised to perfect organization and conduct a campaign of education in the new doubtful States of the West—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and others—whose people have shown a strong leaning toward Democracy, or at least opposition to latter-day Republicanism, and where there are excellent chances to win with earnest and intelligent effort.

"THE WORLD's plan appeals far more strongly to Western than to Eastern Democrats. They are already enlisted in the cause, and the promise of magnificent aid from the great Democratic newspapers and Democrats of the East will spur them to more energetic action. There are stimulus and enthusiasm, renewed vigor and inspiring hope in the proposal. The Democrats of the Western Democratic States cannot help their party at home or contribute more efficiently to national success than by helping this movement and contributing liberally to its support.

"The *Post-Dispatch*, in pledging its hearty co-operation to THE WORLD, feels assured it is pledging the co-operation of all Democrats of the West, and especially of Missouri."

ILLINOIS.

[*From The World of Aug. 8.*]

Illinois was a Democratic State from the time of its admission to the Union in 1818 until 1860.

Even in the "land-slide" of 1840 it remained true. William Henry Harrison carried the country by a popular majority of 139,256 and the Electoral College by 174. But Illinois gave her electoral vote to Van Buren by a popular majority of 1,790.

It was not until 1860, when the ferment of civil war was beginning and Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate, that the State turned against Democracy.

It became Republican upon the slavery question and for thirty years remained Republican upon issues that play no part in present politics except as traditionary prejudices of ever-weakening force.

In 1864 Illinois gave Lincoln a majority of 30,766. In 1868 Gen. Grant swelled this to 51,160. In 1872, the year of the Greeley fiasco, the State gave its heaviest Republican majority of 56,884.

Since that time the Republicans have carried the State in Presidential years as follows:

1876—Plurality	19,631	Majority	2,398
1880—Plurality	40,716	Majority	13,915
1884—Plurality	24,827	Majority	1,973
1888—Plurality	22,195	Minority	6,590

Thus at the latest Presidential election, although the Republicans won the electoral vote, their long-sustained majority was changed to a minority of 6,590.

In 1890 economic questions, well understood, were dominant for the first time in thirty years, and the State went Democratic for the first time in that period.

It is significant, too, that the Democratic pluralities in that year were heaviest where the economic question was most directly and exclusively involved. The Democrats won one majority and a plurality of four in the lower house of the Legislature. They carried the State ticket by 9,847, and on the total Congressional vote—which turned exclusively upon tariff reform—they had a plurality of 29,821 and elected fourteen out of twenty Congressmen.

These are the facts of history. They indicate clearly that Illinois this year is a hopefully debatable State. They point plainly to the Democratic duty of contesting it with all possible determination and persistence.

The issue of 1890 is the issue of 1892. It is better understood now than it was then. The campaign of education has gone on steadily. The convictions which made Illinois Democratic two years ago have been broadened and strengthened. An intelligent people have thought and observed. Their most vital interests are concerned in Democratic success. One Illinois Democrat is a Senator of the United States. Another is the party's candidate for Vice-President.

The twenty-four electoral votes of Illinois should be fought for and won.

WISCONSIN.

[*From The World of Aug. 9.*]

Wisconsin's Constitution was adopted in 1848.

Although slavery was becoming the theme of excited political discussion in and out of Congress, the tariff had been up to that time the most prominent issue of the day. The Walker tariff was passed in 1846. It was a revenue tariff and a Democratic measure. Its adoption seemed to settle the controversy and gave to the slavery question an importance that led to the breach between the "Locofocos" and the "Free-Settlers" within the Democratic party, and to the nomination in 1848 of Van Buren in opposition to Cass, the regular Democratic candidate.

In that election every State of the new West was carried by the Democrats. The settlers of Wisconsin had gone from Western New York and New England, and their anti-slavery feeling was very strong. The farmers of the Northwest in the prosperous days that followed the adoption of the Walker tariff and the succeeding act of 1857 were against the party of protection. In 1848 Wisconsin gave Cass 15,001 votes, Taylor 13,747, and indicated its position on the slavery question by casting 10,418 votes for Van Buren.

In 1852 the State was still strongly Democratic, Pierce receiving 33,658 votes, while Scott had 22,240 and Hale 8,814.

In 1854 the Republican strength began to increase in Wisconsin. The slavery issue had become clear and dominant and the tariff policy of the Government seemed to be definitely settled. In the Thirty-fourth Congress Wisconsin had a Republican Senator and two of its three Representatives were in favor of "free men" in the Territories. In 1855 the Democratic majority for Governor was reduced to 158, while the majority for the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge was 7,148. The result was that the office of Governor was given to the Republicans on a contest.

The party affiliations of the Northwest were about to be revolutionized. The majority for Fremont in Wisconsin was 12,008 and for Lincoln 21,000. The war came and Wisconsin remained steadfast to the faith that she had embraced in 1860.

The corruption of the Republican majorities in Congress was felt in Wisconsin as elsewhere. The Fond du Lac district had chosen a Democratic Representative in congress in 1863. In 1871 the Milwaukee district followed the example, and in the tidal wave of 1874 the Winnebago district gave a third Democrat to the State's delegation.

In 1872 the Republican plurality was 18,511; in 1876 it was 6,150. In 1880, the unfortunate year which broke the Democratic advance, the Republican plurality was 29,705. In 1874, the first tidal-wave year, when the Republicans lost control of the House of Representatives, the aggregate Democratic majority in the districts was 357.

In 1884 the Democrats of the State were hopeful. In the State election of 1882 they had beaten the Republicans by a majority of 9,000 and had elected six of the nine Congressmen. They made the campaign on the tariff issue, appealing especially to the Swedish and German farmers, and while Blaine carried the State the Republican plurality was reduced from 29,763 to 14,698.

Thereafter in no State of the Union was the campaign of education on the tariff question more diligently and intelligently carried on than in Wisconsin. This effort in behalf of the Democrats was aided by the sumptuary laws passed by the Republicans, but more especially by the Bennett law, in which the Republican party commits itself to the theory that it is the right of the State to interfere with the education of the children not only in the public but in the private schools.

In 1888 the Democrats again lost the State, although their vote had increased in sixteen years from 80,477 to 155,232. In 1890 they carried the State for Governor by a plurality of 28,230. In the same year in the Congressional districts, where the campaign was fought strictly on the tariff issue, the Democratic plurality was nearly 34,000, and of the nine members chosen all but one were Democrats, while a Democratic majority of 35 on joint ballot in the Legislature elected William F. Vilas as the first Democratic United States Senator from the State since the antebellum period.

On the tariff issue Wisconsin is a Democratic State, and with this and the State issues already mentioned there is every reason to hope for a victory in the coming election.

It would be a most grievous mistake if the Democrats should fail to put forth their strongest efforts to carry this most promising commonwealth. The clouds of prejudice engendered by the war and by appeals to sectional passion and prejudice have been dissipated.

The issue on which Wisconsin was Democratic in 1848 and until the slavery struggle is at the front again, and if the voters of the State are made to recognize this fact the twelve votes of Wisconsin will be cast for Cleveland and Stevenson in November.

MINNESOTA.

[*From The World of Aug. 10.*]

Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858.

From that time until 1890 it was uniformly and strongly Republican. But in 1890 the Republican vote was a small minority.

The population of Minnesota at the time of admission had been drawn almost entirely from the Northern States, chiefly New England, and in a small degree from Scandinavia.

The one question then at issue in national politics was that of the extension or restriction of slavery. Upon that issue the State was naturally Republican.

The first Presidential election in which it voted was that of 1860. Slavery, with the threat of secession, had issued its ultimatum, and the North was in the mood to accept the challenge.

The Republican party, rejoicing in its youth and high moral purpose, was united and strong. Opposition was divided into three factions, under the lead of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell. Minnesota gave a Republican majority of 9,339 in a total vote of 34,309.

Then came the stress of war, during which economic questions resolved themselves into problems of ways and means for the salvation of the country. All tariffs were revenue measures and war measures, and questions concerning them did not enter into political discussions. After the war the issues engendered during its progress held Minnesota to the Republican faith so strongly that her record on Presidential elections has remained unbroken, as follows:

1868—Republican majority	15,470
1872—Republican majority	20,498
1876—Republican majority	21,780
1880—Republican majority	37,035
1884—Republican majority	33,333
1888—Republican majority	21,701

In 1888 the economic issue was brought to the front for the first time. Every effort was made to break its force. The State Republican Convention repudiated the high-tariff policy proclaimed in the national platform, and went into the campaign upon the assumption that the national platform declaration on that subject meant less than it said and would never be reduced to practice in legislation. Party loyalty was strong and tradition was in favor of Republicanism. Nevertheless the party majority was suddenly reduced more than one-third.

Two years later, after the extraordinary tariff policy proclaimed in the Chicago platform had been embodied in the McKinley tariff, the reduced Republican majority of 21,701 was changed to a Republican minority of 64,671 on the State ticket, the Republican vote being reduced from 142,492 to 88,111.

But so large a number of the opponents of Republicanism still hesitated to vote with their traditional foes, the Democrats, and went into the third-party movements, that the Republicans elected their State ticket by a narrow plurality of 2,267, against a plurality of 38,106 and a clear majority of more than 21,000 two years before.

The State was no longer Republican. Even upon State issues the people had voted by a heavy majority against that party. In the Congressional election held at the same time the result was still more significant. There the economic issue was dominant, and of the five Congressmen elected three were Democrats, one a Farmers' Alliance tariff reformer and only one a Republican. This solitary Republican secured his election by a narrow plurality of 482 votes, and on the total vote was in a minority of 664.

It is plain that Minnesota is good fighting-ground for the Democracy this year. A large majority of its people are with the Democratic party on the issue of tariff reform. They are chiefly farmers. They are intelligent beyond the common. They see clearly the evil effects of a high tariff upon their prosperity. Even their great manufacturing industry—milling—is in no way helped by the tariff, but on the contrary is crippled by the exclusion of Manitoba grain from their mills, to which it would naturally come.

Nearly all of the voters opposed to Republicanism are of one mind on the real issue of the campaign, and the Republicans themselves have shown their appreciation of the fact by nominating a pronounced tariff reformer for Governor. It only remains to unite the majority, by fusion or otherwise, upon a single electoral ticket, and prosecute the campaign of education with vigor, to win this traditionally Republican but strongly tariff-reform State. To make the strongest possible effort is more than politic. It is a duty.

MICHIGAN.

[*From The World of Aug. 11.*]

In the year 1855, when Michigan entered the Union, the National Republican party went out of existence and the Whig party was formed by a fusion of all the elements that were opposed to the Democratic organization.

Van Buren was nominated on May 20, 1855, eighteen months before the election, and Michigan cast its first electoral vote for the Democratic successor of Andrew Jackson. On the popular vote Van Buren received 7,332 and Harrison 4,042.

In the "log-cabin and hard-cider" campaign of 1840, in which the Democratic party was driven out of power by demagogic appeals and the effect of the financial storm of 1837, Michigan reversed its majority, giving to Harrison 22,933 votes and to Van Buren 21,131. Its United States Senators in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses were Whigs, but the majority of its delegation in the House were Democrats.

In 1844 the State returned to the Democratic fold and gave to Polk a majority of 3,466, and in the following year Lewis Cass entered the Senate.

The history of politics in Michigan from that time until the breaking out of the war is very like that of Wisconsin. Several of its Senators, including Lewis Cass, Alpheus Felch and Charles E. Stuart, who was Douglas's leader on the floor of the Charleston Convention, were among the most distinguished members of the body. While the tariff was an issue Michigan was against the high protection policy of Clay, but when that seemed to be settled, and slavery came to the front, the people of Michigan, largely from Western New York, became ardent and steadfast Republicans.

It was their boast that the Republican party had its birth "under the oaks at Jackson." One of the first leaders of the party in the State was Zachariah Chandler, a vigorous, energetic, intense man, who held the State and inspired its people from his entrance into public life until his death, a period of thirty years. His strong personality gathered about him a body of enthusiastic young men who kept the party fresh and alert even after it had begun to show signs of decay in other parts of the country.

The young men of Michigan reduced Lincoln's majority in 1864, giving him 16,017 over McClellan. Afterwards Grant appealed to their imaginations, and in 1872 the State gave him the enormous majority of 60,100. Still later Garfield was their idol, and in 1880 he received a plurality of 53,890.

In the mean time, however, the Republican strength had begun to wane. During the inflation struggle of 1872-4 Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was the soft-money leader in Congress. Grant had vetoed an inflation bill and Chandler was as firm an advocate of hard money as ever Thomas H. Benton had been. The Republican Convention of 1874 straddled the issue, but the Democratic State platform declared definitely against inflation. In the election of that year Gov. Bagley's majority, which had been 53,600 in 1872, was reduced to 5,569, and the Democrats elected four of the nine Representatives in Congress.

Afterwards, owing to dissensions in the Republican ranks on this question, the Greenback party grew in numbers, and in 1878 cast 73,313 votes. A fusion followed and lasted until 1887. While it existed the insurgents succeeded in 1882 in electing a Governor, in 1888 a Supreme Court Judge, and in 1884 six of the eleven members of Congress.

During this period the money question had been supplanted by the tariff, and the contest in most of the Congressional districts was made on that issue. In 1888 the Democratic vote in the State had increased from 78,350 in 1872 to 213,469, and while Mr. Harrison received a plurality of 22,928, the Republicans were in a minority. In 1890 the Democrats carried the State for their candidate for Governor by a plurality of 11,520. Since 1876 the political situation has been marked by the prominence given by the people to their material interests, evidenced first by a secession of Republican farmers to Grangerism, and then by the great strength of the Greenback party, which has been merged now into the Democratic party, the whole becoming a tariff-reform organization.

In the Billion-Dollar Congress Michigan had two Democrats and nine Republicans; in the present Congress seven Democrats and four Republicans. The aggregate of the majorities of the Democratic Congressmen was nearly 10,000, and there was elected a Democratic majority in both houses of the Legislature.

The Legislature enacted a law by which the Presidential electors must this year and hereafter be chosen by districts. Michigan is now entitled to twelve Representatives in Congress and fourteen votes in the Electoral College. Twelve of these are to be elected in the Congressional districts and the other two in two large districts made by a line running through the State north and south. It is expected that the Democrats will carry six of these districts; they ought certainly to carry four.

Every effort should be put forth by the Democratic National Committee to win a substantial victory in the Peninsula State. Michigan has given up its devotion to the Republican party slowly and reluctantly, but for ten years the organization that once dominated the State has been in a minority. A union of anti-Republicans, leaving the large Prohibition vote of the State out of the question, would probably give nine electoral votes against Mr. Harrison.

Consequently in the campaign of education that is about to begin Michigan should receive special attention.

IOWA.

[*From The World of Aug. 12.*]

Iowa became a State in 1846.

In the Presidential elections of 1848 and 1852 the two great parties of that time almost exactly divided the vote, the Democrats winning by the narrow pluralities of 1,000 and 303.

The people of Iowa were mainly natives of Northern and Western States, and when the question of slavery extension or restriction was presented in 1856 Fremont, the first Republican candidate, won the State's electoral vote by a plurality of 7,784, which was not quite a majority. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln had a plurality of 12,487, and a clear majority over the combined vote of the three opposing candidates. From that time to this the State has been uniformly Republican in Presidential elections, as follows:

1864—Republican plurality	39,479
1868—Republican plurality	46,339
1872—Republican plurality	60,039
1876—Republican plurality	49,721
1880—Republican plurality	78,069
1884—Republican plurality	19,773
1888—Republican plurality	31,711

Iowa has thus been for a quarter of a century one of the strongest Republican States in the Union. But defection began to appear soon after the enormous Republican plurality of 78,659 was given in 1880. Financial issues were beginning to replace the passions of the civil war in men's minds, and in 1884 a fusion with the Greenbackers enabled the Democrats to cut down the Republican plurality to 19,773. In 1888, without fusion, the plurality was kept down to about two-fifths what it had been in 1880. In 1888 the tariff issue was for the first time presented, and incomplete as the campaign of education had been its effect was to reduce the Republican majority to less than 20,000.

In the next year the Democrats carried the State for Governor by a plurality of 6,523.

In 1891 the Democrats won again, electing Gov. Boies by a plurality of 7,816. The Democrats lacked but 2,553 of a clear majority and the Republicans were in a minority of more than 10,000 on the total vote. The Farmers' Alliance cast 12,371 votes and the Prohibitionists 819.

These were State elections only. It is customary to say that they were determined by State issues, particularly by popular discontent with the prohibitory liquor law, and did not represent a change of party relations upon national questions. So far as the election of governor is concerned there is truth, doubtless, in this interpretation.

But it does not explain the still more remarkable result of the last Congressional election in the intervening year of 1890. That turned exclusively upon the national issues involved in this year's Presidential contest.

Of the eleven Congressmen chosen in that year the Democrats elected six by pluralities aggregating 14,125, and the Republicans five by pluralities aggregating only 4,586. More significant still, in this Congressional-election test of the state's attitude upon national issues the Democratic vote was an actual though small majority over all. Moreover, there was a Farmers' Alliance vote of more than 5,000, which represented Democratic sentiment upon the main issue of tariff reform.

This year there is grave dissatisfaction among Iowa Republicans. That party has hitherto so far satisfied the Prohibition sentiment in the State as to reduce the Prohibition vote practically to nothing. It was less than 1,000 in 1891 and has only once exceeded 2,000. This year the Republican Convention was asked to adopt its customary declaration in favor of the prohibitory law and refused. The indications are strong that a very considerable vote which the Republicans have hitherto held by truckling to the Prohibition sentiment within the party will be cast for Gen. Bidwell.

There is every reason to believe, therefore, that Iowa is now hopeful fighting-ground for the Democracy. A majority of her voters are Democratic in sentiment upon the questions at issue this year, and if a vigorous educational campaign is made in the State its thirteen electoral votes may be wrested from the Republicans.

Whether this shall be accomplished by a fusion with the Farmers' Alliance upon an electoral ticket composed of nine Democrats and five Alliance men, as some of the leaders in the two parties suggest, or by a determined fight for a straight Democratic ticket, will be decided by the Democratic Convention next week.

The more cautious Democratic leaders favor fusion if the Alliance Convention now in session offers fair terms, in order to make the loss of the State to the Republicans certain. Bolder ones are firmly convinced that the State can be carried for a strictly Democratic electoral ticket. These oppose the surrender of any part of a result which they deem secure.

Whichever way the question may be determined, Iowa should be fought for vigorously and won.

NEBRASKA.

[*From The World of Aug. 13.*]

Nebraska was admitted to the Union in 1864. With it came Nevada and Colorado. Their admission signalized the beginning of the Republican policy, since well developed, of increasing party strength in Congress and in the Electoral College by the creation of new States from thinly peopled Territories.

Nebraska's Constitution was adopted by a majority of only 100, the people dividing on party lines.

In 1866 the Republican candidate for Governor received a majority of 145, but in 1868 Grant carried the State by a majority of 4,290 in a total of 15,168, and in 1872 his majority was 10,517. The Republican party retained its hold on the State down to and including 1880. In 1876 Mr. Hayes had a clear majority of 14,362, and not an election was held in the State until 1880 in which the prevailing party did not triumph by a majority over all. Garfield's plurality was 26,456 and his majority more than 22,000.

Grangerism was not felt in this State as a political force, for most of the farmers of Nebraska were Republicans and the State administration was satisfactory to the agricultural interest. In 1880 the Greenbackers cast a vote of 3,950, and in the next Presidential election there was a fusion of the Greenback and Democratic parties. Nevertheless Mr. Blaine's plurality was 22,512, and deducting the Prohibition vote his majority over all was nearly nineteen thousand.

In 1880 the Republican vote of the State was 54,679, in 1888 it was 108,425. During the same period the Democratic vote increased from 28,523 to 80,552.

There was little promise in this change of immediate Democratic success. But a storm was brewing among the farmers of the great wheat-growing State. For several years the Republican politicians had recognized the necessity of leaning towards tariff reform, and some of the State's Congressmen had voted for lower duties. Senator Paddock especially made a determined effort to secure free binding-twine for his constituents when the McKinley bill was before the Senate. It was the enactment of this bill, doubtless, that led to the extraordinary uprising of 1890 and to the formation of a strong Farmers' Alliance party.

In 1890 the Democrats held substantially their own vote, Gov. Boyd receiving 71,331, but the Republican strength fell to 68,878 and the Farmers' Alliance cast 70,187 votes. The Republican party was third in the poll and in a minority of 145,212. In the Congressional districts one Democratic and two Farmers' Alliance candidates were chosen. For the first time since its organization as a State Nebraska was not only without a solid Republican delegation in Congress, but without a single Republican member in the House of Representatives. The aggregate popular vote for Congressmen was: Democratic, 90,833; Farmers' Alliance, 44,897; Republican, 72,879; Prohibition, 3,851.

Notwithstanding this remarkable overturn of political sentiment, the Republicans carried the State for their candidate for Supreme Court Judge in 1891, on a light vote, by a plurality of 3,136.

This year the People's party has nominated Charles H. Van Wyck for Governor. He was United States Senator from Nebraska from 881 to 18 87 and distinguished himself while in that body by his opposition to monopolies and the tariff. It is expected that the Democrats will renominate Gov. Boyd, who was successful in 1890.

There seems to be hardly a doubt that the Republican electoral ticket can be defeated in Nebraska by a union of all the opposition forces. As the Democrats have the larger part of the fusion vote it is natural that they should expect a union on their electoral ticket, but the first duty of the two parties, each of which cast a larger vote than the Republican party in 1890, is to unite.

In this way the electoral vote can be taken away from the Republican party. No effort should be spared to bring about fusion, and after that is accomplished, to win a victory over the party that is taxing the farmers for the benefit of trusts and monopolies.

The eight electoral votes of Nebraska should not and need not be cast for Mr. Harrison.

KANSAS.

[*From The World of Aug. 13.*]

Kansas has been a Republican State by overwhelming pluralities ever since its admission to the Union, and in the last Presidential election the plurality was the heaviest ever given—80,159.

Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that the ten electoral votes of that State will be counted against the Republicans this year because of the fact that all the forces in opposition are likely to be united.

In the Gubernatorial election of 1890 the Republican vote was 115,023, while the opposition candidates polled an aggregate of 179,559, showing the Republicans to be in the minority by 64,534.

In the Congressional election of the same year, which turned exclusively on present issues, the Republicans carried but two districts by pluralities aggregating 6,820, while the opposition carried five districts by pluralities aggregating 30,080.

The opposition is composed of Democrats and People's party men. They are of one mind upon the dominant issue of the present campaign. All want the tariff policy reversed, the tariff revised and the Government conducted in the interest of the masses instead of the classes.

The two parties having thus a common purpose have made common cause for the campaign. A fusion has been made which promises to be successful. The Democrats have nominated no electoral ticket, but will support that of the People's party, while for Congressmen and State officers a compromise division has been made.

At a meeting on Friday steps were taken to perfect the fusion by changing local candidates wherever friction was likely to appear, and by establishing closer relations between the two general committees.

Separately neither the Democrats nor the People's party could expect to win on an electoral ticket. United they can hardly fail to win. The electors for whom both will vote are People's party men, and if elected they will cast the vote of the State for Weaver. To the Democracy this will be quite half of a victory. It will take from the Republicans the electoral vote of a State hitherto securely Republican.

The People's party men will vote for their own electoral ticket to a man. If the Democrats do likewise victory is assured in Kansas. No effort should be spared to make that result certain.

A SUMMING-UP.

[*From The World of Aug. 14.*]

The time for action has come.

A situation confronts the Democratic party which must be met and mastered. An opportunity awaits it which must be seized and utilized.

New York is a doubtful State at best. More than 1,500,000 votes for Presidential electors will be cast in this State on the 8th of November. Who can foretell the result? Cleveland's plurality in 1884 was only 1,047. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was only 13,002. The assumption that either can rely safely upon a plurality in 1892 is absurd. Conditions and men's minds may change between now and November and give to the one or the other an overwhelming majority. But this is only a remote possibility. There is every reason to believe that New York will remain to the day of election a doubtful State.

To blind ourselves to this obvious fact would serve only to cripple the party in its struggle for supremacy. To stake all upon New York would be worse than folly, because it is not necessary.

There is hope in the great West. Intelligent, resolute and persistent effort may change that hope to practical certainty. The Democratic canvass is based upon opposition to plutocratic rule and the excessive taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. The people of the West are eager for the truth. They proved this in 1890. Illinois stamped upon the Republican policy of protection for monopoly with an opposition majority of nearly 30,000, Nebraska with more than 50,000, Wisconsin with 33,000, Kansas with 22,000, Minnesota with 14,000 and Iowa and Michigan with 9,000 each.

The same issue intensified and better understood is dominant in the present campaign. The temper of the people is unchanged. They are impatient to break the money power in politics and restore the Government to the whole people.

But they need help. They have only begun to win victories. Organization is imperfect. Means are lacking for the advancement of educational work in an educational campaign. They will need men later.

They need money now.

THE WORLD means that they shall have it. To-morrow we shall lay the foundation of a Western Democratic Campaign Fund to be built up by popular subscription. It will be a National Fund. Already we have sought and obtained the co-operation of four of the most potent Democratic journals in the country. We now invite other newspapers which advocate the election of the Democratic candidates to join the movement. The money will be devoted solely to legitimate campaign expenses, and will be disbursed under the supervision of an advisory committee comprising leading Western Democrats.

Energetic effort in the West does not mean the abandonment of New York. On the contrary, it will enhance the prospect of success in this State by inspiring New York Democrats with fresh courage and renewed confidence in a great national victory.

Let the Democrats of the East lend their moral support and material aid to the Democrats of the West. Let them study the situation from a practical point of view. Let them prove their devotion to the Democratic cause. Let them do their full duty to their party and their country earnestly, promptly and enthusiastically.

The time for action has come.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The Prospect in Illinois.

[*From the Syracuse Courier.*]

The New York WORLD insists that Illinois is such a debatable State that the Democrats have a right to fight for it with reasonable confidence.

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The Northwest.

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What is the situation in each one of these States to-day? Since Iowa gave its vote to Harrison it has twice elected a Democratic Governor, and that Governor is now in the executive chair at Des Moines. Since Wisconsin voted for Harrison it has elected a Democratic Governor by a majority of 17,000, and that Governor, who will be renominated, is in the executive office at Madison. Since Illinois gave its vote to Harrison it has elected by the vast majority of 34,000 a Democratic State Superintendent of Public Instruction and by a smaller majority a Democratic State Treasurer. It has done more. For the first time in thirty years it has given to the Senate of the United States a Democrat. Since Indiana gave its electoral vote to Harrison there has not been an election in that State, municipal, county or state, where the showing has not been entirely favorable to Democracy. Since Michigan voted for Harrison it has elected a non-Republican Governor, and beyond any question part of its electoral vote will be cast this year against Harrison.

This is the situation in States of the old Northwest. It is one which creates confidence in the breasts of Democrates that these States will give their votes for tariff reform for Cleveland, for religious freedom as against the persecution attempted in Wisconsin and Illinois, against the sumptuary legislation which has been the curse of Iowa. It is a field in which Democrats will struggle earnestly for success, believing fully in the possibility of its achievement. This being the field, the National Democratic Committee charged with the conduct of the campaign ought to establish branch headquarters in Chicago, with a view of the most thorough canvass possible of this whole territory. No "rainbow chasing" is suggested by such a course. Before the States. This is the record. This is the promise if Democrats avail themselves of it to the utmost.

By Sept. 1 every possible honorable agency should be at work to take care of these States. The hope is that every one of them can be carried for the Democracy, save that in Michigan those Congressional Districts that are Republican will return Republican electors. The effort ought to be made with the greatest earnestness.

The two parties having thus a common purpose have made common cause for the campaign. A fusion has been made which promises to be successful. The Democrats have nominated no electoral ticket, but will support that of the People's party, while for Congressmen and State officers a compromise division has been made.

At a meeting on Friday steps were taken to perfect the fusion by changing local candidates wherever friction was likely to appear, and by establishing closer relations between the two general committees.

Separately neither the Democrats nor the People's party could expect to win on an electoral ticket. United they can hardly fail to win. The electors for whom both will vote are People's party men, and if elected they will cast the vote of the State for Weaver. To the Democracy this will be quite half of a victory. It will take from the Republicans the electoral vote of a State hitherto securely Republican.

The People's party men will vote for their own electoral ticket to a man. If the Democrats do likewise victory is assured in Kansas. No effort should be spared to make that result certain.

A SUMMING-UP.

[*From The World of Aug. 14.*]

The time for action has come.

A situation confronts the Democratic party which must be met and mastered. An opportunity awaits it which must be seized and utilized.

New York is a doubtful State at best. More than 1,500,000 votes for Presidential electors will be cast in this State on the 8th of November. Who can foretell the result? Cleveland's plurality in 1884 was only 1,047. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was only 13,002. The assumption that either can rely safely upon a plurality in 1892 is absurd. Conditions and men's minds may change between now and November and give to the one or the other an overwhelming majority. But this is only a remote possibility. There is every reason to believe that New York will remain to the day of election a doubtful State.

To blind ourselves to this obvious fact would serve only to cripple the party in its struggle for supremacy. To stake all upon New York would be worse than folly, because it is not necessary.

There is hope in the great West. Intelligent, resolute and persistent effort may change that hope to practical certainty. The Democratic canvass is based upon opposition to plutocratic rule and the excessive taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. The people of the West are eager for the truth. They proved this in 1890. Illinois stamped upon the Republican policy of protection for monopoly with an opposition majority of nearly 30,000, Nebraska with more than 50,000, Wisconsin with 33,000, Kansas with 22,000, Minnesota with 14,000 and Iowa and Michigan with 9,000 each.

The same issue intensified and better understood is dominant in the present campaign. The temper of the people is unchanged. They are impatient to break the money power in politics and restore the Government to the whole people.

But they need help. They have only begun to win victories. Organization is imperfect. Means are lacking for the advancement of educational work in an educational campaign. They will need men later.

They need money now.

THE WORLD means that they shall have it. To-morrow we shall lay the foundation of a Western Democratic Campaign Fund to be built up by popular subscription. It will be a National Fund. Already we have sought and obtained the co-operation of four of the most potent Democratic journals in the country. We now invite other newspapers which advocate the election of the Democratic candidates to join the movement. The money will be devoted solely to legitimate campaign expenses, and will be disbursed under the supervision of an advisory committee comprising leading Western Democrats.

Energetic effort in the West does not mean the abandonment of New York. On the contrary, it will enhance the prospect of success in this State by inspiring New York Democrats with fresh courage and renewed confidence in a great national victory.

Let the Democrats of the East lend their moral support and material aid to the Democrats of the West. Let them study the situation from a practical point of view. Let them prove their devotion to the Democratic cause. Let them do their full duty to their party and their country earnestly, promptly and enthusiastically.

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COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The Prospect in Illinois.

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