M'KINLEY STUDIES.

TROY'S MOST PROSPEROUS INDUSTRY.

EUROPEAN COMPETITION IN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SHIRTS BEFORE THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF ACT—AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION—FULL INSTEAD OF HALF TIME—LOWER PRICES FOR CONSUMERS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Troy, Aug. 26.—A stranger visiting this city at the head of navigation upon the Hudson River must be impressed by the business life and animation manifest upon the chief thoroughfares along its water front. Here on River-st. are ranged one after another the factories of the place and many of its largest retail stores. A current of busy human beings, men, women and children, flows along this street from morning until night, and every one apparently has some occupation. It is especially at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the 8,000 men and women employed in the collar, cuff and shirt manufactories quit work and seek their homes, that one perceives the business activity of the city. Then River-st. is black with people, happy with the consciousness that another day's work has been done; and as they tread their way through the side streets one sees that they are suitably dressed and obviously well fed. Troy, busy as it is, has had some business misfortunes of late years. Strikes and the competition of Western stovemakers have greatly harmed what was once the chief manufacturing industry of the city. The iron founders, who were in former years conspicuous in the trade, have had adversities, and they also do a smaller business in consequence of Western competition. There is, however, one great industry, the manufacture of cuffs, collars and shirts, which is remarkably prosperous. That it is so now is due, in the opinion of the leading citizens of Troy, wholly to the McKinley tariff.

Two years ago the makers of cuffs, collars and shirts looked forward with great apprehension to business conditions in the coming years. Up to that time they had conducted their factories at a profit and given employment at good wages to 7,000 persons within their walls and to 5,000 outside of them, but there had been recently a large importation of foreign-made collars, cuffs and shirts, and this threatened to reduce the market for goods of this kind made in America.

In speaking of this period to-day, J. W. A. Cluett, of the firm of Cluett, Coon & Co., said: "We began to feel in 1890 a curtailment of our American market, owing to the importation of foreign goods in our line. The great retail dry-goods stores and ready-made clothing establishments in the cities purchased large quantities of cuffs, collars and shirts made in Europe, and advertising them extensively, sold them in competition with our goods. There is a portion of our population that takes anything foreign-made, and still another portion that likes to wear styles of goods different from those in ordinary use. These two classes begin to buy the imported goods. Palpably it was a growing trade in competition with ours, and we felt that, much as it was then damaging us, it would soon be developed into such dimensions as to compel us greatly to curtail our product and largely reduce the wages of our employes. The competition came chiefly from Berlin and other large cities in Germany, and we were informed that the people who worked in the shirt, cuff and collar factories there received, on the average, only 20 cents a day. Any manufacturer here who examined foreign goods and noted the quality of the workmanship, the quantity of handwork, and the prices asked, could see at once that starvation wages were paid. Our women make from $1 50 to $2 25 a day. We have in our factory a German woman who testifies that she was able to make in Germany at the same class of work she does here only 18 cents a day. Here she makes $1 50 a day. What rendered this competition the more dangerous was the fact that, being much nearer to the chief linen markets than we were, the foreign manufacturers had the opportunity of obtaining a higher grade of linens than we could. It was also evident that they were making great efforts to get into our markets and possibly were selling their goods at cost with this aim."

Under these circumstances the manufacturers appealed to Congress to increase the duty on collars, cuffs and shirts, and Senator Hiscock and Congressman Quackenbush, of this Congress District, by earnest effort succeeded in having the duty increased upon every one of the articles mentioned in the McKinley act. Two years have passed and it is possible to learn the effect of this increase of duties. The testimony of Frederick Beirnaster, of the United Shirt and Collar Company, may be given upon this point. "Before the duties on cuffs, collars and shirts were increased by the McKinley act," he said to-day, "we were having so much competition with foreign manufacturers that we could run only on half-time in some months, and as a result our operatives were making only half their usual wages. The result of the increase in duties was to prevent the importation of the foreign goods in excessive quantities. Having regained control of the American market we have been able to keep our men and women at work every day on full time. I know positively that we are receiving orders which displace former orders for foreign goods. Moreover, we have been enabled to give our shirtmakers higher wages. Added to this, the volume of the business done by the manufacturers has so greatly expanded that we have been able to lower the price of almost every grade of these articles. The American workingman never was able to buy such cheap and such well-made shirts, cuffs and collars as he is now. The quality of these articles at the same price is better. The greater volume of business and certain economies in handling in the laundry department, combined with keen competition, have decreased the cost of the finished goods, despite the advance in linen."

That the shirt, cuff and collar industry of the city is flourishing is evident by the signs upon nearly every factory advertising for help. One reads: "Wanted—Fifty shirt-makers and girls to learn the trade." Another reads: "Wanted—Shirt-ironers and hand button-holers." Still another reads: "Wanted—Experienced benders." A leading manufacturer estimates that 2,000 skilled hands could now obtain employment in the shirt, cuff and collar factories of Troy. Where 7,000 hands were employed in 1890 there are now 8,000. This estimate does not include all those interested in the business. The farmers' wives and daughters living near Troy sew the various parts of shirts together, and several thousand persons are engaged in this work. It is estimated that those who are engaged in this industry in Troy and its neighborhood number 15,000, and this does not include the laundrymen and the box-makers, who also are directly interested in its success.

The prosperity of the factory hands is shown by the increase of their deposits in the Troy Savings Bank. On January 1, 1891, there was due to the depositors $5,395,779 53. On July 1, 1892, this amount had risen to $5,907,905 05; an increase of $512,112 52. Evidently the McKinley act has not prevented the factory hand of Troy from making large savings. It has also given him constant employment. It has also reduced the cost of cuffs, collars and shirts to every other American. Apparently the only person who has suffered by the act is the foreigner, and he having been bent upon taking away the trade of Americans in their own land, is not entitled to sympathy here.

Edward Murphy, jr., the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, lives here. Lately he distinguished himself at the Democratic National Convention by voting in favor of the adoption of the platform plank which favors a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Murphy must be aware that a tariff framed upon that principle would crush out the chief industry of this city, the manufacture of cuffs, collars and shirts. Perhaps his knowledge of that fact has led him to refrain from opening a campaign in which the tariff is the chief issue. The voters of Troy, however, know that the Democratic party stands pledged to the Free-Trade policy, and they will reveal their opinion of that policy in a decisive manner to Mr. Murphy and his fellow Democrats in November next.

Pure and Wholesome Quality
Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste, and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

A NEW BRIDGEPORT INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS SHIFTED BODILY FROM ENGLAND—DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF PLUSHES—INTRODUCTION OF THE VELVET INDUSTRY.

(From a Special Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 28.—In a city like this, filled with such a great variety of diversified industries, the establishment of a new factory does not make much of a stir. The 150 or more factories continue to buzz and hum with activity, and any new concern makes but little showing. But one factory established here within the last year and a half has already made a place and reputation for itself. It is a branch of an English concern, and was driven to this country by the effect the McKinley act produced upon the foreign manufacture of silk seals, plushes and velvets. If the bill had not passed the machinery that was brought here would still occupy some of the buildings in the great plant of the Sir Titus Salt Plush Works, of Saltaire, in Yorkshire, England, and the orders to supply the American trade would still be filled there. As it is, those buildings are now vacant, and if the machinery had not been brought here, it would still be idle, and as useless as it was when the mill shut down in October, 1890. Many of the operatives who were thrown out of work by the closing of this part of the mammoth works followed the machinery to America, and are now working in their old places in the factory here. The McKinley law actually caused the bodily transportation of a plant worth now about $500,000, with its machinery, stock and operatives, from England to America. If that part of the act concerning the manufacture of silk seals, plushes and velvets, should be repealed, there would be no inducement for this factory to remain here. The machinery could easily be reshipped, the vacant buildings at Saltaire could be utilized, and the cost of labor in manufacturing reduced one-half. The workmen need not return. Their places could readily be filled in England. However, it is probable that few of them would care to go back. Many of the men have already taken out papers declaring their intentions to become American citizens, and every one who has done so is wedded to the idea of Protection. He has seen what that theory has done for him, by practical demonstration.

The history of the transfer of this branch factory is exceedingly interesting. The part that is located here was, when in Saltaire, engaged entirely in manufacturing for the American trade. It was only a part of the enormous establishment, but 400 persons out of the 4,500 employed were making goods for the people of this country. An exceptionally fine trade had been built up here, and for four years six months out of every year two shifts of weavers were run night and day to supply it. The rest of the year the operatives worked on full time of fifty-six and a half hours a week. The passage of the McKinley bill meant the stopping of this importing trade. As it was, competition was rendered lively by factories in America, and the high rate of duty made impossible any thought of competing.

The act went into effect on October 6, 1890. It provided a duty on velvets, plushes or other pile fabrics containing, exclusive of selvedges, less than 75 per cent in weight of silk $1 50 a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem, and a duty on the same articles containing, exclusive of selvedges, 75 per cent or more in weight of silk $3 50 a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; but in no case should any of these articles pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem. It was not within the bounds of business sense to believe that a firm would sit calmly by and watch the enormous trade it had built up go to destruction. What was to be done had to be done quickly. In the first place the mills were closed to stop overproduction. Representatives of the firm, including Mr. Stead, the managing director, and two superintendents, came to this country in October, 1890, to look over the ground. They visited Yonkers, Jamestown and several places in Pennsylvania. What they desired to find was a building ready for occupancy and suitable for their purposes. They found one in Bridgeport, and the machinery from Saltaire was brought over, while improvements costing $30,000 were made upon the building. On January 1, 1891, not a loom was in operation, but by June 1, 1891, the new mills were running night and day on orders for American customers. The company had made mighty efforts to retain its American trade and had succeeded beyond its greatest expectations. The old trade was increased, and goods were sent into parts of the country where they never had been known. The American competition was more active than ever before, and the market price now on a grade of goods that sold last year for $1 67 is $1 30—a reduction of nearly 40 per cent.

The factory has had a trial of over a year. It has employed from 300 to 350 men during that time, and paid in wages for the year ending June 1, about $147,000. The weekly pay roll now averages $2,700. A comparison between the wages by the week, received in Saltaire and in Bridgeport, is given:

COMPARISON OF WAGES.

	America. (59 hours).	England. (56½ hours).
Weavers (men)	$13 to $14	$6 25 to $7
Weavers (women)	10 to 11	5

Some of the operatives who followed the machinery to this country became dissatisfied and homesick. They went back to England, but they have invariably returned. There were too many weavers there, and there was no work. When the firm decided to start its branch here, that fact was told to the operatives in Saltaire. But there was no agreement made as to employing them, except that it was stated that hands would be needed, and the old operatives would receive employment if they should go to America.

The present time is the dullest season that this firm has had in nine years. The demand for silk plush has almost ceased, but for mohair plush, used on furniture and in upholstering cars, the demand is steady and increasing, as it is for mantel plush, a fine pile fabric between a plush and a velvet. If the demand for silk plushes had not fallen off, a spinning plant would have been brought over. Negotiations had begun with that object in view, but they have been dropped for the time being. As it is, all the woollen, mohair and silk yarn is spun at Saltaire and the British factory pays duty upon it. Counting the duty of 43 per cent, paid upon the machinery shipped from Saltaire and that on imported yarns, over $100,000 has been paid in the past year to the Collector of Customs of Bridgeport.

The business of manufacturing plushes, velvets and silks in England is not only remunerative, but highly honorable. Sir Titus Salt, who formed the firm, was the son of a farmer, and started in business in a small way. He was knighted before he attained his greatest success, and afterward was made a baronet. In the village which he built around his establishment, a technical college was endowed, a library built and fitted out. Sir Titus Salt died some time ago, and two of his sons are now in the firm. The president of the company is Charles Stead, who started in life as a workman. Another successful manufacturer is Samuel C. Lister, of Manningham Mills, the king of the silk trade. This manufacturer made money at the rate of $2,000,000 a year for a number of years. He is now Lord Masham. When the McKinley bill was passed he tried to meet the changed conditions by reducing the wages of his operatives 25 per cent., which caused a strike, lasting nineteen weeks. Many of the operatives strayed to this country and found work in the factory here.

Notwithstanding the fact that the present season is comparatively dull, principally because of the lack of demand for silk seals, the new establishment intends to keep its 300 hands actively employed. In England the company manufactures a great many staple articles, which have not been attempted here. The leading feature of the factory in the future will be velvets. These are now made at Saltaire, but the grade is much lower than that which is demanded by the American market. All the velvets used in this country are imported from Germany and France, and even in England the Saltaire company cannot compete with German and French concerns. The managers of the factory here have experimented thoroughly in the manufacture of velvets. They now feel assured that they can produce an article that is fine in quality and workmanship, and that will give satisfaction to the trade.

Richard Pearson, one of the superintendents of the factory, is a bright young Englishman. He and his brother, John William Pearson, have entire charge here. They are practical workmen and understand the business thoroughly. Mr. Pearson said: "I used to be a Free Trader at home. I believed in it; but when I found that Germany was sending velvets into England, and practically shutting us out of the business right at our own hearthstone, I got tired of Free Trade. Of course, Germany and France have made velvets for centuries, and both countries are well equipped; but to have them sell velvets in London more cheaply than we could make them at Saltaire disgusted me with Free Trade. I am confident that we shall be able to make velvets here that will meet with a ready sale. The McKinley bill will permit us to do so. Why, if it were not for that bill, this plant would be still in Saltaire. There would have been no inducement for us to come here. But it has brought us here, and we have come to stay. Of course, if the McKinley bill should be repealed, we might go back. The buildings are still there, and our machinery could easily be shipped."

One of the facts brought out by the transfer of this concern that bears out the statements made by Protectionists is that the American working people, skilled and unskilled, are more intelligent than the English. The foremen are principally American citizens, although foreign born, but the American operatives generally are quicker, better workmen, and obey orders better than the English. They are considered superior, and when new hands are employed in this factory, Americans are preferred.

WASHINGTON STATE IS ALL RIGHT.

SENATOR SQUIRE SAYS THAT THE REPUBLICANS THERE ARE UNITED AND WILL WIN.

Senator Watson C. Squire, of the State of Washington, is in the city on a brief visit, and has been in consultation with Chairman Carter and other members of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Squire's attention was called yesterday to the series of statements authorized by Hugh C. Wallace, member of the Democratic National Committee from Washington. Senator Squire appeared to be more amused than distressed at the statements of Committeeman Wallace.

The burden of Mr. Wallace's talk mainly concerned the supposed strength of the State ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention last week, and his eulogy of Mr. Snively, the Democratic nominee for Governor, gave added iridescence to the Democratic rainbows in the Northwest.

About Mr. Snively personally, Senator Squire remarked that he had no comments to make, but added: "He is a fair young lawyer, raised in one of the counties of the interior from which he came to the Legislature. He is not remarkably popular either among the farmers, manufacturers or professional men of the State. There are plenty of men of equally commanding talents in the Democratic party of my State. In comparison with the Republican candidate for Governor, all advantages are decidedly in popularity and strength with the Republican candidate, John H. McGraw, who is a lawyer by profession, but for many years an active reliable business man of first-class business qualifications, decision, energy and integrity, and whose word is as good as his bond with any bank in the State. He is president of the First National Bank of Seattle, and was three times elected Sheriff of Kings County at a time when the parties were very nearly evenly balanced in the most populous county in the State."

In regard to Mr. Wallace's assertions about disruption in the Republican party of Washington, on account of the alleged rivalry between Seattle and Tacoma, and as to the declaration that leading Republicans and party organs were bolting the State ticket, Senator Squire said: "It has been said that there is a great deal of jealousy on the part of Tacoma against Seattle. However that may be, I do not hear any adverse criticisms concerning Tacoma among the citizens of Seattle. The people in our country are too busy making fortunes and developing the interests of the State to spend time over such local quarrels as may be found in the East—in the current controversies, more or less humorous, between the cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, or as may be found with greater seriousness in Minnesota between the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

"But it is to be noted that the jealousy discoverable in Tacoma towards Seattle is not political at all, and is found as much among Democrats as Republicans. It has hitherto had absolutely nothing to do with political issues. Now, unfortunately, the ship canal question is entering into politics. The Republican State Convention indorsed all Republican improvements, including the proposed ship canal, which has been universally approved in the United States Senate by Democrats as well as Republicans.

"This work is conceded to be of National importance, and is not for the exclusive local benefit of Seattle. It is for the benefit of the entire Pacific Coast, and is so regarded by all engineers and publicists.

"Some people in Tacoma have conceived that it would hur Tacoma to have the harbor at Seattle improved by this canal by making a deep fresh water harbor. This harbor will incidentally be of benefit to Seattle, but the attempt to make it purely local is simply a piece of jealousy which no man of patriotism or elevated views can entertain for a moment. I wish to do all in my power for Tacoma, and so does every Republican in the State."

Speaking of the alleged inroads of Tariff ideas in Washington, Senator Squire said: "The more the benefits of the McKinley Tariff law are understood, the longer they are experienced, the more they are appreciated. No attempt to deceive our people can succeed because of their superior intelligence as a class. They see immediately that they have a market there now by reason of their industries being protected by the Tariff. For instance, I am a farmer myself, and I am supplying farm products to those engaged in other pursuits. Our timber, coal and milling industries are all benefited by the Tariff, and it there is naturally a State in the Union whose conditions should lead its people to adopt a protective tariff for the development of its great resources, that state is Washington. There are a few farmers who are Alliance people in the State, but they are quite as largely recruited from the Democrats as Republicans. I am quite confident that the majority—both for the State and electoral ticket—will be more than that of two years ago, when it was 6,000, or about ten per cent. of the total vote cast.

"The final action of the Democratic Convention in opposing the improvements of the harbor of Seattle seems to have been accomplished after a severe fight among themselves, being about equally divided and vacillating on the subject; but the action taken will undoubtedly disgust a great many thousand fair-minded Democrats and may cause them either to stay away from the polls or vote the Republican ticket.

"A few jealous real-estate dealers of Tacoma, who will be caught by the trick of this resolution against Seattle, will not begin to offset the number of good Democrats that the Republican party will gain throughout the State by supporting a measure of such great National importance. So I think the Republicans will have a walk-over."

TO THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION AT TROY ON SEPTEMBER 8 ISSUED BY J. R. B. SMITH.

The following call to the colored Republican voters of this State has been issued by J. R. B. Smith, State Committeeman:

Republican State Committee Rooms,
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

In response to the earnest solicitations of many citizens and in compliance with pledges made to them, they being desirous for the success of the Republican party in the ensuing election, and conceiving that to insure success it is imperative that the Afro-American voters of this state be in unison; and, to attain that end, I, in deference to their wishes, hereby request the colored Republican voters of the various Assembly districts comprising the State of New-York to meet in council in the city of Troy, on the 8th day of September, 1892, there to perfect such plans and organization as will assure the unification of their forces and aid the election of the nominees of the Republican party. The basis of representation to be three delegates from each Assembly district; the election of said delegates to take place on or before the 6th day of September, 1892. Council will convene at 12 m. on date above mentioned. J. R. B. SMITH,
Additional State Committeeman representing the Afro-American voters of the State of New-York.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY IN PERIL.

Chicago, Aug. 28 (Special).—"That letter which Grover Cleveland wrote asking for mercy for the murderer King will cost him many a vote in Tennessee," said General E. F. Patterson, postmaster of Memphis, to-day. "King's crime was a most cold-blooded murder, and the people of Tennessee look upon Mr. Cleveland's letter as an unwarranted interference with justice. This, taken in connection with the rapidly growing strength of the People's party, makes the State extremely doubtful. The People's party is nine-tenths Democrats and one-tenth Republicans. The Dortch law, a Democratic measure, permits wholesale frauds in the strong negro counties, but the People's party leaders say they will have large numbers of their people at the polls in these counties to see that the votes are properly counted. If they are not so counted there will be trouble, and serious trouble, too. The Republicans and People's party have a general understanding regarding the legislative nominations, and the result, we hope, will be the overthrow of the Democrats."

THE APPROACHING VERMONT ELECTION.

St. Albans, Vt., Aug. 28 (Special).—The coming week will witness the closing rallies of both political parties in this State. The election occurs Tuesday, September 6, when a Governor and other State officers, a Legislature and full county tickets are to be chosen. There are three State tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic and Prohibition. The Republican nominee for Governor is Levi K. Fuller, of Brattleboro; the Democratic, Bradley B. Smalley, of Burlington, and the Prohibition, Edward L. Allen. The Australian Ballot system will be used at the State election for the first time. The Legislature elected will choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator Proctor, who was appointed by Governor Page to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Edmunds. Senator Proctor will undoubtedly be chosen to be his own successor. The canvass has been vigorously conducted by the party leaders on both sides, and the contest has been fought on National issues. The Tariff has been the paramount issue, and speakers of National reputation have ably discussed this vital question in every county. Governor McKinley will make four speeches in the State. He will speak at the grand rally of Republican clubs at Burlington, on August 30, at Rutland on the morning of August 31, at Bellow's Falls on the afternoon of that day and at Brattleboro, on the evening of September 1. John L. Griffith, of Indiana, will also speak at the Burlington rally, at which Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Morrisville, will preside. The Democratic State Committee will have John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, and Mark D. Wilbur, of Brooklyn, to speak. The Republicans of Vermont are fully alive to the importance of the State election, as they recognize that in effect the vote cast for Governor indicates the strength of the Presidential candidate. The average Republican majority for Governor at the State election in Presidential years since 1870 has been about 24,500. The outlook is promising for an old-time majority for Fuller and Stranahan, in September.

"THE PURITY OF
Apollinaris
Offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

A WEE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SOCIALISTS NAME A NATIONAL TICKET.

EIGHT DELEGATES REPRESENTING FIVE STATES SELECT CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held in this city yesterday for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. There were eight delegates representing five States as follows: Henry Glyn and Hugo Vogt, from New-York; Abbott Jeremiah and August Lang, from Pennsylvania; Joseph Gilliar, from New-Jersey; David Taylor and Simon Wing, from Massachusetts; Faustin Seward, from Connecticut. David Taylor was chosen chairman, and Henry Glyn, secretary. There were no wranglings over reports of credentials committees, no delays and no postponements for wire pulling purposes, no fiery oratory, and no periods of unrestrained enthusiasm such as have blocked the wheels of progress in other nominating conventions. The chairman and his house of seven went quietly to work and had selected their candidates, adopted their platform and adjourned before even the newspaper men heard of the meeting.

The selections of the convention are as follows: For President, Simon Wing, of Massachusetts; for Vice-President, Charles H. Matchett, of New-York. Mr. Wing is a tailor, and lives in Boston, and Mr. Matchett is a carpenter, and lives in Brooklyn. The platform is the same as that adopted by the Socialist Labor party at the Chicago Convention, October 12, 1889. It demands, among other things, that the United States shall possess all means of public transportation and communication; that municipalities shall manage all industries requiring municipal franchises, such as ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants, etc.; that a progressive income tax be established, the smaller incomes to be exempt; that the people propose laws and vote directly upon all measures of importance; that the Presidency, Vice-Presidency and Senate of the United States be abolished, and that the Government be carried on by an executive board, elected by the House of Representatives. This is the first candidate whom the Socialists have had for President since they indorsed General Weaver on the Greenback ticket in 1880. That action caused a split in the ranks from which the party is just recovering.

It is said that the Socialists explain their action in nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, in spite of the fact that their platform declares for the abolition of those offices, by saying that they wish to obtain their object by constitutional means.

NOT ALARMED BY WEAVER'S BOAST.

Chicago, Aug. 28 (Special).—Major A. W. Clancey, president of the Iowa League of Republican Clubs, is in the city. He does not look with apprehension on the boast of General Weaver, and says that Weaver will not poll more than 15,000 votes in the entire State. "I am sure that Iowa will give Mr. Harrison at least 15,000 majority," said he. "I know that a great many who voted for Mr. Boies will cast their votes this time with the Republicans. The Gubernatorial campaign was fought on the special issue of temperance, but that will not be an issue again. The principal State issue will be the railroad question. The Republican Legislature tried to pass a law to reduce the fare to 2 cents, but it was defeated by the upper House. The defeat was occasioned by the Democrats and influence of railroad officials.

"We will gain at least three Congressmen this time and possibly five. The landslide toward the Democrats when Boies was elected will not be repeated, and Iowa will come back into the fold."

CHARTER OAK RACES DECLARED OFF.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 28 (Special).—Threatening weather has caused another postponement at Charter Oak Park. All the class races are declared off, except the race for $10,000, which will be trotted on Monday, weather permitting.

BLANCHARD MAY NOT RETURN TO CONGRESS.

Natchitoches, La., Aug. 28 (Special).—The indications are that Chairman Blanchard, of the River and Harbors Committee, will never be returned to Congress. The People's party convention of the IVth, or Red River District, met here yesterday and nominated for Congress Thomas Jonathan Guice, of De Soto. This district has been represented for the last twelve years by Newton C. Blanchard, and most of the time he was elected without opposition. The indications now are that Guice will be elected, as he will poll the full Farmers' Alliance vote and also receive the support of the Republicans and the colored Farmers' Alliance. Guice is an illiterate man, but is a good off-hand speaker. He is attacking Blanchard on the River and Harbor bill of the last session.

COLLEGE CLUBS IN THE WEST.

Chicago, Aug. 28 (Special).—A meeting of the members of the Republican College League was held last night to make preparations to attend the National College League Convention, at Buffalo, September 15. It is proposed to hold a big mass-meeting of Western clubs at the Auditorium, some time in October. A committee of three was appointed to communicate with college men who will attend the convention. It is desired to have 150 or 200 college men from this city, outside of the delegates, attend the Buffalo convention.

ASSEMBLYMAN WAIT RENOMINATED.

Elmira, Aug. 28 (Special).—At the Republican County Convention, held in Watkins yesterday, William H. Wait was renominated for member of Assembly from Schuyler County.

THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Democratic State Convention has been called for Wednesday, September 14.

BIG WELLS FOR DRINKING WATER.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The Indianapolis Water Company is greatly pleased with the three deep wells it has recently sunk near the water gallery. "These wells," said Mr. Heckman, "go down to a depth of 325 feet, and the water comes out of the rock. The three are flowing into the gallery at the rate of two million gallons a day. One of them is a ten-inch well, and the other two are eight inches each in diameter. The water rises in them to within six or eight feet of the surface, and they flow into the gallery at fifteen or twenty feet below the surface, with about a seven-foot head. These wells, at this great depth, are wholly cut off from any chance of surface pollution, being separated therefrom by any number of layers of hard-pan. They were put down by an experienced gas-well driller, and in the fall we shall put down four more, with still more to follow later on. There can be no doubt whatever of the purity of this water supply."

THE QUEEN AND HER GRANDCHILDREN.

From The Manchester Courier.

A correspondent from the Isle of Wight writes: Perhaps one of the most charming incidents of the life of the Queen is her grandchildren. Princess Beatrice took her eldest boy, a fine manly little fellow, with her to Bayreuth, and the three younger children were left practically in the charge of their royal grandmother. Morning after morning her Majesty has taken them out into the grounds, and sometimes even to quaint little Whipingham, they riding in their little carriage drawn by her Majesty's latest present, a cream-colored pony, and the Queen riding in her comfortable donkey chaise. The elder of the little ones is quite proud of the Queen's care, and he assumes a quaint air of discreetness and decorum. Her Majesty insists on the old English title of grandmother, and ever and anon the little ones will babble out some request to her, which is, of course, invariably granted.

Furniture for Everybody.
The rush at Flint's (14th-st. and 6th-ave.) shows the effect of low prices for furniture.

NO LAGGING IN THE RANKS.

THE REPUBLICAN HOSTS MARCHING TO VICTORY.

CHEERING REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—COMING MEETINGS IN THIS CITY.

As the campaign moves onward there seems to be no diminution in any quarter of Republican earnestness and enthusiasm. The reports which were received at the Republican National headquarters during the last week show that in every former Republican State the Republicans are more than holding their own, in spite of the assertions which many Democrats are making that Free Trade is bound to win in some of the Northwestern States. Of course, the Republican leaders in those States are not sitting idly and allowing the Democrats to do all of the campaigning, but they are conducting the Republican canvass with as much energy as they would show if the Democrats really had the slightest chance of carrying one of these States for Free Trade. In Nebraska the Democrats hope to keep the electoral vote away from the Republicans by indorsing the nominations of electors to be made by the People's party. This plan in Nebraska is expected by the Democrats to have a good effect in the South, where the prospects are daily growing brighter that the People's party will inflict heavy damage on the Democracy. The leaders of the People's party declare, however, that they will not be misled by any such campaign trick, and that they will make just as vigorous efforts to carry the Southern States for their candidate for President as they did to elect Kolb in Alabama.

The reports which the managers of the Republican campaign are receiving from the South bear out the truth of the assertion that Mr. Cleveland's friends there are not at all pleased with the outlook. The Southern Congressmen and Senators who in previous years have been sent through the country on their tours of misrepresentation of Republican principles must be kept at home this fall to look after their own fences, and the campaign funds from that part of the country, which in former years have been used in this State, New-Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, will be needed at home. Besides this, the Democratic National Committee at this early date has had demands made upon it for funds to help keep the Democratic organization together.

Nothing but the most encouraging reports are coming to the Republican State headquarters as to the condition of affairs throughout this commonwealth. These reports do not come from enthusiasts, who are apt to allow their feelings to get the better of their judgment, but from old, experienced and cool-headed politicians, who tell things just as they are. In the first place there is no Republican disaffection in any quarter, while, on the other hand, the Democrats do not show that degree of harmony between the rival factions of the party that William C. Whitney and his friends would like to see. The Democratic State Committee headquarters were opened late last week, but Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, the chairman of the Campaign Committee, is not expected to come here and take charge of the headquarters until some time this week.

The Republican County Committee will probably open headquarters in this city this week. Jacob M. Patterson, chairman of the County Executive Committee, and William H. Bellamy, secretary of the County Committee, have been looking for a suitable building for use as headquarters, but no satisfactory place can be obtained near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the State Committee is. Rooms will be secured in the hotel and they will be opened either to-day or to-morrow. The campaign in this city does not need any formal opening to set the machinery of the Republican organization at work, for the campaign here was opened when Harrison and Reid were nominated. It has been growing ever since in energy and activity. It is probable that the first big meeting of the campaign will be held some time next week, after Chauncey M. Depew's return from abroad.

Many meetings will be held in the various Assembly districts this week. The James G. Blaine Club of Yorkville will meet to-night at No. 1,584 Avenue A. It will be a rousing meeting, and speeches will be made by Henry Powers and Joseph M. Deuel.

The energetic Washington Republican Club of Washington Heights will also meet to-night at its headquarters, One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. and Amsterdam-ave.

Another lively meeting of the Harrison and Reid Club of the XIth Assembly District will be held to-night at No. 83 Second-st. A. Willis Lighbourn will be the speaker.

The wholesale clerks will meet to-night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to organize a permanent Republican club. It is expected that this club will start out with 150 members.

The Daniel J. Cunningham Independent Republican Association, which was organized a week ago, will have a meeting to-night at No. 2,060 Second-ave.

The Ivy Club will put out a handsome transparency in front of its headquarters, No. 1,228 Third-ave., on Thursday night. There will be a large attendance of Republicans from that part of the city.

The First Ward Harrison and Reid Club will meet on the same evening at its rooms, No. 6 Battery place.

The Soldiers and Sailors and Veterans' Sons' Association, of New-York, organized immediately after the adjournment of the Minneapolis Convention to assist in the election of Harrison and Reid, has secured rooms for its meetings during the campaign at Arcanum Hall, Fourth-ave. and Seventeenth-st., and it is proposed to have a formal opening of the headquarters on next Friday evening. The officers of the association are: President, Alonzo Ames, 82d N. Y. Vols.; first vice-president, James McGrath, 42d N. Y. Vols. (Tammany Regiment); second vice-president, Alexander McAlaney, 93d N. Y. Vols.; third vice-president, John E. Mullane, 8th N. Y. Vols.; secretary, Daniel J. Hogan, 5th N. J. Battery and 43d U. S. Infantry; treasurer, W. S. Sterrett, 51st N. Y. Vols.; financial secretary, James Kerrigan, U. S. S. Kearsarge; corresponding secretary, Bernard McGuire, jr., Son of Veteran 1st N. Y. Vols.; sergeant-at-arms, James J. Friel, Son of Veteran, 82d N. Y. Vols.; doorkeeper, Charles Mack, U. S. S. Congress.

The organization known as the First Presidential Voters' Republican Club of Harlem will meet again on Friday night at Nos. 158 and 160 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. This club now has a membership of nearly 200 first voters.

The second meeting of the Harrison and Reid Campaign Club of Mount Vernon will be held in the rooms of the Republican Association, Dearborn Building, to-night. The matter of putting up a temporary wigwam for campaign purposes will be taken up and discussed with a view of beginning work upon it at once. A meeting will also be held to-night to organize a First Voters' Republican Club.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

QUITE CHILLY IN THE NORTHWEST.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The storm central Saturday night off the New-England coast has advanced south of Nova Scotia. The storm central over South Dakota has divided, one part passing to Western Lake Superior, the other being forced southward over Western Kansas. The area of high barometric pressure central over Western Montana Saturday night has moved southeastward, and is central to-night over Eastern Wyoming. The barometer is high over the Eastern Lake regions. A decided fall in temperature has occurred from the middle Rocky Mountain region to Manitoba; over Western Montana, and on the Northern Pacific Coast there has been a marked rise in temperature; elsewhere the temperature changes have been slight. Showers have occurred along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, and in the middle and upper Missouri and Red River of the north valleys; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair.

FORECAST IN DETAIL FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair; slight changes in temperature; winds mostly easterly, except variable in New-York and New-England.

For the Carolinas, fair; showers on the coast and in the West.

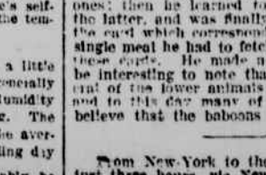
For Georgia and Alabama, showers in the extreme northern portion and on the coast; slightly warmer in Georgia.

For Florida, showers; slightly cooler.

For Mississippi and Louisiana, showers; cooler in the north by Tuesday.

For Western New-York, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair, except showers in Western Pennsylvania; warmer Monday; cooler Tuesday.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Aug. 29, 1 a. m.—There was a little cloudiness at times yesterday, but the day was generally fair. Light northwesterly winds prevailed. Humidity registered .67 in the morning and .70 at evening. The temperature ranged between 62 and 72 degrees, the average (67½) being 7½ lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 3½ higher than on Saturday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be generally fair weather, with slight thermal changes.

Can't be found—the equal of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If other medicines of its class were like it, they'd be guaranteed. This is: If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case for which it's recommended, you get your money back. It isn't a "cure-all," but it does cure all diseases arising from a torpid or deranged liver, or from impure blood. For all Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases, it's a positive remedy. Even Consumption, or Lung-scrofula, is cured by it, if taken in time and given a fair trial. That's all that's asked for it—a fair trial. Then if it doesn't help you, there's no pay.
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