MR. FLOWER DECLINES.

AFRAID TO MEET EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR IN JOINT DEBATE.

THE GOVERNOR FAILS TO SEE THE ANTICIPATED PROSPERITY AND NOW THINKS THE LESS SAID ABOUT THE TARIFF THE BETTER—REPLY TO THE TRIBUNE'S CHALLENGE.

Albany, Sept. 12.—The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

"New-York Tribune.
"New-York, September 10, 1894.

"Dear Sir: In your conversation with a correspondent of The Tribune on August 7, which we were glad to report the following day, you courteously gave expression in a frank and interesting manner to your views on important public topics, and especially the Tariff bill, which was then in conference. You predicted that an era of great prosperity would follow its enactment, partly for the reason that it would settle the tariff question for a long time to come, and you added that if you had your way, the Democratic platform would contain a solemn pledge that the Democratic party should not pass another tariff bill for twenty years. You said further that if Governor McKinley, of Ohio, during his contemplated visit to this State in September, should enter upon a public consideration of this subject, you would reply to him at once.

"Now that the Tariff bill has become a law, in a form and under circumstances which, in the judgment of President Cleveland and other distinguished Democrats, constitute at once a summons and an encouragement to a renewal of your party's strenuous assault upon the protective system, it seems to us that your consent to join in a public discussion of this great issue, which obviously has not yet been settled, would be productive of highly useful results. Governor McKinley's recent speech at Auburn was entirely devoted to another subject, and, accordingly, did not offer the opportunity for reply which you had anticipated; but it is not necessary that you should look beyond your own State for an honorable and able antagonist. The Tribune, therefore, respectfully challenges you to such a joint debate, at as many county fairs as your engagements will permit you to attend, and presents as its spokesman the Hon. Roswell G. Horr, with whom you formerly served in Congress, and whom you will doubtless be glad to meet again in controversy over a question of momentous importance to the country, and never of more pressing concern to voters than at this hour. They feel great interest and gratification in such popular discussions, and appreciate your wise readiness to take part in them. Your maintenance of the views you have advanced over such an opponent as Mr. Horr would certainly command the attention of the State and exert a wide influence.

"Hoping that this proposition may be agreeable to you, and that in accepting it you will indicate your choice of places and of dates after September 15, I am very respectfully yours,

"D. NICHOLSON."

"To Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Governor of New-York."

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S REPLY.

"State of New-York, Executive Chamber,
"Albany, N. Y., September 12, 1894.

"D. Nicholson, Esq., New-York Tribune, New-York City.

"Dear Sir: I find your letter of the 10th inst. awaiting me upon my return to Albany this morning.

"I cannot agree with you that my consent 'to join in a public discussion of this great issue would be productive of highly useful results,' unless you mean by 'useful results' a continuance of business depression. If you will refer again to the report of my conversation with a Tribune reporter on August 5, you will perceive that, alluding to the difficulty I thought the Republicans would have to find issues upon which to wage their campaign this fall, I said: 'Business men certainly will be displeased if they (the Republicans) attempt to revive the tariff issue, which has already been so much agitated as to greatly harm the country.'

"I am more strongly than ever of this opinion. The business interests of the country want peace, not continued disturbance. While, as Mr. Cleveland has pointed out, the Tariff bill is not perfect, it is now a law and deserves a fair trial. Already the good effects of the enactment of the bill are perceptible. Mills long closed are reopening, employes are returning to work, and everywhere the signs of business improvement are certain. The man or newspaper that would check or retard this movement toward recovery is a public enemy. The country has suffered too long from the results of ill-advised legislation to submit calmly to any unnecessary agitation which will *delay* prosperity.

"For my own part, I see no reason to change my opinion that the enactment of the Tariff bill will bring an era of prosperity. The new law undoubtedly has its defects; every tariff law has; but it contains many excellent provisions; is eminently safe and conservative, and it embodies the chief principle for which the Democratic party has stood in recent campaigns—namely, free raw materials. In the provision for free wool alone the new law is a long step in the direction of tariff reform, and if free wool shall have the effect, as I believe it will, of infusing new life and prosperity into the American manufacture of woollen goods, of thereby creating new demands for American labor and an increasing demand for American wool, and of furnishing cheaper clothing to the American people, President Cleveland and the Democratic party will receive a splendid vindication, and the people will insist with Mr. Cleveland that the cause of free raw materials be extended to other articles.

"But for the present the bill will speak, and is speaking, for itself. The people are disposed to give it a fair trial. Nobody except extreme theorists or politicians would wish to prevent its success and continued business depression by 'calamity howling.' Tariff discussion, now that the bill is a law and before it is fairly in operation, would be fruitless in results and discouraging in influence.

"While declining your challenge therefore for the above reason, permit me in return to suggest a contest of a somewhat different sort, which, I think, would have the hearty approval of men and the people generally. This contest, to which I would challenge you and The Tribune, is the patriotic contest of making the best of the present law, no matter what our respective views may be as to the theory upon which it is constructed, and by co-operating to give it a fair trial and generous support, encourage the return of business prosperity and render a patriotic service to the country. It seems to me that by such a contest we could do more good in the present emergency than by arousing political prejudices and passions in a useless verbal controversy over such a matter as the tariff. I am sure that such service would be more appreciated by the people of the State. As you will see by the copy of my speech at the Industrial Exposition at Binghamton yesterday, which I inclose, I have already attempted to do something in this direction, and I trust that hereafter I may have The Tribune's cordial assistance in this aim. Optimism is a much better remedy for hard times than pessimism. Very truly yours,

ROSWELL P. FLOWER."

BRECKINRIDGE'S SHAMELESS CANVASS.

WHAT WILL THE SELF-RESPECTING DO?

From The Wilmington News.

We do not understand how it is possible for any self-respecting man—and there must be at least a few in the VIIth District—to vote, either at the primaries or at the election, for Breckinridge. He has become so emboldened by the fact that he has some admirers and supporters—and among the women, be it to their shame—that he now flaunts his disgrace in the faces of the people.

THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The two factions are at white heat and should it come to an open bolt, as appearances now indicate, it will be the Republicans' opportunity in that district. In that case they propose to nominate Henry Clay McDowell or some other strong man and elect him as between Owens and Breckinridge. It is a strong old Whig district and one which ought to be redeemed.

THE MAN'S CHARACTER AGAIN SHOWN.

From The Syracuse Post.

In one of his recent speeches Mr. Breckinridge, laying aside the dignity of expression and a lf-respect which have characterized so many of his public utterances, flippantly declared that he was not running for election to a professorship in a theological seminary, nor to the presidency of a female college. Whether that kind of sentiment will be supported by the people to whom it was addressed remains to be seen. But it reveals the grossness and sensuality of the man from whose face the mask of hypocrisy has been torn.

"REFORM" AS NOW PRACTISED.

From The Utica Herald.

Democratic primaries will be held in the VIIth Kentucky District Saturday. Among those who will be present to vote for Breckinridge will be over a hundred of his appointees in the Government service, brought by special train from Washington. What do the Mugwump worshippers of Civil Service reform think of this exhibition of offensive partisanship?

HIS TACTICS SHOW HIS WEAKNESS.

From The Chicago Herald.

It looks now as if the Kentucklans of the Ashland district will send a decent man to Congress in place of W. C. P. Breckinridge. The primary election occurs next Saturday and the Breckinridge managers wish to apply a rule requiring each voter to take an oath to support the nominee before he deposits his ballot at the primary. The demand for such a rule shows the weakness of Breckinridge's case.

POSING OF AN INJURED SAINT.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Breckinridge continues to pose as an injured saint. He has had the effrontery to declare that his nomination would be "a step in the direction of public decency, personal veracity and good order." Words cannot fittingly characterize the amazing assurance of such an utterance.

THE COUNT OF PARIS BURIED.

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD AT STOWE HOUSE AND WEYBRIDGE.

MOST OF THE RULERS OF EUROPE REPRESENTED—ADDRESS OF THE DUC D'ORLEANS TO ROYALISTS IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 12.—The funeral of the Count of Paris took place to-day. A private requiem mass was celebrated at Stowe House at 7 o'clock this morning, attended only by members of the family. The funeral procession left Stowe House at 7:30, the body being borne in a hearse drawn by six horses, and followed by twenty carriages containing the Princes and Princesses connected by ties of blood or marriage with the Orleans family. The procession was received at the railway station by the Mayor and the municipal authorities of Buckingham. The blinds of the houses along the route to the station were closed and the road was lined with silent spectators.

The funeral train started for Weybridge at 9:30. The cars were draped with black. Weybridge was reached at noon. Four special trains from London bearing the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Lorne and a large number of the French nobility had already arrived there. A procession was formed at the station and the body was taken to the church. The Duc d'Orleans and the other Princes of the family walked immediately behind the hearse. The Duke of York was accompanied by Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar and Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg. The Emperor of Germany and most of the other European sovereigns were represented.

The coffin was received at the door of the Roman Catholic Church, which formerly contained the body of King Louis Philippe of France, his consort and his daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Orleans, by Monsignor Hulst, attended by several priests and acolytes, who preceded the procession into the church. The Duc d'Orleans occupied the place of chief mourner. The little church was crowded.

When the coffin had been placed in front of the altar Cardinal Vaughan and the Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev. John Butt, entered the sanctuary, a great silver crucifix being borne before them, and the service began. Two bannerettes, presented by the Young Royalists of France, were placed on either side of the coffin, which was covered with the tricolor. The music was from Spohr's "Last Judgment" and all the solemnities of the Church were observed. Cardinal Vaughan pronounced the absolution and the body was placed in the vault near the altar.

The Duc d'Orleans, accompanied by a number of friends, came at once to London after the funeral. He gave a reception later in the day at the Grosvenor Hotel to about 1,000 Royalist visitors, to whom he made the following address:

"It is with sorrowful emotion that I receive the homage of your devotion, and I thank you for it. Your presence not only testifies your respect and attachment to him we have lost, but it also proves your fidelity to the principle of national and traditional monarchy, of which I am the representative and whereof he transmitted to me the heritage. I know the rights of this heritage. It confers duties upon me; it imposes upon me toward France to be guided by the magnificent example my father has given me during life and which he consecrated by his death, so courageously faced and accepted in such a Christian manner. Fortified by your aid and by that of absent friends who, from all parts of France, have already sent me the expression of their devotion, and making appeal to all men of heart, I will fill without faltering the mission which falls to me. Although still young, I am conscious of my duties, and with my great love for France, I will consecrate all the strength and energies I possess to fill them."

In concluding his address, the Duke expressed his cordial thanks to the counsellors of his father.

The Paris correspondent of "The Daily News" says that the Duc d'Orleans will live in London, where a Royalist committee has been formed. The Duke has accepted the resignation of the Comte d'Haussonville as official representative of the Orleans family in France. He intends to surround himself with younger and more active partisans.

NOTES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Sept. 12 (Special).—The following naval officers have been ordered to examination for promotion: Commander G. H. Sands, Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Hunker, Lieutenant A. G. Rodgers and Ensigns A. L. Key, M. L. Howard and W. M. R. Field.

Orders have been issued as follows: Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. McElroy, detached from the Concord, and ordered to the Baltimore; Passed Assistant Engineer R. D. Dening, detached from the Baltimore, and ordered to the Petrel; Passed Assistant Engineer J. R. Edwards, detached from the Petrel, ordered home, and granted leave; Commander T. A. Lyon, ordered to duty at the New-York Navy Yard; Pay Director G. A. Lyon, ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, relieving Pay Director Edward, detached and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant F. W. Kellogg, ordered to the Naval Observatory.

The following-named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army as delegates at the twenty-second meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Montreal, Canada, September 25 to 28: Major Charles Smart, surgeon; Captain Harry O. Perley, assistant surgeon. They will proceed from their stations in time to reach Montreal on or before September 25, and upon the adjournment of the meeting will return to their proper stations. Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about November 3, is granted to First Lieutenant Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps. The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Artillery, is extended fourteen days. Leave of absence for seven days is granted Captain William M. Wallace, 6th Cavalry, recruiting officer. First Lieutenant William S. Scott, 1st Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to join his regiment.

The following transfers in the 12th Infantry are ordered: First Lieutenant Wallis O. Clark, from Company K to Company D; First Lieutenant David J. Baker, jr., from Company D to Company K, and First Lieutenant Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, upon the completion of the experimental work pertaining to the Signal Corps, upon which he is now engaged at Baltimore, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Riley, for duty with the signal detachment at that post. Major Alexander S. B. Keyes, 3d Cavalry, will be relieved from further duty in the Department of Texas, and will join his regiment by October 31. Leave of absence for two months, to take effect about October 1, is granted Second Lieutenant Claude B. Sweezey, 8th Cavalry. Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on being relieved from duty on the recruiting service, is granted Captain Jerauld A. Olmstead, 8th Cavalry recruiting officer. Leave of absence for one month, to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted First Lieutenant Wallis O. Clark, 12th Infantry.

Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army, stationed at Governor's Island, New-York, was placed on the retired list to-day, having reached the age of sixty-four years. The following officers are promoted by the retirement: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Sawtelle, to be colonel; Major James W. Scully, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain Forest H. Hathaway, to be major. The vacancy in the captaincy will be filled by the President's appointment of a lieutenant of the line.

Brigadier-General Ruger, commanding the Department of California, has promulgated a general order in regard to the recent strikes, commendatory of the services rendered by the several commands, and particularly of their very commendable conduct under unusual and in some respects trying circumstances.

The Dolphin, with Secretary Herbert on board, left New-London to-day for Washington. The training-ship Portsmouth arrived at Gibraltar.

Captain Wilde, Naval Secretary of the Light-House Board, left here to-day on a tour of inspection of the lighthouses along the Atlantic Coast from New-York to Boston.

C. R. BRECKINRIDGE STARTS FOR RUSSIA.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Clifton R. Breckinridge, the new American Minister to Russia, received his final instructions from the Department of State, and started for New-York to-day, where he will await the sailing of the Augusta Victoria on September 20. He expects to reach St. Petersburg about the end of October.

TWO NEW COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The Secret Service division of the Treasury Department has issued circular letters announcing two new counterfeit United States notes; one a $5 National banknote, and the other a $10 United States silver certificate. The National banknote counterfeit is on the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, check letter "A," series of 1882, and will deceive those who do not give money careful scrutiny. The $10 silver certificate is of the series of 1886, check letter "A," and is a poorly executed photo-etched production. Much of the wording is indecipherable, and the face of the note is blurred, while the shading around the letters is in solid black, instead of fine lines, and the note should be detected at a glance.

IT CAUSED THESE PERSONS TROUBLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Kindly permit a resident of Hastings to correct your statement that the burning of the Porcantico Waterworks pumphouse is causing no trouble. We have been unable to secure water since the accident, and are dependent on a well on our premises for drinking purposes and cooking.

LEE DRESSNER.

Hastings-on-Hudson, Sept. 11, 1894.

YESTERDAY'S AMENDMENTS.

Continued from First Page.

and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-General.

Any corporation or officer or agent thereof who shall offer or promise to a public officer or persons elected or appointed to a public office any such free pass, free transportation, franking privileges or discrimination shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment, except as herein provided.

No person or officer or agent of a corporation giving such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination hereby prohibited shall be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor if he shall testify to the giving of the same.

PRISON CONTRACT LABOR ABOLISHED.

The Convention then took up the amendment introduced by Mr. McDonough, prohibiting prison labor in competition with free labor. The amendment aroused a great deal of opposition. Mr. Kerwin, an Albany labor delegate, said: "The hand of monopoly and the effect of the strong lobby which has been in this session since the beginning of the session are at last apparent." He criticised the minority for not consenting to allow the amendment to get to third reading and no further, and he criticised the majority for encouraging the amendment and then endeavoring to kill it. He hated the cowardice which had led so many delegates to leave the chambers so as to avoid voting, but the people would know next fall who had voted and who had not.

Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Montanye and Mr. McArthur spoke in favor of the amendment. Mr. Lester and Mr. Lyon spoke against it. Mr. McIntyre thought it was claptrap. Mr. Roche said that he was opposed to the State going into business in competition with its own citizens.

Mr. Root said that after examining carefully the material given him by Mr. McDonough he was convinced that the amendment embodied a principle which ought to be adopted and ought to be embodied in the Constitution.

President Choate said that he had voted against the amendment after hearing Mr. McDonough's argument and the other reasons so faithfully presented. "I have been told," he said, "that by voting for this I can secure votes for other amendments. I scorn to vote for it on any such ground. I have been told that by voting for it I shall make votes for my party. I detest any such argument. The question of prison labor and the regulation of labor outside and inside prisons is a question for scientific treatment, and the hands of the Legislature should not be tied for twenty years."

As the rollcall proceeded and vote after vote was unexpectedly cast for the amendment, the excitement became intense, and the supporters and opponents of the measure made every effort to get votes for their respective sides. The amendment was passed by a vote of 91 to 51. As passed it reads as follows:

Article III of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding another section, as follows:

Section 26—The Legislature shall by law provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the State, and on and after January 1, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven no person in such prisons, penitentiaries, jails or reformatories shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation.

This section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to the State or any political division thereof, or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

At the evening session Chairman Johnson, of the Cities Committee, reported two sections of the home rule article, published last Sunday. On motion of Mr. Root the sections were made a special order immediately after the Charities Article.

NON-PARTISAN ELECTION BOARDS.

The convention then took up on the order of third reading Mr. Lauterbach's amendment providing for non-partisan election boards, except at town meetings or village elections. Mr. Roche moved that village elections in villages of more than 5,000 be included. He did not think it would be right to except populous villages. His amendment was defeated. The original amendment was passed—123 to 3. The amendment, as passed, reads as follows:

Article II of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

Section 6. All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty of registering voters, or of distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. All such boards and officers shall be appointed or elected in such manner and upon the nomination of such representatives of said parties respectively as the Legislature may direct. Existing laws on this subject shall continue until the Legislature shall otherwise provide.

This section shall not apply to town meetings or village elections.

The Educational Article was the next on order of final passage. On motion of Mr. Holls its consideration was postponed until after the Charities Article had been disposed of in Committee of the Whole.

The Judiciary Article was then taken up on the order of third reading. Mr. Hirschberg moved to amend so as to provide for the election of five additional Supreme Court Justices in the Second Department instead of three. The amendment was lost, as were several others altering the details of the article. The Convention then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

President Choate to-night said it looked as though the Convention would finish its work by Saturday. A recess will then have to be taken from that day for a few days in order to allow time for the Revision Committee to go over the work of the Convention.

Attorney-General Hancock gave it as his opinion to-day that the employes of the Convention could be paid after September 15, the date on which the delegates' compensation will cease under the law.

A NEW CANAL AMENDMENT.

FRIENDS OF THE STATE WATERWAYS AGREE WITH THE COMMITTEE ON A FRESH PROPOSITION.

Albany, Sept. 12 (Special).—The advocates of canal improvement have met the Canal Committee and have agreed upon the following amendment as the only one that has any chance of passing:

The canals of the State may be improved in such a manner as the Legislature shall provide by law, and a debt may be authorized for that purpose in the mode prescribed by Section 12 of Article VII, except that the law authorizing such debt shall provide for the payment of its principal within thirty years from the time of the contracting thereof.

NO CHANGE IN THE APPORTIONMENT.

Albany, Sept. 12.—The caucus of the Republican delegates, held to-night, agreed to pass the new apportionment scheme without change. It will come up in the Convention to-morrow on final passage. The acceptance of the home rule sections of the Cities Article was also agreed upon.

THE COMMUNISM OF PELF.

HOW CLEVELAND STOOD IN WITH IT.

BY ARGUING FOR THE GORMAN SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Under our party platform, and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference that have aroused in connection with this subject a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us codily to weigh the considerations which in formulating tariff legislation ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article.—(Wilson letter.

DEPRECATING TALK ABOUT THE TRUST.

While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar-refining interests.—(Wilson letter.

DECLARING IT TO BE DEMOCRATIC TO TAX SUGAR.

I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle.—(Wilson letter.

STRIKING AN ATTITUDE OVER THE TRUST'S TRIUMPH.

The trusts and combinations—the communism of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved should not be forgotten nor forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.—(Catchings letter.

POLITICS OF THE NATION.

CLEAVES'S PLURALITY.

NEARLY COMPLETE RETURNS SHOW IT TO BE 38,084.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 12.—"The Lewiston Journal" has received returns from nearly the whole State. Four hundred and forty-five towns give: Cleaves (Rep.), 67,047; Johnson (Dem.), 28,963; Hersey (Pro.), 2,456; Bateman (Pop.), 4,858. Republican plurality, 38,084.

The same town in 1892 gave: Cleaves (Rep.), 65,738; Johnson (Dem.), 52,718; Hussey (Pro.), 3,674; Bateman (Pop.), 2,875. Republican plurality, 13,020; increase in Cleaves's vote, 1,309; decrease in Johnson's vote, 23,755.

Oxford County complete gives 2,200 Republican plurality. In the IId District Dingley for Congress has 10,109 plurality.

WHAT THE RECENT ELECTIONS MEAN.

OPINION OF CHAIRMAN BABCOCK, OF THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Washington, Sept. 12 (Special).—Chairman J. W. Babcock, of the National Republican Congressional Committee, was asked to-day what he thought of the result of the recent elections in Maine and Vermont. He replied:

There has never been any great crisis in American history that the intelligence and good sense of the American people have not been able to meet. Abraham Lincoln said: "A political party may fool part of the people all of the time, and all of the people part of the time, but no political party can fool all the people all the time." The Democratic party has fooled and deceived the people, and brought them face to face with an industrial and financial crisis more severe in its effects than any before known, and causing idleness and want to take the place of employment and plenty in a very short period of time. Is it any wonder that the American people repudiate this party that has no fixed policy upon any subject except to reduce the pension appropriations? They already see the handwriting on the wall, but, unlike Belshazzar, they need no Daniel to interpret its meaning, which is so plain that he who runs may read. The Democratic party in Vermont and Maine is made up largely of what are called "Jacksonian" Democrats. Rock-ribbed and sturdy as the hills of their native States, they are Democrats from principle, and this great change that has taken place comes from a conviction that their party has been false to its pledges. They realize that to continue the Democratic party in power would be to maintain a constant menace to the great industries that have been built up and developed under thirty years of protection.

Let us see how large a percentage of those who voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1892 have been convinced of their error. In Vermont, in 1892, the Republicans polled 37,992 votes, or 58.12 per cent of the whole. In 1894 they polled 47,730 votes, or 74.30 per cent of the whole. In 1892 the Democrats polled 16,326 votes, or 29.27 per cent of the whole, and in 1894 only 14,120 votes, or 24.53 per cent of the whole of the votes cast. The Republicans made a gain of over 13 per cent, and the Democrats lost nearly 14 per cent of their vote of 1892. In the State of Maine the Republicans polled 62,923 votes in 1892, or 54.06 per cent of the whole. In 1894 they polled 71,504 votes, or 64.42 per cent of the whole. In 1892 the Democrats polled 48,944 votes, or 41.26 per cent of the whole, and in 1894 only 33,560 votes, or 30.18 per cent of all the votes cast. The above comparison is made with the votes cast for President in 1892. If compared with the vote for Governor in 1890 a very much larger Republican gain would be shown.

Mr. Babcock was asked what reports he had received as to a revival of business. He replied:

I regret that I cannot see the signs of improvement that Chairman Faulkner, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, mentions in his interview of September 4. I cannot learn of any improvement in iron, steel or lumber, or in any line that indicates a general revival of industrial interests. The Pittsburg glass factories are about to resume operations, but at a wage reduction of 22 per cent. It is well known that it is the custom of the glass factories to cease operations during the months of July and August, and it is now their regular running season after the summer shutdown. In some lines that manufacture staple goods for general consumption the stocks have become exhausted after a long period of idleness, and operations have been resumed on a limited scale to supply immediate demands, but with a reduction in the wage scale of from 15 to 40 per cent. It was generally conceded that the passage of a tariff bill would in some measure revive business interests, that there would be some fixed basis upon which calculations could be made, and the uncertainties of pending legislation would be over, but instead of the German bill being a settlement for a time at least of the tariff question, we are told by the Democratic party leaders that this bill is one of party "perfidy" and "dishonor," and shall not remain on the statute books; that it is only a commencement, and that the war on protection shall be pushed and prosecuted until a free-trade basis is reached. Democratic conventions all over the country have ratified and indorsed this statement of the Democratic leaders, and once more we are on a sea of uncertainty. Great business interests are unsettled, and both capital and labor are obliged to remain in idleness until this question is finally solved. In view of the unsettled feeling engendered by the promise of Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic leaders that tariff agitation is to be continued and pressed vigorously, I can see no hope for a revival of business or business prosperity.

There can be no settlement of this question so long as the Democratic party retains control of both branches of Congress. The only way, in my opinion, in which the business of the country can have an opportunity to rally from the blight and ruin brought upon it by the Democracy is by the election of a Republican majority in the House of Representatives. There is absolutely no hope of even a moderate degree of prosperity for the farmer, the laborer or the manufacturer, if the next Congress is controlled in both branches by a Democratic majority having for its fixed policy an agitation looking to a free-trade basis. I have perfect faith in the American people. They can be relied upon in great emergencies to do the right and proper thing for the welfare of the country, and fully realizing, as the recent elections indicate, they do the necessity of a Republican majority in the next House as a check against vicious legislation, they will see to it that this result is brought about. It is with the people a matter of patriotism and of country, and not of party, and you know that Americans are always for their country first.

THIS DEMOCRAT IS "DELIGHTED."

Washington, Sept. 12 (Special).—There is one Democrat in Washington who rejoices over the result of the Maine election. He is Secretary "Mark Tapley" Gardner, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and a Republican majority of 38,000 in Maine is a thing to make him feel especially "jolly." He says so himself. Hear him:

Personally I feel delighted with the result, as I firmly believe it will have the same effect on the Democrats that the Democratic vote in 1890 had on the Republicans. When we come to review the full returns, it looks as if it will show that there was nothing more than the full Republican vote, with its natural increase. The Democrats in the State evidently took no interest in the election and failed to cast their votes, which necessarily has the result of showing an increased Republican plurality.

The statement from such a source that the Maine Democrats "evidently took no interest in the election" is simply delicious. Mr. Gardner's enjoyment would be more keen if the majority had been larger, for he remarks in a complaining tone that it strikes him that the Republican vote under the circumstances "was ridiculously small." This Democratic "Mark Tapley" evidently would be happier if the voters of Maine "had made it unanimous," but then he will have an opportunity to feel exceedingly "jolly"—say about eight weeks from to-night, by which time enough election returns will have been received probably to show that the Republicans will have a fair working majority in the next House of Representatives.

THE REVOLT OF THE SUGAR PLANTERS.

New-Orleans, Sept. 12.—A big meeting of sugar planters will be held at Pointe à la Hache, in Plaquemines Parish. Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes are the only two country parishes in the 1st Congress District, but both have a large vote. Out of the two parishes only President John Dymond, of the State Association of Sugar Planters, and Collector of Customs Wilkinson, of all the planters resident in the lower coast, have failed to enter the movement against the Democratic party. The chances are becoming strong that Congressman Meyer will not be re-elected, and talk is already indulged in as to the Republican nominee. One of the most eligible men in the State is Senator Albert Estopinal, a planter and late Democrat, who practically owns St. Bernard Parish politically. Ex-Governor Warmoth, who controls Plaquemines Parish, is also regarded as a candidate.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS COURTING DEFEAT

Washington, Sept. 12 (Special).—The Democratic leaders in the VIth Maryland District seem to be courting defeat. They met in convention at Hagerstown to-day, and nominated Ferdinand Williams for Congress, but before doing so, and after a bitter fight in caucus, adopted a series of resolutions, in one of which they "accept" the Gorman-Brice tariff as a step in the right direction, and declare:

It not only erects a barrier against the return of Protection, but furnishes a vantage ground from which may be better waged further aggressive operations against protected monopolies and governmental favoritism, and we pledge ourselves to carry forward from this vantage ground the great battle of tariff reform until tariff legislation is freed from all suspicion of control by trusts and monopolies, until relief is given an overtaxed people and until the pledges of the Democratic party are wholly redeemed.

The delegates from Allegany and Garrett counties, in which are extensive coal mines which furnish employment for several thousand miners, who, with their families, are dependent upon such employment for a support, protested strongly against the adoption of such a resolution, and with the help of a part of the delegates from Washington County at first carried the day. They were subsequently overruled, however, by Administration pressure and the votes of the delegates from Montgomery County, which adjoins the District of Columbia, who are peculiarly susceptible to Administration influences. The VIth District is a close one at best, and if any doubt had existed as to the result in November it was removed by the action of the Democratic Convention to-day, which seems to insure the election of Wellington, the Republican candidate, who was defeated two years ago by a narrow plurality.

M'KINLEY TO SPEAK IN ILLINOIS.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Governor McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend a meeting to be held under the auspices of the State Republican League of Illinois at Springfield on September 27. He will deliver a speech on this occasion.

GENERAL HARRISON HOME AGAIN.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE EASTERN STATES.

Indianapolis, Sept. 12 (Special).—General Harrison arrived home to-day from his Eastern trip, in the course of which he spent a week at the home of ex-Secretary Stephen Elkins, in West Virginia, where Mrs. McKee and her children remained for a visit of a week longer. General Harrison said he had spent a delightful summer, and is now quite ready for the hard work that lies before him in his law practice. He has a case that will take him to New-York again during the last week of September. When asked about the political prospects in New-York this fall, he said that he had no doubt the Republicans would carry New-York. "From what I could see and hear," he continued, "our party will carry New-Jersey this year, and will elect a Republican to the United States Senate. There is much dissatisfaction with the Democratic record, and Mr. Wilson, I believe, has alienated his district from Democratic beliefs. I look forward to the election there of Mr. Dayton, who is a strong and brilliant man, and will represent the district with credit.

"If he is as successful in working the people," General Harrison continued, with a smile, "as he was with me, there will be no doubt of his success at the polls. When my train reached Grafton I saw that the car was being switched off to a spur of track, and I could not comprehend what the intention was. But in an hour's time there was a crowd of perhaps 2,500 people about, and I had to make a speech. Mr. Dayton had arranged for the occasion without consulting me. I made the best of it that I could, and, no reporters being present, I spoke with more than usual freedom. I found the Republicans of West Virginia highly enthusiastic, and there was a pronounced opposition to the Tariff bill adopted by the present Congress. The miners do not take at all kindly to it."

Mr. Harrison was asked if Mr. Elkins had been a candidate for the Congressional nomination against Mr. Wilson, and said that he thought Mr. Elkins's ambition was to go to the United States Senate, in case the Republicans should control the Legislature. Speaking of his own political appointments, the ex-President said that he expected to make two speeches in Indiana, but did not say that he would not make others, either here or in other States. He had received enough invitations, he said, to take all his time until Christmas, including some from as far away as Texas, but he could not accept them.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS NOMINATE.

A STATE TICKET PUT IN THE FIELD—WOMEN DELEGATES IN THE CONVENTION.

Denver, Col., Sept. 12.—The State Republican Convention to-day nominated A. W. McIntyre, of Conejos County, for Governor; John Campbell, of El Paso County, for Judge of the Supreme Court; Judd Brush, of Greeley, for Lieutenant Governor; Albert B. McGaffey, of Denver, for Secretary of State.

James W. McCreery, of Greeley, was chairman. Miss Alma Lafferty, of Arapahoe, and Mrs. Dudley were secretaries. In the Arapahoe delegation there were several women delegates. Senators Wolcott and Teller addressed the convention. Their speeches were received with unusual enthusiasm. Mr. Teller said among other things:

"I was present at the birth of the Republican party and when it shall ally itself with the gold standard absolutely, I shall part with that party, party which will insure the free coinage of silver."

At the afternoon session the convention was addressed by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. She said: "I must go to a lower altitude, into States that are so benighted as not to recognize the fact that women have any political rights and do not even dream of the true meaning of the word freedom."

Mrs. Marble, of Leadville, who next spoke, styled herself a "gal from the mining camps," and besprinkled her address with miners' vernacular. Her quaint mixture of political and mining terms was applauded at every period.

STATE TAX LEVY FOR 1895.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE BURDENS TO BE BORNE BY NEW-YORK AND KINGS COUNTIES.

Albany, Sept. 12.—State Controller Roberts has completed the computation of the taxes which are to be levied for the support of the State government for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1894. The total amount of taxes to be collected is $9,155,742, which is levied upon property throughout the State, the aggregate equalized valuation of which is $4,189,882,058. The amount of taxes to be collected for school purposes is $3,380,887, for canal and general purposes, $3,779,863, and $1,585,961 for the State care of the insane.

The amounts levied for the purposes named in New-York and Kings counties are:

	Schools.	Canals and general purposes.	Insane.	Total.
New-York	$1,818,820	$1,723,092	$631,800	$4,173,712
Kings	480,479	455,190	166,903	1,102,572

THE THEATRICAL DIVORCE COURTS.

CHARLES COGHLAN'S CASE REAPPEARS—A REFEREE APPOINTED.

According to the statements made yesterday in an application made to Judge McAdam, Charles F. Coghlan, the actor, has treated with indifference the proceedings for divorce brought against him by Blanche Beversky, otherwise known as Mrs. Coghlan No. 2. The application was for the appointment of a referee. Mrs. Van Schaick, of Cantor & Van Schaick, counsel for the plaintiff, made the application. "Does the other side object to a referee?" the Judge inquired.

"We don't exactly approve of it, and yet we don't oppose the application," said a representative of the firm of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, counsel for the defendant.

"The fact is," explained Mr. Van Schaick, "that Mr. Coghlan has defaulted in putting in no answer to the complaint, and has interposed no demurrer. Besides this, we have written two letters to Mr. Coghlan in regard to the matter and he has paid no attention to them."

Upon these statements the Judge appointed Edward Jacobs referee, with direction to take the testimony and submit an opinion.

A petition has been filed in the Superior Court, before Judge McAdam, by Mrs. Mary A. Sanford, wife of the theatrical manager, Walter S. Sanford, asking that the decree of divorce granted to him by Judge McAdam on March 20