



THE HOUR AND ITS DUTIES.

ANOTHER STRIKING SPEECH BY MAJOR M'KINLEY.

THE TWIN ISSUES OF SOUND MONEY AND PROTECTION PRESENTED IN A MASTERLY MANNER TO A DELEGATION OF GLASSWORKERS REPRESENTING ELEVEN GREAT MANUFACTURING STATES.

Canton, Ohio, July 25.—Perhaps the most important delegation which has come to Canton since the nomination of Major McKinley was the one which arrived this morning from Pittsburgh. It numbered over 300, and was made up of delegates to the Eighth National Convention of the Window-glass Workers. Actual workmen, delegates representing eleven States, were present. These men from the eleven great industrial States of the Union, such as New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Delaware, Massachusetts and Maryland, represented the real industrial classes in those States and not the politicians or professional laboring men. They were an earnest, intelligent, self-respecting body of men, and their spokesman, Henry Bostick, of Indiana, made one of the most striking addresses to which Major McKinley has listened in Canton this summer. He said:

From eleven States we come, representing the overwhelming majority of sentiment of all our fellow-workmen who toil in the great window-glass industry in every factory in the United States.

Mr. Bostick then did what the spokesman for every labor delegation which has called on Major McKinley has done. He declared that the issue which appealed most directly, personally and powerfully to the man who works in the factory, foundry or shop is the tariff. The workmen who come to Canton, and they have been here in large numbers, have the notion firmly fixed in their minds that the present tariff law is responsible for their present lack of prosperity. Mr. Bostick said on this point:

We want the protective principle restored. We are satisfied with the quality of our dollars, and have no fear as to the volume of our money if the tariff is so regulated and adjusted on such principles as best to protect American industries and to secure sufficient funds to meet the ordinary expenses of Government.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S SPEECH.

This sentiment was the keynote of the speech. When Major McKinley arose to respond he was greeted with prolonged applause and hearty cheers. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Bostick and Gentlemen of the Window-glass Workers of the United States: It is peculiarly gratifying to me to have this large body of the representatives of your association, fresh from your deliberative convention and speaking for your great industry scattered over eleven States of the Union, honor me with this call of greeting and congratulation. I appreciate the words of confidence expressed by your spokesman so eloquently, and agree with him that there is something fundamentally wrong which demands a speedy remedy, and which can only be had by the people speaking through the constitutional forms at the next general election. (Great applause.)

You have, sir, alluded to some of our difficulties with singular force and accuracy, demonstrating that you appreciate fully the great problems which are before the people for solution and settlement. Nothing could be better said than that a great essential to the credit of the country is to provide enough revenue to run the Government. The credit of any Government is imperiled so long as it extends more money than it collects. The credit of the Government, like that of the individual citizen, is best preserved by living within its means and providing means with which to live.

Every citizen must know, as you have stated, that the receipts of the United States are now insufficient for its necessary expenditures, and that our present revenue laws have resulted in causing a deficiency in the Treasury for almost three years. It has been demonstrated, too, that no relief can be had through the present Congress. The relief rests with the people themselves. They are charged with the election of a new Congress in November, which alone can give the needed relief.

THE ONLY WAY TO RELIEF.

If they elect a Republican Congress the whole world knows that one of its first acts will be to put upon the statute books of the country a law under which the Government will collect enough money to meet its expenditures, stop debts and deficiencies and adequately protect American labor. (Great cheering and applause.) This would be one of the surest steps toward the return of confidence and a revival of business prosperity. (Applause.)

A NEW AND PERILOUS POLICY.

Having injured our industries, a new experiment is now proposed; one that would debase our currency and further weaken, if not wholly destroy, public confidence. Workmen, have we not had enough of such rash and costly experiments? (Cries of "We have," "We have.") Do not all of us wish for the return of the economic policy which for more than a third of a century gave the Government its highest credit and the citizen his greatest prosperity? (Great applause.)

MR. HANNA COMING TO NEW-YORK TO CONFER WITH PROMINENT REPUBLICANS ON TUESDAY.

Cleveland, July 25.—Mark A. Hanna will reach New-York next Tuesday, and there will find awaiting him Senator Proctor, Samuel Frederickson, George H. Lyman, P. C. Cheney, Frederick Gibbs, C. R. Brayton, Garrett A. Hobart, James H. Manley, Senator M. S. Quay, Powell Clayton, N. B. Scott and General William M. Osborne. There are many things to be considered. The appointment of Cornelius N. Bliss as treasurer of the Executive Committee is expected to be made public early in the week.

MAJOR ARMES IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Washington, July 25.—Judge Hagner signed an order in his court to-day sequestering the estate of Major George A. Armes, a real estate dealer of this city. This unusual proceeding was taken because of the failure of General Armes to comply with the orders of the Court directing him to pay alimony to his wife, who is suing him for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Armes is said to be somewhere on the St. Lawrence avoiding an order of commitment, and has written a letter to his son denouncing the attorney in the case. Upon this showing the Court to compel Mrs. Armes and the inability of the Court to compel compliance with its order in any other way, Judge Hagner issued the order of sequestration and appointed Peyton Gordon sequestrator, with power to take charge of Armes's property, collect and disburse rents, make sales and pay the alimony awarded by the Court. There have been few cases of this sort in the jurisprudence of the United States.

HIS ESTATE IS ORDERED TO BE SEQUESTERED BECAUSE HE HAS NOT PAID ALIMONY TO HIS WIFE.

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NO TIME FOR PARTISANSHIP NOW.

The determination of this contest calls for the exercise of the gravest duty of good citizenship, and partisanship should not indeed, I am very sure it will not weigh as against patriotism in the calm and proper settlement of the questions which confront us. The whole country rejoices to-day that the strong and sturdy men who are enlisted in the cause of American honor, American patriotism, American progress and American prosperity—a cause which must surely win the great triumph of the American people. (Tremendous applause.) I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for the compliment of this call and this manifestation of your personal regard and good will, and I will give me sincere pleasure to meet each and every



U. S.—Is this all the recommendation you have, my boy?

WILL BRYAN ACCEPT?

HE SAYS IT DEPENDS ON THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE POPULISTS.

WILLING TO HELP THEM IN UNTING FOR FREE SILVER, BUT SORRY SEWALL WAS PASSED OVER.

Lincoln, Neb., July 25.—William J. Bryan told the United Press reporter tonight that his action with regard to the Populist National ticket would depend entirely upon the conditions attached to his nomination. In answer to a question concerning the matter he said:

"When the Populists decided to nominate the Vice-President first, Senator Jones, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, wired me as follows:

"Populists nominate Vice-President first. If not Sewall, what shall we do? Answer quick. I favor your declination in that case."

"I wired immediately as follows: 'I entirely agree with you. Withdraw my name if Sewall is not nominated.'"

"These dispatches were published in this morning's papers, and the Convention understood my position. In spite of this, they have seen fit to nominate me. Whether I shall accept the nomination or not will depend entirely upon what conditions are attached to it. My first desire is to aid in securing the immediate restoration by the United States of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. The Republican platform declares that the bimetallic system should be restored, but asserts that we, as a people, are helpless to secure bimetallicism for ourselves until foreign nations come to our assistance. We cannot afford to surrender our right to legislate for our people upon every question, and so long as that right is disputed no other question can approach it in importance."

"I appreciate the desire manifested at St. Louis to consolidate all the free-silver forces, and regret that they did not nominate Mr. Sewall also. He stands squarely on the Chicago platform, and has defended our cause against greater opposition than we have had to meet in the West and South."

"The Populist platform is, on many questions, substantially identical with the Chicago platform, and endorses some policies which I do not approve of."

"All that I can say now is that my action will depend entirely upon the conditions attached to the nomination. I shall do nothing which will endanger the success of bimetallicism, nor shall I do anything unfair to Mr. Sewall."

Mr. Bryan spent the day dictating to his stenographer, and reading letters. He drove to the residence of his law partner, A. R. Talbot. The bulletins from the St. Louis Convention were sent him over his telephone from downtown.

SEWALL HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Bath, Me., July 25.—Arthur Sewall was seen by a representative of the United Press this morning in regard to the refusal of the Populists to nominate him, and about Mr. Bryan's telegram. He said that he could not say anything until the Populists had taken final action. When asked if he was going West after the notification, he said that matter had not been decided.

A NEW SALVATION ARMY COMMANDER.

Boston, July 25.—Brigadier Cozens, the new head of the Salvation Army in New-England, arrived here to-day. He was received by Lieutenant Lisk and Ensign Miller, who escorted him to the home of Mrs. Jones, Chairman National Democratic Committee, St. Louis, Mo. He will assume command of the Department of New-England as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be arranged.

BRYAN THEIR CANDIDATE.

THE POPULISTS INDORSE HIM.

HIS REFUSAL TO ACCEPT DISREGARDED BY THE CONVENTION.

HE RECEIVES 1,024 VOTES TO 321 FOR THE CANDIDATE OF THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD FACTION—NO ENTHUSIASM FOR BRYAN MANIFESTED—THE DELEGATES SEPARATE IN AN UGLY MOOD.

The Populist National Convention in St. Louis yesterday nominated William J. Bryan for the Presidency. In spite of his refusal to accept if Mr. Sewall, his associate on the Chicago ticket, should be rejected. The nomination was made on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. There was a noisy demonstration when the result was announced, but a marked lack of genuine enthusiasm. The Convention adjourned sine die without waiting to learn whether Mr. Bryan would accept or decline the nomination.

HOW THE NOMINATION WAS MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, July 25.—The Populist National Convention fully completed its labors to-day by nominating for the Presidency William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, in the face of an ostensible refusal on his part to run on a fusion ticket with the choice of the Convention for the Vice-Presidency, Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia. That Mr. Bryan could not honorably or decorously accept a nomination for the Presidency from a Convention which had emphatically repudiated the running mate given to him by his own party at Chicago seemed so self-evident as late as yesterday that neither the "Boy Orator" nor his representatives here hesitated to put on record his determination to decline an indorsement which would involve complete separation of the personal and political interests of the two Democratic National candidates. Yesterday afternoon, when it was evident that the opposition to Sewall had developed an overwhelming strength in the Convention, Chairman Jones, of the Democratic National Committee, put to Mr. Bryan the following statement and query:

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This answer came back promptly from the Democratic candidate:

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Strangely enough, the Bryan managers failed entirely to inform the Convention of the "Boy Orator's" honorable intention not to sacrifice the tail of the Democratic ticket to promote his own personal interest and ambition, and the unfortunate Maine shipbuilder was allowed to go to defeat without the slightest suspicion on the part of the Convention that the nomination of a straight-out Populist for Vice-President would involve in ruin any and every scheme of fusion on electors for the National campaign.

MOTIVES OF THE BRYAN MANAGERS.

There was an easily discoverable purpose, however, underlying the suppression of Mr. Bryan's ultimatum by his agents and representatives here. Even before his declaration of loyalty to Mr. Sewall's interests reached St. Louis, the Maine candidate was hopelessly beaten in the Convention. To lay an ultimatum from Lincoln before the delegates in the face of certain defeat would have seriously crippled Mr. Bryan's chances for the Presidential nomination, if it would not have put the "Boy Orator" wholly out of the field as a candidate. The Bryan managers sat on the platform, therefore, and said nothing, while the Maine magnate was being slaughtered by the fiery Middle-of-the-Road faction and its allies on the floor. After Mr. Watson's nomination for the Vice-Presidency had been accomplished on a single ballot, the Jones-Bryan telegrams were rushed into print, and the Convention was put in the awkward position on reassembling this morning of being asked to nominate for the Presidency a man who was on record as declaring that its action of last night had made his acceptance of the honor a political and moral impossibility.

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M'KINLEY THEIR ONLY HOPE

ENGLISH INVESTORS SEE NOTHING BUT RUIN IN BRYAN'S ELECTION.

EUROPE REGARDS THE CONTEST IN AMERICA AS A GRAVE CRISIS FOR REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS—MR. BALFOUR'S PRESTIGE BOMB-WHAT RESTORED—JAMESON'S PROBABLE CONVICTION AND RHODES'S EMBARRASSING POSITION—THE ROYAL WEDDING AND THE CLOSE OF THE LONDON SEASON.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 25.—The Populist and Silver sideshows at St. Louis have not attracted much attention here, but have served to deepen the impression that an anomalous political revolution is in progress in America, with all the moral forces of public opinion on the Republican side. The demoralized Democracy with its Populist allies has succeeded in temporarily discrediting the Nation and clouding its future. Wherever American affairs are discussed grave apprehension is expressed of the accession of the West and South from the East, the repudiation of the National debt and a possible catastrophe by which republican institutions all over the world will be shaken to their foundations. Forecasts of the election of McKinley and the restoration of American prosperity are accepted suspiciously as premature and over-optimistic. The grotesque performances of the Populist Convention, following the nomination of a stump orator on the strength of a chance metaphor rather than a career of public service, have convinced cautious observers that America is seething with social unrest and that nobody can foretell what will happen in November. The moral that is generally pointed is that merchants cannot be too cautious in business dealings with American houses, and that American securities should not be purchased under any circumstances.

I asked a prominent and well-informed banker yesterday whether the gold shipments would continue from the United States, and the gold reserve again be depleted so heavily as to force the Government to issue a new loan. He replied that the American banks would undoubtedly come to the rescue of the Government and make good the losses of gold. They could protect the Government until November if they wished to do so, and they could be depended upon to stave off a new financial crisis. He did not apprehend that there would be a large shrinkage in the gold reserve in the next three months. If Bryan were elected, gold would leave the country and nothing could stop it. Gold payments would be suspended, as it would be impossible to float a new loan after the triumph of the party which is committed to repudiation. The situation would be greatly improved if McKinley were elected, and a new issue of bonds could then be negotiated, if necessary, in order to maintain gold payments. American credit abroad had been greatly damaged, however, by the recent proceedings of the Democratic and Populist conventions, and the faith of Europeans in the perpetuity of Republican institutions had been seriously impaired. The assurance which was anxiously awaited in Europe was an explicit declaration by the new Administration, supported by Congress, that the Nation meant to pay its debts in gold and not repudiate them. Any issue of gold bonds would be saleable in Europe after McKinley's election, and it would suffice to keep up the Treasury gold reserve; but what was indispensable was the conversion of the Treasury deficit into a surplus, coupled with a thorough scheme of currency reform which should include the cancellation of greenbacks when redeemed.

This opinion is generally held in Lombard Street, and is reflected by all financial journals. The effect of Bryan's nomination in causing social unrest and political demoralization has been shown by the heavy fall in American railway securities. If the lists of stocks of a fortnight ago and to-day be compared, the decline will be found to run from 14 to 20 per cent. McKinley's nomination was followed by a rise in all classes of American securities, but this movement was checked by shrewd speculators in New-York, who sold heavily in anticipation of the adoption of a silver platform by the Democracy and the consequent depression of the market. Any permanent recovery in prices cannot be looked for while the political situation is clouded with uncertainty. There are no buyers abroad for anything American; investors are waiting to find out whether Americans have dropped the Eighth Commandment from the Decalogue.

Another Venezuela book has been published, but the weather is hot and nobody ventures to explore the diplomatic maze. The fact that the Venezuela affair is not a political issue in the American election convinces English journals that they can safely make only a sparing use of this kind of literature. There is an increasing disposition, however, on the part of the Opposition leaders to bring on a debate before the session ends, and to force the Government to expedite negotiations with Washington. They have refrained from drawing Lord Salisbury into a premature disclosure of diplomatic matters, but now that the road seems blocked by the question of the settled districts, which he regards as a serious if not an insuperable obstacle to arbitration, the Liberal leaders are talking of raising a sharp debate. Sir William Harcourt has taken from the outset a deep interest in the Venezuela question, and studied it more thoroughly than anybody else in the Commons. An American who recently attempted to coach him on this question soon discovered that the Liberal leader had little to learn, and was master of the subject. A debate raised by him would impart a new impulse to the movement in favor of international arbitration. Lord Salisbury's appeal to English opinion on this question was not successful in one respect. He asked for popular guidance, and the oracles, if not dumb, are Delphic and enigmatic.

Mr. Balfour, after receiving handsome tributes from his colleagues, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, has taken matters into his own hands and proved that he can lead the House when he tries. The Government have been exposed on the Irish Land bill to a double fire from landlords and tenants, and have been in a delicate position. It was the old story of the landlords being bent upon reserving for themselves the full resources of the soil, and the tenants insisting that they had an absolute property right in all improvements.

Mr. Balfour, after witnessing the defeat of the Government one night on an amendment through the defection of the Unionists and the light attendance on the Ministerial benches, thrilled the House on Thursday night by turning upon the landlords and rebuking them for the madness of their course in obstructing the passage of the bill. The Nationalists not only cheered his refusal to destroy the Land bill by accepting the landlords' amendments, but also declined one after another to move their own proposals, and thereby greatly facilitated the progress of the measure, which passed the committee stage. Mr. Balfour's personality came out strongly in this dramatic episode, with the effect of restoring his prestige in no small degree. The Gov-