When he was asked about the report that Mr. Bryan had abandoned his projected trip to Maine, Mr. Sewall confirmed the report. He said:

"Mr. Bryan will hardly be able to visit me at this time, much as I would like to have him. He may come later, but that is undecided."

"Where will Mr. Bryan go from here?" Mr. Sewall was asked.

"That I cannot say," he replied, "nor can I tell when he will go."

"When do you expect to return home?" was asked of Mr. Sewall.

"I have not decided yet," was the reply.

Senator Gorman stood in the lobby of the hotel chatting with Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Stewart, of the same State. He would not talk about the situation, and his only comment was that he believed Mr. Bryan would not go to Maine, at least until after the fall election. It was known last evening that a delegation from Buffalo was in the city last evening trying to induce Mr. Bryan to visit that city on his way home, but what success it met is not known.

Ex-Congressman J. J. Adams, of this city, who was once a Democrat and says he is one still, although he will not support Bryan and Sewall, in referring to Mr. Bryan's speech last evening, said that it contained "a wardrobeful of words and a thimbleful of ideas." He added that McKinley would carry New-York City.

GLOOM AT THE ST. JOHN ROOMS.

AN AIR OF WOEBEGONENESS ABOUT THE PLACE AND THE FUTURE FULL OF DISTRESSING NOTHINGNESS.

An air of apprehension was visible around the headquarters of the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee yesterday. The talk that William P. St. John's dismal failure in managing local affairs in the Bryan campaign would be followed soon by a complete change in the conduct of the quarters, cast a gloom over those in the Hotel Bartholdi which clouded their efforts to speak cheerfully about the "Boy Orator's" speech the night before. As usual, things were in a chaotic state. Mr. St. John was at his place a short time in the morning, and then went away for the day, transferring his attentions to the movements of Mr. Bryan, the reception at the Windsor and other efforts to entertain his guest.

Bryan's appearance at the Bartholdi the night before to please Mr. St. John, who wanted some recognition of the much criticised headquarters, apparently ended the candidate's interest in a personal inspection of the place, for he did not return yesterday, and if he had, the only persons who would have met him there were a handful of clerks, a messenger boy and the doorkeeper. The callers were few. Nothing was known regarding the plans, if any, for further meetings, and no one could tell when Bryan would speak again and where.

Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, called to relieve himself of a statement. He prefaced it with these remarks about the Bryan speech of acceptance: "That speech afforded the gold men of New-York the first opportunity which they have had to understand the silver question. Mr. Bryan was right when he said that the farmers of the West know more about the silver question than the business men of New-York. The business men of New-York do not know anything about it."

Regarding the plans for the campaign, Mr. Stewart said that he personally preferred Washington as the location for the National headquarters. He said that he expected to go on the stump for free silver, but no meetings had yet been arranged. He added: "About the lack of funds to conduct the Democratic campaign, we don't want money. We are not going to buy men. There is nothing in the talk about starting a penny subscription fund."

He then handed out a long type-written statement beginning with:

"The gold commercial press is using every effort to fasten the fangs of the gold monopoly upon labor. The reader knows the rest by heart if he ever peruses debates in the 'greatest deliberative body known to man.'"

Among other callers was James K. Gallagher, Deputy Supreme Chancellor and organizer of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He enrolled himself as a supporter of Bryan and Sewall, and said that he would take an active part in promoting their campaign.

Mr. Bayard, the press agent, gave out a report that a delegation of Republicans from the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania called "to declare for bimetallism."

A committee, including R. W. Paramore and John Williams, of Asbury Park, visited headquarters and left an invitation for Mr. and Mrs. Bryan to visit Asbury Park.

EX-GOVERNOR CORNELL TO BRYAN.

NOT A DIFFERENT KIND OF DOLLAR NEEDED, BUT CONFIDENCE THAT WILL BRING EMPLOYMENT TO LABOR.

Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell yesterday wrote an open letter to William Jennings Bryan, in which he says among other things:

The present sufferings of our people are caused by events that have occurred within the last twenty years and need to be treated from the present standpoint, and wholly with reference to the future. We need a safe and smooth road from our existing wilderness of difficulties to a future of prosperity and consequent contentment.

Our ordinary currency is abundantly good for present purposes, and the only thing needed immediately is a condition of confidence in financial affairs that will set the mill wheels in motion and increase the employment of labor. Give us only that, and every other good thing will follow.

Industry is the basis of our National prosperity, and nothing is more certain than that general prosperity of the people will promptly follow the generous employment of labor. These questions are governed by natural laws just as certain in their operation as those which cause day to follow night and sunshine to follow storm.

Your failure as a physician and healer of the public sore is your mistaken diagnosis of the disease. You have gone back of the present difficulty and attempted to tell us how to make a better kind of a dollar. What the people need is to be permitted to earn more dollars, which are good enough for the present necessities.

While you are constructing a new financial condition the people will continue to suffer from lack of employment, and their present sufferings will be vastly enhanced. They want immediate relief, and that can best be accomplished by the most favorable opportunities to earn wages payable in our present form of money.

You quote the illustrious John Sherman in a Senatorial speech in 1893 when discussing the prospective difficulties of resumption of specie payments by the United States, but you carefully avoid crediting him with his matchless achievement as Secretary of the Treasury, in accomplishing that resumption in 1879 without financial distress or economic disturbance. Were he to-day in charge of our National Treasury, with an assurance of four years' service before him, our present financial embarrassments would be solved as quickly and smoothly as the graver difficulties of specie resumption were worked out by him.

My excuse for addressing you on this matter is the sincere belief that the approval of your views by the people at the approaching election would bring upon us the most serious calamity which it is now possible to apprehend. No foreign war would begin to do our country so much harm as the acceptance of your views by the electors of the United States.

STANCHFIELD WANTS IT.

HE THINKS HE CAN GET THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR, AND SAYS HILL MAY COME OUT FOR BRYAN.

John B. Stanchfield was in the city yesterday, but he made his stay brief. He had just come from up the State, and he felt sure that the Democracy was going to carry the State this fall. Mr. Stanchfield has given a sort of an indorsement to the Chicago ticket and platform, and probably will stand with the regulars, although he is saying little as yet.

Mr. Stanchfield is looked upon by the regulars as a formidable candidate for the nomination for Governor this fall by the Democrats. Some of those who were mentioned as likely to receive the nomination, previous to the Chicago Convention, have placed themselves outside the line of regularity by bolting the ticket. Mr. Stanchfield has remained on the fence, but with a decided leaning toward accepting the finding of the National Convention.

Mr. Stanchfield was not talking for publication yesterday, but he did unburden himself to a number of friends. He said he had assurances that Senator Hill was going to accept the ticket as he found it, and do all in his power to help elect Bryan, and, while Mr. Stanchfield was not speaking authoritatively for Hill, he felt convinced that the Senator would be found in the field working for Bryan before long. As to his own ambitions he was more reticent. It is a well-known fact that he wants the nomination, and is doing a great deal of quiet work among his friends, sending personal letters to chairmen of county committees throughout the State and to other leaders. He said yesterday that he felt sure that upon local issues the State could be carried for the Democratic State ticket, citing alleged Republican blunders, and also felt that enough votes could be secured for Bryan and Sewall to put the Empire State in the Democratic column.

NIAGARA FOR T. E. ELLSWORTH.

Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 13 (Special).—The delegates to the Niagara County Republican Convention met at the Courthouse in this city this afternoon and unanimously adopted the following resolutions favoring the candidacy of Senator T. E. Ellsworth, of this city, for Governor:

The Republicans of the county of Niagara, by their duly accredited representatives in convention assembled, are in hearty accord with the candidacy of T. E. Ellsworth, of Lockport, for the position of Chief Executive of the Empire State. His natural qualifications, mental attainments and long public service especially fit him for the position, and they bespeak for him that support in the Republican State Convention which his merits so richly deserve.

John F. Kinney, of this city, was nominated for Sheriff and J. C. Lammerts, of Niagara Falls, secured the nomination for County Treasurer. Delegates to the XXXth Congress District Convention are William Poole, Spencer J. Lawrence, Byron Moon, Charles Hatch, Charles Huston, Dr. F. A. Kittinger and F. D. Weaver.

POLICE SEVERELY CRITICISED

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE WAY THEY HANDLED THE CROWD.

CHIEF CONLIN'S PASSES SCORNED IN MANY CASES—WHAT THE CHIEF HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE MATTER.

Prevailing ideas as to the manner in which the police performed their work on the occasion of the Bryan meeting at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening are that it was a glaring exhibition of police mismanagement. While there are many people who are prepared to give it as their opinion that the police did their work well and manfully met every exigency presented to them, on the other hand innumerable complaints have been heard as to the arbitrary treatment to which many persons with admission tickets were subjected.

The deficiencies in this respect, however, apparently rested with the superior officers, and not with the rank and file. The greatest cause for grumbling arose from the circumstance that the latter were prone to carry out their instructions too faithfully. After 8 o'clock the police were ordered to admit nobody within the lines or within the building, no matter whether tickets were presented or not. The result was that many people who arrived after that hour possessing tickets of admission and entrance, being refused, naturally grew indignant, and remonstrated to such an extent that several disorderly scenes occurred. Then again much inconvenience and confusion arose from the repudiation of the special passes issued by Chief of Police Conlin. These passes, which were signed by Mr. Conlin, were given to members of the press and other privileged persons, and should presumably have provided for the holders an uninterrupted passage through the cordon drawn round the hall. As it happened, however, Chief Conlin's signature was ignored by the majority of the men forming the lines, and those to whom they were issued for some time found themselves in no better position than the rest of the multitude which was swarming outside of the cleared spaces. This refusal to recognize the police passes was ultimately brought to the attention of the inspectors in charge, and somewhat tardily the privileges attaching to the passes were duly recognized. Later inquiries, however, elicited the fact that the policemen had not been informed of the existence of the passes.

In the course of a conversation with a Tribune reporter yesterday Chief Conlin expressed the opinion that his men did their work well, and that, with the exception of one rush that was made at Madison Square and Twenty-fifth-st., order was strictly maintained. The blame for any mismanagement, he thought, was attaching to the committee in charge of the hall for not providing that more entrances should be opened, and that admission should be given to ticket-holders earlier. On the question of the non-recognition of the passes which he had distributed, the Chief would make no comment, beyond saying that he was sorry that any misapprehension should have occurred, and regretted that the holders should have suffered any discourtesy. Chief Conlin added that he had received no complaints of rough treatment either collectively or individually, against the police.

Chief Conlin yesterday received the following letter from Mr. St. John, which was also inscribed with the autographs of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mr. Sewall:

"I desire officially to thank you, your inspectors and rank and file under your charge for the excellent order preserved last night by the New-York police. I congratulate you heartily upon the achievement, in spite of the torrid evening, without injury to any one of the people. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall both express their sincere gratification thereon."

It was said that one of the roundsmen who were on duty at the Madison Square Garden had said, when police passes were shown him, that he did not care for a dozen signatures of Chief Conlin. This officer was called before the Police Commissioners yesterday, and he strenuously denied that he had made use of the remark alleged against him. To a Tribune reporter President Roosevelt gave it as his personal experience that no fault could be found with the way in which the policemen had performed their duties, and he took the opportunity to deny that a Commissioner had been impolitely treated by certain men on duty, as was reported.

MESSRS. SPINNEY AND KER GO FREE.

THEIR OFFENCES AGAINST THE POLICE POWER OF NEW-YORK NOT REGARDED AS ESPECIALLY SERIOUS.

J. Bronson Ker, thirty-five years old, a lawyer, from Underclift, N. J., and George F. Spinney, forty-four years old, the well-known newspaper man of this city, whose summer residence is at Roslyn, Long Island, were arrested by Policemen Becker and Frank, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, in the crowd around Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night, for refusing to move away from the crowd when ordered. They were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning by the policemen. Mr. Ker was first arraigned by Policeman Becker. Becker told Magistrate Brann that Mr. Ker had come up to the line the police had drawn at Madison-ave. and Twenty-sixth-st. at 8 o'clock, and had tried to force himself past the police line. He was stopped and warned to go away several times, but insisted upon passing. Then he arrested him.

When Magistrate Brann asked Mr. Ker what he had to say the latter said: "Your Honor, when I reached the line last night, as I had a ticket, I of course tried to push my way past the policeman. This officer stopped me and said that I could not go through. I showed him my ticket, but he said that the crowd was so great that that did not make any difference. Then I showed him that the street was not so crowded around the door, and said that I was going through the lines. This officer said that if I attempted to do so he would arrest me. I told him that I was an American citizen, and that I was a citizen of this city, and that there were some rights which I did not intend to allow the police to rob me of. I said that I was going through to the door, and, if admittance was refused me there, it would be all right, but I was going through to the door peaceably, unless force was used to prevent me. I then tried to go past him, and he arrested me."

"Is that all you did?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"That's all I did," said Mr. Ker.

"And you are a lawyer?" asked the Magistrate.

"I am a lawyer," said Mr. Ker.

"You are discharged," said Magistrate Brann.

Policeman Frank then arraigned Mr Spinney.

"Is this another of those cases?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"Yes, sir," said Frank.

"He is another offender against police power in New-York?" queried the Magistrate.

"Yes, sir, if you want to call it that," said the policeman.

"It's a wonder to me that you fellows would not arrest bums instead of gentlemen who are doing nothing," said Magistrate Brann sharply.

"We were acting under orders," said Frank.

"Your Honor, I have no complaint to make against this policeman, as I believe he was acting under orders," interposed Mr. Spinney.

"This prisoner, Your Honor," said Frank, "had no ticket of admittance into the Garden. He came up with another man and said that he had a right as an American citizen to walk through the street to Fourth-ave., and that he intended to do so. I told him that the street was blocked, and if he tried to push past me I would arrest him. He said that he did not care, and attempted to do so, and then I arrested him. He was partially intoxicated."

"Why," said Mr. Spinney, with a laugh, "I was no more intoxicated than I am now."

"The officer swears that you were," said the Magistrate.

"The officer is mistaken. I was not intoxicated. I came up to the line, while I was talking politics with a friend. We were both greatly interested, and when we were stopped I demanded that we be allowed to pass through the street, as we were American citizens. He said if we tried to go through he would arrest us. We tried to pass him and he arrested me. I was not intoxicated, however."

"Well, I will discharge you," said the Magistrate.

"I am thankful to Your Honor for that," said Mr. Spinney, "but there are one or two things I would like to ask this policeman. Officer, was there any time before the arrest that I used any force?"

"No," replied Frank.

"Was there any time after I was arrested that I used any force?"

"No."

"Did I at any time use any coarse or insulting language?"

"No."

"Then, Your Honor, I want that to be included in the court record."

"There is no court record taken of the evidence in such minor cases as these," said Magistrate Brann, "as nothing but the disposition is recorded. You are simply wasting the time of the court. You are discharged. Next case."

Mr. Spinney and Mr. Ker then walked out of court together.

DEADLOCKED CONVENTIONS.

Reed City, Mich., Aug. 13.—The XIth Congress District Republican Convention accomplished nothing at to-day's session. After the 358th ballot was taken without change the convention adjourned to-morrow.

Three Rivers, Mich., Aug. 13.—There is a deadlock in the IVth Congress District Republican Convention. Three hundred ballots were taken without result. One ballot, which is a fair sample of the others, resulted: Congressman Thomas, 20; N. S. Hamilton, 23; B. F. Heikert, 12; R. R. Pealer, 11; State Senator Jewell, 10.

BRYAN'S WOEFUL FAILURE.

Continued from First Page.

no facts—only assertions. The facts are that with the gold standard in 1879 and 1892 the country was prosperous. If the gold standard brought prosperity then, there is every reason to believe that it will do so again. The business depression began in the latter part of 1892, and culminated in the panic of 1893, and it was due entirely to the large amount of silver which the Government bought. Mr. Bryan states that he is in favor of bimetallism, but he has not given facts to prove how he could keep gold in the country with the adoption of free coinage. Any one who has learned the A B Cs of finance knows that gold would leave the country if we were to have free coinage, and that we would be put on a silver basis. Even Mr. Bland, with his limited knowledge of finance, must realize that that would undoubtedly be the result. The policy Mr. Bryan advocates does not mean the use of both gold and silver, and neither he nor any other man who advocates free coinage can show any way to keep gold in circulation with free coinage at 16 to 1. I do not believe the working people of the country will accept Mr. Bryan as their representative simply because he claims to be their friend. What has he ever done to help labor, and what can he do? He has evidently taken up politics for a living. He probably finds politics more profitable than the practice of law. No one in this country who associates with Altgeld, Tillman, Peffer and Mrs. Lease can expect any other support than such as was to be found in Coxey's army when it marched to Washington."

CAME, SAW, BUT DIDN'T CONQUER.

"Bryan has not proved a Caesar," remarked Henry Clews. "He came, he saw, but did not conquer. His speech proved to be a molehill, and not a mountain, as expected, for the opposing side to climb over. The wave for silver has now become crestfallen, and will recede from day to day. The bear campaign is over and the collapse of free silver at 16 to 1 is inevitable. The country can now begin to discount Bryan's defeat. Hippodrome performances will never elect an American President."

Frederick D. Tappen, president Gallatin National Bank, characterized Mr. Bryan's statements as vaporous. "One cannot argue against mere assertions," Mr. Tappen went on to say. "He does not tell why savings banks cannot collect their assets if we remain on a gold basis. I never saw a reason advanced that they could not, and I certainly cannot imagine one. I can see how on a silver basis, with old values cut in two, banks could collect only a part of their assets. Savings bank deposits are increasing, and this is the only fact in the line of argument that can be connected with anything Mr. Bryan says; that is, his assertion that depositors may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses. If deposits are increasing under the gold standard, by what mental process can Mr. Bryan reach his conclusions?"

H. C. Fahnestock, vice-president of the First National Bank, said: "Mr. Bryan did not shed any light on any dark subject. It is rare that a man has no qualifications for a place he aspires to, but Mr. Bryan exhibits none."

MORE THAN VOCAL CAPITAL NEEDED.

General Thomas L. Watson, of Watson & Gibson, bankers and brokers, said: "Mr. Bryan has delivered his speech, and the keynote of it was silver, although it went under the head of finance. It has not made the impression upon the great public that was expected, and that, too, when it is natural to suppose the speech must have received not only the greatest care upon the part of its author, but subsequent grooming from some of the National Committee and executive officers of the campaign. This speech was to be the effort, the foundation, the material for the lesser lights in campaign oratory to draw from and to promulgate, and to my mind the document was pruned down to meet the situation and the surroundings, and to make Mr. Bryan appear here more in the light of a conservative thinker rather than a talker of the sky-rocket order. It was the last-named element that carried him to a nomination, but something more than vocal capital is needed to carry him to an election. In my opinion this speech was the highest round in the ladder climb toward the silver goal for this campaign in the East that he can reach, and I believe the full strength of the free-silver movement has been demonstrated. In striking contrast to these radical free-silver utterances was the epigram delivered by Mr. McKinley at Canton on the same day, when he said, to sum it up tersely: 'Better to open our mills to labor than to open our mints to silver.'"

Francis L. Eames, president of the New-York Stock Exchange, said: "The 'Boy Orator of the Platte,' judged by his speech, is well named—1,600 miles long and 9 inches deep."

DEMOCRATS IN THE DUMPS.

"Is this for publication, or is it just a confidential talk?" was a question that was asked of newspaper men many times yesterday when they tried to get an expression of opinion about Mr. Bryan's speech. Some of the members of the National Committee and the Notification Committee started for their homes early yesterday morning. Others remained behind, and, of course, the main subject for discussion was the speech. From remarks made by over a dozen of the leading members of the National Committee, a Tribune reporter yesterday gleaned the fact that Bryan's managers are much disheartened over his appearance in New-York and the miserable failure he made. They even go so far as to declare that it was a great mistake to have him attempt to start the campaign with a pyrotechnic meeting in Madison Square Garden. They are genuinely sorry now that he came, and the dispassionate report of his reception at the notification meeting, in their eyes, will do much to injure his chances over the country.

This sentiment was all subdued, and whispers were indulged in when the Democratic managers gave vent to their conclusions, but nevertheless the dismal disappointment was plainly manifested upon the face of every one encountered. When told they were going to be quoted in the newspapers they straightened up, smiled cheerfully and made a few remarks about a speech that was "broad," "statesmanlike," "convincing," "lucid," "masterly," and so on, but in private consultation they conceded that Bryan's much-heralded advance upon the enemy had fizzled out, and that his campaign had suffered irreparable damage. One of the Popocratic leaders who has followed blindly in the wake of the "Boy Orator" said with tears in his eyes yesterday:

"Bryan must have been affected with the heat, or something else was wrong. I have seen him lift a great audience to its feet as if by magic and set cheer after cheer to rolling through the hall. He seemed to have studiously avoided all the tactics that have made him famous. He was advertised all over the country as prepared to make the speech of his life—a speech upon which he spent a month's time—and the best that can be said for him is that he was listened to with kindly toleration. It is too bad." And this was echoed by many others.

JONES TRIES TO BE CHEERFUL.

Senator Jones was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he said a few words of kindly commendation for the efforts of his candidate, but the words came in a halting way, and there was evidently no sincerity in them. He looked thoroughly disgusted, but did manage to stammer out: "It was a wonderful speech, and went straight to the heart of every hearer. It was simple almost to being monosyllabic, and every one could understand it. It outlined clearly the position of the masses as opposed to the classes, and the issue was presented in a masterly and statesmanlike way. The speech will go over the country and be read by thousands. It will appeal directly to every man and was, indeed, a triumph." Not a word did the Senator say about the way the crowd deserted the hall while Bryan was talking, or the oppressively evident fact that his appearance and speech met cold disapproval.

W. P. St. John was not in a particularly pleasant frame of mind yesterday, and besides actually blaming the newspapers for the lack of enthusiasm at the reception yesterday at the Windsor Hotel, he also said that much of the disorder at the Garden on Wednesday night, which has heretofore been blamed upon the National Committee, was due to the newspapers, as he said they did not properly print what he gave them. When asked about the speech, he said, with a sunny smile:

"Oh, yes. The speech? Yes. It was a good one, wasn't it? It was a masterly analysis of the issues as presented. It had the right ring and will find an echo in the heart of all the downtrodden." And so on and so forth.

GOVERNOR STONE'S GRIEVANCE.

Governor Stone of Missouri is going back to his native State with a grievance. When the Governor reached this city he walked around the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel for almost half a day before any one found out who he was. He did not look like the chief executive of a State, but, on the other hand, with his big-bowed eyeglasses and tall, willowy form, clad in austere black, did look much like a minister. When he was recognized, he was taken up with a great deal of cordiality by the Populists who were in the city.

While wandering around the hotel on the day of his arrival he told a newspaper man that he came here simply as the substitute for Senator White, and would make no long speech in informing the candidates. The day of the meeting, however, he was giving out printed slips with his speech upon them, and from the material included it was evident it would take him almost an hour to get through it. But heroic measures were adopted at the Garden to curb him, and that is where the grievance comes in. When he was only fairly started upon his speech cries of "Bryan! Bryan!" interrupted him, and he had to quit. Yesterday he confided to some friends that the etiquette of New-York was decidedly upon the ragged edge, and that the people did not know a good speech when they heard it. He is down on the East with a vengeance now, and he is going home to take up the battle in earnest. He says the fight is not sectional, but that he would derive a great deal of pleasure from seeing the East wiped out of existence.

Governor Stone had a word of praise for Mr. Bryan's speech. "It was," he said, "all that could have been asked for. It brought every detail to the front with an incisiveness that defied denial, and was convincing, logical and eloquent."

COMMENTS OF A FEW REPUBLICANS.

General Charles H. Grosvenor, one of Major McKinley's personal friends, has just returned from Europe and was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The General said: "The reason that Bryan's speech was a flat failure was because he adopted new tactics with disastrous results. The impression that Bryan is an extemporaneous speaker and is a his best when speaking without preparation is entirely erroneous. No one prepares a speech with harder work, cons it more diligently and commits it to memory more carefully than Mr. Bryan does. Then when this speech is ready for the public it flows easily and with the aid of gestures and other tricks known to the trained elocutionist he makes a good impression. In this instance he prepared his speech as usual, but he failed to commit it to memory. Reading it robbed it of its charm."

General William McKinley Osborne, secretary of the Republican National Committee, was with General Grosvenor yesterday, and he said, but not with an I-told-you-so air, that when he heard Bryan was going to invade the East and make the first speech of his campaign in Madison Square Garden he felt that Bryan would make a mistake. "He undertook a task," said General Osborne, "the difficulties of which he did not realize. No man ever came under better auspices. The public were on the tiptoe of expectancy. They were prepared to hear him and be convinced by the magic of his voice. He had been heralded as widely as it was possible for him to be. He came, and the result has been a dire failure. He sought a personal triumph through the effect of his voice and personal magnetism. The people were ready for fireworks, and not dry dissertation. They were disappointed and disgusted. The arrow overshot the mark."

Chauncey M. Depew was not inclined to comment upon Mr. Bryan's failure, and perhaps his reticence in the matter is to be attributed to the fact that Mr. Depew is somewhat of an orator himself, and he does not care to say much about another man's work in that line. He did say, however, that it was his impression that the people who went to the Garden to hear Bryan went more out of curiosity to see a fire-alarm talker and not to be treated to a dull argument, and, of course, could not be interested in Bryan's essay, as it was barren of any convincing data and was largely a rehash of all that had been said.

THE EFFECT ON WALL STREET.

A STRONG STOCK MARKET—BELIEF THAT THE SILVER CRAZE IS DECLINING.

The stock market was notably strong yesterday, whereas it had been expected to develop weakness as a result of the Bryan demonstration. The reason it did not was that the Bryan demonstration was a failure. It was agreed that Bryan would have done far better to have received his notification at Lincoln, Neb. His speech was regarded as a poor effort, both in its arguments and in its delivery. It was thought that this address had done more to arrest the silver movement than anything else that had yet occurred. In fact, the general belief was that it marked the decline of the free-silver craze.

The speech, in other words, instead of inspiring fear, imparted confidence to the financial community, for, if there was any doubt before, it was believed to assure McKinley's election. The sentiment was that Bryan would be the worst-beaten man who ever ran for President.

The opinion is gaining ground that within sixty days importations of gold from Europe will be witnessed. It is said by foreign exchange houses that at no time in a good many years has so little money been owed by this country to Europe. Indeed, it is said that the indebtedness abroad has been settled up more completely than ever before since the resumption of specie payments. There is no likelihood of large importations of goods from Europe for some months to come. There is no market for merchandise, in consequence of the depression in trade, and, for another thing, the terms on which importers sell their goods are such as to preclude their doing much business for the present. Importers usually sell goods on four months' time. They have to pay for the goods in gold, and they do not know whether, at the end of four months, they will get gold or money as good as gold for the goods. The banks will not buy their paper, and will not discount their notes receivable in order that they may settle for their goods at once.

The inability to find a sale for an excellent quality of commercial paper at 8 per cent shows to what an extent banks and other buyers are out of the market. Bankers feel a little apprehensive over the stringency in commercial paper, for the reason that, while the merchants probably do not need very much money just now, it is a rather serious matter if they cannot obtain what they do require. It may be true, as a bank president suggested, that the merchants as a whole have put their affairs in managable shape, and their wants for money are at a minimum; but, on the other hand, it is equally true that in the case of many of them they cannot obtain any money at all. There is an improvement in the time-money situation, in the sense that the recovery in stocks has made lenders somewhat less exacting as to security. The absence of indications of a serious stringency in call money has resulted in a falling off in the demand for time loans. Foreign loans with the gold clause continue fairly plentiful.

The president of a large National bank said: "I cannot see what cause people have for anxiety now. The Treasury position I consider to be secure, and we are in the period when more people are busy than at any other time of the year in gathering and handling the crops. We have good crops, and there is need for these crops abroad. We might have better prices for them. It is true, but the price for cotton is not so bad, and with such a yield of corn as is promised this year, the farmers must surely derive a good profit from it, even if they have to sell at a low figure. Securities are about as cheap as they have been in a great many years, and I do not see how they can be put much lower under any circumstances."

FUSION HALTS IN WASHINGTON.

Ellensburg, Wash., Aug. 13.—The conference committees of the Democratic, Populist and Free-Silver conventions have been in session all day. At 6 o'clock this evening but little headway has been made, though the leaders express themselves as believing that a satisfactory solution will be reached.

HALE JOHNSON INFORMED.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Hale Johnson, of Newton, Ill., was informed in the Association Building Auditorium to-night of his nomination by the Prohibitionist Convention in Pittsburg for the office of Vice-President of the United States. There was a small audience, but it was not lacking in enthusiasm. In accepting the nomination Mr. Johnson scathingly arraigned the old parties on the charge of responsibility for continuance of the liquor traffic, its growth and its power in politics, and for deceiving the people by promising good times with each new National Administration, and not fulfilling the promise.

SILVER HURTS THE RUBBER TRADE.

Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 13.—William T. Rodenbach, treasurer of the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company, of Naugatuck, says that the free-silver agitation is having a serious effect upon the rubber industry. Two big rubber concerns in Naugatuck, as well as most other factories in the rubber trust, are closed down for an indefinite period. Mr. Rodenbach says that his company has a considerable number of orders ahead, but, as they come from the South and West, he does not consider it safe to fill them under the present uncertain financial conditions. He expresses the opinion that the possibility of silver legislation has affected the metal-goods trade more seriously than any other industry.

Colgate & Co's

VIOLET WATER

BROOKLYN DELEGATES.

THE MACHINE REPUBLICANS CAPTURED A MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEES.

IT LOOKS AS IF THE VOTE WILL STAND FIFTY-THREE TO THIRTY-NINE IN THEIR FAVOR.

Never has a closer contest been waged between the Worth and anti-Worth forces in this county than in the Assembly District conventions, at which delegates were chosen to the State Convention and to the Second District Judiciary Convention last night. If it had not been for the complications created by the candidacy of Timothy L. Woodruff, the Park Commissioner, for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, it would have been a sweeping victory for the administration men. He was permitted, however, to elect personal friends to support his candidacy from the XIth and XIIth Assembly Districts, and these men, nearly all of whom have been identified against Worth, will probably throw the delegation to Platt in their efforts to aid Mr. Woodruff. Exclusive of these two districts, the Worth men elected forty-three delegates and the Wurster-Willis men thirty-nine delegates. If the ten delegates selected in the Twenty-second Ward districts vote with the Worth men, the vote will stand fifty-three to thirty-nine.

Ist District—The deal between City Works Commissioner Willis and Michael J. Dady, by which the former was to have three delegates to the State Convention and Dady two in the Ist District, while these numbers were to be reversed with the judiciary delegates, went through. Dady went to Commissioner Willis before the convention met and told him that he (Dady) had eight delegates in Mr. Willis's ward, the First. Unless Willis "turned down" the Vass people in the Third Ward, Dady said he would elect Dady delegates all the way through. Whether this was true or not the Vass people were "turned down." Andrew Jacobs, a Willis man, was chairman. The delegates chosen to the State Convention were Theodore B. Willis, Norman S. Dyke, Samuel Rowland, who will be represented by his alternate, Henry S. Palmer; Michael J. Dady and Hugo Hirsh. The delegates to the Judiciary Convention are Franklin Woodruff, John Duryea, William P. Sharp, Frank L. Chadwick and James T. Williamson.

IId District—In the IId District Convention J. J. Casey was temporary chairman, but was succeeded by Sheriff Buttling, by a vote of 28 to 19. Sheriff Buttling had District-Attorney Foster, Ex-Sheriff Backus and Jacob Worth elected delegates with himself. Neither lives in the district. Robert Arnhimself. Neither lives in the district. Robert Arnhold, W. J. Buttling and Warden George W. Shanley were elected to the Judiciary Convention. The Sheriff made a speech, in which he accused the Mayor of running a gold-brick factory.

IIId District—In the IIId Assembly District Convention, which was held in Grand Union Hall, at Court and Harrison sts., Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton presided. The following delegates to the State Convention were elected: Congressman Denis M. Hurley, R. Ross Appleton, Andrew Jacobs. Judiciary delegates—Jackson Wallace, F. H. Parsons, C. J. Teeman. There was a little opposition to the ticket from Police Justice Laimbeer, who nominated J. H. Taylor in place of Andrew Jacobs. The final vote was 31 for Jacobs and 11 for Taylor.

IVth District—Returns from the IVth District were late in coming in, but the Willis men were in the majority and won without serious opposition. Luther W. Emerson opened the meeting, and the Willis men slated for the tickets were: State Convention—D. S. Stewart, D. R. James, A. S. Haight, Washington Bulkley. Alfred Hedges and J. H. Lafrana; Judicial Convention—Thomas Mosscropp, Thomas Fitchie, J. S. Williams and R. B. Leech. The only man feared by the Willis men was James M. Fuller, a Worth man, whose popularity, it was feared, might help him through. A. T. Stoutenburgh had been named on the judicial slate, but his name was replaced by that of Mr. Leech.

Vth District—There was an old-fashioned tug-of-war in the Vth Assembly District, in which Mayor Wurster lives. There had been many threats by the Worth people to "do up" the Mayor, but he landed right side up, as usual, but with a narrow margin. After the convention was called to order it was discovered that there was a contesting delegation from the Nineteenth District of the Thirteenth Ward. After a good deal of wrangling the Wurster delegates were seated, after which the following delegates were elected to the State Convention: David W. Quimby, Theodore Cochen, William Goeller, John Drescher, Joseph Enderlin, Dr. J. H. Trull. Judiciary delegates—William Kramer, William D. Liddle, E. C. Whittingham, Elwin F. Piper, Philip Bender, G. W. Downing.

VIth District—In the VIth Assembly District the machine men won handily in a good-natured contest. Both the Worth and the Willis tickets were considerably scratched, but Joseph Moreland, the leading Willis man, was a vote ahead of John Diemer, the Worth man, who polled the smallest vote. The Worth men elected were Thomas P. Crowne, Frederick Berg, John Diemer, Frederick H. Schroeder and Frederick Howes. The Willis men were Joseph Marsland, Thomas Smith, William Miller, Thomas J. Linnekin and Jesse Fuller. The Worth alternates chosen were Charles Alsberg, F. W. Breiman, John Hartman, August Gruenberg and William H. Walker. The Worth men also elected the following delegates to the Judiciary Convention: Joseph Benjamin, F. J. Van Wart, Ernest Snook, Samuel Myers and William Schellbach. B. E. De Noy presided.

VIIth District—In the Seventh District the Worth forces had everything their way, and their slate went through with little opposition. George W. Dietrick, one of Harry A. Hanbury's followers, was made permanent chairman. The delegates elected are: State—Harry A. Hanbury and Oscar Abrams, of the Eighth Ward, and Patrick H. Flynn and James P. Connell, of the Thirtieth Ward. Judiciary—R. B. Sedgwick and Charles A. Conrady, of the Thirtieth Ward, and William J. Morris Roberts and Joseph Moore, of the Eighth Ward.

VIIIth District—The VIIIth District Convention was held at No. 1,231 Court-st., and Jacob Brenner presided. The State delegates elected are: Jacob Brenner, Charles L. Boschen, A. B. Waldron; judiciary delegates, Jacob Brenner, Samuel Greason and James McAvoy.

IXth District—The IXth District Convention was held at No. 87 Ferris Place. W. H. D. Cadmus presided. The following Worth delegates were elected: State, Michael Simms, John F. Daly and W. H. D. Cadmus; Judiciary, John Calahan, Edward G. Jones and John D. Daley.

Xth District—The friends of Commissioner Willis won an easy victory in the Xth District Convention, held at No. 413 Myrtle-ave. John T. Williams presided and John Cohen was secretary. Resolutions were passed instructing the delegates to do all they could to insure the nomination of Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant-Governor, and by a resolution the Judiciary delegates were instructed for Jesse Johnson. The following were elected to the State Convention: William E. Phillips, T. Alfred Berno, Alexander T. Wacker, John E. Thorne and William C. Fleming. Judiciary delegates, Peter G. Neff, F. H. Catheran, R. Van Iderstine, R. H. Underhill and James Lawler.

XIth District—In the XIth District Convention the Woodruff slate was picked by a committee. It contained General S. L. Woodford, Auditor John R. Sutton, Noah Tibbets, Charles A. Moore and John G. Turnbull. No opposition was offered to it, as ex-Senator Reynolds's name was not presented. The judiciary delegates are John E. Davis, F. L. Haxton, F. Gardner, George Fielder and W. R. Dorman.

XIIth District—Deputy City Works Commissioner Robert W. Fielding beat a retreat before the firing began and permitted Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff to have his own way in the XIIth District Convention. Mr. Woodruff did not seem to enjoy so easy a victory, and said he would have preferred a contest, as he did not believe Fielding had eighteen out of the ninety-three delegates. Mr. Fielding gave no other reason for withdrawing than that he wanted to avoid a bitter contest. There was an hour of lively buttonholing before the meeting in Acme Hall, at Ninth-st. and Seventh-ave. Commissioner Woodruff was around among the delegates working like a beaver. Former Supervisor Donovan had a wordy war with a Willis man that looked threatening at one time. Mr. Fielding called the convention together, and Thomas G. Elkins and Jesse G. Frost were made secretaries. Fielding was defeated on a decision that the delegates from the thirteenth district, in which there was a tie vote, could not have half a vote each. Then Mr. Fielding made a speech in which he requested that his name be not presented for permanent chairman or delegate. This withdrawal was applauded. Joseph G. Huntington was elected permanent chairman. Ex-Assemblyman James