COCKRAN'S REPLY TO BRYAN

A GREAT DEMAND FOR ADMISSION TICKETS.

MORE RESERVED SEATS TO BE PROVIDED—GROWTH OF THE DEMOCRATIC HONEST-MONEY LEAGUE.

Preparations for the great mass-meeting at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night, under the auspices of the Democratic Honest-Money League of America, at which Perry Belmont will preside and W. Bourke Cockran will reply to the speech of William J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President, are about completed. All the tickets for the meeting have been given out, and from the demand it is evident that the gathering will be as large as, if not larger than, the one that greeted Mr. Bryan.

The support that the Honest-Money League is receiving in its work is most gratifying to those who have the arrangements in charge. Each day sees a steadily growing army enrolling under the banner of the Honest-Money Democracy, and additional meetings throughout the State will be arranged for soon. A glance at the list of names on the rolls of the league shows those of men who in the past have been the pillars of the Democratic party in the State. But for the absence of the names of some of the party leaders of the wire-pulling and office-holding class, one would be inclined to think that the entire Democratic party in this State was working with the league. The only names missed are those of the organization leaders who fear to lose the badge of regularity, and are ready to take any step to save themselves. The honest, fearless, untrammelled Democrats are all supporting the cause, and they have united to make to-morrow night's meeting a great success.

The statement made from the league headquarters on Saturday that there was a greater demand for tickets than could be supplied referred only to reserved seats and boxes. This will be partly remedied by arranging a reserved space on the floor adjoining the press. The best seats in the Garden are on the floor.

To secure preference to seats under general admission tickets, holders must be seated by 7:45, after which, at the Twenty-sixth-st. entrance, tickets will not be required. The following men, in addition to those already mentioned, have consented to serve as vice-presidents:

William C. Whitney,	Louis Drypolcher,
W. O. Harris, Louisville,	Cord Meyer,
Jenkins Van Schaick,	Edward Grosse,
James T. Kilbreth,	Herman Ridder,
John J. Adams,	William H. Van Arsdale,
Richard A. Gleason,	James A. O'Gorman,
Edward J. McCue,	Calvin Tomkins,
Jordan L. Mott,	Ex-Mayor Smith Ely, jr.,
Dr. Joseph D. Bryant,	Jefferson M. Levy,
Hermann Oelrichs,	Samson Lachman,
James C. Carter,	G. S. H. McDowall, Lewiston, Me.
Paul Halpin,	John Jerdeman,
Walter Westervelt,	Felix Campbell,
George Karsch,	John C. Schoenenberger,
Major J. J. Comstock,	L. Ladin Kellogg.
Ex-Senator William Pinkney White, of Maryland.	

HOW COCKRAN ONCE HELPED BRYAN.

THE SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT WHICH GAVE THE LATTER A PLACE ON THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The reply to be made by W. Bourke Cockran to W. J. Bryan to-morrow night recalls some personal history about these two men. They served together in Congress, and Mr. Bryan's rapid rise in the House was due to a certain extent to Mr. Cockran.

Bryan made his entrance into the arena of National politics in the winter of 1891. He went to Washington as a member of Congress representing a Nebraska district. He attracted no particular attention when he made his debut in the House. There had been a big Democratic tidal-wave in 1890, and the LIId Congress saw many new faces. When Bryan entered Congress the Democrats had just gained control of the House, and there was a bitter fight on hand for the office of Speaker.

At the start of the Speakership fight there were five candidates—Mills, Crisp, Hatch, Springer and McMillin. The number finally dwindled down to two, Crisp and Mills. For some unaccountable reason, at the start of the fight Bryan attached himself to the Springer procession. It was not an enthusiastic boom, but Bryan, with the tenacity for which he is noted, hung on to it like grim death. In the closing struggle, Springer, as he went down, voted for Crisp, but Bryan, who voted on the caucus list before Springer, cast his vote for the latter, and let it stand. He never voted for Crisp. After Crisp's victory the next struggle was for advantageous assignments to committees. Bryan, then unknown, received a place upon the Ways and Means Committee—a position of legislative advantage that is keenly fought for in every Congress. This assignment caused some surprise, but is accounted for by two reasons—geography and Springer. When Springer brought his following to the support of Crisp in the long Speakership fight it was the direct understanding that Springer's friends were to be cared for on the committees. Bryan had fought for Springer with a stubborn persistency that attracted some attention. Then he was in the right spot on the map, and, with a bound, he was brought to the notice of the House by being placed upon this important committee.

It was in this assignment that Cockran reached out to Bryan a helping hand and practically gave him a start upon the National political highway that led to his nomination five years later. In the fight for the Speakership Cockran had practically managed Crisp's canvass. He sealed the compact that brought Springer's strength to Crisp and rewarded Bryan with a place on the Ways and Means Committee.

Bryan passed his first few weeks in Congress quietly, watching what was going on. It was not until well along in the session that he made his maiden speech. Bryan then made a good impression upon his audience. He was not quite so stout then as he is now. Of about medium size, stalwart in build and smooth shaven, he looked more like a minister than a member of Congress as he arose to speak. His hair, always worn long, was flung back. He spoke with an insistiveness and directness that denoted careful preparation and a good knowledge of his theme. This speech gave him a reputation as an orator.

In his second term in Congress, while still a member of the Ways and Means Committee, of which Wilson was the chairman, Bryan made one of the principal speeches in support of the Wilson bill and also a speech for free silver which attracted attention. In the course of his career in Congress he led the forces for free silver, free sugar, the income tax and a low tariff, and assisted Mr. Hatch in his Anti-Option bill fight. He went down in a political landslide after serving two terms, and followed his newspaper vocation until his pyrotechnic speech at Chicago gave him a Presidential nomination.

FUSION IN WASHINGTON.

Ellensburg, Wash., Aug. 16.—The Populists yesterday completed the fusion ticket by nominating John R. Rogers, of Puyallup, for Governor, on the third ballot, and also naming candidates for the other State offices. Thurston Daniels, of Vancouver, Editor of "The Vancouver Register," was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Will D. Jenkins, for Secretary of State; Neal Chatham, State Auditor; C. A. Young, Treasurer; Robert Bridges, Commissioner of Public Lands. Chase Cline, of Whatcom, the chairman of the convention, and B. S. Newman, of Spokane, were chosen as the Populist Presidential electors, thus perfecting the fusion ticket.

FRAUD, IF NECESSARY, AS USUAL.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Aug. 16 (Special).—The Republican primaries to be held in Amsterdam to-morrow night to elect delegates to the County Convention, to be held Tuesday, when State and Congress delegates will be elected, will be hotly contested. It will be a battle between the Amsterdam branch of the McKinley State League and the "regulars." The League claims that the machine is adopting unfair tactics to carry on the primaries, such as having extended the time for keeping open the polls from 7 to 10 o'clock. The official call, as amended Thursday night, says that the polls may be kept open until 10 o'clock if it be found necessary to do so. The call originally read until 9 o'clock. E. Watson Gardiner, the president of the League, has entered a protest against the action of the City Committee in an open letter to "The Democrat," a Republican paper. He says:

"The City Committee is to have a ticket in each ward. I suppose if at 9 o'clock they find that their ticket is dumped, then it will be necessary for the polls to remain open until 10. The respectable Republicans, those who frown upon trickery, regardless of faction, do not like this sort of thing, and protest against this kind of work."

DEMOCRATS INDORSE TELLER.

Denver, Col., Aug. 16.—County conventions of the Democratic party were held throughout the State yesterday, and in nearly every instance Senator Teller was indorsed, and the support of the party was pledged to assist in his re-election next winter. Congressmen Shafroth, Republican, and Bell, Populist, were also indorsed by several counties.

TO BE A GREAT LEAGUE MEETING.

TWO THOUSAND DELEGATES EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE MILWAUKEE CONVENTION.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—At the National Republican League Clubs' headquarters in the Auditorium Hotel the Presidential campaign has given place in interest temporarily to the League politics, anent the Milwaukee Convention. In the matter of location for the next Convention, Portland, Ore., New-Orleans, Omaha, Detroit and Boston are competitors. Representatives are on the ground working for their city. The next question of importance, that of President, centres around James T. Webster, of Omaha; D. D. Woodmansee, of Cincinnati, and C. U. Gordon, of Chicago, with Mr. Gordon at present leading. Ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker, ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, United States Senator Wellington, of Maryland, and Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota, will be among the 2,000 delegates and assist in the speech-making. Hotel arrangements alone have been made for 9,000 visitors.

The League has decided to wind up the National campaign a few days before election with a street parade and speech-making demonstration in Chicago, which it is proposed to make the biggest affair of the campaign. Every State league in the Union will be asked to participate.

COMING ACTIVITY AT HEADQUARTERS.

MR. HANNA EXPECTED THIS WEEK—THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

It was a quiet day at Republican headquarters yesterday. N. B. Scott was the only member of the Executive Committee in the city. Mr. Scott, who is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday reported that the news from all over the country was excellent. He says that the Bryan fizzle in the East has been a great help to the Republicans.

The coming week will be an active one. Mr. Hanna will arrive in the city from Chicago either to-morrow or Wednesday. It is Mr. Hanna's wish, so Mr. Scott says, to get here in time to attend the Democratic Honest Money League mass-meeting to-morrow night, but it is not likely that he can make it. Mr. Manley will come to New-York for a day some time in the week, and after a talk with Mr. Hanna and other members of the Executive Committee will return to Maine to look after the local campaign there.

"I have just received a letter from Germany," said Mr. Scott yesterday, "that I look upon as significant. It is from a fellow-townsman of mine in Wheeling, William F. Stifel. Mr. Stifel is a manufacturer, with large mills. He is now in Munich, and, among other things, he writes: 'From what I have seen and learned on this side of the water, I have become a stronger protectionist than ever. The official figures show that during the first half of the year, from January 1 to June 30, the exports of the German Empire have increased over 1,000,000 tons—from 10,980,648 tons in 1895, to 11,957,536 tons in 1896—and it is universally admitted that this increase is largely due to increased shipments to the United States. Now, I do not begrudge Germany new prosperity, but when it is fostered and maintained at the expense of American labor I think it is proper time to shut down some of the low tariff gates.' That is a pretty strong letter I think. Mr. Stifel is an influential man and a large manufacturer, and he knows what he is talking about.

"We have been doing good work at headquarters. Colonel Lamb, of Virginia, was in to see us Saturday and remained for some time. He reports everything booming in the Old Dominion. The factional troubles are all settled, and the Republicans are working in harmony for the good of the ticket. The split in the Democracy upon the money question is working havoc in its ranks. They are fighting hard, and we have an excellent chance of carrying the State. The gold-standard Democrats, so Colonel Lamb says, will send delegates to the convention at Indianapolis and help place a third ticket in the field. Thousands will vote this ticket, and so the party will be weakened in the State. We are eminently satisfied with the way things are going, and they are getting brighter every day."

"SINJUN'S" HEADQUARTERS GLOOMY.

William P. St. John, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, is at Fire Island recuperating from the labors of the last week. O. S. Teall, organizer of the silver party, is off getting a rest. Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Bayard, chief wind distributors at the Bartholdi headquarters, are invisible, and the headquarters themselves—well, the headquarters are taking a temporary vacation. They looked desolate and dark yesterday. The American flags flapped listlessly in front of the hotel; the big rooms stood open and deserted, and the Bryan and Sewall banner in front of the building seemed to be apologizing for flaunting in the wind. The future of the Bartholdi headquarters is problematical. Internecine strife has caught hold of those in charge, and no one can tell the outcome.

The decision of the National Committee to ignore the Bartholdi headquarters led Mr. "Sinjun" to make a statement the other day. He said that the rooms in the Bartholdi had never been anything but the office of the treasurer of the National Committee, which would be so continued. This awakened the ire of "Ollie" Teall, and he says he isn't going to run "the old campaign" anyway. The other erstwhile ubiquitous attaches have become sullen and reticent, and the former cheery aspect of the headquarters has changed to dire gloom. So far as can be learned, the rooms at the Bartholdi will be continued simply as Mr. "Sinjun's" office, and Mr. Teall will make his headquarters there as enrolling agent for the National Silver party.

POLITICAL NOTES.

All hope of a settlement between the McKinley League and the Platt people in Chemung County has been abandoned. Colonel Baxter, who is the State machine leader, has undertaken to carry the county. The gauntlet which he threw down has been taken up promptly by Dix W. Smith, the president of the McKinley League, and, whatever may be the result, the impending fight at the primaries is going to be one of the hottest ever seen on that famous old battle-field. Mr. Fassett is with the Platt people, but keeps in the background. Some of his friends insisted that he was neutral, but this notion was dispelled when "The Elmira Advertiser" came out the other day with a vigorous attack upon the League. This attack has stirred up so much feeling that the League people are considering the question of starting a new Republican paper in opposition to Mr. Fassett's organ. It is understood that if Baxter wins he will receive the nomination for County Judge and have Platt's support for the office. The League people recognize the fact that the odds against them are tremendous, but it is conceded on all sides that President Smith is conducting a splendid fight.

The idea prevails that Judge Robertson was beaten in Westchester County by the Platt people. This is a mistake. There are three Assembly districts in the county. In the Ist (or Yonkers) District the opponents of the Judge, led by Senator Burns, were successful; in the IInd (or Tarrytown) District the Platt people attempted to exclude Mr. Robertson's followers from the hall by force. They failed, and, failing, they bolted and held the convention downstairs in a vacant store. That means a contested delegation to the State Convention. In the IIId (or Mount Kisco) District the Judge's followers were easily victorious, their opponents rallying only thirty-one delegates, as against seventy-seven for Judge Robertson. The Judge has, consequently, carried two districts out of the three, with a bolting delegation against him in the IId.

That Texas editor who has secured a judgment of $422.58 against Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Committee, for services rendered in publishing matter to boom Governor Morton for President, avows his determination to collect the bill, no matter what obstacles are thrown in his way. This suit moves "The Buffalo Express" to ask "whose money it was that Mr. Hackett was spending, or promising, to boom Morton in the South." If it was the State Committee's money, it wants to know "by what authority was it put to such use."

"The Perry Herald" is industriously striving to expand the Wadsworth boom. "He is free from any taint of factional strife," it declares. "His Republicanism is unquestioned, his character is without a blemish. His public life has extended over a period of twenty years, and he is well versed in the affairs of State. He is not a creation of a machine nor is he a disruptionist. Under his leadership the party will move on in solid phalanx to victory."

Jerome B. Fisher, of Jamestown, who was nominated for County Judge in Chautauqua County, says that he is for Controller Roberts for Governor. His second choice is Wadsworth.

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton's candidacy continues to gain strength. The McKinley League of Amsterdam declared for him unreservedly on Thursday night. In the resolution adopted he was eulogized for his "fearless, just and untrammelled action in times of emergency as a State Senator and worthy of the support of all good citizens, irrespective of party or faction."

The Republicans of Orleans County have shown their resentment of the famous snap convention forced upon them a year ago, by turning down last week the local machine leader Bruner, who was responsible for the bad work of last year.

Kings County politicians still talk in a vague sort of way about the possible candidacy of Mr. Fassett for Governor. His friends up in the Southern Tier, however, say that they have not yet heard of any such feature being in the convention programme.

"HOBO" GENERAL FOR GOVERNOR.

St. Louis, Aug. 16.—The Socialist Labor party of Missouri last night nominated the following ticket: For Governor, L. C. Frey, formerly "General" Frey, of Commonweal fame; Lieutenant-Governor, Christ Rocker; Secretary of State, A. E. Saenderson; Treasurer, Henry Poilling; Auditor, J. A. Randolph; Attorney-General, Adolph Hoeppner. The party cast 1,500 votes at the last general election. There was no indorsement of Presidential electors.

A BOOM FOR STATE SENATOR BRACKETT.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 16 (Special).—The friends of State Senator Edgar T. Brackett are urging his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination before the Republican State Convention. They say that his name will be presented by the Saratoga County delegation, and that at the start he will receive the united support of the eleven counties of the Fourth Judicial District, which have over seventy delegates.

WILL IT BE MORTON AGAIN?

REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS THINK THE "OLD TICKET" MAY BE NAMED.

REASONS WHY THEY THINK THE GOVERNOR MIGHT ACCEPT RENOMINATION AT SARATOGA—THE OTHER CANDIDATES AND THEIR CHANCES.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Utica, Aug. 16.—There is a pretty strong impression among the Republican politicians of the State that the "old ticket" of Morton and Saxton may be renominated at the Republican State convention, which meets at Saratoga August 25. Only a peremptory refusal to accept the nomination on the part of Mr. Morton, they say, will prevent his nomination. Mr. Morton has not yet decisively said that under no circumstances would he accept a renomination. It is true, he has written to Hamilton Fish saying to that gentleman, who seemed very eager to get the news, that he was not a candidate for renomination. But that is a different thing from saying he would not accept a renomination if it was tendered to him. He is not seeking the nomination, that is all, the politicians say, who are attempting to guess what the Republican State convention will probably do. If renominated by the convention, in their opinion, he would not decline the honor.

Mr. Morton is reported to have replied lately to a Republican leader, who said to him that the convention would have to renominate him: "Oh, I hope not." This sort of a reply by Mr. Morton to the suggestion of the possibility of his renomination is interpreted by the political class as an indication that he would accept a renomination, and rather desires it.

A LARGELY DIVIDED VOTE.

One of the causes of the belief of many Republican politicians that Mr. Morton may be renominated is their perception of the fact that no Republican named as a candidate for Governor has a commanding number of delegates pledged to his support. An unusually large proportion of the delegates to the Republican State convention are uninstructed for any special candidate for Governor. Apparently, their vote will be divided among a large number of candidates—Charles T. Saxton, James A. Roberts, Leslie W. Russell, Timothy E. Ellsworth, James W. Wadsworth, John Palmer, Hamilton Fish, George W. Aldridge and Frank S. Black. If thus divided among eight men, it is reasoned, the delegates will be a long time making a decision upon a candidate for Governor, and in the mean time Mr. Morton's name may be presented. And if thus presented, it is argued, the convention would nominate him with a rush.

PLATT MEN AGAINST ALDRIDGE.

One of the interesting developments of the week has been the determined opposition of some of the chief men of the Platt organization to the nomination of George W. Aldridge, the Superintendent of Public Works, for Governor. A large number of them have paid visits to New-York and had long talks with Thomas C. Platt, in which they have urged him to use his influence against Aldridge. They have made the argument to Mr. Platt that whatever support Aldridge will have in the Republican State convention will be due to his giving out of $1,000,000 worth of canal patronage. This fact will be recognized by the public, they say, and it would make him a weak candidate for Governor. In fact, they say to Mr. Platt that they fear Aldridge could not be elected, and therefore from "the organization's" point of view it would be impolitic to nominate him. It would be better policy, they say, to nominate some man who, although identified with "the organization," would not be recognized by the voters of the State as merely a patronage broker.

OTHER CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

Congressman James W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, is the candidate of some of these organization men. Congressman Frank S. Black is the candidate of others. John Palmer is the candidate of others. Timothy E. Ellsworth is the candidate of others. Meanwhile the anti-organization candidates, James A. Roberts, Charles T. Saxton and Leslie W. Russell, promise to manifest considerable strength in the convention, notwithstanding a huge outflow of State patronage against them. Mr. Roberts will have the unanimous support of the Erie County delegates, although George W. Aldridge made a gigantic effort to break into this delegation. Mr. Roberts also will have the support of other Western New-York counties and of the delegates from various counties scattered about the State. Mr. Saxton will be favored by the delegates from Wayne, Cayuga and Cortland, and by a large number of delegates from New-York and Brooklyn.

The men who are seeking the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor are Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, and Titus Sheard, of Herkimer. Mr. Woodruff will have the support of the Kings County delegation. Any up-State candidate for Governor will satisfy him. His danger rests in Mr. Platt suddenly precipitating the name of Benjamin F. Tracy on the convention as a candidate for Governor and bringing about his nomination. With a New-York candidate for Governor, of course a Brooklyn man would not be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Woodruff would have to retire from the contest.

MR. SHEARD AND MR. ALDRIDGE.

Mr. Sheard is believed to have a working arrangement with George W. Aldridge. If Aldridge is nominated for Governor it is the expectation of Mr. Sheard's friends that he will be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Charles W. Hackett is canvassing for votes for Mr. Sheard for Lieutenant-Governor, and claims that he ought to be rewarded by "the organization" with this office for his opposition to the election of Warner Miller as a delegate from Herkimer County. Mr. Sheard's defeat in that county injures his chances of nomination.

A CALL TO SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 16.—A call for a State conference of Democrats favorable to the National ticket has been issued, and is signed by four members of the Democratic State Committee and the new chairman of the New-Haven Town Committee. The call says that to the efforts being made to injure the case of the National Democracy the majority of the Connecticut Democratic State Committee has added its contribution. The majority of the State Committee, the call says, has taken advantage of its position to misrepresent the will of a large majority of the Democracy of the State. The conference is to be held in New Haven August 26, at 10:30 a. m. The call says the work preliminary to the State Convention of September 16 must be done in opposition to the influences and efforts of the majority of the State Committee.

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OPPOSITION TO M'ALPIN.

LIKELY TO HAVE A CONTEST ON HIS HANDS AT MILWAUKEE.

REASONS GIVEN WHY EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO DEFEAT HIS RE-ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Adjutant-General E. A. McAlpin, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, has started for the West to attend the National Convention of the League of Republican Clubs, which is to be held in Milwaukee on August 25. General McAlpin was chosen president of the League at the last National Convention of the League, held in Cleveland, in June, 1895. That he will fail of re-election is asserted by many; and various reasons are given for his probable defeat. A hard battle is to be fought in Milwaukee for the honor of being president, and General McAlpin has gone West early to look after his fences. The New-York delegates to the convention and George E. Green, of Binghamton, president of the State League, will start the latter part of the week.

Until recently it was thought that General McAlpin would have little trouble in securing a re-election, but formidable opposition has cropped up. When he was elected last year to the presidency a heavy debt hung over the National League. It was the understanding that heroic efforts were to be made to pay this debt and place the League upon a perfectly sound financial basis, and that did much to secure the office for Governor Morton's chief of staff. The Adjutant-General is a man of wealth, and it was thought that he would contribute liberally and also raise the balance to clear the debt. In fact, some of the men who supported him for the office at Cleveland say that he approached them with the plea that he wished to use the office as a stepping-stone to the Vice-Presidency, and that he would look to it that the debt was cleared. These same men now say that he has not done anything to get the League out of debt, and that they are opposed to him.

A story was printed yesterday saying that Marcus A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, had taken up the cudgel against General McAlpin and was working for another candidate. The story went on to say that Mr. Hanna's antagonism to General McAlpin was based upon the latter's refusal to desert Governor Morton in St. Louis and become a candidate for Vice-President, and thus weaken the Morton boom. This is denounced as arrant nonsense by certain members of the National Committee, and, moreover, it is a well-known fact that General McAlpin was working for the Vice-Presidential nomination at St. Louis, Morton still being in the race for the Presidency.

The real grounds for the opposition to him, as set forth by a Republican leader yesterday, are simply that he has not managed the affairs of the League in a way satisfactory to some of its members, and the fact that he has not cleared the debt, and the belief that some one else will. To this end Charles U. Gordon, a well-known business man and Republican of Chicago, has been named as the candidate of the opposition for the office, and many think that he will be elected.

Aside from the contest over the presidency, the convention this year is likely to be a quiet one; all that will be done probably will be to transact routine business, elect officers, ratify the action of the St. Louis Convention and outline plans for a vigorous campaign.

LEAVES THE FORCES OF DISORDER.

A SON OF EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND BECOMES A REPUBLICAN.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 16.—Sanders Garland, son of A. H. Garland, ex-United States Attorney-General, of this city, has written the following letter to Powell Clayton from Baltimore:

Yesterday in an interview Bourke Cockran spoke as follows in New-York City: "In the present contest for the existence of civilization no man can remain neutral. Whoever does not support the forces of order aids the forces of disorder. If I can do anything to thwart a movement the success of which I would regard as an irreparable calamity, not only to this country, but to civilized society everywhere, I shall certainly do it." These lines contain the exact sentiments which influence me in the coming issue, and hence it is my desire to belong to that body of men which is striving to uphold so infallible a theory to the good of all true American citizens. Henceforth I am decided to be an enrolled member under the Republican banner.

SANDERS GARLAND.

AS GOOD AS ICE WATER.

A CENTRAL PARK SPRING WHICH ATTRACTS MANY IN THESE HOT DAYS.

At the northern end of Central Park, just at the bottom of the steep hill in the Fifth-ave. drive where it curves around the Harlem Mere, there is a spring which in the hot weather has become a Mecca for travellers through the Park and for those who seek refuge from the heat beneath its grateful shade.

The water trickles down in a steady stream from a crevice between two bowlders into a small catch-basin below. A dipper at the end of a rusty chain hangs invitingly from one of the huge rocks, and from early morning until long after sunset it is seldom "out of hand." Clear as a crystal, the little stream of water is as cool and refreshing as though it had rippled over cakes of ice in its dark journey underground only a moment before. At sunrise the temperature of this tiny stream is remarkable for its coldness, and although it loses some of this as the heat of the day advances, it is always chilled, and is a pleasing contrast to the lukewarm water that flows from the various other drinking fountains in the city's playground.

It is a curious and motley crowd that dips up the clear water of this spring all day long. At dawn the laborer, on his way to work, stops for a drink; then come the mothers, with their little ones; then children, "little mothers," most of them, too, for they nearly always have two or three toddlers in charge. Their trips to the spring are frequent, for the youngsters know the delights of a cold draught on a hot summer day. Habitual Park loungers and tennis parties bent on enjoyment intermingle as they wait their turn at the tin dipper; shirt-sleeves, rags and silks rubbing elbows, with never a thought of microbes and "individual" cups.

Cyclists who frequent the Park are well aware of the locality of this spring, and they visit it often. They, perhaps, are a little more fastidious than the other visitors, for they usually bring their own drinking cups along with them. So the scene goes on, changing constantly, although practically ever the same, until it is evening. Then the laborers pass through the Park again, and many a begrimed one pauses for a "wash up" before continuing homeward. Although the spring is not the only one in the Park—there is a similar one near the Arsenal and one not far from the Block House—it is by far the largest, and is probably natural, although the voice of a doubter has said that the stream "comes from some pipe or other," and is cooled by its passage through the earth.

The place has a great attraction for the ever-present small boy, each one looking upon it as a personal discovery, and he is almost sure to be seen there at all times of the day. The last few days of hot weather have increased the number at the spring greatly, but it has not yet shown any signs of drying up.

Evening strollers also stop at the little basin, which becomes most romantic in the dusk, and it is not until the Park policeman's whistled "all out" is heard that the tin dipper at the end of the rusty chain hangs unused.

LAOCOON UP TO DATE.

—Cincinnati Times-Star.

POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF COLD AIR.

A PHILANTHROPIC PROPOSITION THAT HAS PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The free distribution by the city of $5,000 worth of ice, reported in this morning's papers, is a step in the right direction. But why should it not soon be made possible to turn on cool air in our dwellings in the deadly heat of summer, as it is now possible to turn on heat in the winter? The immense progress in science and art made in this generation encourages the hope that when the minds of our great inventors are turned in this direction it may soon be found to be more than possible. Of course, it may be said to be so already. But so far it would be a luxury reserved for the rich, who have other means of escape from the city's heat. What is needed is some cheap method of cooling the oven-like tenements of the poor. Let our benevolent rich men and our inventive geniuses consult together to this end. The object is worthy both of genius and benevolence.

Could not our steam-heating companies utilize their plant in the summer to some extent in distributing cool air, or make such changes or additions to their plant as to render it possible? It would hardly require $5,000 worth of ice per week to do this, if we may make a rough guess.

Perhaps a simpler method would be the more general introduction of electric fans. The former plan would only reach the well-to-do. To secure some such provision in the tenements of the poor it would be necessary to pass a law requiring it. But the expense of a small steam engine or air motor or water power or power of some kind to be applied to this end would not be very great. And in the saving of human life it might be worth far more than all its cost.

SIDNEY G. LAW.

New-York, Aug. 14, 1896.

Apparatus was invented several years ago for cooling the interior of large buildings in summer, and it has been tried in some of the New-York theatres. The idea of distributing through pipes laid in the streets a cooling agent generated at a central station has also been made the subject of experiment in St. Louis and possibly other Western cities, but for some reason it appears to have worked somewhat unsatisfactorily. All of these schemes were conducted as business enterprises, however, and not as public philanthropies. One must sympathize heartily with Mr. Law's desire to relieve the sufferings of the tenement-house population during scorching weather; but the Legislature and taxpayers might properly ask, "Why not furnish free warmth to the same people in winter?" The proposition is beset with serious difficulties.—(Ed.

TWO QUAKERS IN ARMENIA.

THEIR REPORTS AS TO THE TERRIBLE SUFFERING AND THE PEOPLE'S BRAVERY IN MEETING IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The English Quakers have started an Armenian relief fund of their own backed by a committee of influential Quakers, and have chosen as treasurer a Quaker highly esteemed for his practical business experience and his tact in helping the sufferers during the Russian famine. In addition, two Quakers have been sent to Asia Minor to visit the centres of deepest distress and to report. Their letters to the committee are of much interest. I was favored with a sight of them by the kindness of a prominent London Quaker on my recent visit to England.

They describe the destitution as appalling, and the need of help as most urgent. They say that they find the state of things far worse than they had supposed. On the other hand, they testify in high terms to the kindness and generosity of the people in helping one another, even in the depth of poverty to which they have been reduced. One letter says:

The Armenians themselves are helping one another splendidly. Everywhere this is the case. It is not only England and America that have given money. Many rich Armenians have quite impoverished themselves, and they are waiting on the sick and caring for the homeless in the church and the schoolhouses here most lovingly.

The same Quaker writes from another city:

They are a precious people, and their charity toward one another is abundant. What has been done for them in the West has fractional moral value compared with their care for one another. If the problem of living here can be solved, they will solve it; but it seems the reductio ad absurdum of existence.

Still another letter says:

You would be delighted at the way in which these poor people help one another. The poor are collecting for the poorer. The women bring their few remaining ornaments. To-day one woman sent her wedding dress to be sold for her poorer sisters.

The Quaker relief money is sent to the Relief Committee already at work in Turkey, and is distributed largely through the American missionaries. After travelling many hundred miles, visiting a number of the relief centres, and being an eye-witness to much dreadful suffering and heroic endurance, one of these English Quakers writes in conclusion:

But it is impossible for me to tell you in detail what goes on in this relief work. I only want you to know that it is splendidly managed, and you need not have any fear that the help given will go into wrong or doubtful hands. It is all being used to set the people on their feet again. But this is no slight task, for the work of Armenian eradication has been anything but a random frenzy. The men have been taken, and, among the men, the strongest and ablest and wisest.

As some people still doubt whether the reports of the distress in Asia Minor have not been exaggerated, this bit of Quaker testimony may be of value.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 13, 1896.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial on "The Value of a Dollar" recalls a significant incident which teaches a lesson clearly. Not long ago the Presbyterian Sunday-school of this place sent $50 to a young woman in Japan to be used by her for missionary projects. The money was transmitted by a draft on London, and was, of course, redeemable in gold. When the draft reached the young lady such was the relative value of gold and silver that with her fifty-dollar draft she purchased one hundred dollars' worth of silver.

D. W. WOODS, JR.

Lewistown, Penn., Aug. 14, 1896.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: On my return from Europe I find circulating in the papers the following statement signed by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Craunell, of Albany, N. Y.

It is on record that Mr. Blackwell has appeared before Democratic conventions and pledged them the vote of the woman suffragists if they would give them the suffrage; and he succeeded in this way in getting the plank into the platform of the Massachusetts Democratic Convention one year, although it was ignored.

I never went before a Democratic Convention in my life. If Mrs. Craunell will prove that I have done so even once I will contribute $100 to her Anti-Woman Suffrage Association. I am a lifelong Republican, having cast my vote in 1856 for "John and Jessie," and for every Republican Presidential candidate since then.

The resolution to which Mrs. Craunell probably refers (the only woman suffrage plank ever adopted by the Massachusetts Democracy) was passed by the State Convention of 1882. It was written and introduced by Albert Palmer, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. He, as a Democrat, could properly do this, as I, a Republican, could not. I was not even present at that convention.

Possibly Mrs. Craunell did not mean to misrepresent, but the intensity of her prejudice against woman suffrage has several times betrayed her into inaccuracies, as in the present case. If her assertion affected only myself I should not notice it, but as it is evidently designed to cast discredit upon woman suffrage, I ask you to give space for this correction.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

Boston, Aug. 15, 1896.

THE TRIBUNE'S WORK APPRECIATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I thoroughly appreciate the work that your paper is doing, and I presume the National Committee will follow closely on the same lines. It is not a time to waste money for torchlight parades in Pennsylvania and the East, as these sections are thoroughly alive to the importance of what is to their best interests and the country at large. Mr. Bryan's speech must have fallen flat upon his admirers in the West, as it has here. And I am firmly of the opinion that if the work of enlightening the West is kept up as laid out, there can be no doubt of a triumphant Republican victory.

Yours truly, W. E. ALBERTSON.

Norristown, Penn., Aug. 14, 1896.

BRYAN STEERS CLEAR OF THE NAME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have carefully read Mr. Bryan's "greatest effort of his life," and must commend the ingenuity by which all through he avoids calling the Chicago Convention Democratic. A person not knowing what convention nominally met at Chicago would be unable to learn by his speech what party had convened there. Mr. Sewall, on the contrary, seemed pleased and proud of the fact that he is a Democrat, and that the Chicago Convention and its platform were Democratic. Bryan had plainly said he was not a Democrat, and his New-York speech was consistent with it, though he is willing to accept the nomination and seeks to invite Democrats to vote his ticket. Senator Hill may have worn out the epithet "I am a Democrat" and the charm it may have been supposed to carry. The ingenious integrity of Bryan in fighting any of the congomen Democrat for himself and for the Convention which nominated him is offset and nullified by an insidious endeavor to win his election by sailing under unacknowledged colors. Was the Convention hybrid, and the leading nominee of the same stripe, while the "vice" is true blue?

A REPUBLICAN FROM 1856.

Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1896.

SILVER CERTIFICATES NOT LEGAL-TENDER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Is the silver certificate a legal-tender?

SUBSCRIBER.

Derby, Conn., Aug. 14.

Neither gold certificates nor silver certificates are legal-tenders. Silver dollars are. For the benefit of many questioners The Tribune again quotes the law on the subject of the legal-tender quantity of silver dollars:

Be it enacted, etc., "that there shall be coined, at the general mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal-tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."—(Act of February 28, 1878.

THE "CROSS OF GOLD" IN PRACTICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to Mr. Bryan's famous expression, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor a crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold," I would suggest that it be coupled with the fact that the Saviour of mankind was betrayed for thirty pieces of silver, and that the price of silver has been steadily depreciating ever since. Silver was once more valuable than gold. Four centuries ago one pound of gold was worth eight pounds of silver. In 1687 one pound of gold was worth sixteen pounds of silver, and to-day one pound of gold is worth about thirty-one pounds of silver. Then there are two other facts which may be coupled with the "crown of thorns and cross of gold" idea. Under the policy of protection, and while the gold standard prevailed, the value of farming lands in this country increased from $6,645,045,067 in 1860 to $13,279,252,649 in 1890, the total wages paid to labor in American manufactories increased from $378,878,906 in 1860 to $2,282,823,265 in 1890, and the average annual earnings of employes in American manufactories increased from $289 in 1860 to $445 in 1890. In the light of these facts, taken from the United States Census reports, will Mr. Bryan please explain to the American people the exact application of the expression, "crown of thorns" and "cross of g