MR. BLACK'S NOMINATION.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT IN THE CONVENTION.

HE CAME TO SARATOGA WITH SCARCELY A HOPE OF SUCCESS—PAYN'S EFFECTIVE WORK IN HIS BEHALF—ANTI-MACHINE SENTIMENT A POTENT FACTOR—PLATT'S TREATMENT OF FISH AND ALDRIDGE.

Saratoga, Aug. 29 (Special).—The roar of the Republican State Convention has died away, but a few echoes of its proceedings are still audible here. This is due to the presence of some politicians who have lingered to recuperate from the exhaustive efforts that they are supposed to have put forth in bringing about the nomination of Mr. Black.

They are talking a good deal about it. It seems to be a theme of endless discussion with them, and the explanations of how it was done, according to these veracious statesmen, would fill a quarto volume.

When Mr. Black arrived here, three days before the Convention, he was generally looked upon as the candidate whose chances of success were of the feeblest character. With the possible exception of Mr. Francis, whose paper, "The Troy Times," had been laboring indefatigably to expand Mr. Black's boom, no one took his candidacy seriously. The politicians looked upon the Rensselaer Congressman's appearance as one of Louis F. Payn's little jokes. Payn himself considered the case hopeless. He worked for Aldridge, but he had told his friends that Black's speech as temporary chairman would carry the day. This was charged up to Payn's enthusiastic admiration of his latest idol.

The speech itself was a disappointment to most of the politicians. Mr. Black did not speak to the galleries. He took a higher plane than had been looked for, and as a result many of the old war-horses expressed dissatisfaction. So, while the speech drew praise from intelligent people who heard or read it, it cannot be said to have imparted any irresistible momentum to his canvass. He had, however, gained one point of advantage over his adversaries; he had made himself known to the convention, and he had impressed the delegates with the fact that he was a man of intellectual force, capable of discussing National issues. His rivals realized this fact when it was too late.

Mr. Platt's withdrawal from the race, instead of simplifying the situation, had complicated it a hundred-fold. It intensified the feeling of rivalry on the part of the various candidates. With Mr. Platt out of the way each one of them felt that he had a chance to win, and each pressed his claims with corresponding eagerness. Platt's help was demanded in turn by the friends of each aspirant, and when he declined to give it, an equally vigorous demand was made that he should keep his hands off the fight. He could not do this either, for the simple reason that, left to itself, the Convention might have been carried by Aldridge. He had more delegates than any other man. He also had more of the galleries. The attacks of the Civil Service people only created sympathy for him on the part of the spoilsmunters.

But Mr. Platt invariably bows before the storm. He did so in this case. He wanted to run for Governor more than he wanted any office in all his life before, but he did not have the courage to make the experiment. As one after another of his closest friends sadly confessed, when he took himself out of the race, he "lacked nerve." He would like to have had Aldridge nominated, but he was afraid to do it. The probabilities of a bolt alarmed him; the possibilities of defeat overcame his loyalty to the man who had prostituted the Department of Public Works in the service of the machine. He sent out word that Aldridge must be defeated. He also let Fish understand that he could not support him. Wadsworth had been killed some time before—Payn is looked upon as his executioner. Fish was told to select one of three men—Odell, Ellsworth or Black. He chose Odell. Aldridge told Worth and Payn, who came to him, that he had no other choice to make than himself; he was still a candidate and proposed to fight it out to the end. Mr. Platt, he intimated, had ample opportunity weeks previous to assume the position of antagonism to him, but it was too late now; he was in the field and he proposed to stay. Payn and Worth reported to Platt, but took the liberty of saying that if any one were chosen aside from Aldridge, that gentleman "would probably prefer Mr. Black."

Ellsworth's canvass proved an utter failure. Odell's was lacking in home strength. The McKinley League had elected one delegate in his district. That gentleman, Mr. Wilder, absolutely refused to vote for Odell; it was a matter of conscience with him not to vote for a Platt man, and all the influence of the other Orange delegates failed to influence him in the slightest degree.

Nevertheless, Mr. Odell was the choice of the majority at the final conference called to settle the momentous question of the hour. There were twenty-one present at this meeting, including Mr. Platt. Sixteen of these, led by Congressman Quigg and Mr. Lauterbach, voted in favor of Mr. Odell, while only four favored Black. But one of these four was Payn, than whom no man stands closer to Platt and whose influence with Platt is, as it has been for over a quarter of a century, unbounded. He saw his opportunity. He embraced it with tremendous energy. Worth was favorable to Aldridge's candidacy, as Payn had been, but Worth also wanted Woodruff. Payn showed him that Odell lived too close to Brooklyn for Woodruff. This argument was repeated by Worth to the Kings County delegation. It had its effect.

Then Payn insisted to Mr. Platt that popular sentiment would be satisfied with Black, while Odell would be looked upon in much the same light as Aldridge or Fish. He pleaded on the ground of life-long friendship and the personal advantage it would be to him if he won. Quigg and Lauterbach pleaded strongly for Odell. They insisted that the decision of the caucus should stand. They had won fairly, and it was most unfair to have them put on record as being against Black if he were to be chosen, in the face of the adverse vote. The speeches on both sides were surcharged with feeling, but the old campaigner's argument prevailed, and while the opposing wings argued and reargued the case, Platt finally cut short all discussion by quietly remarking, "I think we would better take Mr. Black." That was enough. The word went forth and Mr. Odell, who five minutes before had considered himself practically nominated and elected, found out that he was merely a spectator of the proceedings, and that Mr. Platt had by circumstances been compelled to take the candidate most acceptable to the Anti-Machine element.

Of course, all this has caused much bitterness. Aldridge is ugly. Platt had promised to let the convention decide the matter. He feels that he has been outrageously treated, but he is too much of a machine politician to express his thoughts. Fish is furious. It is understood that he will retire from politics and travel in Europe with his family for the next two years. Wadsworth says little, but his faith in machine politics is rudely shattered. Controller Roberts and Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, the Anti-Machine candidates, accept the result philosophically. Both made an open, honorable fight in opposition to the machine, and when the machine triumphed they felt that they and their friends could do nothing more than simply try to get the best possible candidate at Mr. Platt's hands. This was done.

Mr. Black, notwithstanding his affiliations with Platt, is undoubtedly well equipped for the office of Governor. He has, moreover, elements of growth in him, and there are those here who confidently believe that he will make a record in every way creditable to him and to the party. He is young, ambitious, and it is incredible to suppose that he will illustrate a case of arrested development.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT FOR McKINLEY.

REPORTS FROM REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES IN THE WEST.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Letters were sent recently from Republican National headquarters to fifteen or twenty chairmen of State Central committees, requesting weekly information on the party prospects in their States. Replies were received from Kentucky, Indiana, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Nebraska and South Dakota. All of them reported active campaign work and steady improvement for McKinley.

Mr. Payne, who is acting chairman in Mr. Hanna's absence, said to-day: "Reviewing the campaign reports which have been received in person and by letter, I can say they are encouraging from the cities in the Western States, but it is a fact, and there is no use denying it, that back in the agricultural regions of Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas and Kansas, there is a lukewarmness toward the Republican ticket on account of the money question. Very hard and active work is needed in all the States west of the Mississippi River to win. The votes that Bryan will get in Wisconsin will be scattered."

REPUBLICANS NAME A STATE SENATOR.

Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 30 (Special).—The Republican Convention for the XXVIth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Chenango, Delaware and Sullivan, was held at Sidney yesterday. John Grant, of Margaretville, Delaware County, was nominated on the first ballot to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator James Ballantine. The Sullivan County delegates voted solidly for John Church, of Chenango County.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30.—The Democrats of the 1st Congress District at Napa yesterday nominated F. A. Cutler, of Eureka, Humboldt County, for Congressman.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30.—The Republicans of the IVth Minnesota Congress District yesterday nominated Fred C. Stevens, of St. Paul, for Congress.

THE BATTLE IN THE WEST.

Edward Murphy, a son of Francis Murphy, the temperance advocate, was at the Imperial Hotel yesterday. Mr. Murphy has just returned from Indiana, where he went to see his father, who is in poor health. He said that he hoped the trouble was only temporary, but that his father at present was far from well. Mr. Murphy is a Republican and a McKinley man, and he had some cheering news to tell about the West. He has travelled recently through the Southern part of Indiana in the farming region. "If you meet a Republican," he says, "the word is that McKinley will win, hands down. If you talk with a Democrat, the word is that the Bryan outfit will carry the State by 50,000, and so it is hard to get at any accurate news, but the impression I gained is that the State is safely within the Republican column. The people are beginning to see that Bryan is pretty much of a demagogue and incompetent to handle the reins of government, but still he has a strong following, and it is going to be a great battle, but I think we will win.

"In Indiana those who are for free silver act like madmen. They are ready for revolution, Anarchy, bloodshed, anything just so they win, but I do not believe that they will win. In Illinois there is a hot battle being waged also. In Chicago I am told by the people that McKinley will carry the State, but out in the country the people say Bryan. It remains to be seen, but I think that all of those Western States that are logically Republican will remain so this fall. No one has any idea of the tremendous combat that is being waged in those States. The Republicans have wise, able and earnest men at work, and the cause of the righteous, so it seems to me, will prevail."

CLEVELAND MAY WRITE SOON.

SAID TO BE CONTEMPLATING AN OPEN LETTER TO DEMOCRATS ON THE MONEY QUESTION.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, was the only one of President Cleveland's party which received Li Hung Chang at the home of William C. Whitney on Saturday, to remain in the city yesterday. The Secretary was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and said that he might remain here a day or so. It was learned yesterday from a trustworthy source that President Cleveland, while here, had talked with the members of his Cabinet about the present political conditions, and advised with them about the best policy to follow in the coming campaign.

It is well known that immediately after the reception to Li Hung Chang there was a luncheon at Mr. Whitney's that lasted for several hours, and it is said that the present situation was gone over carefully. With President Cleveland and Mr. Whitney at this conference were Secretary Carlisle, Attorney-General Harmon, Secretary Lamont and Secretary Olney. The subject of the third ticket is said to have been brought up by Mr. Whitney, and it is asserted that all present entered into an earnest discussion. It is said that President Cleveland confided to those present that he was about to issue an open letter to the Democrats of the country upon the money question. Whether he had a rough draft of the proposed letter with him or not is not known, but the details are said to have been discussed fully, and a public statement may be expected from the President soon.

When Secretary Carlisle was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon and asked about this reported conference he had nothing whatever to communicate about it.

THEY REFUSE TO INDORSE A THIRD TICKET.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 30 (Special).—President H. A. Parr and other prominent Democrats of the Honest Money Democratic League of Maryland, organized through the efforts of Congressman John K. Cowen, are not in sympathy with the other gold-standard members of the party who arranged the mass-meeting last Wednesday to select delegates to the Indianapolis Convention. President Parr has issued a statement explaining why the members of the League cannot support the third-ticket movement in Maryland. He says:

"The declaration of principles of the League bind the members to refuse to support the Chicago platform or the candidates nominated on it. Many of the gentlemen who signed the declaration of principles did so with the understanding that by so doing they would not be committed to a policy which would prevent them from voting for McKinley if they saw fit. The League can, therefore, not indorse the third ticket for this State. It could, however, assist the third ticket in other States in whatsoever manner it might select. There are only two candidates in the field who can possibly be elected, Bryan or McKinley, and every Democrat when he goes to the polls must take his choice between them."

RAILWAY MEN FOR SOUND MONEY.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Twoscore prominent railroad men connected with the practical operation of Chicago terminal lines met last night in the National Union Building to consider the organization of a Central Railway Men's Sound Money Club, embracing all Chicago railroad men, irrespective of party. The representatives of roads reported that clubs had been formed by several of the roads separately, and it was decided to organize by companies before starting a central organization. Seventy-five to 90 per cent of the railroad men were said to be in favor of gold. September 18 was fixed for a visit of the clubs to Major McKinley at his home.

BRYAN CONSULTS A PALMISTER.

THE CANDIDATE ALSO ATTENDS CHURCH IN JAMESTOWN—PICKPOCKETS FOLLOW HIM.

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan attended services at the First Presbyterian Church, in Jamestown, this morning and heard the Rev. G. M. Colville, the pastor, preach a sermon from the text beginning, "He saw a great multitude." This was construed into a reference to the audience which Mr. Bryan addressed at Celeron, on Lake Chautauqua, last night. The Celoron Auditorium has a seating capacity of 8,500, but it is said that the admittance register showed that more than 13,000 persons had passed through the gates when it was broken by the inward rush of those who fought for entrance. At least 2,000 persons were in the main aisles. Outside the building the jam was wonderful.

After an experience with a female palmister at the Sherman House, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan left Jamestown on a special trolley car for Lakewood, a summer resort on Chautauqua Lake, six miles from this city. They were accompanied by A. M. Sherman, a local Democrat, and several other Bryan supporters. On the way out to the lake Mr. Bryan read in a newspaper that no hall could be obtained in which he could address people in Toledo on Wednesday night. Commenting on this he said he would speak on the open prairies at Toledo, if the people wanted to hear him, and would inform the Reception Committee there of that intention.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are the guests at Lakewood of Herman E. Mack, of Buffalo. They are stopping at the Kent House, a large hotel, where a reception in honor of the Bryans was held this afternoon. To-morrow morning the nominee and his wife will make the trip up the length of Chautauqua Lake by boat, to Chautauqua, and from there they will be driven across the country sixteen miles to Ripley, on the Lake Shore Railroad, where Mr. Bryan will speak. In the afternoon they will continue their journey westward to Cleveland.

Pickpockets have been following the Bryan party for some time. Last night a number of people in the big crowd at Celeron lost pocketbooks and watches. At Chicago a member of Mr. Bryan's travelling contingent lost a pocketbook, and during the stop at Philadelphia, in the Broad-st. station, satchels and umbrellas were taken from some of those who were accompanying the candidate to the New-York notification meeting. An organized gang worked the crowd at Slawson's Grove, near Knowlesville, on Friday. One of them was captured, after several attempts at escape made with the assistance of his confederates. So far neither of the Bryans has lost anything.

BOIES'S PLEA FOR CHEAP MONEY.

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY, HE ASSERTS, IS BEST FOR THE PEOPLE.

Waterloo, Iowa, Aug. 30.—A large crowd gathered in the East Side Park, in this city, last evening to listen to ex-Governor Horace Boies open the campaign in behalf of the Democratic party. F. E. Pollands, Democratic candidate for County Attorney, presided, and after making a short speech, presented the ex-Governor.

In opening his address Mr. Boies said that the subject which called them together was one which overshadowed every other since the great war. "Mr. McKinley has taken the pains to allege that an appeal has been made to the classes and an attempt made to divide the country on the silver issue. By the very nature of things there must be classes. The man whose wealth is money naturally wants the gold standard, and that makes his money more valuable, but the man who produces what must be sold for money will, if he understands, favor bimetallism. Cheaper money, money which they call, if you please, 'depreciated currency,' is the best for the people, because it tends to raise the prices of products." The speaker continued as follows:

I said some days ago to a reporter for a New-York paper that the condition of the Western farmer is deplorable; that the prices of products of the farm are so low that if a man was given the use of the land and was required to furnish the capital to run it, pay the laborer the same wages he could get in other kinds of work, keep up the repairs and pay the taxes, and to do this had to sell the products of the farm for present prices, he would find himself without a dollar left at the end of the year. I said that, and now I find certain New-York capitalists declaring that a greater amount of falsehoods was never included in the same amount of language. Now I did not make that statement upon my own experience alone, but several years ago the Iowa Commissioner of Labor made inquiry of over 500 Iowa farmers of the cost of raising one bushel of corn. They sent him reports, and from them he found that it cost 28 cents a bushel to raise corn in Iowa. To-day in over one-half of the State corn is selling for 14 cents a bushel.

The speaker then said it was all a question of prices. The honor of the country was not involved, for the reason that the Government obligations were payable in coin. They bear no promise to be paid in gold alone. With the gold standard prices depreciate. Money has appreciated until now it will purchase twice as much as it would in 1873. The speaker said that compared with the value of the products of labor, one dollar in silver bullion would buy as much as it would in 1873, while a dollar in gold bullion would purchase twice what it would then. What was the true standard of comparison? If the Chicago platform resulted in silver monometallism Congress could remedy it.

JONES TO CONFER WITH GORMAN HERE.

PLANS OF THE POPOCRAT LEADERS FOR A FIGHT IN NEW-YORK.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Senator Gorman came down from Saratoga. Speaking of his attitude toward the political situation, Mr. Gorman said: "I have taken no interest in politics for the last three weeks, and I do not intend to for some time. I am resting." Mr. Gorman would not talk about the campaign any further than this, but it was learned that an important conference was to take place in New-York in the near future, perhaps this week, between Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Senator Gorman and other Popocrat leaders.

New-York, with its great, tempting electoral vote, is a plum that the Bryan men do not want to lose. They go after it spasmodically. Bryan made his first essay in Madison Square Garden and failed. Then New-York was looked upon as hopelessly lost, and it was about decided not to make a fight in the State. Then the lust for the vote of the State came again, and Senator Gorman was sent to argue and plead with Senator Hill; but he met a cold reception, and again the enthusiasm waned. It is said that the Popocrat managers are now firmly convinced that New-York can be carried for Bryan, and that they will make a great effort to carry the State.

The Bryan managers say they have hope of New-York because Bryan has been drawing big crowds up the State. He is said to want to come back and make more speeches here, and do all that he can to reverse the opinion that he led people to form of him at Madison Square Garden. For this reason Senator Jones, it is said, will come to New-York and confer with his lieutenants.

TELLER TO TALK FOR POPOCRATS.

Denver, Col., Aug. 30.—Senator Teller will leave Denver the latter part of next week and will go direct to Chicago, where he will meet Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee, placing himself at the disposal of the latter for the remainder of the campaign. He will make only one formal speech in Colorado before taking his departure. This will be delivered next Monday at Colorado Springs, where there is a stronger McKinley sentiment than in any other part of the State.

NOT EXACTLY COMPLIMENTARY.

Washington, Aug. 30 (Special).—"The appellation of 'The Boy Orator of the Platte,' bestowed upon Bryan, is not very complimentary," said W. L. Adams, of Omaha, to a "Star" reporter. "In the first place, Bryan was nearly as old as Henry Clay when the latter was elected to the United States Senate before he ever saw the Platte River, so was rather old for a boy. Then the Platte River is peculiar for its shallowness. It is long and wide and looks majestic, but it can be waded at high water by cattle. In fact, as a rule the water is not deep enough to float a skiff. The title 'Boy Orator of the Platte' was not bestowed by Mr. Bryan's friends, but as ridicule, both as to his age and the character of his speeches. It sounded well, however, and those not familiar with the Platte River used it as a complimentary term, until it has been generally adopted by supporters and opponents alike."

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is whispered that the Anti-Machine candidate for Congress in Onondaga County will not be Mr. Belden, as has been repeatedly asserted, but Walter Magee, a young Republican lawyer, who has achieved considerable reputation on account of his boldness as a leader and his effectiveness on the stump.

The case of the Republican candidate for Governor is fairly summed up by "The Watertown Times": "Whether he may be called a Machine-man or Anti-Machine, we do not know. It is known that he has always been a consistent and strong Republican, and the method of his nomination by delegates of both factions, showing that all had confidence in him, takes away all factional significance from it and leaves him simply the nominee of a united party. He is a strong, vigorous man of positive opinions, a keen, bright lawyer and a fighter. He belongs to himself always except when he gives himself to the people and their cause, as he did in the battle for the purification of politics in Troy."

Speaking of the way in which the Anti-Machine delegates from Onondaga County were hustled out of the Republican State Convention after being allowed five minutes in which to state their case, "The Syracuse Herald" exclaims: "What a farce! Six thousand Republicans in Onondaga County treated as though their votes were of no consequence whatever; as though it was a matter of supreme indifference to the Republican party whether a majority of the party in the county were accorded honest and decent consideration, as though the equities were not worth taking into consideration, compared to pleasing Francis Hendricks. Five minutes!"

It is particularly unfortunate, in view of the way in which the Republican State Machine is rent and torn, that Mr. Platt's boom for Governor should have been found to lack the important element of spontaneity. But, according to the friends of Mr. Fassett, that gentleman was asked by Mr. Platt nearly three weeks ago what he (Fassett) thought of him (Platt) as a candidate for Governor. On the very day that this question was asked, George W. Aldridge and Hamilton Fish, jr., were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, soliciting Mr. Platt's indorsement. This is one of the things that try the souls of the faithful.

In the resolution indorsing Mr. McKinley adopted by the State Republican Editorial Association at Saratoga last week there seems to have been a studied effort to run in deadly parallel to a previous declaration on the same subject by Mr. Platt. It will be remembered that just before the Republican National Convention Mr. Platt declared that Major McKinley was "not a well-balanced man of affairs, as Governor Morton," nor "a great man, as Mr. Reed," nor "a trained and educated public man, as Senator Allison," nor "an astute politician, as Senator Quay," but "simply a clever gentleman, much too amiable and much too impressionable to be safely intrusted with great executive office." The resolution adopted by the editors was drawn by John A. Sleicher, and it is about as flat a contradiction of Mr. Platt as could be drawn. Here it is: "We recognize in William McKinley a well-balanced man of affairs, a trained and educated man, an astute political leader, one who possesses real convictions on the subjects of the currency, the tariff, and all other vital political issues of the day, and therefore one to whom can safely be intrusted the duties of a great executive office, for which his party, impelled by the urgency of public opinion, has placed him in nomination." Evidently Mr. Platt's friends in the association were not on hand when this bit of business was transacted.

Speaker Fish's bitter opposition to Mr. Black is due to a quarrel between them over the Troy Elections bill. The defeat of this measure, it will be remembered, was due to the efforts of Mr. Fish, who did not believe that it was a proper piece of legislation. It is only fair to say that this view of the case was also held by the independent Republicans of the Legislature, including Senator Pixley and all the Anti-Machine Assemblymen from this city. Its practical success, they held, depended upon a deal with the Whelan wing of the Troy Democracy. It was opposed by an element of Republicans led by Fish's brother-in-law. Personal feeling ran high and has never been allayed.

People who are aghast at the idea of the Murray Hill district being represented in the State Committee by Amasa Thornton should remember that Mr. Thornton's election to that position was made possible by the support of William Henkle, leader of the administration forces in the XVIIIth Assembly District. Henkle supported Thornton even when Gas Inspector Stewart, Platt's man, refused to vote for him. Thornton's success is not without some interesting features. With all his faults he is a warm friend of Warner Miller, and as such resented the attacks on that gentleman by Taurlow Weed Barnes, who represented the district in the State Committee last year and was one of the delegates to the National Convention. In the contest at St. Louis Barnes denounced Mr. Miller in the most violent and abusive way. Thornton determined to avenge the insults heaped upon his friend by beating Barnes in his own district. He did so, to the intense amusement of many good people. The district is one of the most corrupt in the city. Its enrolment, according to the report of the Committee of Twenty-five, was no less than 44 per cent fraudulent, and the way in which its politics is now conducted makes even hardened old politicians rub their eyes in amazement.

With the Murray Hill district represented by Thornton and the diamond-back Union League district represented in the State Convention by "Sol" Berliner, Mr. Platt's work in regard to the metropolis may be said to have been fully accomplished.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

Continued from First Page.

creates for the present a languid interest only. Of course, it will declare for sound money in unmistakable terms. But will it attempt to resurrect "free trade?" Will it denounce, as of old, the National banking system? In a word will an attempt be made to make it a feeble echo of all the Democratic vagaries which have found utterance in the platforms of the party since its origin? There are no delegates to answer that interesting question, but a rumor has reached town that the platform is written already and on its way here. The prediction is likewise freely made that it will be adopted without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i." If that be the case, who is the author? Was so interesting and important a document drafted amid the solitude of Buzzard's Bay or on the shores of the Lake of Geneva? Opinion here is about equally divided between the two distinguished men.

There will be a meeting of the National Committee of the sound-money movement to-morrow at which Senator Palmer is expected to preside. It is not believed however, that he will consent to continue in the position, and it is thought that John P. Hopkins will succeed him. The arrivals to-day have been very few, but Sergeant-at-Arms Kessler said to-night that he had arranged to provide seats for 800 delegates and that half as many more alternates would be on hand. The tickets and badges, he said, would be given out Tuesday. These are ornate affairs, and will be generally retained by those fortunate enough to secure them.

THE MOVEMENT A BIG SUCCESS.

There is no longer any shadow of doubt of the towering success of the sound-money movement. In anticipation of a great crowd, the hotels have decorated their hostelries inside and out with the National colors, varied with streamers of old gold. The silverites are poking fun at the decorations, saying that they indicate a yellow performance by a handful, but the hotels have faith otherwise. There is a spirit of earnestness, even to doggedness, manifest in the managers of the movement. They are thoroughly mad at the Chicago performance, and having gone so far, with encouragement far beyond their hopes, are driving the movement for everything that can be made of it. One of them, a local leader, said to-night:

"We want the silver crowd to go ahead and break their necks. We have determined not to give any money for the election of any silver ticket, and it is we who have been paying the freight these years. I have never given less than my assessment, but I want the Chicago crowd to fall so hard that they will rebound to the ceiling. The only thing we encounter that is discouraging in this movement is that so many of our fellows have made up their minds to take no risks, and they will vote straight for McKinley. We will not make the showing that we should in this State, because of this fact."

Newton W. Fossiter, delegate from the VIIIth Texas District, arrived to-night. Texas, he says, is in fighting mood against the Chicago work, and will cast 50,000 votes for the sound-money nominees of the Indianapolis Convention and an unknown, but large, number direct for McKinley. The old-time prejudices, he said, that prevail among the older men against Republicanism will prevent them from voting for McKinley, but this feeling is not shared by the younger voters, and they will support McKinley in surprising numbers. He says that he himself is much opposed to nominating a ticket, and desires the Convention merely to adopt a strong platform, indorse the Administration of Grover Cleveland and leave the way open for sound-money Democrats to hit the bullseye in the Republican sound-money target. The Texas people have generally held to this idea.

SOUND-MONEY FEELING IN NEW-JERSEY.

TALK WITH A DELEGATE TO THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

Indianapolis, Aug. 30.—W. J. Curtis, of New-Jersey, one of the leaders of the sound-money movement in the Democratic party of his State, arrived in the city this afternoon. He said that a full delegation of twenty men from New-Jersey would be here, and that a number of others interested in the movement would attend the convention. "The movement in New-Jersey," he said, "is widespread and powerful. Some idea of the natural sentiment of the Democrats on the financial question can be gained from the expression of the party in the convention which met May 7 to select delegates to the Chicago Convention. The first paragraph of the financial plank of the resolutions adopted by that convention read as follows: 'We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.'

"This expression of opinion by the Democrats of New-Jersey was made before the National party had adopted the free-silver plank at Chicago. Of the fourteen members of the State Committee when the committee voted as to whether or not it should support Bryan, three voted absolutely against such a course and one failed to vote.

"We have three of them now on our State Committee, and the chairman and secretary of the old State Committee are only waiting for the State Convention for the election of electors-at-large to leave the old party and identify themselves with the new movement. I use the term old party as referring to what is generally spoken of as the Democratic party, but we do not recognize it as the Democratic party at all. We look upon the adherents to the Chicago platform as the bolters, and, as a matter of fact, they are the bolters in New-Jersey, for they left the principle which the Democrats of the State had already declared for. In our recent mass convention for the selection of delegates to Indianapolis we used the old name, 'the Democratic party.' I have had talks with Democrats in all parts of the State, and of all classes, and find that few of those who indorsed the Chicago platform did it because they were in sympathy with it. When the movement was first started there was some opposition to it. The leaders said the best way to defeat the Chicago platform and its exponent was to vote directly for McKinley, but the better counsel was that it was better to keep the party together by a firm declaration repudiating the repudiationists and still maintaining the old Democratic doctrines. As soon as the matter was placed in this light the people swarmed to the standard of the Sound Money Democracy. There are yet, however, many Democrats who say they will vote for McKinley."

"Who is the preference of New-Jersey for the Presidential nomination?"

"I cannot speak for the delegation," he answered, "as we have had no conference, and every man comes free to cast his vote as he chooses. I can say, however, that we will probably be united, and our principal aim, perhaps, will be to add strength to the strongest man. Personally, I believe that General Palmer would make the ideal candidate. General Bragg is a man of whom I am very fond and a man who would do honor to the ticket. Watterson is very popular and would make a very acceptable candidate to many, and there is only one reason that I could offer for not supporting him for the nomination. Coming from the same State as General Buckner, his nomination for the Presidency would defeat Buckner's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and I hope to see General Buckner get that nomination."

CLEVELAND FLORIDA'S CANDIDATE.

Indianapolis, Aug. 30.—The Florida delegation will come to this Convention to support Grover Cleveland for the Presidential nomination. To-day a telegram was received by Mr. Taggart at the Grand Hotel from Arthur Meigs, chairman of the delegation, asking that a banner be prepared for the delegation. The banner is to be of white silk, with a gold border, containing in the centre the portrait of Cleveland, and inscribed with the words "Our candidate."

NO CRISIS IN JAPAN.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET BELIEVED TO BE WITHOUT SIGNIFICANCE.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The only significance to be attached to the resignation of the entire Japanese Cabinet, which was apparently not deemed of sufficient importance in Tokio official circles to cause word to be sent to the Legation at Washington, is thought here to be wholly personal. Count Ito having resigned after long wishing to be relieved of official cares, his colleagues have formally tendered their resignations on the appointment of his successor to give the new Premier, Count Kuroda, an opportunity to select his own associates.

At the Legation here confidence is expressed that no crisis exists, as Count Ito's intention to retire has been known to the general public for some time.

Count Kuroda had previously filled the Premiership, but on account of differences with Parliament about five years ago, was succeeded by Yamagata, who in turn was Ito's predecessor. Parliament is not now in session. It is therefore, preposterous to attempt to attribute any political reasons for the Cabinet change.

FOUND DEAD ON STATEN ISLAND.

The body of a man was found in the woods near Richmond Turnpike at Bull's Head, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon. The back of the man's head had been blown off. Beside the body lay a .38-calibre revolver. The body was badly decomposed and was unrecognizable. A badly discolored letter was found in one of the pockets. As nearly as could be made out, the letter was addressed to "Mr. T. Selvarts and Mr. Oseruski," of No. 607 Third-ave., this city. It was signed Albert Sneider. It was written in German and was of a rambling nature. It said the writer was out of work and had decided to kill himself. Neither of the names mentioned appears in the New-York directory.

THE DOOM OF TILLMANISM.

TIME NEARLY RIPE FOR A CHANGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

IT MAY RESULT THROUGH A REORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE ABSORPTION OF THE OLD-LINE DEMOCRACY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 30.—During the closing weeks of the LIId Congress, on the authority of two members of the South Carolina delegation, both Democrats, The Tribune printed in its Washington correspondence some facts showing the probability of the formation within a few years of a powerful and personally respectable Republican party in the Palmetto State. The continued reign of Tillmanism and the adoption of the Mississippi plan of voting have not militated against the view then presented. Several things have since tended to confirm the statements made at that time.

Senator Tillman, who has had a firm grasp of South Carolina politics since the inception of the so-called reform movement, has several times excited personal enmities of more or less violence. His policy has tended to repress some of the brightest men among his followers. He has been, as might have been expected from a man of his temper and training, too harsh and dictatorial, and has alienated from his side some of the best men in his party. On the other hand, some of his lieutenants who have been promoted to elevated places to serve his purposes have done him nothing but harm.

One of the most devoted and also one of the most impetuous and unbalanced of the gang—a man, too, of a better social status than the others—is young John Gary Evans, of South Carolina's blue blood, nearly related to the chivalrous and popular General "Mart" Gary. This youngster was made Governor and successor of B. R. Tillman himself. His administration has not been a success, either from the administrative or the party point of view. He has been distinctly a weaker executive than Tillman. But Tillman now desires to promote him from the executive office to the Senate of the United States. He is backed by all the power, patronage, influence and whatnot of the great demagogue and blatherskite who sits in the seat once occupied by Rutledge, Pinckney, Butler and Hampton, not to mention Hayne and Calhoun. But with all that there is the liveliest and most serious opposition. His principal opponent is Judge Joseph H. Earle, a gentleman of both pluck and ability; but one John T. Duncan, who is not known beyond the State, lends interest to the canvass by reason of his virulent abuse of Evans.

The South Carolinians of the Tillmanite school have introduced the primary into politics, even in the designation of the popular choice for Senator of the United States. At the primary election just held in every county in the State there was no result—no one had a decided majority, and the Governor showed up badly by comparison with the vote of Judge Earle. The latter may be chosen at the second primary ordered for September 8. If Duncan's strength goes to Earle, as seems most probable, Governor Evans will be defeated. Duncan's hostility to Evans will most likely induce his supporters to vote as he dictates. Duncan, under the law governing the primary, will be dropped as a candidate.

Should Earle be chosen it will be the only severe blow to his power yet received at home by Senator Tillman. The diminution of his influence as a National figure at the Chicago Convention doubtless had its effect in South Carolina, where his violence has already alienated most Democrats of any spirit. The triumph of Earle, who is halfway between the Tillmanites and the extreme conservatives (Earle says he is not a reformer), will undoubtedly shake the foundations of the Tillman regime. It may not, of itself, destroy it, but it will be a long step toward the destination of that regime. One further step would probably overthrow Tillman if the discretion is used which seems probable.

The sound-money ex-Senator, Wade Hampton, and the conservative silverite, ex-Senator Matthew C. Butler, have no love for either Tillman or Tillmanism. Turned out of their seats in the Senate by this one-eyed Cleon, they bear to him a personal as well as social grudge. They will certainly repay him whenever they can. The present chaotic condition of affairs, with a Democratic National Convention making war on the Supreme Court and advocating the most ultra doctrines of Populism, has loosened the bonds which bound these eminent leaders of the past to the party to which they have always belonged. It is known that they are not pleased with the drift of events; and while both are quiet, neither is a Bryan admirer. It has been said within a day or two that these gentlemen, descendants of a long line of able statesmen and military men, are gravitating toward the Republican party. It is certain that many of the South Carolina conservatives are ready to join the Republican party so soon as a reorganization of that party can be effected. The very harsh law on the subject of suffrage, which was adopted in pursuance of a provision of the new Constitution of the State, may be the means of solving the difficulty.

THEIR SALARIES TOO SMALL.

TROUBLES OF MILITARY AND NAVAL ATTACHES.

OFFICERS UNWILLING TO ACCEPT THE DETAIL BECAUSE THEY CAN'T AFFORD IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 30.—There is very likely to follow much difficulty in securing capable officers as military and naval attachés to our foreign legations, unless Congress comes to the rescue of the War and Navy departments with liberal provision for officers detailed on such services. Not many years ago the assignment to London, Berlin or St. Petersburg as military attaché was considered one of the very best berths an Army man could secure, and there invariably followed the liveliest sort of competition whenever a vacancy was in prospect. Officers soon found, however, that their pay, even with the perquisites allowed for quarters, was far from sufficient to maintain themselves on a basis commensurate with the importance of their work, and the result was soon evident in the little attention they attracted in military circles compared to that bestowed on representatives of other governments in similar capacities. It is a well-known fact that Army and Navy men, as a rule, have little or nothing outside of their salaries, and that these are not large enough to permit of more than respectable living as attaché of a United States legation. The result is there is not that demand on the part of either the Army or Navy now for details abroad, and only recently the post at London, made vacant by the recall of Major Ludlow, of the Army, was offered to three officers in turn, every one of whom declined to accept on the ground that they could not afford to live abroad.

This state of affairs was never before presented to the War Department, and has caused some surprise, not so much on account of the reasons advanced as from the fact that officers whose incomes will allow them to take up at least a brief residence in Europe are not applying for the detail.

Notwithstanding the importance of the work devolving on the attaches, and the care and discretion they must exercise to prevent scandal through overdesire to gather suggestions while abroad useful to the American military departments, they receive no other compensation than that of the regular salaries attached to their rank, and the Navy men do not even have the commutation for quarters which the Army allows. It is, therefore, a hard matter for most of our attachés to hold their own with those of other governments, and to secure information which frequently must be bought or carefully prepared at the request of the attachés. Foreign governments are notoriously disinclined to afford any more assistance to attaches than ordinary courtesy from one country to another requires, and there is very little information imparted of the important developments in any line of army or naval work, until it is almost public property and at the disposal of every one. Attachés have little to do except to watch what is going on in the art of warfare and get what they can about it for their own governments. They are under the direction of the legations, and considered as members of the Embassies. They are not compelled to entertain nor live expensively, but their relations with the leading men of the Army and Navy place them often in positions where they must spend money to keep on good terms, and secure that for which they are sent abroad. The outlay is often large, and far greater than the salaries of the officers will permit, and half the