# HARD WORK IN THE WEST.

## MR. APSLEY'S REPORTS INSPIRE THE REPUBLICAN MANAGERS.

THE CAMPAIGN TO BE PUSHED WITH STILL GREATER VIGOR—SENATOR SHERMAN AND OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS TO TAKE PART.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 18.—"The trip which Vice-Chairman Apsley and Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, have made through the West and the Pacific Coast States," said Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee, "has given a fresh impetus to the cause of Republicanism in those States. The two gentlemen made their tour of inspection under the auspices of this committee. They are both men of practical business experience and keen political observation, who are not misled by weather-cock indications which sometimes betray political managers of usually acute judgment. I have learned to attach the greatest significance to Mr. Apsley's opinion and do not hesitate to place the most absolute confidence in the high estimate he forms of Republican prospects in California, Washington and Oregon.

"Republican managers had grown to look upon the West and Pacific Coast as sure Republican States until the landslide of 1892 awakened them to the fact that Republican organization was as essential to success there as elsewhere. The Congressional Committee of 1894 concluded to take a hand in the fight, and the result of our efforts soon became apparent. The Dakotas, Wyoming and the Pacific Coast practically returned a solid delegation to Congress. I now feel confident that similarly gratifying results can be accomplished in November.

"Mr. Apsley found Republicanism on the coast in a state of coma. At Spokane Falls the hall was crowded to suffocation, but half of the audience was for free silver and shouted like dervishes at the mention of Bryan's name. The trouble with the people on the coast appeared to be that they had heard but one side of the question, and under the influence of free silver agitation had partially forgotten the prosperity they enjoyed under the Republican policy of protection. Apsley's plain business talks and McCall's rousing tariff and sound-money discussions stirred them up. One result of their visit to Spokane Falls, for example, was the organization of a McKinley and Hobart club of 1,100 members.

"In California Apsley exercised his functions as a peacemaker so admirably that before he left the State he had the leaders of the warring Republican factions at a dinner with him. The ball was set in motion there, and the work in the Golden State is going forward in a way to gladden the hearts of Republicans all over the country. Wherever he went he spread the gospel of peace and protection and roused the old party pride which brooks no defeat. This infusion of Eastern business blood into the campaign was a welcome novelty and will result in incalculable benefits.

"Apsley's visit has caused the National Committee to take an interest in the Western situation such as was never known before. Until 1894 the West generally had to rely on its own orators and party resources. As a result of our inquiry into conditions there, the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States will be better looked after this year than ever before. Senator Sherman will open the speaking campaign in Montana. Ex-Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio, is now on his way West to deliver a series of speeches, and others of equal note will follow. We are not rainbow-chasers. The conditions on the Pacific Coast warrant us in standing firm by the conviction that we can rouse the people to a clear recognition of their own interests and to giving their electoral vote to Major McKinley in November.

"Apsley's work has begun to tell all along the line," concluded Mr. Babcock, "and we are able to trace his movements by the demand for literature, which has increased enormously from the section of country where he and McCall spoke."

### TWO TO ONE ON M'KINLEY IN INDIANA.

THE WAY THE TIDE IS RUNNING IN THE MIDDLE WEST—EDUCATION DOING THE WORK.

Indianapolis, Sept. 18 (Special).—There has been some betting in this city on the result in Indiana and other States at even money; but on the general result odds of two to one on McKinley are offered without takers. Twenty thousand dollars has been placed on one board by the Republicans of this city, giving odds of $500 to $250 on the general result, and even money that New-York gives McKinley 50,000 plurality. Even money is offered on Kentucky going Republican, and also that Indiana will go Republican by 5,000 votes. A New-Jersey livestock commission man, a Democrat, and a Kentucky Democrat, each telegraphed to R. R. Shiel here to-day to place $5,000 on McKinley for them at even money if it could be obtained, but it could not be found.

The action of the Populists in deciding to put an electoral ticket in the field has greatly reassured the Republicans, and "The Evening News" (Independent) says editorially that it makes it certain the State will give McKinley a majority. Reports from every county are to the effect that the educational work which has been done has been exceedingly effective, and, in Randolph County, where over five hundred Republicans were disaffected in July owing to the money plank, the number is now below one hundred and still falling. The thirty-day poll is expected to show that it has fallen to half the size of the Sound Money Democratic vote in the county.

Chairman Pickens of the National Democratic State Committee said to-day that Bourke Cockran will make a speech in Tomlinson Hall, in this city, on October 3. Carl Schurz, John R. Fellows and John P. Irish are soon to be in the State. General Harrison will make a speech in Indianapolis during October.

"The Sentinel," the Democratic organ, under the headline "Rank Bribery Attempted," gives a two-column story, containing interviews with L. W. Hubbell, of Pulaski County, and Captain S. M. Shepard, of Indianapolis, both members of the Populist Committee, in which they say they were approached and offered sums of money to prevent fusion. Hubbell says he was first offered $1,500 and then $2,000. Members of the Populist Committee of Thirteen deny emphatically that the decision against fusion was influenced in the least by money, and all declare that Sewall must come off the ticket before fusion on any terms will be agreed to. No serious attention is paid to the alleged bribery charges, they being considered as too silly to deserve denial.

The National Democratic State Committee held an all-day session, at which the question of putting a State ticket in the field was discussed with much fervor. Adjournment for lunch for a time diverted a vote which seemed likely to carry in favor of a ticket, and during the afternoon it was decided in the hurry of business to relegate the question to the next meeting. It is believed that the sentiment is growing for a State ticket and will prevail at that time. The committee decided to put a Sound Money nominee for Congress in each district in the State and also nominees in each Legislative district. Reports as to the condition of the party showed that it was gaining support in the central and northern counties, but not making much headway in Southern Indiana. The speeches made in the convention were particularly bitter in their reference to B. F. Shively, the silver Democratic candidate for Governor, who was denounced as a Populist and Greenbacker, unworthy the support of any Sound Money man.

### CONNECTICUT SURE FOR M'KINLEY.

Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 18.—In a brief interview in this city last evening, United States Senator Platt, of Connecticut, said that if the election took place now McKinley would carry the State by 20,000 majority, and that every day between now and election time this majority would be increased. He does not think that Bryan will carry a single Northern State except Colorado or Nebraska. He does not think that Senator Stewart's canvass in Connecticut changed any votes from gold to silver.

### THE FRAUDULENT VOTE IN ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 18 (Special).—Chairman H. M. Cooper, of the Republican State Central Committee, furnishes your correspondent with the following list of counties where the vote was fraudulent and Republicans were not appointed on election boards: Chicot, Cleveland, Conway, Crawford, Crittenden, Desha, Cross, Drew, Faulkner, Garland, Howard, Hempstead, Jefferson, Lee, Lafayette, Lincoln, Miller, Monroe, Phillips, St. Francis and Woodruff.

### H. L. REMMEL IS SATISFIED.

THE DEFEATED CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN ARKANSAS POINTS TO THE GROWING REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT IN THE STATE.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 18 (Special).—H. L. Remmel, late Republican candidate for Governor, has issued the following statement:

"The result of the Arkansas election is more than gratifying to me. I had no expectation of carrying the State, and when I accepted the nomination I knew I had to face an overwhelming Democratic majority, with an opponent who had swept the State for the nomination at the Democratic primaries but a month before I took up the gauge of battle, making the St. Louis platform and its candidate the issue as against the Chicago platform and its candidate, and the returns show that my vote over two years ago was increased from 25 per cent to over 100 per cent in the different counties, averaging a gain of 37 4-13 per cent for the whole State, against a Democratic gain of 21 6-7 per cent—all this in face of election methods in many of the counties of which the country is already advised, and which I believe have already disgusted many of the best Democrats of the State, who realize the futility and absurdity of inviting immigration and capital to come within our borders to take advantage of our wonderful resources, and at the first election they go to the polls in many of the counties and find they are disfranchised and deprived of the one thing above all others that an American citizen enjoys—to express his will by ballot and have his vote counted for the person voted for.

"I feel that already there is a great public sentiment aroused among honest Democrats in favor of amending the election law, and giving the minority parties representation on the election boards, instead of as at present they act when they do act in such capacity only by permission. Colonel Jones, the Governor-elect, has assured me that he is in favor of the law being thus amended, which will prove a powerful factor in obtaining an election law that will free the State from being disgraced at every biennial election because of machinery which dishonest men have at hand to use whenever they are disposed to use it.

"I have great faith in the spirit of fair play that pervades the American people, and Arkansas people are American people; and when this sentiment is appealed to there will come response as it has come to me in this canvass. Republicanism is growing in Arkansas. Sectionalism is disappearing, in fact, has gone; and if active, earnest effort is put forth by each campaign, as in this, it will be only a few years before Arkansas can be pointed to as one of the Republican States of the South, because the industrial side is growing and gaining ascendency in Arkansas, as well as in the other great States of this South land."

### REPUBLICAN WOMEN OF SYRACUSE.

ABOUT SIXTY OF THEM ORGANIZE TO STRENGTHEN THE PARTY.

Syracuse, Sept. 18 (Special).—Sixty Syracuse women interested in the promulgation of Republicanism met at the Yates this afternoon. Mrs. E. D. Frost, of this city, called the meeting to order. She said that it was proposed to work here along the lines laid down by the Woman's Republican Association of New-York. The local Republican County Committee encouraged the project and it is approved by the press. Mrs. Jane Pearce, of New-York, was introduced and explained the workings of the Woman's Republican Association.

"The object of this association," said Mrs. Pearce, "is to unite the women of this community in educational and social influence for the maintenance of the Republican party in the home, in the State and in the Nation. Let it always be clearly understood that this organization is for the study of simple Republicanism, that it is contrary to its design to attempt any diversion of the organization's work or influence to such reform movements as temperance, woman suffrage, etc., with which many Republican women are individually associated. In order to become a member of the association, it is necessary to indorse Republican principles, both State and country, and a desire to see them sustained."

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. E. D. Frost; first vice-president, Dr. Marion McMaster; second vice-president, Mrs. John S. Kenyon.

### SENATOR QUAY BACK.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, was back at his desk at Republican National Headquarters yesterday afternoon, but he said he was too busy with work which had been accumulating to talk about politics in his State. "Pennsylvania is all right, anyhow," he said, "and the only question is as to the size of the majority which the State will give for McKinley. It may be only 200,000, and it may be a great deal bigger."

Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, son of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been making a speaking tour through the State of Pennsylvania, and at National Headquarters yesterday said: "Silver documents do not stand intelligent discussion. Wherever you find strong tendencies toward free coinage and cheap money you will find that the subject has not been presented to the people in any proper light, and wherever the subject has been properly presented you will surely find the silver sentiment waning."

One of the best-known farmers in this State is Frank W. Hawley, of Monroe County, owner of the Pittsford stock farms. At National Headquarters he said: "The tillers of the soil have clear, logical minds and are generally imbued with a large stock of common-sense. While pursuing their daily labors they have abundant opportunities for meditation, and in my opinion do as much correct and practical thinking as any other class of our citizens. I know the farmers have had hard times for a few years past, but it is idle to lay it to the gold standard. Good money never made bad times. The panic of 1893 was caused by the unwise policy of this same class of agitators who now seek to control the Government."

### MR. DEPEW TO GO ON THE STUMP.

Chauncey M. Depew is going on the stump. Despite the efforts of the Populist papers to misrepresent him and their persistence in publishing alleged interviews with him, in which he is made to express views antagonistic to the workingmen, he is receiving great numbers of letters from all parts of the country asking him to speak on the issues of the campaign. Mr. Depew's mail yesterday brought invitations from prominent citizens in the places where the false reports were printed, asking him to speak there. The tone of the letters and telegrams showed that the Populist poisoned arrows had fallen short of the mark.

Among the many communications was one by telegraph from Bloomington, Ill., which read: "Please consider favorably request of Illinois State Central Committee to speak at this place on October 8. Speech by you here will do great good and all Central Illinois will attend. Republicans here await your response with great anxiety."

Mr. Depew said that he thought it his duty to answer the call of his Western friends. He will make a number of speeches in Illinois after the Galesburg celebration, but he has not decided as to the dates. Much of the detail of his contemplated tour will have to be arranged after consultation with the State Committee.

### DOING GOOD WORK AT HAVERSTRAW.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Sept. 18 (Special).—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Haverstraw Republican Club was held in Jenkins's Hall last night. Many Democrats were present and remained to the close of the meeting. Professor E. W. Huffcutt, of Cornell University, delivered the most convincing address ever listened to in Haverstraw. The club is continually adding to its membership, has raised a large McKinley and Hobart flag, and will continue to work for the election of the National and State ticket until the going down of the sun on November 3.

### NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Rockville, Md., Sept. 18.—The VIth District Republican Convention, held here yesterday, nominated Captain John McDonald, of Montgomery County, on the 173d ballot. Six hundred and eighty-nine ineffectual ballots were taken at Oakland last week. McDonald is a compromise between the Wellington and anti-Wellington forces.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The IVth Congress District gold Democrats yesterday nominated J. R. Gills for Congress in place of M. J. Devine, withdrawn.

### NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican County Committee has made arrangements for a number of campaign meetings in the city to-day. Among the meetings will be one at the Lincoln Club, University Place and Fourteenth-st., at noon, when there will be a banner-raising and speeches by John Murray Mitchell, L. L. Van Allen, Richard Van Cott and others. Half an hour before noon there will be a meeting at Washington and Duane sts., at which General O'Beirne and Abraham Gruber will be the chief speakers. General O'Beirne will make an open-air speech at noon next Wednesday at Canal-st. and the North River.

A ratification meeting of the VIth Assembly District Republican organization will be held at Caledonian Hall, Jackson Square, on Monday. The meeting will be addressed by J. Sloat Fassett and Edward Lauterbach. Music will be furnished by the Standard Quartet.

There will be a McKinley and Hobart banner raised across Franklin-st. this morning between the building of the Cook & Bernheimer Company and that of Fishel & Levy. The flag has been purchased by the employes of the Cook & Bernheimer Company. Two large McKinley and Hobart flags will also be unfurled in Maiden Lane at 12:30 p. m. by the Jewellers' Club.

Robert A. Kelly, organizer of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, spoke last night to the Veterans and Sons of Veterans, of Corning, N. Y.

The Leaf Tobacco Sound Money Club will have a banner and flag-raising at No. 130 Maiden Lane on Tuesday. President Byrne, of the Democratic Honest Money League of America will be one of the speakers.

### PALMER PREPARING HIS SPEECH.

THE GENERAL EXPECTS TO START FOR THIS CITY TO-NIGHT—HIS EASTERN PLANS.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 18.—Senator Palmer will start Saturday night for New-York City, where on Tuesday evening he will deliver his first address of the campaign in Madison Square Garden. He will be accompanied on his trip by his wife and son, Louis. The General is busy working on his speech, and spent the greater part of the day in his study at home. He was at his office but a short time in the morning. Senator Palmer has not yet made up his mind where he will speak after leaving New-York City. He received two telegrams yesterday, asking for addresses at Baltimore and Boston. William Pinckney White, National Committeeman from Maryland, telegraphed Senator Palmer, asking if he would not favor the Democrats of Baltimore with an address, but Sigourney Butler, president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston, sent an invitation for him to speak in the "Hub" while he was in the East.

The branch headquarters of the National Democratic party, at No. 39 East Twenty-third-st., was open yesterday, but the chief business transacted there was the taking of addresses of Sound Money Democrats who want tickets for the ratification meeting in the Madison Square Garden on next Tuesday evening. Tickets for boxes, platform seats and reserved seats at the meeting were not ready for delivery yesterday, but they probably will be ready for distribution to-day.

All arrangements for the meeting have been made by a sub-committee consisting of E. Ellery Anderson, Henry De Forest Baldwin and Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Baldwin said at the Reform Club last evening that there probably will be five speakers at the meeting—General Palmer, General Buckner, Dr. William Everett, the ex-Congressman of Massachusetts; John G. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury, and District-Attorney John R. Fellows. Holders of reserved seats at the meeting will enter the Garden at the doors in Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh sts. Those holding tickets for seats on the platform will enter through a door at Fourth-ave. and Twenty-seventh-st. The general admission will be at the Madison-ave. entrance. Persons who have tickets for reserved seats will have to be in their places before 7:45 p. m., as after that time all the seats not occupied will be free to the general public.

There was a large number of applications for tickets yesterday, and the demand for reserved seats probably will increase as the time for the meeting draws near, but the committee has desired to keep the number of reserved seats as small as possible in order that the meeting shall be free to every body. There will be only 300 seats on the platform, and the platform will be at the Fourth-ave. end of the Garden.

### NOT WORRIED BY HINRICHSEN'S THREAT.

IF THE PALMER TICKET IS NOT PRINTED GOLD DEMOCRATS WILL VOTE FOR M'KINLEY.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Secretary of State Hinrichsen, who is also chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said yesterday, when asked as to his course as a member of the State Board of Review regarding the placing of the gold Democratic tickets on the official ballot under the caption, "Independent Democratic":

"No ticket headed 'Independent Democratic' will be given a place on the official ballot. There is no such thing as Independent Democrat or Independent Republican. A man is either a Democrat or he is not."

The Secretary of State also intimated that he intended to watch the Republican Election Commissioners of Cook County, who he thought might place the silver Democratic ticket in an improper way on the ballot, compared with the gold Democratic ticket.

Secretary Spangler, of the Gold Democratic State Committee, was not disturbed over the report of Mr. Hinrichsen's position. He said: "If our ticket goes on the ballot free silver will lose half a vote. If it does not go on, the silver Democrats will lose the full vote, because it will then go to McKinley."

The petitions necessary to get a legal right to have the State Gold Democratic ticket placed on the official ballot are being circulated for signature.

### GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS TELLS OF THE INCREASE OF THE SOUND MONEY IDEA THERE—REASONS WHY GOLD SHOULD BE FAVORED.

Richard H. Edmonds, Editor of "The Manufacturers' Record," published at Baltimore, is in the city on a business trip, and is staying at the Gilsey House. Mr. Edmonds has been a Democrat, but in the present campaign he has come out for sound money. A pamphlet, entitled "A Few Facts for the People," from his pen, appeals to the sound business judgment and common-sense of the people of the South and West, showing how much prosperity for them depends upon the maintenance of a gold standard. The pamphlet is strong in argument, and is backed up with undisputable facts. It has been highly spoken of as one of the best campaign publications by all who have had the pleasure of reading it.

In talking yesterday with a Tribune reporter, Mr. Edmonds said that according to his judgment the sentiment in favor of sound money was growing rapidly throughout the South. "I base this," added Mr. Edmonds, "in part upon personal observation, but mainly from my correspondence from all parts of the Southern States. I presume that 'The Manufacturers' Record' comes into closer touch with what may be called the general business interests of the South than any other paper in the country, and because of this intimate relationship it can see very clearly from time to time the drift of public sentiment. Recently my correspondence from every portion of the South indicates a very decided stand in favor of sound money on the part of the business people. Ten days ago I asked a thousand manufacturers of cotton, iron and lumber their views as to the effect upon business of the success of the gold or the silver ticket. Up to the time that I left home to-day I had received 160 replies, of which 133 were unreservedly for gold, fifteen for silver and twelve non-commital. These letters came from every section of the South, and the unanimity with which they advocated gold, even to the giving up of lifelong political affiliations in order to vote for sound money, only verified what our special correspondents travelling constantly through that section have been reporting for some weeks."

"As a matter of fact," added Mr. Edmonds, "when you come down to a real study of the situation, the South and West have no more cause to favor free silver than the East. After the resumption of specie payments in 1879 the South started upon a period of progress probably never equalled when all the circumstances are considered. Burdened with debts as a result of the overwhelming losses of the war and of reconstruction days, with few railroads, few factories, few banks and scarcely any employment for its people except in cotton raising, it labored under almost inconceivable disadvantages. Despite these troubles, however, its progress from 1879-80 to 1890 was most marvellous. During that period it added to its railroads 25,000 miles of new track, involving, with the improvement of old roads, an outlay of over $1,000,000,000; it increased its pig iron production from 397,000 tons in 1880 to nearly 1,800,000 tons; its coal output has increased from 6,000,000 tons to nearly 30,000,000 tons, and its cotton manufacturing interests now represent a capital of $120,000,000, with 3,500,000 spindles, against 667,000 spindles and $21,000,000 in 1880. Surprising as it may seem, the South's rate of growth in all these lines was more rapid than that of the East. Its property valuation increased between 1880 and 1890 over $3,800,000,000, or 50 per cent, while the increase in the New England and Middle States combined was only $3,900,000,000, or 22 per cent. In fact, a study of the census reports of 1880 and 1890 show that of the total gain of $21,000,000,000 in the true value of property in the entire country, the South had $3,800,000,000, the West and the Pacific coast $13,300,000,000, leaving only $3,900,000,000 for the New-England and Middle States. If this does not disprove the charge that the East has been growing rich at the expense of the South and West, it would be hard to find proof.

"Commenting on some of these facts, C. P. Huntington, in a letter to me a few days ago, said that in view of such figures as these there could be no excuse for not using arguments instead of abuse in urging that the South and West should oppose free silver. I believe that on this line of work it is possible to unite the entire business interests of the South with all their influence against free silver."

### THE WEST END AUXILIARY MEETS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the West End Auxiliary of the Women's Republican National Association, held yesterday at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first-st. and Columbus-ave., an essay on "How the Legislature Facilitates the Use of Money" was read by Mrs. Dunton, wife of Professor George Dunton. A discussion followed, in which the following women took part: Miss Boswell, Mrs. Trafton, Mrs. Foxwell, Mrs. J. G. Wentz and Mrs. Bertha Welby. Mrs. Clarence Burns presided.


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### S. D. HALLIDAY'S LETTER.

HE WRITES TO EX-PRESIDENT WHITE OF CORNELL THAT, DISGUSTED WITH THE BUFFALO CONVENTION, HE IS OUT FOR PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 18.—S. D. Halliday, the lawyer and Democratic leader, has written the following letter to ex-President White, of Cornell University:

Ithaca, N. Y., September 17, 1896.

Hon. Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: Some time since you addressed a letter on the issues of the day to a number of your personal friends in the Democratic party, and you did me the honor to include my name in that list.

I did not respond at that time, because I had hopes that some good would come out of the Buffalo Convention. That hope is now gone.

I believe in the old Roman maxim that "whatever one thinks of the Republic, let it be written on his forehead," and I am prepared to give my views and define my position.

Of course, I do not believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as proposed in the Chicago platform, but that part of the platform is by no means its worst feature.

One of the best things President Cleveland ever did was to put down the Chicago riot. He was interfered with and opposed at that time by the men who were prominent in the Chicago Convention, and the Chicago platform in effect denounces the President for that act, and indirectly, but none the less effectively, encourages rioters.

The effort to strip the courts of our country of one of their principal weapons in preventing disorder and wrong is another step in the same direction.

But to my mind the worst feature of the whole platform is its attack upon the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States.

We all know that men are mortal, and when they are appointed to judicial positions they do not always cease to be partisans. But the policy of our Federal Government has always been to remove the judges of its courts as far as possible from all partisan influences. They are appointed for life, in order that they may not be in any way accountable to or dependent upon the changes incident to our system of Government. But this Chicago platform indirectly, but undisguisedly, proposes to reorganize and pack the Supreme Court, so that the judges will be mere tools and puppets of the Bryan Administration, if he is elected, and pledged to carry out some of the political principles of the political platform on which he was nominated. When such an alarming doctrine finds its way into the platform of a great political party it is time for every patriot to seize his musket and cry "Halt!" The whole tendency of the Chicago platform is bad, and its adoption by the electors of this country would be a menace to our system of government and a disgrace to the Nation.

When Li Hung Chang was recently interviewed by the reporters of the New-York press and was asked what effect the free coinage of silver would have upon China his only answer was that the United States would never adopt the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Whenever the same question in any other form was pressed upon his attention his universal answer was precisely the same, but with increased emphasis. We are now on a steady and firm monetary basis, and with currency sufficient to transact all the business of this country, and Li Hung Chang could not believe it possible that an intelligent people would change from this to a debased and dishonest and uncertain currency, and suffer all the evil consequences that are inevitably incident to such a change. If within a few weeks when that distinguished Chinese statesman reached his home he should be informed that a majority of the electors in the United States had voted for precisely that thing, the good opinion of this country and its institutions which he now undoubtedly has, would be considerably lessened. The same would probably be equally true of every leading statesman in every other country.

You will remember that some fourteen years ago a certain element in the Republican party, by means of a forged telegram, got possession of the machinery of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, and by methods as means equally as objectionable deprived Governor Cornell of the nomination to which, under a fair count of the delegates, he was clearly entitled. The result was that thousands upon thousands of Republicans joined with the Democrats in electing Grover Cleveland, then candidate for Governor, by the phenomenal majority of nearly 200,000, a majority so great that the result was stripped of all appearance of partisanship. These Republicans did not become Democrats. They simply proposed to rebuke the time-servers, camp-followers and tricksters who had gotten possession of the Saratoga Convention, and to condemn their dishonest methods.

Occurrences somewhat similar to these took place in the Chicago Convention. The Tillmans, the Altgelds and others, who would not at least be considered the best elements in the Democratic party, by means of unseating delegates that were honestly elected, and otherwise, were enabled to nominate its candidates and to dictate its platform, and we are now asked on the simple plea of regularity to approve of these methods, and to advocate principles in which we do not believe, and to support doctrines which were never before made a part of any National Democratic platform.

I am willing in an humble way to join with Governor Flower, William C. Whitney and a host of other true Democrats in opposing the nominees of that Convention, its methods and its platform.

The defeat of the Republican party in 1882 by the phenomenal majority of nearly 200,000 in this State worked no permanent injury to that party, but, on the contrary, it was ultimately a benefit. The very next year it polled on an average its full normal vote, and its subsequent strength was not in the least impaired by the rebuke which the voters saw fit to administer to the managers of the Saratoga Convention. Democratic opposition to the Chicago platform and nominees will undoubtedly result in immediate, but temporary, defeat; but the Democratic party, purged by the defeat of the heroes of the Chicago Convention, will next year present a solid and a united front, and this State will then be swung back again into the Democratic column, in which it properly belongs.

There are more elections coming than the one that is to occur this fall, and there is more, I hope, in the future of all of us than the simple "to-morrow." I believe that the man who stands steadily, firmly and boldly for what he believes to be right will at least command the respect of his fellow-citizens, and that that party which will do the same thing will pursue a course which, in the long run, will achieve for itself the greatest amount of success.

The Democratic party was defeated and put to rout at Chicago, "horse, foot and dragoons"; but its scattered forces have since rallied at Indianapolis, and now propose to renew the fight from there for honest money and Democratic principles. I shall have no quarrel with my fellow-Democrats who shall oppose the election of Bryan and Sewall by voting directly for the electors of McKinley and Hobart, if they so see fit, but I shall cast my vote for the electors of Palmer and Buckner. They are good Democrats, and they stand on a Democratic platform.

S. D. HALLIDAY.

### WHY PROF. WHEELER WON'T HAVE BRYAN.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 18 (Special).—Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the Department of Greek in Cornell University, has just returned from Europe, where he spent the last year as director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Speaking of the political situation in an interview to-day, Professor Wheeler, who has been a prominent Democrat, said he was opposed to the election of Bryan and to the Chicago platform. In his correspondence, Professor Wheeler had urged the formation of a National Democratic party, and he, therefore, will support the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention, regarding this third ticket "as a means of keeping in organized form the ancient principles of Democracy."

If, however, he thought there was any danger that Bryan would carry New-York, Professor Wheeler said he would not hesitate to vote for McKinley. He thought the proposition for free-silver coinage was sure to be followed by the debasement of the currency. Of all people who would be hurt by this condition of affairs, the laboring classes would suffer most. He is a laboring man himself and his salary would be greatly decreased in purchasing power by any cheapening of the currency. How the laborer suffers from a cheap currency is well illustrated in Greece. When Dr. Wheeler was there ten years ago the drachma was worth 18 cents; now it is worth only 12 cents. Yet the power of convention is such that the laborer must be content with the same number of drachmas he received ten years ago, although the purchasing power of a drachma has diminished one-third in that time.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Gloversville is a typical manufacturing town. It is one of the industrial centres of the State. Its people represent the best type of American skilled labor, and they are overwhelmingly in favor of both sound money and protection. This is indicated by the keen interest which they take in the Republican campaign. "Packed to the doors, and a dense crowd of men blocking the sidewalk and roadway," is "The Leader's" description of a recent Republican meeting. The mechanics and mill-hands evidently recognize how completely their own interests are involved in the struggle for National honor and prosperity.

Chairman Hanna's declaration that Mr. Powderly's Cooper Union speech had an excellent effect in the West finds answer in some of the State papers, which declare that his remarks are bearing equally good fruit in the East.

While professed leaders of the Republican State machine go about predicting 700,000 majority for McKinley in this State, and declaring that there is no silver sentiment whatever in New-York, sensible Republicans throughout the country are calling upon the party to relax no effort, no matter how bright the prospects and apparently certain the triumph of McKinley may be. "The Hartford Courant" thinks that "a genuine worry, a genuine fright even, about the November prospects of the election of McKinley and Hobart will be very wholesome just now." Whether this be true or not, any Republican in a place of leadership or in the ranks who relaxes his efforts until the battle is won is either incompetent, lukewarm or treacherous.

"The Albany Argus" is not inclined to take in all confidence the card of Hamilton Fish in "The Putnam County Courier" to the effect that "he is glad to feel that now he is out of the activities of politics." "The Argus" says that the impression in Putnam County is that Mr. Fish has not the faintest notion in the world of getting "out of the activities of politics," and that "in due time he will appear in his annual role of candidate for the Assembly, and next winter, if the Lower House is Republican, again essay the Speakership." "The Argus" suggests, however, that Mr. Fish may have a harder time than usual to capture the Assembly convention. But Mr. Fish can get the nomination if he really wants it. At present he is not quite sure of what he really wants.

The conflict between the Amsterdam branch of the McKinley State League and the "regulars" continues. The outcome of it is uncertain. At the recent primaries the league surprised the "regulars" by electing new City Committeemen from some of the wards, claiming that by electing them it was simply carrying out the instructions of the call issued last fall regarding the selection of the new committee. The "regulars," however, contend that the new committee should not be elected until the primaries are held at which city officers are to be nominated. Futile efforts have been made to settle the differences between the two factions. The McKinleyites have elected officers and filled vacancies in some of the wards. It now looks as though there would be two city committees, and in all probability two sets of officers will be nominated for city offices. The "regulars" have offered to submit the differences to a committee of three, one from each side, the other to be selected outside the committee, but the league people do not take kindly to the proposition. They contend they are in the right, and if the matter is submitted to the courts the league will be sustained in its action. The City Committee elected and appointed by the league is made up of loyal leading Republicans of the city. The Advisory Committee is composed of John Kellogg, James T. Sugden, William M. Peck, James Kennedy, Henry Becker, William S. Shuler, Jacob Brazie, ex-Assemblyman E. Watson Gardiner, Charles L. Simpson, David Mathias, James Crossley, Walter Shuttleworth, F. E. Gilliland, Elmer D. Truil, George H. Fuller, F. H. Cleveland, James Lair, James Blood, Luther L. Dean and James Finlay. The league has indorsed the action of the Saratoga Convention in nominating Frank S. Black for Governor, and will use every honorable means to elect him as well as McKinley and Hobart.

Mr. Hobart's letter of acceptance has drawn forth praise from all sides. "Judged by this letter," says "The Buffalo Express," "even if there was nothing else by which to judge him, Mr. Hobart must be acknowledged a man capable not only of performing the duties of the office for which he is a candidate, but of the higher office to which he would succeed under the Constitution in the deplorable or unexpected event of a vacancy arising."

"A wake of the Empire State Democracy" is the way in which "The Newburg Journal" describes the Buffalo Convention. Yes, and with the principal mourners absent.

According to "The Jamestown Journal," the best advice Bryan has yet given is that those who do not believe in the free coinage of silver, Democrats or Republicans, should vote the straight Republican ticket. And the vociferous young man from Nebraska will be painfully surprised on election night to know how many of his own party acted upon this suggestion.

A remarkable feature of the present campaign is the absence of betting. Perhaps never before in the history of American politics has so little money been wagered on the result. This is not due to a higher moral condition, though the tendency may be in that direction, nor to the natural aversion among gentlemen to the blatant betting and bluffing in the hotel corridors. The conditions of the campaign are responsible for it. It is almost impossible for those who believe in McKinley's success to place money even when they desire to do so. Bryan's defeat is conceded on all sides by sporting men who take a practical view of the situation. So in one way the Popocratic canvass and the Anarchist platform are really exerting a beneficial effect, or, as "The Troy Record" puts it, "the boy orator exerts an unconscious influence on the morals of his fellow-citizens."

"The Utica Daily Union" does not think either the vote of Vermont or that of Maine conclusive evidence that New-York is going to follow their example by any such phenomenal majority as 600,000 or 700,000, which is the figure Mr. Hackett is now talking about. That is to say, it does not believe that every man in the Democratic party will vote for McKinley and Hobart, which is certainly the true meaning of Mr. Hackett's estimate, for there are at present only that number of Democratic voters in this State. "The Union" thinks that McKinley will carry the State by about 98,000, allowing the Sound Money Democratic ticket the same vote that Wheeler received for Governor in 1894, and making all due allowances for the stay-at-homes.

It is said that ex-Governor Flower's picture was turned to the wall at the Buffalo Convention. It is to the ex-Governor's credit if this is true. It is much better for him to be turned to the wall by that Convention than to be made a wall-flower for ever, as some of his Popocratic friends will be, by the people in November.

### MEXICAN-AMERICANS FOR M'KINLEY.

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 18 (Special).—In the Republican county convention of Maricopa County, held in this city this afternoon, in the debate upon the adoption of a free-silver plank in the county platform, the statement was made by a delegate from Phoenix that the Tempe delegation, who were strenuously opposing the adoption of the free-coinage plank and as strenuously favoring the adoption of the National plank, asserted that there were 150 Mexican-American voters in Tempe present, who had all joined the McKinley Club of Tempe, and were unanimously in favor of a sound-money policy. The Phoenix delegate made the assertion that it was his opinion that most of these American-Mexican voters were in favor of the free coinage of silver. In response to this assertion, Harry Zuck, of Tempe, who led the opposition to the free-coinage plank, called upon Antonio Celaya, a delegate from Tempe, to respond to the allegation. Mr. Celaya said:

"Our friend, Mr. Molloy, states that there are 150 Mexican votes in Tempe, and that the most of them are in favor of free coinage of silver and are not advocates of the gold plank. Now, gentlemen, I live among these Mexicans, and, in fact, am one myself, and know something about them. I tell you that there are not twenty of them in favor of free coinage of silver.

"The Tempe Mexicans are all intelligent men, and cannot cram silver down their throats. Coming from one of a race of people who have lived under the operations of a free-coinage system and are supposed to be in favor of it, we thought this statement might interest you. The Tempe, Arizona, McKinley Club number 360, who are to a man in favor of the National Republican platform on the question of money."

The Tempe Republicans finally carried the day, and the convention adopted the St. Louis platform entire.


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