HANNA SELECTS ADVISERS

REPUBLICANS FROM MANY STATES APPOINTED TO THE COMMITTEE.

ENORMOUS DEMOCRATIC PLAN FOR CORRUPTION—MANY WESTERN MEN SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

Senator Hanna did not go to the Republican National headquarters in this city until late yesterday. He spent some hours in the early part of the day in Wall Street, and met some of the Republicans who are prominent in financial affairs. Senator Platt was with Senator Hanna part of the time. When Senator Hanna arrived at the National headquarters in the afternoon he announced the appointment of the following members of the National Republican Advisory Committee for the campaign:

T. C. PLATT, New-York.	THOMAS LOWRY, Minnesota.
C. M. DEPEW, New-York.	M. D. GROVER, Minnesota.
WILLIAM L. STRONG, New-York.	H. H. HANNA, Indiana.
SAM'L J. WAINWRIGHT, Pennsylvania.	JAMES A. GARY, Maryland.
W. W. GIBBS, Pennsylvania.	Dr. ERNEST LYON, Maryland.
Colonel MYRON T. HERRICK, Ohio.	IRVING M. SCOTT, California.
Bishop B. W. ARNETT, Ohio.	WILLIAM BARBOUR, New-Jersey.
ALEXANDER REVELLE, Illinois.	JOHN KEAN, New-Jersey.
S. B. RAYMOND, Illinois.	W. B. CLARK, Missouri.
CYRUS FIELD ADAMS, Illinois.	E. O. STANARD, Missouri.
EDWARD ROSEWATER, Nebraska.	W. L. STRATTON, Colorado.
GEORGE L. V. MYER, Massachusetts.	JOHN L. WILSON, Washington.
WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT, Massachusetts.	CHARLES F. PFISTER, Wisconsin.
CHARLES F. BROOKER, Connecticut.	WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Michigan.
NELSON W. ALDRICH, Rhode Island.	JUSTICE S. STERNS, Michigan.
	D. W. MULVANE, Kansas.
	E. E. HART, Iowa.

One or two selections will be announced later. Bishop Arnett, Cyrus F. Adams and Dr. Lyon are colored men, and are prominent Republicans. The members of the Advisory Committee will meet at a date to be announced later, and probably in this city, and will organize for campaign work.

It was stated at the headquarters that from the speakers and local committee chairmen throughout the State there was coming a great demand for maps recently published which show the city of Manila as the centre of a prospective Oriental trade. There is also a demand for documents relative to the Oriental trades. From Nebraska, it is asserted, there comes assurance of Republican supremacy in the demand for McKinley and Roosevelt pictures from Bryan's home town of Lincoln. There also come assurances that Nebraska will give the Republican National ticket a majority.

Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, was a caller at headquarters yesterday morning. He said he would leave the city in the afternoon for Youngstown, Ohio, but that he would return to New-Jersey to speak on September 8, and to attend the State Convention to be held in Jersey City on September 11.

PLAN FOR DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION.

It was reported at the headquarters that the Democratic National Committee has just adopted a new plan for securing political service from local politicians in all parts of the country, and incidentally for securing contributions of money from such politicians as are willing to further the schemes of the committee. This plan is to appoint a precinct representative of the National Committee in every voting precinct of the United States who will hold this place so long as he chooses to act, or until the National Committee appoints his successor. He will be expected to perform any reasonable political service requested by the chairman of the National Committee, and will be relied upon by the committee for local information and distribution of literature. A weekly paper, to be issued by the Democratic National Committee, devoted to the dissemination of Democratic doctrine and argument, will be the medium of communication between the National headquarters and the precinct representatives, and will be sent each week to each of the precinct representatives. Each of the precinct representatives will contribute to the funds of the National Committee for purposes of education and organization $1 in the months of January and July of each year.

It will thus be seen that the Democratic managers intend to establish in this way an army of political workers throughout the country, all of whom are expected to perform "any reasonable political service" and to "distribute literature" and to take care of the machine generally, besides contributing $2 a year to the party fund—a much more wholesale method of providing a "corruption fund" than any for which the Democrats hitherto have ever criticised their opponents.

WESTERN BUSINESS MEN CONFIDENT.

Western business men who are in the city speak encouragingly of the prosperity in Montana, Nebraska and Illinois. The silver mining camps of Montana are now doing a good business, and there is generally a comfortable feeling in commercial circles. The farmers have been unusually prosperous in Nebraska and Illinois. W. H. Johnson, the chief of the Johnson Dry Goods Company, of Norfolk, Neb., is the largest distributer and jobber in the northeastern part of Nebraska. He said:

The situation in Mr. Bryan's own State is vastly different from that of 1896. Four years ago times were pretty hard in our State; most of the indifferent Populist element, which takes little interest in politics and only votes when aroused by a bread and butter issue, voted for Bryan; they wanted a change. But the State is to-day more prosperous than it has been for ten years; the business man and the farmer are both making money. We realize the difficulty of overcoming the Bryan plurality of 1896, yet conservative Republicans all over the State are confident that McKinley will carry Nebraska. We are awake in Nebraska, but we want to see the business men of all the States alive to the gravity of the situation.

J. E. K. Herrick is a clothing merchant at Springfield, Ill. He said:

Things are going all right. Then, why does any thinking man want untried men at the head of affairs? Mr. Bryan and his policy are untried. I haven't seen a single Democrat who voted for McKinley or Palmer in 1896 who is going to vote for Bryan. On the other hand, I know lots of Democrats in Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin who voted for Bryan four years ago but will vote for McKinley this year. We're going to elect the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, Mr. Yates, by one hundred and fifty thousand, and McKinley's plurality will be about the same. I feel convinced that "Joe" Florey, the Republican candidate for Governor in our neighbor State, Missouri, will be elected, with good chances for McKinley carrying the State. Up in Wisconsin the Democrats are shouting imperialism and the "secret alliance with England" to the Germans, and are claiming the State. They don't know the German citizen. Some of them were fooled in 1896, but they know their business this year.

Charles A. Barnes, of Missoula, Mont., is a member of the Missoula Mercantile Company, the largest mercantile firm in Montana. Mr. Barnes said:

The farmers of Montana are enjoying great prosperity. They have not entirely lost sight of silver, but the rabid silver partisan is rare where he used to be the biggest element in the population. I know a certain county in Montana that gave the biggest majority of all the counties for Bryan in 1896, and this county to-day is almost unanimously Republican; you can't find a Democrat.

It is not alone the farmers who are prosperous out our way. Most of the silver mines in Montana and Idaho are working more men than ever before and paying wages as high as in the boom times of silver. Every laboring man is employed. The chances are more than even that McKinley will carry the State.

REAPPORTIONMENT IN THE SOUTH.

SENATOR M'ENERY SAYS HE HAS AGITATED REPEAL OF FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

New-Orleans, Aug. 14 (Special).—Senator S. D. McEnery in discussing the article recently published on the reapportionment of representation in the South, said:

Senator Chandler is mistaken in saying that the Democrats of Congress have never agitated the question of repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. In fact, I have done so myself. I believe, furthermore, that not a single Southern Senator would object to such a move. As to Senator Chandler's old hobby, the basing of representation upon the vote and not upon the population, that would never be passed. The people in a community, whether they have the vote or not, have to be represented and reckoned with and are a factor in the body politic, whether they come under the qualifications or not. The non-voter is in the same position as the woman and child; he counts, but has no voice.

WOODRUFF'S BOOM APPEARS.

"THE ALBANY JOURNAL" GIVES "TIM" A SEND OFF—OTHER TALK IN HIS FAVOR.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 14 (Special).—Republicans of this part of the State who have come here, and a large proportion of the Republicans in the State departments at Albany, have been saying for the last week that in their judgment if Benjamin B. Odell, jr., did not receive the Republican nomination for Governor the man nominated would be Lieutenant-Goveror Timothy L. Woodruff, of Kings County.

One of the reasons which led Republican politicians to think that preparations were being made to clear the way for the nomination of Mr. Woodruff was the sudden agreement of Senator Platt to the nomination of Jacob Worth for Congress in the Vth Congress District. Mr. Worth, it was said, had been involved in a conflict with Mr. Woodruff. What was more probable than that an effort was being made to conciliate him and his friends, in order that Mr. Woodruff might receive the united support of the Kings County Republicans?

Mr. Worth lives in Saratoga in the summer, and he is now here, but he will not say anything for publication about Mr. Woodruff. Perhaps Mr. Worth wishes to see decisively whether he is to receive that nomination for Congress.

William M. Worden, of this place, the Republican leader in Saratoga County, said to-day: "I feel confident that Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff will be nominated, and it is my opinion that he will make a strong candidate."

Republicans here were interested to-night when they discovered in "The Albany Evening Journal," which is owned and edited by William Barnes, jr., the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, a long editorial favoring the nomination of Mr. Woodruff. It ends with the following words:

"The Journal" has no candidate to advance for this nomination, but we believe that the Republican party of this State will insist that its candidate for Governor shall be a man experienced in State affairs, with a knowledge of the work of the important administrative bureaus, upon which the State to-day expends millions of dollars. We believe that the people do not desire in the Executive office a man who will be compelled to spend at least a year in going to school.

There is a Republican in the State of New-York who during the last four years has devoted a large portion of his time to the study of State problems; who knows what has been accomplished by the various commissions, non-political in character, that exist to-day in this State; whose character is above reproach, and whose popularity is universally admitted. If the convention should deem it wise to select Timothy L. Woodruff as its candidate for Governor it will make no mistake.

Congressman James S. Sherman, of Utica, was here to-day, and stated that there was a considerable movement in the western part of the State in favor of the nomination of Judge John Woodward, of the Supreme Court, for Governor on the Republican ticket.

PLATT AND WOODRUFF.

BROOKLYN POLITICIANS HAVE FAITH IN THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S LUCK.

If the Republican politicians are making progress in deciding who is to be nominated for Governor at the Republican State Convention early in September, the fact is not disclosed by leaders who get together and talk over the situation in the headquarters of the State Committee in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, William Barnes, jr., and several other Republican politicians who are supposed to be influential in directing sentiment on such a subject were at the headquarters yesterday, and they all said they did not know of any new or interesting development in the situation.

Several of the leaders have said that Congressman Sereno E. Payne is about the strongest Republican in the list of those who have been mentioned as possible candidates for the Governorship. Mr. Payne is in Europe, and until he returns to New-York his friends say it will not be possible to tell if he wants the nomination. His position as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is one that he may not want to relinquish, even for the honor and power of the Governorship. John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, said at the headquarters yesterday:

Mr. Payne is a man of great ability and great popularity. As a candidate for Governor he would receive the support of the so-called independent Republicans as well as the hearty support of the organization Republicans. Mr. Payne has been in Congress eighteen years and has worked his way up to the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, a position which is not easily obtained. His retirement from that position would be a loss to New-York. He may not be willing to take a nomination for Governor at this time.

The politicians at headquarters did not seem to be impressed favorably by a report that some of the Republicans of Kings County were starting a movement for the nomination of Seth Low for Governor. They said Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff was the only Brooklyn man who was being considered seriously as a gubernatorial possibility.

It seemed to be quite generally credited by politicians in Brooklyn last night, as reported in the afternoon, that Senator Platt had finally assured Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff of the Republican nomination for Governor. It was not so much because the report could receive any direct or convincing confirmation, but because some way or other the Brooklynites have an abounding faith in "Tim's" unfailing good luck. He is nothing short of a wizard in the eyes of many of the younger politicians, who cannot be persuaded to believe that anything is impossible for him to attain.

In fact, it has been the talk sub rosa among Brooklyn politicians for several days that Mr. Platt had assured several Brooklyn leaders that he would support Woodruff in case Mr. Odell should positively refuse to consider a nomination. This assurance, it is said, was prematurely wrung from Mr. Platt through the efforts of the leaders to untangle the muddle in the IVth Senate District. Senator Davis has been slated there by the organization for a renomination, but Assemblyman De Graw has been making considerable trouble, as his friends insist that he shall succeed Davis. Senator Platt was asked to come out for Davis, and it was intimated that he had treated the Brooklyn organization rather roughly in the way of supporting them openly. It was then, so the story goes, that Mr. Platt, by way of consolation, assured the leaders in the strictest confidence that they would not have any cause for complaint, as Woodruff would get the nomination for Governor.

"Now, don't peddle that around," Senator Platt was reported to have said to the Brooklyn men, "for if you do I'll deny I ever said anything of the sort."

When Senator Platt was asked by newspaper men at the Oriental Hotel last evening if the report about Mr. Woodruff was true he replied: "If you want to peddle that report you can, but I didn't say any such thing."

Then he was asked about a report that Governor Roosevelt intended to go to the State Convention to oppose the nomination of B. B. Odell, jr., for Governor. "I urged the Governor to go to the convention," Senator Platt said. "The Governor wants Odell to run for Governor. At the luncheon yesterday the Governor strongly urged Odell to take the nomination, but Odell won't have it. His wife and family are oposed to it."

"Then why not Woodruff?" was asked.

"Well," said the Senator, "Mr. Woodruff might be a very strong candidate."

NO ARTIFICIAL COTTON.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Frank W. Mahin, United States Consul at Reichenberg, informs the State Department that his consulate is in receipt of scores of inquiring letters from America and Europe regarding a report published in newspapers and trade journals that artificial cotton is now being made from pine wood fibres and sprucewood. Investigation has developed that the cotton said to have been made from the wood fibres is nothing more than the natural product itself. The spinning of spruce and fir fibres in the production of artificial silk probably has given rise to these erroneous reports, says Consul Mahin, and it is safe to conclude that, though attempts have been made to produce artificial cotton, so far they have been without satisfactory results.

SMALLPOX AMONG INDIAN TRIBE.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The agent of the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation, in North Dakota, has telegraphed to the Interior Department that smallpox has broken out among the Indians, and there are now twenty-four cases on the reservation.

OUTLOOK IN MAINE.

BOTH PARTIES TO MAKE AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN—WHAT THE FIGURES WILL MEAN.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 14 (Special).—The election for Governor in this State, which will occur on September 10, is now absorbing the attention of the rank and file and leaders of both of the great parties. The best speakers, both Democratic and Republican, from August 20, when the campaign formally opens, will speak throughout the length and breadth of the Pine Tree State; no village therein is so small as to be overlooked, no hamlet so tiny that the votes of its inhabitants are not considered of importance, or where speakers of both of the great parties do not seek to instruct those voters in the way in which they should cast their ballots. It is, in fact, a house-to-house canvass to bring out the full vote of both parties. From now until the election is over Maine will absorb popular attention throughout the country and the returns from the State will everywhere be eagerly scanned on the morning after Election Day.

The importance that both parties attach to this election is an importance not measured by the size of the electoral vote of the State, but by the influence that the State carries in National politics. Thes comes from a double cause: First, on account of the system that here prevails of selecting the best men possible for the House and Senate and of keeping those men there continuously. In this way the State has always held a commanding position and influence in National legislation. On the roll of names of the men who have represented Maine in Washington are to be found some of the greatest in the history of the Republic. This it is, coupled with the fact that the election here occurs in September, that gives to the Maine election for Governor its great prominence in Presidential years. This it is that causes the leaders of both parties to regard this election, for the time being, of paramount importance.

If when the votes are counted on the night of September 10 it is found that the mighty Republican majority of 1896 has been reduced the Democratic press throughout the land will make a great and joyous outcry. They will seek from such a reduction to draw courage and comfort. They will indulge in predictions of Democratic success in November, and assure their readers that this reduction of a Republican majority in a rock ribbed Republican State like Maine is but the presage of better things elsewhere for Democracy. It is the straw which shows which way the wind blows, they will say. "If we can reduce the majority in such a hotbed of Republicanism as Maine, what will we not be able to do in the closer and more doubtful States?" Then they will answer themselves by saying, "Why, carry them, to be sure"; and with that they will point to cunningly prepared and delusive tables, in which they will seek to prove that which they so ardently desire.

All this will probably come to pass, for there can be little question that the Republican majority in Maine in 1900 will fall below that given in 1896. But it will not be brought about through any decrease in the Republican vote or increase in the normal Democratic vote. It will be solely and wholly because the normal Democratic vote in the State will probably be polled. When in 1896 the bear garden that assembled in Chicago wound up what it has been wont to term its deliberations (?) by putting forward William Jennings Bryan as its candidate, standing on an anarchistical platform that made self-respecting men shudder, the Maine Democracy turned sick at heart. They did not believe in the silver dogma, they loathed the attack on the Supreme Court and there was little or nothing about either the platform or the candidate for which they did care. There was nothing palatable about the dose, and they refused by shoals to swallow it. In fact, no attempt was made to get out the Democratic vote. The reflection of this state of affairs was found on Election Day. Ordinarily the Republican vote in Maine is about 75,000, while the Democratic vote ranges around 55,000. Yet in 1896, with a slightly increased Republican vote, Llewellyn Powers carried the State by no less than 48,596 plurality over Samuel Lord, again the Democratic nominee this year. This year the Democrats are working hard to get out a full vote.

The following tabulation of Maine's September votes preceding six National elections will be of interest at the present time:

	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.
Republican ..	75,867	73,544	78,818	79,451	67,900	82,596
Democratic ..	60,423	73,713	58,508	61,348	55,397	34,350
Plurality ...	5,444	*169	19,815	18,103	12,503	48,246

*Democratic plurality. State went for Garfield in National election by about 5,000 votes.

The Republican party was founded in 1856, and the lowest Democratic vote ever cast in Maine prior to 1896 was thrown in that year and totalled 43,628 votes, which were cast for Buchanan. Yet the vote for Bryan in 1896 fell 9,278 below those low figures, and no less than 21,047 below that of 1892 and 26,998 below that of 1888.

On the other hand, the Republicans never previously threw as heavy a vote as they did in 1896, either in a State or a National election. Their vote of 82,596 in 1896 exceeded that of 1892 by 14,696 and that of 1888 by 3,145. Thus it will be seen that the Democrats in 1896 sustained a heavy and unprecedented loss in their vote. A small proportion of this loss unquestionably went to the Republicans, and accounts for their gain, but the vast majority of that loss was a dead loss, for the voters stayed at home and did not cast their votes.

The normal Republican plurality in Maine is not over 20,000. To reduce the phenomenal Republican plurality of 1896 in Maine it will not be necessary for the Democrats to attempt any reduction in the Republican vote, great as that was. All that they need bend their strength to is to poll the full Democratic vote. With silver given the go by, and the other issues placed well in the background which in 1896 caused them to stay away from the voting booths, it is not unlikely that the Democrats will in 1900 be able to poll a vote approximating their normal one. Say that in 1900 the Republicans are able to hold their vote up and cast the same that they did in 1896, and at the same time the Democrats whip in the recalcitrant members of their party and bring them to the voting booths on Election Day. If Democracy in 1900 gets out in Maine the vote she did in 1892 the Republican plurality would then be reduced to 27,199; if Democracy polls her vote of 1888 that plurality would be further reduced to 21,248.

Then would come Democratic handshaking, Democratic congratulations and Democratic predictions of success. Yet what would such a vote prove? Certainly not that the Republicans had lost strength, but rather that the Democrats in Maine had resumed that habit of voting in 1900 which they abandoned in 1896.

It would be well for Republicans elsewhere to bear these facts in mind. They should not allow themselves to be confused or disheartened if Maine's Republican majority shows an apparent diminution this year. It will not be real. The phenomenal majority of 1896 should not be taken as a comparison. That of previous elections is the only proper comparison, as the plurality of 1896 was monstrous, illogical and absurd, and in all probability will never be repeated.

AID FOR MACARONI INDUSTRY.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Department of Agriculture is securing good stocks of the best varieties of European and African macaroni wheats and Hungarian bread wheats, which it expects will furnish the basis for a great extension of the macaroni manufacturing industry in the United States. The experiment also is expected to create a demand for the production of the macaroni wheats in those parts of the country to which the experiments now in progress show them to be adapted. Formerly all the macaroni consumed in the United States was imported from Europe, but recently macaroni manufactories have been established in this country.

OLIVE INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.

Washington, Aug. 14.—French farmers are disposed to abandon the cultivation of olive groves, as in recent years the prices obtained for the oil have not been satisfactory, according to Mr. Skinner, Consul at Marseilles, in a letter to the State Department. Pure olive oil for edible purposes is at present practically unknown in any important market, according to the Consul, and the acreage devoted to olives in France is annually becoming less. This year's crop of olives, it is expected, will be a disappointment, as it was last year, and, on the whole, the outlook for olives and olive oil in France is not encouraging. Consul Skinner says in conclusion that even in France, the home of the olive, arachide oil—or peanut oil—is considered for some domestic purposes, and particularly for frying purposes, superior to any other product.

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Hotel Stephanie, ABAZIA . . . . . Austria.
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