HOPES OF SIXTO LOPEZ.

EXPECTATIONS OF FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE BASED ON HIS VIEW OF SENTIMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 3.—Before the Treaty of Paris was negotiated, two years ago, and when Agoncillo, the emissary of Aguinaldo, hurried away from Washington under the impression that he was about to be held accountable for seditious utterances, he left here two of his associates, Dr. Losada, who was too ill to travel, and Sixto Lopez, who has recently returned to this country for mysterious purposes best known near Boston. Dr. Losada was attended by Dr. G. L. Magruder, and naturally in the course of his visits, covering several weeks, the well known Washington physician discussed the Philippine question with the two Filipinos to such effect that on their departure both Lopez and Dr. Losada seemed satisfied with the intentions of the United States and had hopes of a peaceful outcome from the differences that had arisen near Manila. Some time after the departure of the two Filipinos for Europe the Doctor received the following letter:

No. 41 Warburn Place, London, May 9, 1899.
To Dr. Magruder, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Doctor: I am happy to inform you that Dr. Losada and I arrived safely in Europe. The Doctor, who is indebted to you for much kindness, desires me to inform you that after his arrival in France he improved much in health, being able to dispense with the sling and obtaining free movement of his arm. He is now on his way to Hong-Kong, and will arrive there in a few days.

I promised to inform you of any further developments in reference to the Philippines. I have to deplore with you the loss of valuable lives on both sides, and I sincerely regret the continuance of a conflict between two peoples who are actuated, I am sure, by righteous motives. It is, I believe, true of nations, as it is of individuals, that misunderstanding is the chief cause of strife. However, I entertain the hope that a change may be brought about in the near future. Efforts are being made by those of us who realize the awful responsibility attaching to a continuance of armed strife to find a way whereby the just claims of both nations may be adjusted in peace and for the benefit of both. It is possible that another representative, perhaps myself, will shortly be appointed to Washington, with a message of peace and good will to our former ally and, I hope and believe, our future friend. If righteousness prevails—and I have always believed and still believe that yours is a righteous Nation, seeking to do justice, love mercy and walk humbly before God—there is no reason why our differences may not be settled honorably and fairly and to the satisfaction of both parties.

If I am appointed I believe I can rely on your sympathy and support, which I value highly, and upon the sympathy of the American people in all claims which we are justly entitled to.

Another paragraph is merely social, and the letter closes as follows:

That peace and good may succeed, and that we shall need to depend on war no more, is the prayer of yours very sincerely, SIXTO LOPEZ.

The reference in this letter to the return of Dr. Losada to Hong-Kong was understood by Dr. Magruder to relate to a purpose expressed in Washington by Lopez and Losada for one of them to return to the Philippines and make every possible effort among their friends to bring about a conciliatory attitude with reference to the United States.

About the time Dr. Magruder received this letter from Lopez there was a further outbreak of hostilities between the American forces and the Filipinos near Manila and a failure of the attempt at peace negotiations between representatives of Aguinaldo and General Otis. It was not until July 28, 1899, that Dr. Magruder replied to the letter from Lopez. In this reply the Doctor says:

Do not think for one moment on account of my long silence that I do not appreciate your very cordial and sincere letter. It touched me deeply, and so much was I impressed with the sentiments expressed therein that I have taken the liberty of reading it to a number of my friends, some of whom were persons of decided influence. You would have been much gratified could you have heard the words of commendation and the earnest expressions of hope that there would be a speedy realization of the wishes of yourself and your conservative friends. But alas! what seemed to be near of accomplishment at the date of your letter on the contrary is now further in the future, with a prospect of terrible destruction of the property of your people and the loss of numberless lives on both sides.

I am afraid that the determination further to prolong hostilities by your people is due to the fact of the encouragement derived from the statements published from time to time by the opponents of the Administration concerning the steps that have been taken. While it is true that there is much of this constantly heard, it is only for effect upon the election. The Nation, by an enormous majority, is in favor of first arresting hostilities by force, if necessary, before discussing the future government of the Philippines. Hostilities must cease first. There will be no stop now until complete subjugation is accomplished. To-day the regiments recently organized are more than half full. In less than two weeks they will be fully recruited. There are regiments after regiments in the States that are willing to go as organizations upon forty-eight hours' notice. I do not write this in boasting or bravado manner, but with a view to let you know the exact state of affairs. I repeat with you the hope that there may be even yet some way to avert the terrible consequences of this continued armed strife, and you and Dr. Losada may be the means of rendering great good to your country. You may rest assured that I stand ready to lend all the aid that is in my power.

LOPEZ CHANGES HIS TONE.

The reply of Lopez to this letter was in quite a different tone from that which had characterized the interviews and correspondence before. Under date of London, August 15, Lopez wrote to Dr. Magruder:

Your earnest and frank statement in reference to the Philippines affairs has given me much food for thought. In my former letter I stated my belief in the righteousness of the American Nation. I still hold the same belief. You will therefore pardon me if I dissent to the statement in your letter that "the Nation, by an enormous majority, is in favor of first arresting hostilities, by force if necessary, before discussing the future government of the Philippines."

That would be enough to make Justice throw away her scales and Righteousness hide her face. Can it be that the erstwhile ally, whose soldiers practically fought and died side by side with the soldiers of the Union, are to be subdued before even the form or nature of their government is to be even discussed?

The letter, continuing, goes into rhapsodies over liberty, comparing the attitude of the Filipinos with that of the Americans when contending for independence against George III, and says that life is not worth having without liberty and independence. In this letter the expression "independence" is used, which, Dr. Magruder says, is the first time independence was referred to between them.

CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

Some time after the receipt of this letter Dr. Magruder sent to Lopez the speeches of President McKinley—one delivered at Pittsburg welcoming home returning soldiers, and the other on the occasion of the Dewey celebration in front of the Capitol. Lopez acknowledged the receipt of these in a letter written from London October 27, in which he says:

I rejoice with the people of America in doing honor to the gallant Admiral, who so well deserves the princely reception accorded him. But there is an expression in the President's speech—which I know provoked great applause—which, I think, requires some explanation. "There was," said the President to the Admiral, "no flaw in your victory; there will be no faltering in maintaining it." This surely is a confusion of two things which differ. The gallant Admiral's victory—over whom? Not over the Filipinos, for if his forces had been directed against the latter his victory could hardly be said to be flawless. Then it must have been—it was—over the Spanish fleet. Well, then, though the victory was undoubtedly flawless, and though all honor ought to be given to him who was responsible for that victory, it seems unnecessary to declare, eighteen months after the archaic Spanish tubs had been sunk in Manila Bay, that "there will be no faltering in maintaining it." But does the President mean that, Admiral Dewey's victory having been flawless, "there will be no faltering in maintaining" a yet-to-be-achieved victory over the friends who assisted in making the Admiral's victory not only flawless, but complete? (I here refer to the complete fall of Manila, at which the Filipinos assisted—see reports accompanying President's message to Congress on Treaty of Peace.) If this was his meaning, then I fail to see the justification for the great applause. I think I am entitled to assert, not in any spirit of boastfulness, that the Filipinos have abundantly shown—both in their former war with Spain and in the present most deplorable war with the United States—that had they become the foe instead of the friend of American arms, the story of the fall of Manila might yet have remained to be written. Now, why did they become the friends of American arms? Because they believed that America had come as their friend and deliverer, and not as their oppressor. When President McKinley declared in his message to Congress that "annexation was not to be thought of, for that," continued the President, "by our code of morals would be criminal aggression"; when the Filipinos read that statement they accepted it as the word of one whose word is his bond. Now, will the President—will any one in America—have the goodness to reconcile these two statements—the one from his speech to Admiral Dewey, the other from his message to Congress? Hence, I fail to see the justification of the great applause.

But still I remain the apostle of peace. I still have faith in the righteousness of the American people. Time will tell whose gauge of the American people is the correct one.

I fear my letters to you—whose kindness I shall always remember—are very controversial, and do not take overmuch of the nature of friendly correspondence. But I am sure you will pardon me if I do harp on the one string when I tell you that that string is attached to my heart.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

CONSUMPTION
Bronchitis, Chills, Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia of whatever form, quickly cured by taking DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY. A tablespoonful in glass of water three times a day. All druggists and grocers
Beware of imitations.

CLARKE REPLIES TO M'GUIRE.

THE WELL KNOWN LAWYER WHO WAS WITH ROOSEVELT AT VICTOR PICKS TO PIECES HIS STATEMENT.

"Nothing that Mr. McGuire, of the Democratic State Committee, or Thomas M. Patterson, of 'The Rocky Mountain News,' can say at this time will change the fact that the mob that attacked Governor Roosevelt's party in the town of Victor, Col., was a gang of savage, sullen ruffians, paid by the Democratic campaign managers of Colorado to break up our meeting and stifle the free speech of the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate."

This was the comment made yesterday by John Proctor Clarke, who accompanied Governor Roosevelt through Colorado, in answer to a long winded and palpably insincere statement sent out by James K. McGuire, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, who last week indulged in a lot of coarse abuse of Governor Roosevelt on account of the insults and bad treatment accorded the Governor and his party in Victor.

Quick to detect the disfavor with which his attack on Governor Roosevelt was received, Mr. McGuire has been casting about for the last week trying to "square himself" for his exhibition of bad temper and coarse words. Yesterday he produced a long letter from Thomas M. Patterson, of "The Rocky Mountain News," a rampant Bryan free silver organ of the Centennial State, in which Patterson says that Colorado has been basely libelled by the stories of the attack on Governor Roosevelt; that the anger of the crowd "was directed toward Senator Wolcott, who is regarded as a traitor to the cause of silver by the Democrats of Colorado"; that the crowd at Victor was a rollicking, good-natured crowd of boys; that there would have been no trouble had not Senator Wolcott's nerves been unstrung from being up too late nights, and that the street fight, in which rocks and sticks were hurled at the Governor and his party, was all the result of a rather remarkable "misunderstanding," which Mr. Patterson tries to explain.

When Mr. Clarke saw the McGuire-Patterson explanation yesterday, he said:

"Let it be clearly understood that at no time were Governor Roosevelt, Senator Wolcott, myself, or, in fact, any of the members of our party, afraid of losing our lives. There was no shooting done. It looked several times as if revolvers would be drawn. We all expected to hear a revolver shot. None came, however. There was no mistaking the temper and purpose of the crowd of Bryanites who met at the station at Victor, however. They were a sullen, ignorant, savage lot of men, many of whom had been run out of the Cœur d'Alene mining country, who had been inspired by Bryan's doctrine of hate to a point where they believed in violence. Above everything else reprehensible was the deliberate attempt of this paid mob to suppress the right of free speech, so dear to every American audience. This attempt to deprive a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of free speech was made with the premeditated knowledge of Patterson and others. The men and boys who stoned us and hooted us had in many cases lettered hats with Bryan on them, and several of them afterward admitted that they had been hired to do what they did. The fact should steadily be kept in mind that under Mr. Bryan's teaching of class hatred these men and boys of Victor had reached a point where they viciously and violently deprived us of the right of free speech. These men met us as we reached the town. They had three men on horses on the outskirts of the village doing sentinel duty and as soon as our train appeared these couriers galloped to Victor and marshalled their friends. They met us at the depot with jeers and foul epithets, and later when we went from the hall back to the train they hurled stones and sticks at us. I know what I'm talking about. I was at the Governor's side. When we reached the rear of the car a fusillade of rocks struck the car, passing close to our heads. It needed only a spark, a revolver shot, to turn the mob into desperate rioters satisfied with nothing less than bloodshed. But, as I said before, the great thing, the significant thing, was the unveiled, determined effort by savage and sullen men to deprive their fellow American citizens of the right of free speech. It was a logical, unmistakable and highly significant object lesson of the fruits of Bryan's advice to Americans to hate their fellow men."

STANCHFIELD AND THE TELEPHONE.

John B. Stanchfield, the "young man" Croker and the Tammany combination nominated for Governor, is loudly protesting over the State that he would like to destroy trusts. Mr. Stanchfield at the beginning of the campaign pretended to be labor's friend, but his record was black on that score, and certain statements he made about organized labor which were recalled and brought to the attention of the public caused him suddenly to drop that issue and go for the trusts. Certain business men and others pointed out yesterday that not only had Mr. Stanchfield been a trust lawyer, but that he had also, while a member of the State Legislature, voted against a bill which was drawn up for the purpose of checking the high rates of the telephone monopoly. In other words, Mr. Stanchfield's vote was cast to help the telephone monopoly in its struggle to charge more for service and to extend its power and influence.

The circumstances were recalled yesterday. It was in 1895 when Mr. Stanchfield was in the Legislature. The bill Mr. Stanchfield voted against is known as the Gerst bill, and was supported by business organizations throughout the State. This bill was drawn up as a result of the action of the telephone monopoly in 1894 making an arbitrary advance in rates to subscribers. The Gerst bill provided for a sure income of 10 per cent to the telephone monopoly and fixed rates for the various cities in the State upon a reasonable basis. There had been various hearings on the bill, and postponements from time to time at the request of the telephone attorneys. After much delay Mr. Gerst, who introduced the bill, moved to discharge the Committee on Gas, Electricity and Water Supply from any further consideration of the bill. This was simply a move to get the bill before the House for discussion, because it was generally believed that if the bill remained in the committee it would be smothered. Mr. Stanchfield voted to keep the bill in committee, and the friends of the telephone company won largely through the help of Mr. Stanchfield.

GORMAN SENSIBLE AND SILENT.

NOT CHASING RAINBOWS OVER PRETENDED GAINS FOR BRYAN.

There is one hard headed, practical politician on the Executive Committee in charge of the Eastern headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. He is ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman. He has taken little or no interest in the campaign, and has been here only once or twice. He has left "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone and Congressman Richardson in full control of the luxurious headquarters and with full authority to chase unlimited rainbows and make unlimited declarations about Bryan gains. Mr. Gorman says little himself. He arrived in the city last night, and, instead of going to Democratic headquarters, went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When asked about the campaign he said:

"I have nothing to say. I am here on private business. I expect to be here for a day or two. I may see the gentlemen at headquarters and consult with them, but there is nothing to talk about."

"How about Maryland?" was asked.

"Maryland is all right," said the ex-Senator evasively.

"Do you think Bryan is making gains?" was the next question.

"I really haven't anything to say," said Mr. Gorman. "I haven't been well, and there is nothing for me to say."

Colonel Guffey and ex-Governor Stone, of the National Committee, will both be at headquarters on Friday. Governor Stone will go to Baltimore on Sunday to make a speech there on the following day.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS FAIL TO TURN OUT.

Indianapolis, Oct. 3 (Special).—The meeting of the National Association of Democratic Clubs was full of disappointing features to the managers today, but especially in the attendance, which was smaller than expected. The delegation from New-York, instead of being several hundred, did not reach fifty all told, and other delegations, except from the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, failed to come up to expectations. When the first session of the convention met this afternoon less than 1,500 persons were in the hall and not half the seats were taken. The local managers say that the railroad companies have done all they could to discourage attendance, and that the fault lies largely with them. The more conservative club members say, however, that the big crowds are not expected till to-morrow, when Bryan and other notable men will speak. A. E. Stevenson and Chairman Jones, of the National Committee, arrived to-day, and Mr. Bryan is expected to reach here early in the morning.

The convention was opened to-day with an address of welcome from Mayor Taggart, and several speeches were delivered in the afternoon and evening. The principal feature of the afternoon session was the address of Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule" Mayor of Toledo, who spoke at considerable length upon the issues before the people.

HUMOR OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A POET IN DISTRESS.—An enthusiastic versifier sends to The Tribune the following verses, or whatever they may be called:

M'KINLEY.

Roast your potatoes and turn over the cake,
Pull down your vest and keep wide awake;
A cyclone is coming from the all powerful West,
That will land him in the White House; he'll do the rest.

The Canton Boy is a toting our load,
Then give him a lift as he's going up the road,
With cotton at eleven and meat at seven,
Would you like to be any nearer to Heaven?

Then hurrah for good money and cheese,
As we are wafted along by the gentle breeze,
With a big hunk of bacon in the dinner pot,
Who cares a snap whether it's cold or hot?

Along with the "poem" came this note: "If you publish this please send me a Trifle in money as I live by writing for the Papers."

When the writer reached that point a bright idea apparently occurred to him and he added as a P. S.: "Even if you don't publish this, send me a small Trifle in money as I am in miserable health. I shall write an article for at least 20 Papers every week."

MINERS' SERENADE.—Executive Chairman James K. McGuire of the Democratic State Committee has a rather poor opinion of the Anthracite Glee Club, of Wilkesbarre, Penn. They are all Republicans, apparently, and Mr. McGuire can't quite understand it. Several of the members of this organization are miners on strike, and when Mr. McGuire's young men were told yesterday that the arrival of the glee club in this city it was at once taken for granted that they had a grievance against the Republican party, and would take it out in singing sarcastic things about the Republican candidates. About the first thing the glee club did yesterday after reaching town was to go to the Republican National headquarters and serenade Senator Scott.

"We were invited to go to Democratic headquarters," said Morris Welleyehn, president of the club, "but we told the man who asked us that while some of us were miners out on strike, we were all Republicans, and that we preferred to sing for the Republican party. There is no politics in the strike."

The club, eight in all, then sang, "Comrades in Arms" and "Here's to the Health of McKinley" and another selection, and then went away.

"They are intelligent, well dressed men, and they didn't ask any favors of us," said Senator Scott, in speaking of their call. Senator Scott told the singers he hoped the strike would be settled at an early day. The conductor of the club is L. C. Williams, and their singing was greatly admired by those at headquarters yesterday. The singers are staying at No. 114 Greenpoint-ave., Brooklyn. They expect to sing for Republican organizations until the strike is declared off.

FAILS TO SPEAK AS A JOKE.—"The Democrats have lost their candidate for Congress in the VIth District of my State," said Frank F. Davis, of California, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "Chase is his name," continued Mr. Davis, "and personally he is a very nice man, indeed. But everything is Republican out our way this year, and the trend of affairs has had a queer effect on Chase. He has been advertised to speak at sixteen meetings, and has regularly and consecutively failed to appear. Our Democratic friends begin to believe that Mr. Chase is something of a practical joker. When they see Mr. Chase's name on a bill now they say, 'Yes, that's all very well, but who's going to talk in Chase's place?' Our candidate, Mr. McLachlan, was defeated two years ago by a plurality of about 2,000. It is conceded that this year he will get about 10,000 plurality. Just as likely as not Mr. Chase himself will vote for him. California will give about 30,000 plurality for McKinley and Roosevelt. Brother Croker's estimate of 25,000 plurality for Bryan is regarded as one of the humors of the campaign on the Pacific Coast." Mr. Davis has been engaged by the National Committee to deliver a number of speeches in this State.

WHAT MR. WARREN SAYS OF THE WEST.

"In all the doubtful Western States the current is steadily and strongly toward McKinley," said United States Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, at Republican National headquarters yesterday. Senator Warren came East to see about placing his children in school. During his call at headquarters he talked of Republican chances in the Northwest. "The States of Nebraska, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Montana and Utah, which surround Wyoming, all voted for Bryan in 1896," said Mr. Warren. "This year all these States are admitted by the Democrats to be doubtful. I think that they can be claimed for McKinley. I expect that Wyoming will also be Republican. In fact, it is possible that the Republican candidates will sweep all the States West of the Missouri River. Free silver has been put to the front out there and the Democrats are fighting the campaign on that issue. Lately they have attempted to say something about trusts, but Republicans will meet them on this issue."

Senator Warren is going out there, and will at once take the stump. He intends to make it plain that all the legislation in existence affecting the trusts was originated by the Republicans. He admits that there may be combinations of capital, but he tells people that they are the inevitable result of such prosperous times.

LAWYERS' SOUND MONEY CLUB.

The following have been appointed a Committee on Enrolment of the Lawyers' Sound Money Club: Thomas H. Baskerville, chairman; Walter D. Clark, William H. Benschoten, George Sewell Bonner, Joseph Ullman and Thomas F. Bayard. The club imposes no dues on members, all its funds being raised by subscription. All lawyers are eligible to membership.

FILING NOMINATION CERTIFICATES.

The filing of nomination certificates in the Bureau of Elections continued yesterday. John R. Manley, candidate for Assembly on the Republican ticket in the Ist District of Queens, and William McKinley, candidate for State Senator on the Republican ticket in the Ist Senate District of Queens, filed their certificates.

A number of independent nominees filed certificates, including nominees of the Social Democratic party for Justices of the Supreme Court and City Court and for Coroner in Kings County.

SUES DEMOCRATIC RIVAL FOR LIBEL.

James M. Pegnam, the Republican leader of the XIVth District, through his counsel, Samuel Cohn, of No. 290 Broadway, yesterday began an action in the Supreme Court against Frank Drummond to recover $10,000 for alleged libel. Mr. Drummond is Mr. Pegnam's political rival in the XIVth District. The complaint alleges that on August 24 Mr. Drummond caused to be circulated a handbill which, among other things, had the following paragraph: "What has Mr. Pegnam to say about the charges of bribery made against him in the Custom House?" Mr. Pegnam asserts that there never were any charges of bribery made against him in any way, and he charges that Mr. Drummond instigated the printing and circulation of the circular. It is said that Mr. Drummond will set up a general denial.

ASSEMBLYMAN SLOANE RENOMINATED.

The Democrats of the Ist Assembly District of Westchester County yesterday renominated Assemblyman John D. Sloane.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

There will be a Republican mass meeting this evening in Majestic Hall, at No. 125 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., where State Senator Elsberg, Elias Goodman, M. J. Harrington and Sigmund Feust will be among the speakers. There will be music and fireworks at the meeting.

The regular meeting of the McKinley and Roosevelt First Presidential Voters' Club will be held at Camp McKinley, One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and Seventh-ave., on Friday evening, October 5, at 8 o'clock. The speakers will be Isadore H. Lehman, J. J. Goldberg, H. B. Murtha, O. W. Henschel and B. Lebhar. L. M. Croft, president of the club, will act as chairman. There will be music by the club orchestra.

The Republican Campaign Committee of the XXVIIth Assembly District will have a meeting at Lyric Hall, No. 723 Sixth-ave., on October 11. The meeting will be addressed by speakers of National prominence.

The regular weekly meeting of the Morningside Republican Club will be held at the clubhouse, No. 405 Manhattan-ave., this evening at 8 o'clock. The following speakers will address the meeting: W. H. Douglas, J. W. Carrauly, Isaac Parker Coale and J. M. R. Long.

Lieutenant-Governor T. L. Woodruff and A. E. Bates will speak in New-Haven, Conn., on November 1. John S. Wise will speak at Greenville, Penn., October 9; Uniontown, Penn., October 10; Mount Pleasant, Penn., October 11; Punxsutawney, October 12; Huntingdon, October 13, and in New-York State from October 13 to 22.

DRIFT TOWARD M'KINLEY IN BROOKLYN.

Colonel Henry Edward Roehr, Editor of the Brooklyn "Freie Presse," said yesterday in regard to the German vote in Brooklyn:

There seems to be a strong current setting in in favor of McKinley. At first there was much hesitation among the German-Americans, due to real perplexity over the imperialistic policy of the McKinley Administration. But Mr. Bryan's crazy talk about silver seems to have had its effect on wavering voters, and I believe the drift now is toward McKinley.

CAMPAIGN STRUGGLES.

CONTESTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY SINCE THE CIVIL WAR.

The leading article in "McClure's Magazine" for October is entitled "The Strategy of National Campaigns—Reminiscences of the Political Warfare of the Last Twenty-five Years by One Who Has Been in the Thick of It." Opening his narrative with the contest between Hayes and Tilden for the Presidency the author describes the conditions which confronted the two parties. He says:

Greeley's defeat had left the Democracy shattered. The great New-York politician, in that campaign, put the Democratic party on its feet, and for the first time since 1856 did it go to the polls with anything like united ranks. Tilden, a consummate master of men, having fought Tammany to its knees, and having made a reputation as a smasher of rings while Governor of New-York, began and carried out his campaign for the nomination with remarkable skill, and was easily nominated. With him for Vice-President ran Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Tilden was a hard money man, and he was hated by the Greenbackers of the West. Governor Hendricks, influenced possibly more by the environment than by logic, was rated as a Greenbacker.

The Republicans were unfortunate in having to carry all the scandals that had inevitably followed the war and the carpetbag period in the South. Rings of many kinds had sprung up in the Federal Government. Jobbery was rampant in the District of Columbia, in the Internal Revenue Department, in the Army and in Congress. More than that, there was a fierce contest, followed by bitter feeling, between Conkling, the candidate of the Grant wing, and Blaine, his principal opponent in the Convention.

The seating of Hayes by the Electoral Commission followed, after a bitter struggle.

Two great political leaders, Tilden and Grant, retired from politics in 1880. New-York was apparently lost to General Garfield, the Republican candidate, and Conkling refused to hold personal communication with him. Maine, at the September election, went Democratic, and all hope for the success of the Republican party seemed lost. But the party quickly rallied. An exposure of the forgery of the Morey letter greatly aided the reaction. Mr. Conkling quickly discovered the change and made haste to come out for the ticket in time to claim to have caused the change; Garfield and Arthur carried New-York, Ohio and Indiana, and were elected by 214 electoral votes to 155. The author continues:

Political conditions by 1884 had undergone a tremendous change. This was due to the great strife between the Federal Administration and Conkling, the tragedy which sent Garfield to the tomb, the independence of Arthur on his accession to the Presidency, and the loss of New-York to the Republicans in the Folger campaign, which brought to the front that new and dominating figure in National politics, Grover Cleveland.

The Star Route scandals played a prominent part in the campaign which now opened. James G. Blaine was nominated against Mr. Cleveland. Virulent personal attacks marked a contest more heated than any since the days of the Civil War. Mr. Blaine's presence in this city at what was called by the Democrats "Belshazzar's Feast"—a dinner to raise money for the campaign, attended by many of the financial leaders of New-York—and the utterance of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" by the Rev. Dr. Burchard were, in the author's opinion, the chief causes of Republican defeat. Regarding the New-York State vote he says:

To all it was apparent that New-York was the pivotal State again. Whichever party carried it carried the election. When the full returns came in it was found that Mr. Cleveland had the electoral vote of New-York by 1,047 plurality. The Republicans disputed the count. They claimed, and still claim, that the votes cast for Benjamin F. Butler in Richmond County, and in some districts of New-York and Kings County, to the number of more than twenty-seven hundred, were counted for Grover Cleveland. General Butler makes this distinct charge in his published memoirs.

In 1888 Cleveland's Administration was attacked on the ground of his tariff reform message and the unsettled conditions of business. Harrison and Morton were nominated by the Republicans, and again the result of the election hinged upon the Empire State. Senator Quay, in this campaign, took pains to check illegal voting by Democrats through a census which comprised the names and addresses of all those entitled to a ballot in New-York City. Hill was re-elected Governor of the State by 19,000, but Harrison carried it by 14,000 votes. Charges of underhand dealing were made against Hill, but these Mr. Cleveland refused to believe.

Harrison and Cleveland were again the candidates of the two parties in 1892. The Electoral College now consisted of 444 votes, through the admission, in Mr. Harrison's Administration, of six Territories as States. The strikes at Homestead and at Buffalo aided the Democrats, whose politicians made a sharp fight in every State in the Union. In addition a cause which contributed greatly to the success of the Democratic ticket was the fusion between that party and the Populists. Of this the writer remarks:

In their eagerness to win in this campaign the Democrats took a step that was the forerunner of the coalition between the Democrats and Populists in 1896. The People's party had already begun to make its influence felt in the West. General Weaver was the Populist candidate for President. The Democrats went deliberately to work to form a coalition or fusion with them to keep votes away from Harrison. In a number of States they succeeded. Cleveland was elected by a landslide, having 277 electoral votes, but the free silver element of the party came into control before the expiration of his term, and dominates it still.

Indeed, in that election the surprising run of General Weaver, the Populist candidate, made the general coalition between the Democrats and Populists which came in 1896 inevitable. Weaver received twenty-two votes in the Electoral College, having carried Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, and captured one vote in each of the States of North Dakota and Oregon.

In the campaign of 1892 both the great parties spent large sums of money.

Regarding the last campaign and the one which has recently opened the writer says in part:

The great campaign over the financial question in 1896 is too recent to require any elaborate explanation. The strategy was clear to any one who watched the progress of events. All politicians agree that when Bryan was nominated he was apparently certain of a majority of the electoral votes of the country. The free silver propaganda had been carried on throughout the West, and States like Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and even Minnesota were regarded as certain to go for Bryan unless a remarkable change took place in the sentiments of the farmers. This, then, had to be combated with literature, speakers, money and a business panic. Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, moved the main headquarters of the party to Chicago, and from that point directed the fight. A campaign of education was begun, and a vast amount of money was expended in combating the arguments in favor of the free coinage of silver. Hundreds of men carrying this literature journeyed through these States in wagons. They distributed their tracts, talked with the farmers and reported regularly at given points. In time a change was apparent. Bryan, to offset this, made the most extensive speaking tour known in American politics, but all in vain. When the election came practically the entire Middle West, including Kentucky, cast its electoral votes for McKinley. These votes, added to those of the solid East and those of California and Oregon, gave McKinley 271 electoral votes, almost reaching the highwater mark of Cleveland in 1892.

But what of the strategy of this campaign? The lines of battle are somewhat different from those of 1896, although a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is in the Democratic platform and the same candidates for President are in the field. The Democrats have declared that anti-imperialism is the paramount issue. On that they are going to make their fight, although the Republicans are seeking to bring forward the financial issue, as they did in 1896. Most of the Democratic managers unite in the opinion that there is a chance to win without New-York. They expect to carry Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Michigan and Illinois, all of which went for McKinley in 1896.

The Republican managers contend that McKinley cannot be defeated unless he loses New-York. The events of a single day might make New-York a pivotal State, as it was in 1880, 1884 and 1888. Cleveland could have won without New-York in 1892; McKinley could have been elected without New-York in 1896. Possibly before the campaign closes the battle lines will fall, as so often before, in the great middle West and in the Empire State.

It is a singular fact that since 1864 the electoral vote of New-York has swung like a pendulum between the two great political parties. Nowhere else in the Union is there such a large army of independent voters. Lincoln carried the State the second time in his second campaign of 1864; Seymour carried it in 1868; Grant in 1872; Tilden in 1876; Garfield in 1880; Cleveland in 1884; Harrison in 1888; Cleveland in 1892, and McKinley in 1896. Will it be the pivot in 1900?

NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS HELD IN THE DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

Nominations for Congress were made by the Democrats last night in all districts in New-York County. The districts are the VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth, XIth, XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth and XVth.

Nicholas Muller was renominated in the VIIth District. He is the Democratic leader in Richmond County. Mr. Muller was born in Luxemburg in 1836, and has served five terms in Congress. He is in the steamship and railroad forwarding business.

Thomas J. Creamer was nominated at the VIIIth District Convention, held at No. 4 West Thirteenth-st., to succeed Congressman Riordan. Mr. Creamer is Assistant Corporation Counsel. He has been a member of the Assembly, the State Senate and of Congress. He lives at the Everett House.

Henry M. Goldfogle was nominated at the IXth District Convention, held at No. 207 Bowery, to succeed Thomas J. Bradley. Michael Whalen acted as permanent chairman, and the nomination was made by Gustavus A. Rogers, Assistant Corporation Counsel. Mr. Goldfogle is forty-two years old, a lawyer by profession, and has served two terms as Justice of the Fifth Municipal Court. His last term expired on December 31.

Amos J. Cummings was renominated in the Xth District. Mr. Cummings is one of the best known Democrats in Tammany Hall. He was born in this State in 1841, served through the war, and filled editorial positions. He has served seven terms in Congress.

William Sulzer was renominated in the XIth District Convention, held at No. 247 Seventh-st. He was placed in nomination by Judge Lewis J. Conlan. Congressman Sulzer accepted the nomination in a speech in which he said that he would stump the State of Indiana for Bryan. He hoped that all Democrats would support and vote for Bryan and Stanchfield, the candidate for Governor. Mr. Sulzer was born in this city in 1863. He served several terms in the Legislature, and was Speaker of the Assembly. He has served three terms in Congress.

George B. McClellan was nominated to succeed himself in the XIIth District, at the convention held at No. 207 East Thirty-second-st. Lewis Nixon presided. Michael Blake, clerk of the Board of Aldermen, nominated Mr. McClellan, and it was seconded by Stephen Keating.

Mr. McClellan is a son of the famous General. He was graduated from Princeton in 1886; worked for a time on various New-York newspapers, was president of the Board of Aldermen and then elected to the LIVth, LVth and LVIth Congresses.

O. H. P. Belmont was nominated in the XIIIth District to succeed Jefferson M. Levy. Mr. Levy was turned down on account of his pronounced gold views. Mr. Belmont is well known in the East as a Bryan man. He is the owner of a paper devoted to Mr. Bryan's interests; is a close friend of Richard Croker and has taken an active interest in politics.

J. Sprunt Hill was nominated in the XIVth District. Mr. Hill succeeds William Astor Chanler, who was turned down on account of his independence. Mr. Hill is a lawyer; was born in North Carolina, is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and the Columbia Law School. He has offices at No. 52 William-st.

Jacob Ruppert, jr., was renominated in the XVth District. Mr. Ruppert is a son of the well known brewer; a strong Tammany man and has served one term in Congress.

ALBANY COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

THE M'CABE DELEGATES SHUT OUT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Albany, Oct. 3 (Special).—The Democrats of Albany County this afternoon renominated Martin H. Glynn for Congress and Curtis N. Douglas for Senator. The boundaries of the Congress and the Senate district are the same.

The McCabe delegates from the town of Coeymans were deprived of seats in the convention, and Herrick Democrats admitted. This indicates that the hot contest within the lines of the Democratic party which began at the Democratic State Convention still continues.

Senator Douglas had said he did not desire a renomination. It is pretty clear that he foresaw the defeat which will apparently follow.

GENERAL GREENE OPENS A NEW CLUB.

HE ADDRESSES A REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE IIID ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the IIId Assembly District opened headquarters last night at No. 3 St. Luke's Place. They will retain also their old rooms at No. 85 Macdougal-st. until after the campaign. The new quarters are large and handsome. At the meeting last night Frederick Haldy, the president of the organization and leader of the district, gave a sketch of the organization's growth, and then introduced General Francis V. Greene, chairman of the County Committee. General Greene said that the growth of Republican clubs indicated the spread of Republican principles. He also spoke briefly about the Philippines and said:

"No other solution of the Philippine question is possible than the one the President has adopted."

General Greene predicted larger Republican majorities for the State and county tickets.

W. Michaels spoke of the influence of the Republicans below Fourteenth-st., calling them the skirmish line of the party in this city. Other speeches were made by ex-State Senator Flynn, of Louisiana; R. W. Hinchman and M. J. Nurley, candidate for the Assembly from the district.

BURNS MAN THREATENS A BOLT.

UPROAR AT THE IID WESTCHESTER ASSEMBLY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the IId Assembly District of Westchester County had a lively time at their convention, which was held in the Town Hall in Mamaroneck yesterday afternoon. It was supposed that Assemblyman Alfred Cooley, of Westchester, who represented the district in the last Legislature, would be nominated without opposition, but at the last moment there was an attempt made to defeat him by delegates from New-Rochelle, Pelham and City Island, many of whom belonged to the Burns wing of the party. They were led by C. Hobart Morgan, of New-Rochelle, who presented Samuel F. Swinburne, chairman of the Republican committee of that city, as their candidate. Mr. Swinburne was not present.

Joseph H. Nichols, Editor of "The West Chester Globe," seconded the nomination. "Mr. Cooley," he said, "is not in sympathy with the organization. He has told me personally that he does not indorse the party leadership as conducted by Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell. You may force him on the Annexed District if you want to, but I tell you plainly we will not support him at the polls." Nichols's speech ended in an uproar. There was a storm of hisses, and the air was filled with cries of "He's a traitor!" and "Put him out!" Nichols flourished his umbrella in the air and dared any one to put him out. For a while it looked as if he would be roughly handled. Then Hugh Harmer, of New-Rochelle, sprang to his feet and made a speech for Cooley. He said that a Republican who would indulge in the language that Nichols had used was not fit to be answered. "Mr. Cooley," said he, "has made a Democratic district Republican." Thomas C. Arnow, another Republican of the Annexed District, made a hot speech against Cooley. He was also hissed. Chairman Jerome Alvord Peck finally managed to make himself heard and choked off the debate. Assemblyman Cooley received 66½ votes and Swinburne 17½. The Burns wing of the party voted solidly for Swinburne. Mr. Cooley was afterward escorted to the hall and made a speech thanking the delegates for the nomination.

The Democrats of the district will meet in Port Chester at noon to-day to nominate a candidate.

BRYAN SPEAKING IN WISCONSIN.

HIS DENIAL THAT HE WAS PAID FOR SILVER PLANK.

Waukesha, Wis., Oct. 3.—Mr. Bryan to-day made less than half a dozen speeches, and travelled by easy stages from Portage City to this place, speaking only at Portage, Columbus, Watertown, Oconomowoc and Waukesha. He said to-night he would give the 8th and 9th of this month to Illinois, the 10th and 11th to Michigan and the 12th, 13th and 15th to Ohio. He will go direct from Cleveland to New-York.

At Columbus Mr. Bryan discussed the issues of the campaign, declaring that no man had the right to own and govern another. At Watertown Mr. Bryan spoke in the Turner Opera House.

Portage, Wis., Oct. 3.—Mr. Bryan and his party spent half a day here, arriving in the night from La Crosse. Mr. Bryan spoke here at 10:30 this morning and started at 12:30 for Columbus, Wis. He took breakfast with A. F. Warden, chairman of the State Central Committee, and lunched with Mayor Jones, of this city. Mr. Bryan's Wisconsin escort included the Democratic candidate for Governor, L. O. Bohmrich; E. C. Wall, former National Committeeman for the State; T. E. Ryan, present Committeeman; A. F. Warden, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; Mayor Rose and Melville A. Hot, of Milwaukee, and the Rev. Father Miller, of Waukesha.

Mr. Bryan's attention was to-day called to a statement, alleged to have been made by a Mr. Klingman, that he received $150,000 for insisting upon the silver plank of the Kansas City platform, and he said:

It is hardly worth while to deny the charge of a man who hides behind a woman whose name he will not give; but, in order that the most unscrupulous Republican may have no reason for repeating the charge, I will say that it is absolutely false in every particular. No one ever offered, promised or gave me that sum or any other sum for urging that plank or any other plank in the Kansas City platform or any other platform. I don't know anything of Mr. Klingman, but it is said that he is a cousin of Senator Cullom, and I do know something of Senator Cullom. The Senator ought to know whether his cousin is trustworthy or not, and if the Senator will state over his own signature that he believes what his cousin says, and is willing to represent him in an investigation of the charge, I will make him a proposition which will give him an opportunity to produce his evidence.

"GUM SHOE BILL'S" HEALTH IN DANGER.

LUXURIOUS LIVING AT DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS AFFECTING HIM.

The mysterious "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone, in charge of the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in the East, is developing a "liver." High living, fine wines, rich foods and late hours have made inroads upon the iron constitution of Mr. Stone. According to general report, he is anxiously waiting for Senator Vest to drop off quietly so that he can take his seat in the Senate. "Gum Shoe Bill," however, is running risks. He is unused to the luxuries he is now enjoying, and a brief period of indulgence in the good things of life has left him irritable, moody and freakish. His colleague, Congressman Richardson, as a result of long years spent in Washington, is more used to those things, and he has not developed these alarming symptoms. He is taking on weight, however. In the mean time the sumptuous suites, the rich dinners and the fine wines and cigars are clung to. Both Mr. Richardson and Mr. Stone agree that even if it kills them this is too good an opportunity to miss, and while the trust hunt goes on merrily they are living like lords. Little or no work is being done at the Eastern branch of the National headquarters, and Mr. Stone and Mr. Richardson spend their days sampling new brands of cigars and sipping rare wines and their nights in eating rich and costly dinners and discussing various theological and political questions.

When an effort was made yesterday to get them to comment upon the poll made by the Republican National Committee they were too busy admiring their apartments and disposing of a costly meal to give the matter much attention. "That is all right," said Mr. Richardson. "Let them cheer themselves up." About the report of a plot to assassinate President McKinley he said: "All brag and bluster. Every good Democrat wants McKinley to live. If that ticket should win why we cannot afford to have him die, for that crazy man on the ticket would be President, and no human mind can fathom what he might do."

TO RAISE BANNER IN BROADWAY.

A Sound Money banner will be unfurled at noon to-day across Broadway, from the Merchants' Central Club, Broadway and Broome-st. Several prominent speakers will deliver addresses. The affair will be conducted by the Central Dry Goods Division of the Sound Money parade of 1900, of which William Schramm is president, Joseph W. Congdon marshal, and Charles F. Homer chairman of the Executive Committee.

Three Gateways

Chicago the eastern gateway, St. Paul and Minneapolis the northwestern gateway and Kansas City the southwestern gateway, are connected by the

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Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or
F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

FOR OCTOBER — FOR SALE EVERYWHERE — TEN CENTS

ELBERT HUBBARD, philosopher and wit, talks fascinatingly in the October number of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING on "The Art of Living." Mr. Hubbard is as breezy, in spots, as Mark Twain.

"THE SPEAKING VOICE"

THINGS which ought to have been said years ago concerning "The Speaking Voice" are spoken by the most eminent of voice specialists, Dr. Edmund Shaftesbury, in the same issue. The Ralston Health Club, with 2,000,000 members, owes much of its strength and usefulness to Dr. Shaftesbury, who is the power behind it.

The stomach is of supreme importance, say the professors of biology; and in devoting itself to the Higher Life of the Household, the monthly magazine GOOD HOUSEKEEPING gives up page after page to the best Cookery. In the October number, for instance, we find tempting and hygienic Menus, recipes for Roasted Chicken, Nut Preparations, Quinces, Canning of Fruit, etc., etc.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

IS particularly devoted to the training and entertaining of children. Young mothers will be vastly interested in and helped by Catherine T. Reighard's talk in the October number on "The Up-bringing of Baby." A father's talks to Fathers and Sons on "The Problem of the Boys" and "The Personal Relations of Fathers and Sons" in the same issue, are something entirely new, able and readable. Margaret E. Sangster's talks with parents are of real assistance; so is an article on "The Children's Room."

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