Strength has been recognized as a power for good and our flag is everywhere respected and honored. At home conflicts between capital and labor have been peacefully settled. The Sherman law has been enforced without warring on corporations whose honest purpose has been the building up of industry, the employment of labor and the promotion of trade and commerce. Combinations whose purpose was to promote monopoly have been checked in the interest of legitimate competition and fair trade. Dishonest officials have been driven from public service and punished for their misdeeds. Honesty, justice and fearlessness have characterized the present administration. Its crowning glory is the construction of the Isthmian Canal on soil over which will float forever the flag of our country.

The people are looking forward to a continuance of the present administration, and we trust that the delegates selected by this convention will look with favor upon the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt.

We are not unmindful that since 1896 the ranks of our party have been recruited with numbers of earnest Democrats, who have voted for our candidates from patriotic motives. We welcome all such to our councils. We and they are striving for the same end, the prosperity, honor and welfare of the nation.

The history of the administration of McKinley and Roosevelt has been worthy of the American people.

The gold standard has been established. Anti-trust legislation has been reinforced by Congress and enforced in the court of justice. Just and liberal pensions have been granted to deserving patriots. The rights of capital and labor have been protected.

The Republican party is the agency through which these things have been accomplished.

We uphold with unswerving fidelity the principle of the protective tariff, the re-enactment of which brought the nation at once from the industrial paralysis of Democratic tariff reform to a new era of business activity. We know from recent experience that such tariff reform means tariff destruction, with resultant disaster to the factory, to the workshop and to the farm, while the policy of protecting American labor and capital has brought to each the greatest prosperity ever experienced.

We are earnestly opposed to all legislation designed to accomplish the disfranchisement of citizens upon lines of race, color or station in life, and condemn the measures adopted by the Democratic party in certain States of the Union to accomplish that end.

We pledge ourselves to the continuation of the policies of the last eight years—policies that have made our nation first in posperity at home and first in honor and prominence abroad, and to this end we invite the co-operation of all, regardless of party ties.

Each time the name of President Roosevelt was mentioned in the platform the convention cheered and cheered again, while hats were swung in the air and handkerchiefs waved to increase the unbounded enthusiasm.

PINS FAITH TO FARMERS.

Chairman Babcock Says They Will Elect a Republican House.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 10.—The fate of the next House of Representatives depends on the rural districts, in the opinion of Representative Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

"The conditions now," said Mr. Babcock to-day, "are very similar to those of two years ago. In the rural sections the people are prosperous and contented. They want the present conditions to continue, and they do not care to hazard any changes. In the country districts one finds more prosperity, intelligence and patriotism than anywhere else in the country. Nowadays the farmers have telephones in their houses, and they read the daily papers. It keeps a member of Congress on the alert to answer the questions they ask him about public affairs."

"You are not worrying about electing a Republican House this fall?" Mr. Babcock was asked.

"Oh, no," he replied. "As I was saying, the country districts will not change from their Republican allegiance. Two years ago the Democrats won twenty city districts away from us. This year I believe we shall get some of them back again. We have different problems to solve in the cities, but we shall gain some seats, I believe, in New-York and Brooklyn, where we lost two years ago, and likewise in other cities."

"You need only to prevent a Democratic gain of about fifteen districts," was suggested.

"Two years ago," continued Mr. Babcock, "the present House was elected. We had thirty majority. That figure is without reference to what the majority may be now. A loss of fifteen votes from what we had then would abolish our majority. But if the Democrats, by any chance, elect their candidates in fifteen of the districts that are now Republican, they will also lose as many as ten of the districts which they now hold, and the control of the house would still be with the Republicans."

Mr. Babcock spoke of the large acquisition of property in many parts of the country to uphold his conviction that there will be no marked change this year in the rural vote.

"The farmers have their property," said Mr. Babcock, "not in stocks of doubtful value, but in hard cash. The banks are full of it. The Democrats have no policies to offer that will encourage these men to vote other than they have been voting for the last eight years. They are strongly disposed to stand by the party that has been in power in the most prosperous era the farmers have ever known. Not long ago I was in a prosperous section of my district in Iowa County, Wis. It is no uncommon thing for farmers there to be worth $20,000, $40,000, or even $100,000. There are some worth even more than that, and up to $500,000. I was talking with a prominent banker about financial conditions and how he lent money to the farmers. He said that he made a few such loans. I asked him what he usually took as security and he informed me that, as a rule, the farmer's note was all the security he wanted."

Mr. Babcock has been chairman of the Republican Congressional committee so long that he knows every doubtful district in the country. The Republican candidates for Congress have confidence in his judgment and ability. He knows pretty well where it is worth while to make a fight and where no fight is necessary to win, and also, where fight would be of no avail. Accordingly, there is little waste of energy.

It has not yet been decided where the chief headquarters of the committee will be. Mr. Babcock said it would be either here or in New-York. There will be at least a branch headquarters in Washington, and the publicity work will certainly be conducted from here.

ODELL'S COMING VISIT.

May Be Here To-morrow to See Senator Platt.

It was reported here yesterday that Governor Odell would come to the city to-morrow and consult with Senator Platt and the local leaders about plans for the approaching campaign. Some of the Governor's friends, however, said that he would probably not come down before Saturday, and might even postpone his visit until next week. It is understood that after he arrives he will name the members of the executive committee of the State committee. It is said that William Barnes, jr., of Albany will be chairman of this committee. Colonel George W. Dunn, George W. Aldridge, William C. Warren, Louis F. Payn, Michael T. Dady and William Halpin are talked of as probable members of the committee.

With the thirty day bills out of the way, it is believed the Governor will have more time to give to party affairs, and he will turn his attention to organizing for the campaign. The question of a State ticket, it was asserted last night, will not be taken up until after the delegates return from the national convention. Elihu Root and Mayor Knight of Buffalo are prominently discussed as possible candidates for the nomination for Governor.

ROOSEVELT INDORSED.

Monroe, Mich., May 10.—Representative Charles E. Townsend, of Jackson, was to-day renominated by acclamation at the IId District Republican Convention. Charles Lewis, of Jackson, and George D. Jones, of Trenton, were chosen delegates to the national convention. The convention strongly indorsed President Roosevelt.

TO SUCCEED DICK IN THE HOUSE.

Warren, Ohio, May 10.—W. Aubrey Thomas, of Niles, was nominated for Congress at the XIXth District Republican Convention here to-day on the eighteenth ballot. The delegates to the national convention were instructed for Roosevelt.

The XIXth District was the district represented by United States Senator Charles Dick.

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CONN. REPUBLICANS MEET

Convention Temporarily Organized—Mellen a Delegate.

New-Haven, Conn., May 10.—To choose delegates to the national convention at Chicago, the Republican State Convention was called to order as a temporary organization at the Hyperion Theatre to-night. Congressman Frank B. Brandegee as temporary chairman delivered an address dealing almost entirely with national affairs and their relation to the Republican party. Much enthusiasm was aroused, and the business necessary to making permanent the organization when it reassembles to-morrow was transacted without delay.

As was the case at the Democratic convention in Hartford last week, the reorganization of the State central committee entailed the holding of thirty-five Senate caucuses, each to name a member of the three convention committees, and in addition a member of the committee on rules. The committee on resolutions drafted the platform, which is expected to be an adaptation of that presented to the Rhode Island Republican convention.

The county and Congress caucuses, which will select the delegates to the national convention, will be held to-morrow. New-Haven County to-night, however, selected Charles S. Mellen, president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, as its choice.

Mr. Brandegee was frequently interrupted by cheers and applause, and at the close of his speech he was cheered for fully a minute. George F. Hinman, of Willimantic, was chosen temporary secretary, and Albert C. Baldwin, of Huntington, and John T. Shaffard, of Bridgeport, were elected assistant secretaries.

Judge Marcus H. Holcomb presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee on rules, to be made up of one member from each Senate District. Donald T. Warner offered an amendment that the committee on rules report at the opening of the convention to-morrow. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

A motion was made by Sidney F. Hawley, of Brookfield, that the choice of State Central Committeeman be not made until to-morrow morning. It was seconded by Hubert Williams, of Salisbury. The motion was opposed by Frank F. Henly, of Windsor Locks, who said that the appointment of the committee on rules was to settle this very point.

The theatre doors were opened at 7:30 o'clock and the seats on the floor were quickly taken by delegates. The balconies and stage boxes had been draped with the national colors and at the left of the stage was a large painting of the late President McKinley, and on the right a similar canvas of President Roosevelt. The chairman's desk was covered by a flag.

No sooner had Senate district delegates taken their seats when canvassing for members of the four important convention committees was begun. This was to expedite matters, as many delegates wanted to get to bed early. When ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley walked down the centre aisle and took his seat with the Hartford County delegation there was much enthusiasm. It was 8:20 when Andrew F. Gates, chairman of the State Central Committee, called for order and presented Congressman Frank B. Brandegee, of New-London, as the chairman of the convention. He spoke at length.

REPUBLICANS GATHER IN ILLINOIS.

Leaders Getting Ready for the State Convention.

Springfield, Ill., May 10.—All the candidates for places on the Republican State ticket are here, and incoming delegates are rapidly filling the hotels. Nearly all gossip relates to combinations that are expected to be made for the convention organization and for naming the head of the ticket. The consensus of opinion is that Governor Yates, Frank O. Lowden and Representative Warner, in combination, will try to control both organization and nomination. There is, however, a wide difference of opinion as to whether such a combination will be able to name the candidate for Governor, even though successful in getting control of the convention organization.

There is no doubt that the three candidates named will have an aggregate following that will constitute a large majority of the convention, but it is uncertain that the control over the delegates is strong enough to give one of the trio the nomination. The State Central Committee this afternoon decided to seat the Yates delegation from Sangamon in the temporary organization. This is taken to signify a Yates-Lowden combination, by which the Yates and Lowden delegates will be seated in the temporary organization from practically all the contested counties.

The reported deal between Yates and Lowden is that Yates shall have in the temporary organization, all the contested counties except Clinton, Marion and Rock Island. This will give Yates seventy-three and Lowden thirty-four of the contested delegates.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS MEET.

The State Convention for Roosevelt—Few Negroes in the Hall.

Birmingham, Ala., May 10.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day with an unusually large attendance. Notwithstanding the fact that the convention is controlled by the anti-Lily White element, very few negroes were in the hall when the convention began. The convention will indorse the administration of President Roosevelt and the policy of his Alabama referees.

HARMONY IN MARYLAND.

Senator McComas in Control—Only One Contest.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, May 10.—All indications point to a harmonious Republican State Convention here to-morrow. Senator McComas and the regular organization leaders will be in control. The delegates at large to the national convention will be Senator McComas, General Felix Agnus, publisher of "The Baltimore American"; Representative Jackson and Stevenson A. Williams. There is only one contesting delegation. Some of Representative Wachter's friends may try to break the harmony, but the opposition cannot overcome the organization's plans.

District delegates to the national convention selected to-day follow: Ist District, Senator McCullough, of Cecil, and P. L. Goldsborough, of Dorchester; IId District, James Ingram, of Baltimore County, and Charles G. Gorsuch, of Carroll County; IIId District, Dr. David W. Jones and Dr. W. S. Boise; IVth District, Sheriff W. H. Green and Harry S. Cummings (colored); Vth District, Thomas Parran, of Calvert County, and A. A. Blakney, of Howard County; VIth District, Thomas C. Noyes, of Montgomery County, and Reno Sharp, of Frederick County. The delegates will unite in a meeting in Chicago in tendering to Senator McComas re-election as member of the national committee.

MEYER COMING TO FIGHT FOR PLACE.

Wants to Remain Member of National Committee—Crane's Name Urged.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, May 10.—Ambassador George Von L. Meyer is coming home from Italy next month to defend his title to the place on the National Republican Committee from Massachusetts. Ex-Governor W. Murray Crane is being urged for the place, but Ambassador Meyer does not think there need be any change. Senator Lodge is said to hold the same view, but a majority of the State committee want a resident of the State, in thorough touch with national affairs and with business men of the country. Senator Lodge's wish to retain Meyer is attributed to the perturbed condition of Essex County politics.

TO PROBE BANKERS' ELIGIBILITY.

Cord Meyer, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announced yesterday that he had named a committee of three lawyers to investigate the question of the eligibility of national bank directors to be members of the Electoral College. He said that he named William B. Hornblower, Adrian L. Joline and DeLancey Nicoll.

Mr. Meyer said there was no other reason for this investigation than that the question as to the eligibility of national bank directors had arsen, and he thought it ought to be settled by a committee of competent counsel. He said the committee would report to him the result of its inquiry.

TO CONTEST LILY WHITE DELEGATION.

New-Orleans, May 10.—J. Madison Vance, a colored lawyer, and Joseph Fabacher, a white contractor, have been named Roosevelt delegates by a State convention of the Cohen faction. They will contest the seating of the Lily White delegation.

NO LET-UP FOR M'CARREN

COLER MAY LEAD FIGHT.

Senator Strikes Snag at General Committee Meeting.

There were strong indications at the meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee last night that the opposition to Senator McCarren is growing. He ran up against a snag in attempting to fill a vacancy in the committee from the XVIIIth Assembly District. The trouble came near ending in a test vote on a rollcall, which would have revealed the exact strength of each side, but ex-Controller Coler showed that the skirmish was out of order, as the point in question was decided by the bylaws.

The trouble arose over a successor to George E. Smith, a member of the committee from the XVIIIth District, who died recently. This is the one of which Frank D. Creamer, the stanch friend of Hugh McLaughlin, was elected leader at the primaries last fall. In order to divide Creamer's authority Senator McCarren had Sheriff Henry Hesterberg chosen as an additional member of the executive committee from that district. The anti-McCarren men put up a hot fight there at the recent primaries.

Sheriff Hesterberg last night presented the name of William J. Hunter as Mr. Smith's successor. Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell, chairman of the committee, directed the secretary to make the substitution. Mr. Creamer immediately moved that the matter be referred back to the district committee. A vote was called for, and the ayes and noes were called. Both sides responded strongly, but Mr. Bell declared that Mr. Creamer had lost. There were loud cries for a rollcall.

Just at this juncture ex-Controller Coler, on a point of order, said that the bylaws directed that all vacancies should be filled by the local committee of the district affected. Mr. Bell consulted the rules and was obliged to admit that Mr. Coler was right. So the matter was referred.

Three amendments to the bylaws were adopted, one of which gives the executive committee control of the funds of the county committee. The following dates for the fall conventions were selected: Congress, Monday, October 3; Senate, Tuesday, October 4; Assembly, Wednesday, October 5. There will be no more meetings of the county committee until September.

One of the interesting developments in the anti-McCarren fight yesterday was the connecting of ex-Controller Coler's name closely with the movement. It was said that an attempt was being made to get Mr. Coler to lend his reputation to the fight by taking the nominal leadership of the anti-McCarren forces. Mr. Coler had nothing to say, but it was learned that he was in conference with Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle and Thomas F. Farrell, the new Deputy Police Commissioner, on Monday.

The appointment of Mr. Farrell was made on the recommendation of Mr. Doyle, and shows that every advantage is being given to him in his fight against McCarren. It has made the McCarren men understand that the fight is now to the finish.

Water Commissioner Oakley is making the failure to have proper notifications of the shutting off of the water from a big district in Brooklyn on Saturday sent to the householders and the Fire and Police departments an excuse for making a play for Deputy Water Commissioner Byrnes' resignation, it is said. He will not get it, however. Neither will any of the other deputies resign, although they have been shorn of much of their power.

TROUBLE IN TAMMANY.

Revolt Against Leaders—Hart and McMahon Opposed.

The first rumblings of dissensions within the Tammany organization are beginning to be heard, and from present indications several district leaders will have hard fights at the August primaries to retain their leadership. Already war has been opened on Daniel F. McMahon in the XVIIth District. McMahon, it is said by his opponents, has made a fortune out of contracts since the Tammany administration took hold, and has ignored the needs of the district. Assemblyman Curry will try to wrest the leadership away from McMahon.

In the XXXth District H. C. Hart is said to have been guilty of the same offence. Hart's great success in the advertising line has been described in The Tribune. He secured the contracts for advertising various things, including whiskey and corsets, on the fence of the New-York Public Library site from Commissioner Pallas, from which, it is understood, he receives $35,000 a year. His followers say he has been so busy making money for himself that he has neglected them. Ex-Alderman Burrell will lead the fight against Hart.

John F. Cowan is also going to have trouble in his district. Ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner Percy Nagle wants his place as leader. He says that while Cowan was Deputy Police Commissioner he neglected the district, and adds that since Cowan left the department he has neglected the district even more.

SHEPARD CONFERS WITH HILL.

The Former Reticent About the Nature of His Visit.

Albany, May 10.—Democratic gossip was set afloat to-day by a visit made to Democratic State headquarters by Edward M. Shepard, of New-York City.

It was reported that Mr. Shepard had a conference with ex-Senator David B. Hill. Mr. Shepard did not discuss the nature of or the purpose of his visit.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES FREE.

Colonel Guffey Says They Will Vote for the Man They Think Has Best Chance to Win.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, May 10.—Interviews by Pennsylvania delegates to the Democratic National Convention and stacks of telegrams and letters from all sections of the country questioning him as to whom he will support for the Democratic candidate for President have driven Colonel James M. Guffey to call for time. He wants it understood that he does not control the Pennsylvania national delegates and that he is not playing favorites. In order to set at rest speculation as to his position he has given out the following typewritten statement:

Pennsylvania delegates uninstructed and governed by the unit rule will go to the St. Louis convention to do that which in their wisdom seems best for the party and the country. Pennsylvania has no selfish ends to serve, but is absolutely free to join her sister States in the selection of standard bearers who can accomplish the one great object, the success of the Democratic party in the nation, and to this end its delegation will harmoniously act.

STANCHFIELD VISITS CUNNEEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, May 10.—John B. Stanchfield visited Attorney General Cunneen to-day, but at that office it was denied that he had asked the Attorney General to inquire into the constitutionality of his boom for Governor. When asked about this boom Mr. Stanchfield coyly explained that he had been busy playing golf on New-Jersey links for some time.

In regard to this it is recalled that Charles F. Murphy has recently taken up the game of golf, and politicians here declare that this is another of ex-Senator Hill's concessions for harmony. Asked if he would talk about the boom more directly, Mr. Stanchfield said with a smile, "I am not a candidate, you know." He expressed a rosy view of the situation as far as the nomination of Chief Judge Parker was concerned.

GIVE $10,000 TO NEW BISHOP.

A dinner and presentation in honor of Father Cusack's ordination to the bishopric of the Archdiocese of New-York was given at St. Mary's Rectory in Yonkers by the priests of the diocese yesterday afternoon. This was Bishop Cusack's first visit to Yonkers since he received word from the Pope of his appointment, and to commemorate the occasion, the Rev. C. R. Corley invited, besides a number of clergymen, Monsignors Mooney, Lavelle and McCready and Fathers McEntyre, Campbell, Penny, McGinley, McNamee and Keeffe.

A purse containing $10,000 was given to the new bishop by the priests of the diocese. Father Corley made the presentation speech. Bishop Cusack responded by thanking the clergymen for their gift and asking Father Corley, on his behalf, to thank the priests personally.

PREPARE THE WHITEWASH

Continued from first page.

city according to his notions. Everybody attacks us, but nobody ever proves anything. President Gotshall of the Port Chester road was accused of making a statement to one of the newspapers—a paper supposed to be connected with the Port Chester road, whose largest stockholder is supposed to be financially interested in the Port Chester, also in one of the contractors behind the Port Chester—but President Gotshall denies he made the statements printed in The Tribune. I think the appointment of this investigating committee will stop these alleged rumors. Let's get right down to the reporters who write this stuff, and see where they get their information."

Then jumped up Mr. Wirth, of Brooklyn, who declared that this whole investigation by a committee of aldermen would be like another one in which he had taken part, when a Superintendent of Buildings, examined in a case concerning improper material in a skyscraper, had deliberately left the room. "It would be like firing a rubber ball from a cannon," said he. "This committee would have no power to compel witnesses to attend or answer questions. I move that the resolution be amended by adding 'and the District Attorney and the grand jury be asked to act with the committee.'"

THOUGHT IT LOOKED PECULIAR.

Alderman James thought the election of a committee by the men to be investigated would look peculiar, so he urged that to the president be given power to appoint a committee. He suggested from his side of the house Messrs. James, Sickles, Odell, Robinson, Meyers and Davies.

General Sickles said that after all it was the board's own fault that the charges had been made. Its best reply, he thought, would be to act on the Port Chester application.

Alderman Goodman held that no "whitewashing" would be possible. The District Attorney would not wait for an invitation to look into the bribery stories, he felt sure.

Mr. Wafer took another tack. He didn't know why there should be any committee or any investigation. He knew of no charges, save those made by "reporters with wheels in their heads, writing for scurrilous yellow journals." Every member should vote against the resolution, he said, and, anyway, this committee would have no power.

Alderman Gass, of The Bronx, declared he was deeply pained at the suggestions that he, as one of the Railroad Committee, had helped hold up a benefit to his district. He felt that the application of each road was made in good faith, but had supported the Westchester, because it would benefit all of his district, while the Port Chester would reach only a portion of his territory.

Mr. Doull declared that the work of the committee on which he was named would in no sense be a whitewash. No man, however high, whose guilt was shown, could escape. If the committee had not enough power, it would go to a judicial tribunal for more.

Mr. McCall thought the idea of getting the District Attorney and the grand jury into the investigation would be "very funny." It would be, he said, showing the world that the aldermen didn't believe themselves honest; it would be saying, "The District Attorney is the only man we can trust." The resolution must be passed as he offered it, he maintained, to show that the members had confidence in one another and knew they'd get an honest investigation.

In the voting Mr. Wirth's amendment was decisively killed.

President Gotshall sent to President Fornes of the board a letter in which he said specifically that at no time since his road's application had any alderman or representative of the board asked of him information concerning the road's financial responsibility. However, in answer to charges which had been circulated, he wanted to inclose a statement made by a commission to Justice Keogh. This, signed by Dallas B. Pratt and George R. Read, and made part of a decision by Justice Keogh, said that entirely satisfactory evidences of the road's financial standing and good faith had been given. The letter was referred to the Railroad Committee.

J. Horace Harding, of Charles D. Barney & Co., said: "The statement that myself or anybody else connected with the New-York and Port Chester Railroad has at any time tried to sell or dispose of anything relating to the New-York and Port Chester Railroad, or any of its rights, charters or interests whatsoever, or of any stock, is absolutely untrue."

"All the comment I have to make," said William F. King, chairman of the committee on franchises and transportation of the Merchants' Association, when asked about the action of the Board of Aldermen, "is contained in the call for the meeting to be held at this office to-morrow. It was decided yesterday that, if the Board of Aldermen failed to take definite action on the Port Chester franchise at its session to-day, the joint committee appointed would come together on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, to formulate such plans as will demonstrate to the Board of Aldermen that the wishes of the taxpayers of this city cannot be ignored without explanation. At the meeting plans will also be adopted for the raising of the necessary funds to retain counsel and conduct an active campaign. It will soon be determined whether the Board of Aldermen has a right to hold up any subject properly presented to it, particularly if that subject is indorsed by a large body of citizens, as is the case in the present Port Chester application."

WANT THE MAYOR TO ACT.

North Side Board of Trade Men See Him About Port Chester.

A delegation of citizens from the North Side Board of Trade, headed by President Albert E. Davis, with five aldermen from New-Rochelle, called on Mayor McClellan yesterday. President Davis explained that they wanted the Mayor to use his influence to get the Board of Aldermen to take action on the proposed Port Chester franchise without further delay. The Mayor said he did not think it proper for him to interfere at this time. According to the Mayor, one of the delegation said:

"If you do not write an emergency message to the Board of Aldermen, urging that they at once take action on this important matter, we shall consider that you are swayed by the same mysterious influence that seems to be blocking the Board of Aldermen."

"Sir," the Mayor replied, "do you mean that as a threat? I must bid you good day, sir," and started to leave the room.

Another member of the delegation hurried after the Mayor, and explained that the language used had ben unfortunate, and assured him that nothing was meant by it.

"If it was not a threat," the Mayor replied, "the man who was speaking does not understand the use of the English language."

The delegation consisted of President Davis, Dave Hennen Morris and John De Hart, of the North Side Board of Trade, and Aldermen Steele, Keeling, Cowles, Kuchler and Kallenderd, of New-Rochelle.

Albert E. Davis, president of the North Side Board of Trade, gave this version of the incident:

We had previously sent to the Mayor resolutions passed by our board urging him to send in to the Board of Aldermen a special message urging action on the Port Chester Railroad franchise, and we called to-day by appointment and saw the Mayor. His Honor told us that he did not consider it his province to dictate to the Board of Aldermen; that he thought it was more orderly for him to wait until they had acted and had sent the ordinance to him in regular form. I asked him if there was not enough precedent in the acts of other mayors and, in the custom of the Governor and of the President, to send emergency messages to the legislature and to Congress, respectively, to warrant his taking such action in a matter that vitally affected four hundred thousand citizens of the city.

"Yes," replied the Mayor, "and they generally get snubbed for doing it."

Then Mr. Morris made a remark that seemed to excite the Mayor's ire.

"'Mr. Mayor,' he said, 'ain't it possible that the people may think if you take this stand that you take the same view as the Board of Aldermen?'

"At this the Mayor drew himself up and replied:

"'Sir, if you speak for the people of the Borough of The Bronx, we may as well draw this conversation to a close.'

"With this the Mayor turned abruptly away, and I hastened after him to attempt to smooth over the matter.

"'Mr. Mayor,' I said, 'there is no intention on the part of any one here to give offence. We are very much wrought up over this hold-up, and we are naturally very earnest and very urgent, as the whole progress of The Bronx has already been paralyzed for an unnecessary year by the action of the Board of Aldermen.'

"Others spoke similarly, and sought to calm the Mayor, but he merely replied:

"'I don't see that there are any grounds for my interfering in the matter.'

"With that he terminated the interview."

CRIMMINS LOSING HOPE.

Chances for Democratic Success, He Says, Are Not Bright.

John D. Crimmins last night said that whatever hope he had entertained of a Democratic victory in the nation this fall had been badly upset by the situation which had been created within the ranks of the Democratic party. "I had hoped and thought," he said, "some time ago that if the Democrats became united and worked together vigorously this year we could win. Unfortunately, however, there are elements in the party working along antagonistic lines and pulling opposite ways, and the chances of success do not seem to be at all bright. Unless there is a radical change in conditions, hope of victory is meagre."

Mr. Crimmins was asked what he thought of the candidacy of Chief Judge Parker. "I regard it most favorably," replied Mr. Crimmins. "I think that Judge Parker is an admirable man in every way. He is dignified, able, learned and patriotic. He is an ideal American. There is a marked contrast between him and the other gentleman mentioned as a candidate. I mean Mr. Hearst. They are men of different mould, different mind and calibre. Judge Parker holds, I am sure, positive and decided opinions on public questions which, under other conditions, I am sure he would express freely. Occupying as he does the highest judicial office in the State, he fills it admirably and brings to it the dignity and the ability of tradition. I think if he is nominated and is elected the American people will never have cause to find fault with their choice."

HOWELL THINKS IT WILL BE PARKER.

Georgia's Action Will Depend on That of Indiana.

Clark Howell, editor and publisher of "The Atlanta Constitution," is in this city to attend a meeting of the Associated Press directorate, of which he is a member, to be held to-day. Mr. Howell, who has been the Georgia member of the Democratic National Committee for twelve years, is the president of the Georgia Senate, and is said to be slated for the Governorship. At the Victoria yesterday he said:

The action of the Albany convention in instructing for Judge Parker commends his candidacy to the Democracy of Georgia, and if the Indiana convention declares for him it is highly probable that the Georgia convention, which will be held on June 1, will instruct the delegation to support him at St. Louis. The action of Indiana will also influence the course of other Southern States. New-York and Connecticut having already declared for the New-York jurist, similar action upon the part of Indiana will make him the recognized preference of the three Northern States, sometimes Democratic, that are classed as doubtful. With this indorsement the course that Georgia and the other Southern States that hope for Democratic success should pursue will be made pretty clear. Of course, if Indiana should fail to instruct for Parker, it would diminish the measure of certainty that Georgia would declare for him.

Hearst sentiment is not an important factor in the Georgia situation and Cleveland as the nominee of the St. Louis convention would open the Pandora box of political revolution and perdition. Every man who has, for one cause or another, temporarily waived his allegiance to the party in the last ten years would, in the event of Cleveland's nomination, feel that he had a valid excuse for doing it again.

Should Judge Parker fail to develop the strength necessary to secure the nomination the names that are being most freely discussed are McClellan, Gorman and Judge Gray, of Delaware. The degree of favor with which they are considered is probably in the order I have named them. Yes, the name of McClellan would arouse enthusiasm in the South. The father of the present Mayor of greater New-York was a Southern idol.

It may be impossible for Judge Parker to command the support of two-thirds of the delegates in the national convention on the first ballot.

The St. Louis convention will not abrogate the two-thirds rule, at least not as to its application to the nominations it will make. It is possible that a resolution may be adopted providing that the rule shall not be enforced in the next and subsequent national conventions.

I approve the course of Judge Parker in abstaining from announcing his views on public questions at this time. There has been so much talk on both sides in the last four or five years that his silence is refreshing. And I believe it is the province of the party, and not the candidate, to make the platform.

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