HANNA, ORIGINAL GOLDBUG

THE EAST DIDN'T INTERFERE WITH "ME" AT ST. LOUIS, EH?

How the Gold Plank Was Exacted by the East and When Exacted Amended by the East and When Amended Adopted Told Again—Meaning of the McKinley Version

Just why the McKinley campaign managers are so anxious now to make out that they drafted the gold plank which was put into the Republican national platform, when they made so vigorous efforts to keep the word "gold" out of that declaration of principles, is what many persons would like to know. The policy of "claiming" the authorship of this plank and depreciating the work of Mr. Platt and Senator Lodge began before the Convention adjourned. Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago and the McKinley syndicate began it.

"I sat just in front of Mr. Kohlsaat in the Convention Hall," said a New Yorker yesterday, "and heard him dictate a telegram in which he dissected the financial plank. He said that this part was the work of McKinley; that, Senator Foraker's idea; another the thought of ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, and still another portion was contributed by himself. Not a word of the part that Mr. Platt and Senator Lodge played in the matter went into that telegram. That was the first intimation I had of the intention of the McKinley men to deny a fact which was known to everybody, that the delegations from New York and New England forced the gold plank into the platform despite Mr. Hanna and his candidate."

It is noticeable that the pilgrims to Major McKinley's home in Canton when they come away make the statement that Mr. Platt and Senator Lodge had nothing to do with the gold plank. Gen. Horace Porter has done this; so have Warner Miller, John E. Milholland, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, and lastly Mark A. Hanna himself. Gen. Porter testifies that he saw the gold plank, drawn by the Western men and approved by Major McKinley, on Friday, June 12. Mr. Hanna is quoted as saying:

"It was drawn up by Western men and approved by me before any man from the East reached St. Louis. The plank as it was finally approved by me went to the Convention without Eastern interference or suggestion."

Mr. Platt had nothing to say yesterday about these statements, but he smiled broadly at Mr. Hanna's, perhaps having in mind the vigorous objections of that gentleman to being coerced into putting gold in the platform at all, and his petulant question, "Do you think you own this Convention?" addressed to Senator Lodge when the latter took to the Cleveland ironmaster on the Sunday before the Convention Mr. Platt's ultimatum, "Gold, or a fight on the floor of the Convention."

President Lauterbach of the County Committee, who participated in all the conferences over the money plank between Mr. Platt and Senator Lodge and Mr. Hanna's representatives, said:

"I don't think it is necessary to reply to these claims. The contemporary press tells the story. My table there is piled with clippings from newspapers of Convention week. Take your pick, McKinley papers or anti; they all tell the same story. One complains of the interference of Mr. Platt with the plans of the Convention managers. The other praises his efforts in behalf of the gold standard."

The history of the gold plank as told yesterday by a man conversant with all the facts in the case is this:

Mr. Lauterbach took to St. Louis with him the following proposed financial plank, which was adopted as New York's notion of the proper thing at a meeting of the New York delegation on June 12:

We are entirely opposed to the coinage of silver as full legal tender money, and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement, to which England, France, and Germany must be parties.

Every promise must be rigidly kept and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold, to the full satisfaction of the just dues of all creditors, home or foreign.

The McKinley men were then talking straddle, and in any event Mr. Hanna did not propose to have the word "gold" in the platform. The gold leaders got together in Mr. Platt's room at the Southern Hotel and Senator Lodge was deputed to tell Mr. Hanna that unless he yielded there would be a fight on the floor of the Convention. This was on Sunday, June 14. Lodge had his interview with Hanna and reported to a conference held that morning in Mr. Platt's room, at which there were present, among others, Quay, Hackett, Sanford of Tennessee, Littlefield of Maine, Burleigh of Washington State, Platt, and Lauterbach. Up to that time there had been no thought on the part of Hanna of the use of the word "gold" in the financial plank. It was not until the following day that the McKinley managers offered a proposed plank with that word in it. The plank was presented by ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, and was discussed in Mr. Platt's room. Objection was made to it because it contained these words:

We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained.

The word "extent," it was said by the gold men, was altogether too elastic and the whole thing smacked too much of straddle. They eliminated the sentence and put in its place:

All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at parity with gold.

This is the language of the platform as adopted except that the words "now in circulation" were stricken out in committee. It is the language of Mr. Platt and his friends, and not of any Western man, as Mr. Hanna says.

Then there appears in the plank a declaration that the obligations of the Government should be maintained inviolably at the present standard. That was not in the draft submitted by Gov. Merriam to Mr. Platt. It was injected into it by Mr. Platt and his friends in Mr. Platt's room on the night of June 15.

The original draft by Gov. Merriam, with the amendments written in, is in existence and in this State. Copies of it were made and submitted to Senator Foraker and other McKinley men, and it was finally agreed to by them at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, June 16. At that time it was too late to amend Temporary Chairman Fairbanks's speech, in which there are many references to "money" and "honest" money, but in which the word "gold" does not once appear. Chairman Fairbanks did not know that Hanna had surrendered to Platt and Lodge and that a real gold plank was to be adopted by the Convention.

This story of the four days' successful fight of Mr. Platt, Senator Lodge, and their friends for gold is retold because of the efforts to pervert the history of the Convention. The adherents of the Republican machine in this State interpret these efforts in this direction as money to run a political campaign. Mr. Hanna, with an Executive Committee of rich men to help him, expects to get slathers of coin and checks for his fight. Cornelius N. Bliss is expected to be the member of the Executive Committee from this State. He is so bitterly opposed to Mr. Platt and the State organization that he will insist on some other medium for the disbursement of campaign funds in this State and city than Mr. Platt's and Mr. Lauterbach's machines. There is a desire on the part of its enemies to cripple the State machine as much as possible in its efforts to raise a fund for the carrying on of the State campaign. The gentlemen who want McKinley elected would not shed bitter tears if they could defeat a Platt candidate for Governor. There is a feeling among them that Mr. Platt has become so strong among business men because of his fight for the gold plank that, unless discredited, he may be able to get money for campaign purposes which they want in the treasury of the National Committee.

FOR HONEST MONEY.

Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn Declares for Gold.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn, which was formerly more or less Mugwump in its tendencies, but has now returned to the regular fold, met last night at its rooms in Court street and discussed the financial question. This resolution was adopted by a practically unanimous vote:

"That a crisis has been reached in the history of the Democratic party, which can be met only by the adoption at the National Convention of the party at Chicago in July next of a platform reasserting the Democratic principle of honest money and an unequivocal declaration for gold as the sole standard of money values. And that therefore this club requests the delegates to said Convention from Kings county to assist in arraying all honest forces for the maintenance of that principle."

A substitute, proposing to leave the whole question to the "sincerity, intelligence, and patriotism of the national delegates," received only the vote of the mover.

Germans Serve Notice on Chicago.

The German-American Sound-Money League has served its notice on every delegate to the Democratic National Convention that the German voters will not support a party or a candidate which does not unequivocally declare for the maintenance of the present gold standard. The circular needs revising in one place where it sets forth that "sixteen grains of silver are worth only fifty-one cents in gold." Carl Schurz's name is appended with others to this inadvertence.

Senator Sherman on the Democratic Party.

MANSFIELD, O., June 25.—Senator John Sherman addressed the Richland County Republican Judicial Convention yesterday and said:

"The Democratic party is on the downward road, and before long will have to go in the Populist or some other party in order to maintain its integrity."

Organ & Bruhner, storage warehouse, 232, 234, 236 West 47th st. Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. Boxing, packing, and shipping. Padded vans for moving, city or country. Telephone 113-38. —adv.

PEFFER'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

He Thinks that by a Union of the Silver Forces Only Can McKinley be Defeated.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The most conspicuous Populist leader in public life, Senator Peffer of Kansas, does not expect Mr. McKinley's defeat this year, except by a union of all the free-silver forces. On the other hand, such a combination, he believes, will sweep the country. This was the central thought of Senator Peffer's utterance on the political outlook in an interview to-day with a United Press reporter. Incidentally the Kansas Senator sharply criticised Mr. Taubeneck, the Secretary of the Populist National Committee, for the manifesto issued by him in St. Louis a few days ago.

"It was wholly unauthorized," he said. "Mr. Taubeneck had no reason to believe that the great body of our membership would support a movement of that kind. It was impertinent, because it assumed to dictate what the party should do. It was treacherous, because, without having authority, this man undertook to use his influence in directing the current of our party opinion. It was untimely, because it was assuming without authority to say to the world in advance of our national convention what our policy should be."

"What ought the Populist policy to be?"

"The leading idea of our people, when we formed our party, was to bring about ultimately a union of all the different reform elements of the country in opposition to the power which is now recognized by the term 'money power,' so that we might be ready at any time to join forces with the other organizations which, like us, are in this opposition. But we want them to do what we have done, stand with the present organization, so that, together, we may form one party which will combine these various elements of opposition. If the silver Democrats and silver Republicans meet us on that ground, we ought, in turn, to make an equal advance, and by combining form a solid organization against the common enemy. For I believe that all the signs of the times indicate that the gold men, Republicans and Democrats, will unite to defeat the silver movement. I think, also, that our party should maintain its present organization solidly until some arrangement can be made for a permanent union of all the elements I refer to."

"Suppose an effort is made to carry the Populist party over to the Democratic nominee of the Chicago Convention. What do you think would be the effect of that?"

"In case the Democrats adopt their usual platform, making no allowance for recruits from other sources, and naming a ticket composed of old-school Democrats, pledged to no reform except that of silver, our people will refuse to act with them. We can, however, form an offensive and defensive alliance with them in the Northwest, West, Southwest, and South and still keep our several organizations intact. In that way we could bring all the strength of the silver people to bear on the electoral colleges."

"Would not this be tantamount to endorsing the Democratic nominee?"

"No, it would operate this way: Take States like those in the Northwest, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, and others in that region, where the Democratic vote is very light at the best. There we would have entirely Populist electors, because the Democrats are not sufficiently strong to change the political complexion of the vote. In some of the Southern States, where there are more Democrats than Populists, there could be a mixture of electors, representing both elements in proportion to their voting strength, with the understanding that the solid electoral vote be cast whichever way it could be made the most effective in deciding the election of President. I see no other way to maintain our separate organizations and get a combined strength against the Republican candidate."

"In this event who would be seated, the Populist or the Democratic nominee?"

"That," replied Senator Peffer, "is a matter of detail which could be settled after the election."

"Under these circumstances, could you defeat McKinley?"

"I shall not say that I doubt it, but I fear it would not be successful. I don't think that any such policy would bring out the full silver vote of the country. It would have the appearance of division, and that alone would deter a good many people who would support a single organization, national in its character. Hence, I say, the importance of a union of all the silver forces in one new body. If we can secure such an organization we shall carry the election."

"Will not the Democrats see the wisdom of such a course and advance such a proposition as can be accepted by your people?"

"I should think they would see it, but," continued Senator Peffer with a smile, "I regret to say that there is some force in the criticism that the Democratic party does not seem to know how to avail itself of a favorable opportunity when one presents itself."

CHEERS FOR THE BOLTERS.

Cannon and Towne Met with Bands and Hurrahs at Their Homes.

OGDEN, Utah, June 25.—Amid the cheers of 20,000 people and the booming of cannon, Senator F. J. Cannon, the silver Senator of Utah, was received at his home in Ogden last night. A procession a mile in length was formed, with bands and drum corps at the head, and Senator Cannon following in a carriage hauled by a great line of men. He was taken to Lester Park and into the pavilion. William Glassman, President of the silver clubs of Utah, was made Chairman, and made a rousing silver speech.

Senator Cannon followed in a short talk. He spoke feelingly of the St. Louis Convention and was cheered from first to last. Several other speeches were made, and when one of the speakers referred to the alternates who stepped into the places of Cannon and brother bolters, there was hooting and hissing.

DULUTH, June 25.—Congressman Charles A. Towne met with an ovation from the people of Duluth on his return last night such as has never been accorded to any person in the history of the city. Fully 10,000 people stood in the mud and drizzling rain and listened to him as he explained the position he would take during the campaign and the reasons why he withdrawn from the Republican party. After Mr. Towne had finished, Ignatius Donnelly, who is in the city to attend the Populist Convention, made an address, in which he urged the people to vote for Towne. When the speaking was over the crowd fell in behind the band and marched through the streets, cheering and shouting for "Honest Charley" Towne and free silver.

Carlisle Denies that He Said that He Might Vote for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The statement sent out from Kalamazoo, Mich., giving the substance of an interview with H. H. Smith, in which he is quoted as saying that Secretary Carlisle told him last winter that he (Carlisle) would vote for the Republican nominee in case the Democrats nominated a free-silver man on a free-silver platform, is denied by Secretary Carlisle. He says that he has not talked with Mr. Smith in two years, and never made such a statement to him or any one else. Close friends of Secretary Carlisle say there is no doubt that he will support the Chicago nominee.

Silver Congress Nominee in Florida.

SANFORD, Fla., June 25.—To-night the Democratic Convention of the Second Congress District nominated Col. R. W. Davis of Palatka to succeed Congressman C. M. Cooper. Davis is a silver man.

GENTRY'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The Defence Is that He Was Irresponsible Through Drinking.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The court room was again crowded this morning when the Gentry murder trial was taken up. District Attorney Graham rested his case early in the day.

Lawyers Brooke and Munce, the prisoner's counsel, then held a short consultation, and at its conclusion Mr. Munce began the opening speech for the defence to the jury. He declared that the Commonwealth had only partially told the story.

Mr. Munce closed with an appeal to the jury for a verdict of murder in a degree lower than the first. "Gentry does not want to escape punishment," the lawyer pleaded, "but he is not guilty of murder in the first degree."

At this afternoon's session of the court Gentry's lawyers developed what will probably be the defendant's line of defence.

From the witnesses called this afternoon, it is apparent that Gentry's counsel will endeavor to show that he was mentally irresponsible at the time of the murder from drink, and that he had been in that condition for several days prior to the shooting.

The witnesses, with one exception, called this afternoon were all theatrical people, and they all testified that Gentry drank heavily for several days before the murder.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—10:40, 156 Mott street, James Rose, damage $10; 11:45, 101 West 104th street, Annie Wallace, no damage.

P. M.—1:25, 1,955 Second avenue, Nathan Cohen, damage $50; 2:15, 14 Suffolk street, Solomon Valonsky, damage $50; 4:30, 121 Broome street, Samuel Schechter, damage $20; 4:50, 79 Mott street, Jacob Freedman, damage trifling.

STRONG HYMNS M'KINLEY.

"HARD TIMES COME AGAIN NO MORE" THE SONG OF THE MAYOR.

Protection Will Fill Hungry Bellies, and There's Really Nothing in the Silver Spectre—There Was No Boss at St. Louis—Only Vox Pop—Republican Club Ratifies

There was a nice, quiet, dignified meeting in Carnegie Hall last night, called by the Republican Club to ratify the nominations of McKinley and Hobart. The meeting was remarkable for two things: the enthusiasm of the major part of the audience at the mention of the name of every Republican hero, save McKinley, and the subordination of the financial issue to the issue of protection by every one of the speakers.

The big auditorium was fairly well filled when, shortly after 8 o'clock, A. H. Steele called the meeting to order and nominated John Proctor Clarke for Chairman. Mr. Clarke made a speech, a letter of regret from Cornelius N. Bliss was read, and resolutions were adopted.

The resolutions coupled McKinley with Lincoln, declared that it would be the first duty of the incoming "Administration" to raise tariff rates, predicted prosperity as a result, and mentioned gold and Levi P. Morton with esteem.

Then Mayor Strong was introduced. The Mayor must have been flattered at the reception he got. The audience cheered and yelled and waved flags and handkerchiefs for fully five minutes. When he got a chance the Mayor said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to be here, supported by a cane such as has been presented to a few of us here on the platform, having for its handle the modeled head in metal of the next President of the United States." (He raised the cane aloft.) "This is going to be an important campaign. It is going to settle, I believe, once for all, issues in which the American people have had an all-absorbing interest for many years. There hasn't been a campaign since 1864 when the Democratic party hasn't endeavored to force some issue upon the Republican party, the advocacy of which the Democrats hoped would divide our party. In 1884 they brought up an issue which, while it didn't divide the party, enabled them, some of us believe, to steal New York State. In 1892 they went into the campaign with the cry that protection was unconstitutional. This year they are trying to turn us away from that question, that greatest of all questions, protection to American interests with the cry of flat money. They won't succeed. People are not so much interested in the money question when they can't find work by which they can earn a living. Give them full stomachs and full purses and then they'll listen to all the long-winded talkers on the financial question that come along. The most pressing business the Republican party has to attend to is to set the factory spindles whirling and the factory wheels turning, so that the songs of the factory operatives in the East may meet and mingle with the songs of the reapers in the fields in the West. We are going to adopt a policy which will lead to prosperity in our homes, and the prosperity of the counting rooms will take care of itself.

"However, if the Democrats want to force the issue of flat money upon us, we will meet the issue, as we have done, with a declaration in favor of gold. No one is better able to stand up and advocate sound money than our honored standard bearer. He has done it before. He can do it again. He did it in Ohio, and his record speaks for itself. (Voice in the pit: "It has to, McKinley won't speak himself.")

"It required two Mr. Hanna and no Mr. Anybody Else to put the gold plank in the St. Louis platform. That was the work of no one man. It was the voice of the people, declaring the people's will. Nobody was boss in St. Louis but the people. It was the people that nominated McKinley. And now, ladies and gentlemen, there are others here who are waiting to address you. They can speak better than I can. I'm no speaker. Therefore I thank you for your reception and bid you good-night."

Gen. Horace Porter was the next speaker. He made fun of the free silverites, and closed his speech with this sentence:

"Let us not trust the Democrats with the country's future. They will mortgage it."

Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine made a long argument in favor of protection.

LAUTERBACH MACHINE RATIFIES.

Platform First and Then Candidates—Expects This City to Go Republican.

The Republican County Committee met last night for the last time before the summer recess, and authorized the Committee on Organization to act during the recess for the County Committee in calling primaries and conventions and in other matters. The Committee on Appeals was empowered to hear and determine grievances in the same time. The anti-Platt members of the committee, under the leadership of John Sabine Smith, opposed these delegations of power to such committees, and were voted down. National Committeeman Gibbs, who was annoyed at the tactics of the minority, told them that the majority of the County Committee would be held responsible for the acts of the party in the city, and that it proposed to have its way in the management of affairs.

These resolutions about St. Louis were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican County Committee of the county of New York heartily ratifies and approves the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, especially commending its financial plank, its planks of protection and reciprocity, its declaration of sympathy for the Cuban patriots, its demand for seacoast defences, the strengthening of the American navy, and its promised encouragement to the American merchant marine.

In presenting for the suffrage of the people William McKinley of Ohio to be the next President of the nation and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey as Vice-President the Convention has responded to the general sentiment of the citizens of the United States, the sentiment founded in reason and logic.

No one better than William McKinley typified the Republican principles of protection and reciprocity, and no man be more thoroughly trusted to follow, in the letter and spirit, the demand for the maintenance of the present gold standard, one of the salient and controlling principles of this great platform.

We pledge ourselves to uninterrupted effort to secure this most overwhelming majority for these candidates in the State, but feel assured that the city of New York will declare itself Republican, not only in favor of the national candidates, but in favor of the Gubernatorial nominee and the Republican candidates for inferior State honors to be voted for at the November election.

The fact that the platform is mentioned before the candidates caused a laugh. Col. T. C. Campbell and some other former Ohio men set up a little cheer to offset this when McKinley's name was read.

The Committee on Grievances will get to work at once. A meeting has already been called for Wednesday of next week, when the Collis election district will be taken up. This is the Thirtieth Election district of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, where Lloyd Collis, son of the Commissioner of Public Works, is President of the district association.

Young Collis has been accused of holding meetings in violation of the constitution without notifying members of the association, and of conniving at fraudulent enrollment whereby the rolls of the association were padded. If the complainants make out their case, Collis and the other election district officers will be suspended and others appointed in their place by the committee.

The Committee on Appeals also has the Collis case before it in an election contest, which has been burning fire for six months. The accusation is that Collis was elected Chairman of the association by the use of marked ballots.

QUIET DAY FOR M'KINLEY.

Hobart Not Going to Saturday's Celebration—Guesses on Hanna's Committee.

CANTON, O., June 25.—This was a quiet and restful day for Major and Mrs. McKinley. The Major smoked to his heart's content. The calls were social. Garret A. Hobart is not coming to hear the noise on Saturday. He has telegraphed that he will be here soon after the notification committees have concluded their work. Gov. Bushnell and staff are announced for next Tuesday.

Announcements of additional delegations coming to Saturday's ratification meeting continue to pour in, and it will be the biggest thing Canton has ever known. The city of Youngstown, ninety miles east, will close shops and factories, to allow employees to come.

Up to date about a dozen invitations to pull the tail feathers of the American eagle on the Fourth of July have reached Major McKinley, but all have been declined. Some one engaged in speculation yesterday about Mr. Hanna's Executive Committee, but talks to-day with those who are on duty about headquarters here do not credit the guesser with good guessing. It is argued, and logically, too, that Henry Clay Evans will not have time to attend to such duties, because early in August he will have a campaign of his own on hand, as a Gilbert-torn candidate in Tennessee. It has been further suggested of Mr. Evans that his play with national politics ended with the little flirtation for the Vice-Presidency, which hurt no one else, and gives him much prestige among the people of his State.

A strong belief prevails that Senator Quay of Pennsylvania will have a place on the Executive Committee, and that his visit here on next Tuesday will have some bearing on the subject. If Senator Thurston of Nebraska is not placed in the organization for the campaign that will be another surprise, and Powell Clayton of Arkansas is just as likely as not to have a hand in the executive work.

Cornelius N. Bliss may be the New Yorker on the committee, but it is not very long ago he told a man, who repeated it here to-day, that nothing in the world would induce him to accept another place associated with national campaign work.

Among the callers at the McKinley residence to-day was Mrs. Robert Peer Fuller of Cheyenne. She told Major McKinley that she would vote for him and that he would receive the ballot of every woman voter in Wyoming.

"The women of the country like your quality of manhood," said Mrs. Fuller. "It appeals to us all. We believe in you, and you may be sure that the influence of the women of the United States will be exerted in your behalf."

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

New and Stringent Order Issued by Surgeon-General Wyman.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In accordance with the quarantine laws authorizing the Surgeon-General to promulgate such additional regulations as may be necessary for the disinfection and detention of vessels from ports suspected but not positively known to be infected with yellow fever, Surgeon-General Wyman has issued a new and very stringent order. It provides that during the active quarantine season, continuing until Nov. 1 next, all vessels from ports in the West Indies, on the east coast of Mexico, Central and South America, as far south as and including ports in the Rio Platte; ports in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and on the west coast of Central America and Mexico, arriving at the national quarantine stations, shall be detained and treated in accordance with the provisions of the quarantine regulations for domestic ports.

The terms of this order are practically in accordance with the prevailing regulations of all Southern States and local quarantines. It has sometimes happened that in a Consul's bill of health from a suspected port full information is not given and the medical officer is necessarily in doubt. Again, the Marine Hospital service may, at times, receive by cable information concerning an infected port which is subsequent to that in the bill of health or the weekly statement issued by the hospital service.

The Marine Hospital service is advised that yellow fever is very prevalent in the island of Cuba, but not particularly bad in the city of Havana itself.

OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

Remarkable Falling Off in Importations of Woollen and Cotton Goods.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A remarkable falling off in the exports to the United States from the Bradford Consular district in England during the past four months has caused considerable surprise in commercial circles. Although a decrease had naturally been expected, because the shipments to the United States last year were of an abnormal character, it was not thought that it would be of such excessive proportions as has now become apparent. The principal item affected during the last four months has been worsted coatings for men's wear, closely followed by stuffs comprising linings, dress goods, &c. Worsted coatings show a decrease of $1,460,880, or 53 per cent., and the latter of $1,343,710, or 44 per cent. Cotton goods are credited with a decrease of $179,455, equivalent to 38 per cent. A noticeable exception to the general trend is in woollens, which show only a decrease of 2½ per cent. only. In wool there is a decrease of $506,330, equivalent to 62 per cent. The shipments of machinery have increased to the extent of $63,965, equivalent to 52 per cent., the only article of note not showing a decrease.

Mexico Leases the Tehuantepec Railroad to a London Firm.

WASHINGTON, June 25. Consul-General Crittenden reports to the Department of State from Mexico: The Mexican Government has leased to Messrs. Pierson & Son of London the Tehuantepec National Railway. The lease is for fifty years. The Government contributes $150,000 per month during three years for the construction of the road, during which time the lessees obligate themselves to have the line in solid and substantial condition. After three years the receipts of the road are to be divided between the Government and the lessees on a varying scale for each period of ten years. The road runs between the port of Coatzacoalcos on the Gulf and the port of Salina Cruz on the Pacific Ocean.

Receipts of the Thirty Largest Post Offices.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Postmaster-General Wilson has issued a statement showing that the receipts of the thirty largest Post Offices for the month of May, 1896, were $2,663,521, a net increase over May, 1895, of $27,118. New York is first in amount of receipts, Chicago second, and Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn following in order. Business depression is apparent from the fact that Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Detroit, Rochester, Washington, St. Paul, Louisville, and Providence show a decrease for May, 1896, as compared with May, 1895.

PRAISING SUMMER SCHOOLS.

President County Denies that They Are a Fad.

A public meeting of the friends of the summer school of America was held in the assembly hall of the De La Salle Institute at 108 West Fifty-ninth street last night. Father Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, presided, and the audience, numbering 500, was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Conaty of Worcester, Mass., President of the school. He presented in a general way the advantages of summer schools, and particularly the social and intellectual benefits accruing to Catholics from a denominational institution. He strenuously denied that summer schools were a fad.

Ex-Police Justice Fetter dwelt upon the social possibilities of the place, drawing particular attention to the Champlain Club, an organization within the school to provide entertainment and recreation.

"Riverside" and "Royal" watch movements, made by the American Waltham Watch Company, can be bought of all retail jewelers, in cases of any price desired and in various sizes for both ladies and gentlemen.

A happy man
is a better thing to find
than a hundred-dollar bill.
We're happy
because our business is growing;
happy because we're doing it
fairly and squarely;
working up a reputation
as clothing merchants
of this Greater New York.
Come to us—
you'll call it a good find.

Especially so
if you will buy
one of those Blue Serge Suits (or Blacks) at $10.00

Or a crash Bicycle Suit at $5.00
or white duck trousers at 69c.
We beat all New York
on the above.
Come to us
for your clothing needs.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men.
THREE STORES { 279 Broadway, Near Chambers. 47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich. 211 Sixth Ave., Near 18th Street.
Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The extension of New York city so as to include the former town of Wakefield, Westchester county, has its disadvantages, and they are beginning to appear. James Lamb, Sr., one of the old inhabitants of Wakefield, has brought suit against the Mayor and commonalty for $291 for services as constable in the annexed town. Barbara Tolpfer has brought suit for $75 for rent of premises on the White Plains road, Daniel F. McGrory has brought an action for $800 for his services as constable, and James De Carlo has brought an action for the modest sum of $24.16 as deputy sheriff in Wakefield prior to its annexation to New York. Deputy Sheriffs in this county, or at least some, file their claims in fixtalers and pfennings.

The Socialists polled 1,700 votes in Rhode Island at the last State election, 3,200 in Massachusetts, 4,100 in New Jersey, 21,500 in New York, 1,867 in Ohio, 1,300 in Pennsylvania. They expect to poll 150,000 votes for the Presidential candidate whom they will put in nomination in this city at their National Convention of July 4. The present intention of the Socialists is to nominate an unnaturalized alien for the office as "a visible protest" against all laws of nationality which, they say, discriminate against the rights of all persons to attach themselves to whatever governmental authority may seem to them most desirable without the intervention of Judges or courts.

The appropriation for fortifications made by the late Congress was $7,397,888 for specific contracts and $4,195,076 for further contracts authorized—a total of over $11,000,000. The appropriation for fortifications at the last session of Congress was $1,904,557.

Herman Sulzer is a candidate for the Assembly nomination on the Tammany Hall ticket in the Thirty-fourth Assembly district this year, with very good chances of success. His failure last year to secure the nomination is a fair illustration of some of the uncertainties of city politics. Prior to the date fixed for the Tammany Hall Assembly conventions, an arrangement was entered into with Tammany Hall by the "United German Societies," so called, whereby they were to have the right of nomination in four Assembly districts, in return for which they and the liquor dealers' association allied with them were to endorse the Tammany Hall municipal ticket and the Democratic candidates for Assembly in the other thirty-one districts. The slate was made up in four districts as follows: Second, James Oliver; Sixth, Jacob A. Mittnacht; Tenth, Otto Kempner, and Thirty-fourth, Herman Sulzer. In the Sixth and Tenth Districts the slate went through, but in the Second district it was unavoidably broken by the renomination of Thomas J. Barry, former Tammany Assemblyman, and in the Thirty-fourth district Bernard H. Malone secured a sufficient number of pledges from delegates to break the slate there, too, and he was nominated and elected. Some weeks ago Mr. Malone died, after serving in Albany throughout the session, and now the friends of Mr. Sulzer are claiming for him a free field this year. Two members of New York's delegation to the last Albany Assembly died after election.

The late Isaac H. Maynard enjoyed to the day of his death the good will of his neighbors in Delaware county and he was known as the only Democrat who carried Delaware county, otherwise tredecemably Republican. In 1875, though Delaware county went Republican on the State ticket, Mr. Maynard was elected to the Assembly from it and he was reelected the next year. In the memorable contest of 1883, when Judge Maynard, who had been elected County Judge of Delaware county on the Democratic ticket some years before, was defeated for Secretary of State, he made a most remarkable showing of popularity in Delaware. The Republicans polled there 5,300 votes; the Democrats polled 4,800. But Judge Maynard, notwithstanding the organized and effective opposition of all the liquor interests, led his ticket 1,100 in his home county and carried Delaware by a majority of 1,700. Even in the memorable contest of ten years later, when Judge Maynard's candidacy for the Court of Appeals was buried under an adverse majority of 101,000, he led his ticket in Delaware county. It is a somewhat peculiar circumstance, to which attention has not been called in any of the Maynard biographies, that he was the original and most consistent Cleveland Democrat in New York, the first man to get that distinction in a Democratic State Convention and to be honored by appointment and promotion at Mr. Cleveland's hands and at the hands of his associate, Charles S. Fairchild, after he had been rejected by the voters of the State.

The temperance candidate for President was a Democrat until 1884. The temperance candidate for Vice-President, a Republican until 1884, left his party in the same year. The Prohibition candidate for Vice-President is a member of the G. A. R.

There has been some talk of late of the filing of a protest by a committee of the City Club with the Comptroller against the payment of public money to the Mayor's Commissioners of Accounts. The duties of these Commissioners are defined by law, and unlike his other appointees they are subject to removal at any time by the Mayor, who is thus made responsible for their actions. The present Commissioners of Accounts, however, do not appear to be engaged in anything much but drawing salaries from the city and turning over to a large staff of subordinates the performance of the work which by law devolves upon them. When originally established a few years ago the Bureau of Commissioners of Accounts cost the city in a year $12,000. Now the expense of it mounts up to $65,000, exclusive of office rent, which is included in the city's lease of the premises in the Stewart building, and exclusive of the sums of money paid for extra stenographers, detectives, and "confidential services." The whole expense of this department is now in excess of $75,000 a year, but with no corresponding benefit to the city which can be seen. The abolition of sinecures in the municipal service was one of the pledges made by Mr. Strong in 1894.

What the Governor of North Carolina, a tilbulous official, said to the Governor of South Carolina, who was not a narrow gauge prohibitionist, on a memorable occasion when the two met is recalled by some persons familiar with ante-bellum history. In the present Presidential campaign what one Delaware Republican said to another Delaware Republican may serve as a phase of description significant of unfriendly feeling. The Republicans of Delaware did not get to quarreling until they carried the State.

Knute Nelson of Minnesota enjoys the somewhat singular distinction of being the only member of the United States Senate born on the European continent—Europe outside of the British Isles. He is a native of Norway, and the most conspicuous representative in office of the Scandinavian population of the great Northwest. It is a fact not generally known that there are four Englishmen in the present United States Senate, or more properly four natives of England—Pasco of Florida, Mantle of Montana, Wetmore of Rhode Island, and Jones of Nevada. There are two Canadians, McMillan of Michigan and Gallinger of New Hampshire. There is one Irishman—William J. Sewell of New Jersey. There are nine Ohio men.

The failure of the fusionists in Louisiana to capture the Governorship at the April election or the Senatorship from the Legislature at Baton Rouge in May seems likely to have a disastrous effect upon other prospective fusions against the regular Democracy in other Southern States. In Louisiana the prospects of fusion success were very bright. In addition to the Republicans and the Populists, there were the sugar planter protectionists, an offshoot from the regular Democracy, and the limited hard money Democrats and some disgruntled members of the Democratic party in the city of New Orleans. All were combined on one candidate for Governor, Mr. Phair, and he was defeated. A month later all were combined on Mr. Denegre as a candidate for Senator to succeed Mr. Blanchard, whose term expires in March. Mr. Denegre received 66 votes and Mr. McEnery, the Democratic nominee, 68—just enough to nominate. Louisiana is the only State of the South in which there is a well-organized force of "protection Democrats," the sugar planting interest of the State being considerable. In other Southern States a fusion between the Republicans and Populists does not seem to promise any better this year than it did in 1892, when it failed in Alabama and Florida.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Mervyn N. Mallison, an electrical engineer, of 200 West Thirteenth street, was convicted before Judge Newburger in the general sessions yesterday of rape in the second degree. He was accused of criminally assaulting fourteen year old Daisy Blackburn.

Judgments of absolute divorce were granted in these cases yesterday: By Justice Pryor, to Kate Kroll from John Kelm, Jr.; by Justice Beekman, to Margaret E. Butterfield from Justin Butterfield, and a limited divorce to Lizzie E. Stead from William H. Stead.

Justice Forsman, in the criminal part of the Supreme Court yesterday, instructed a jury to acquit William F. Buddenklipper of the charge of setting fire to his upholstery shop at 238 East 125th street on Aug. 21 last. Assistant District Attorney Weeks said that the evidence was insufficient to convict.

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SPECIAL SALE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS 69 CENTS.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

A MAN TO PRAY FOR HIM.

The Obstacle that Keeps Mrs. Youngwife's Husband from Saying His Prayers.

"Men are so peculiar," said Mrs. Youngwife to her confidential friend, and she sighed as she spoke.

"I know," said the confidential friend sympathetically.

"No," said Mrs. Youngwife politely, but firmly, "you don't! You never will know until you are married, either."

The confidential friend looked as if she would like to argue the question, but, realizing that she was handicapped by circumstances, she held her peace.

"Now, there's my husband," said Mrs. Youngwife, reflectively. "John's a good man, and he is almost always ready to do what I want him to, but do you know, I can't get him to say his prayers, and I've tried regularly ever since we were married."

"Is that a fact?" said the confidential friend, properly surprised and shocked.

"Yes," said Mrs. Youngwife, "I have made all sorts of concessions in the matter, but they don't have any effect on John. I pray he don't, and pray he won't, and that's all there is about it. First I wanted him to kneel down and say his prayers night and morning; then I was willing to compromise on either one or the other; then I said he needn't mind kneeling if he'd only say them, and finally I said I'd be satisfied with 'Now I Lay Me,' or any little thing like that. But no, sir! he wouldn't do it at all."

"You don't say so!" said the confidential friend.

"I've given it up now," said Mrs. Youngwife, with an air of resignation. "There's only one thing that will ever have any effect on John, and that isn't likely to happen."

"What's that?" asked the confidential friend.

"Oh, if a Baptist minister up in the mountains should send my husband $2,000."

"What does that have to do with it?"

"Why, you see, it's this way: Several years ago this Baptist minister lived in the same town with my husband and seemed to take a great interest in John's soul. Of course John appreciated it, and wrote home to his folks about him and asked John to lend him $2,000, why, it was pretty hard to refuse. The minister told how hard up he was but promised to pay John out of some money that was coming to him. He also promised to 'remember him gratefully in his prayers.' John let him have the money, but the minister has never done any paying, and of course we have only his word for the praying. The first time I asked John if he didn't say his prayers, he said:

"'Oh, no! I don't have to pray. I've got a man up in the mountains who's paid to do that for me.'

"Every time I say anything to him about it, he says the same thing, and I can't make him see that he has any moral responsibility in the matter. Aren't men pecul