# PITCHFORK'S HARANGUE.

### THE SPEECH THAT WAS HISSED AND JEERED AT CHICAGO.

**Incoherent Ravings About "Sectional Issues" and a Wild Attack on Wealth and Thrift—The South Carolina Senator's Description of Himself as He Is.**

This is a verbatim report of the speech delivered by Pitchfork Tillman of South Carolina at the Chicago Convention on Thursday afternoon, July 9. He spoke in favor of the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions:

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will hardly be expected that in the brief space of fifty minutes I can do more than make passing allusion to even the most important planks in this platform. I never was good at running against time, anyhow, and when conscious that at a certain time I may be called from the floor while my heart and brain are surging with thoughts and feelings, I am always at a disadvantage as to what to say and what to leave unsaid.

I will begin by introducing myself to the representatives of the Democracy of the United States as I am, and not as the lying newspapers have taught you to think me. It is said that the truth never overtakes a lie, but I hope that when this vast assembly shall have dispersed to its home the many thousands of my fellow citizens who are here will carry hence a different opinion of the pitchfork man from South Carolina to that which they now hold. I come to you from the South—from the home of secession—from that State where the leaders of—(The rest of the sentence was drowned by hisses).

Mr. Tillman (resuming)—There are only three things in the world that can hiss—a goose, a serpent, and a man. And the man who hisses the name of South Carolina in this audience, if he knew anything of the history of his country, must be reminded of the fact that in the darkest days of the Revolutionary war, when it seemed that the cause of liberty was hopeless, the indomitable courage of the men of that State kept alive the fires of liberty and there were more battles fought upon the soil of that State than upon all the other thirteen. Get your history and read it, then. I say I come here from South Carolina. I come at an opportune time. South Carolina in 1860 led the fight in the Democratic party which resulted in its disruption. That disruption of that party brought about the war. The war emancipated the black slaves. We are here now heading a fight to emancipate the white slaves. And if need be, with the conditions reversed, we are willing to see the Democratic party disrupted again to accomplish that result. I do not know whether I can truly say I am a representative of the entire South or not. [Cries of "No, no: I should hope not." "No, never."] I have been in fourteen States since April, making the announcement of a new declaration of independence that "16 to 1 or bust" is the slogan, and all of them have endorsed it. And I say while there is the danger of the Democratic party surrendering its time-honored principle, a return to the faith of the fathers is best; and then there is no danger of it as an entity disappearing from our politics. That if those who hold the contrary opinion, in their purse-proud blindness, choose to imitate the old slaveholders and go out, we say let them go. The South since the war has been Democratic. Until a year ago, or rather until last election, it was solidly Democratic.

When the war closed we were vassals, and the only party which offered us a helping hand or any sympathy was the Democracy. We had of necessity, therefore, been in subservience to that wing or that end of the Democratic party in the North which controlled the electoral vote, and therefore New York has been the one predominant factor and dictator in national politics.

I see it is utterly useless for me to make a speech, or attempt to make any speech here, that can pretend to represent or to fill out the outline even of this struggle. I must hasten away from the logical and proper opening of the subject, and present some thoughts in vindication and justification of the existing attitude of our people.

While we look back and thank the Democracy of New York and Connecticut and New Jersey for their assistance and cooperation in the past, for the protecting aegis which they have extended over us, we have realized long since that we were but mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, tied in bondage, and all our substance being eaten out.

In the last three or four or five years the Western people have come to realize that the condition of the South and the condition of the West were identical. Hence we find to-day that the Democratic party of the West is here almost in solid phalanx appealing to the South, and the south has responded, to come to their help and aid, and remove this yoke. Some of my friends from the South and elsewhere have said that this is not a sectional issue. I say it is a sectional issue.' [Long prolonged hissing.]

The truth is mighty and will prevail. Facts can neither be sneered out of existence nor obliterated by hisses. I present you some figures from the United States census, which will prove that it is a sectional issue and nothing else. I will give it to you by the way of comparison.

And first I want to put before you the fifteen Southern States, if you may count Delaware and Maryland as Southern, as extending clear to the Mississippi River, and across it, and including Louisiana and Arkansas. They have 566,000 square miles. Now, I want you to watch and see how much of this gets into the papers. It is not going to get there, and you watch and see if it gets there. These Southern States have 566,000 square miles and a population in 1890 of 17,000,000. The one State of Pennsylvania has an area of 45,000 square miles and a population of 5,258,000.

The Southern States are twelve times the area of Pennsylvania and have three and three-tenths times as much population. The Western States increased in population 2,555,000; Pennsylvania increased 975,000 in the decade between 1880 and 1890. The Southern States were assessed at $2,607,000,000, Pennsylvania at $1,683,000,000. The Southern States had one and fifty-four one-hundredths times as much wealth and had increased twice in population. They should have gained in the ten years as compared with Pennsylvania, as follows: Capital, 1.54, multiplied by the population 3.3, multiplied by territory 12.5, giving an advantage of 64 times to 1. But instead of such a record, what did happen? During the ten years from 1880 to 1890 the fifteen Southern States gained $909,000,000 and the State of Pennsylvania gained $901,000,000.

Of course you say this rule won't work. I will give you another comparison. Take the State of Massachusetts and compare it with the five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri. Without going into details as to area and population and assessable values, which would tire you, I will simply bring to the ultimate result, and that is that during the decade these five Western States, the garden of the world, gained in wealth $572,000,000, while the 9,000 square miles of Massachusetts gained $369,000,000.

Now take New York. Add to the five States I have mentioned the States of Kentucky and Tennessee and the States of Kansas and Nebraska, the richest agricultural portion of the globe, and compare it with the one State of New York. These nine States gained in wealth $1,094,000,000, while New York gained $1,124,000,000, or nearly $29,000,000 more than the whole nine.

Take the three States of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania and compare them with the other twenty-five which I will not call, including the entire West this side of the Rocky Mountains and all the South. Did you get it honestly? Are you more industrious and economical? Ah, these figures cannot enter your brains until you read them; but the fact remains that the Southern and Western people have been hewers of wood and drawers of water, and that their substance has been going to the East by reason of the financial system that the misgovernment of the Republican party has fastened on it.

How much time have I, Mr. Chairman?

The Chair—The Convention must be in order. The gentleman has twenty minutes remaining.

Mr. Tillman (continuing)—Now, it is not worth while for me to say, so far as any purpose of stirring up sectional passions or breeding any discord between the sections, such a thought does not harbor in my breast. The South has no feeling of sectionalism; the South wants to be—

At this point the speaker was interrupted by a local band of music which began to play at the southern end of the hall. The Sergeant-at-Arms having caused them to be removed, the Chair said: "The delegates will please resume their seats. Gentlemen must be seated and cease conversation. There is more noise in front of the Chair than out in the hall by the delegates, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will stop it."

Mr. Tillman (continuing)—I deny utterly having one ill thought or angry passion in my bosom in contemplating the wrongs which we have endured. But if you will listen to the truth, and will let it enter your brain, you are bound to acknowledge that as to most of these improvements and money in the Eastern and Southern states, where all this wealth has gone, it has not gone for the benefit of the people, but the wealth is owned by a few thousand men. The people in that section—for I have been among them in New York ten days ago—have submerged the gold men, and I should think that 90 per cent. of the honest population are in sympathy to-day with this demand for the restoration of the currency of our fathers. The two political machines, Democratic and Republican, of that section have used their money to darken the minds of the people by not telling the truth to them through their papers; and what they know of this question has just simply come by intuition, and to them through such other sources of information as they could get privately.

Look at this city here; not a paper in it in favor of the money of the Constitution and of the people; every one of them howling day by day and abusing the majority of their fellow citizens in this section even, and further West, by calling them howling dervishes and silver lunatics. I am in receipt of letters daily from all classes of men in that part of the United States, and they say to me that if you people will come among us, out in the Western country, we will show you a ground swell and undercurrent as will wash away these people in November. I say that in so far as this feeling is sectional it is sectional as between the Eastern bosses and not between the people of the East and the West and the South.

We have, instead of a slave oligarchy, a money oligarchy. The one is more insolent than the other was. The only thing which can keep the movement—this resolution—from succeeding in sweeping this country from end to end is that we may submerge our patriotism here, forget the duty which we owe our people, follow after the banner of some individual rather than a principle, and fail to discharge that duty which we owe to the masses of selecting a man here whose record will fit this platform.

There is one peculiarity about the condition and the aspect of this struggle which is in some sense amusing. In 1892 I attended the National Convention in this city. Then, as now, my State was arrayed in this cause. We were side by side with New York then. New York's candidate was hissed, as I have been. New York's orator and sponsor, this distinguished gentleman here (Senator Hill), was howled down. The conditions are reversed. Where is New York now? Where is New York's leader? The States which antagonized him then, to a man, when he was the logical and proper candidate of the Democracy, are here to-day behind him. It is not for me to criticise the motive of any man, nor to call in question the honesty of any man. I give and accord to every man here who opposes me on this proposition the same liberty I claim for myself, that is, independence of thought and independence of action, and credit for honesty of purpose. But when I have done that don't let them call in question ours; don't let them through their newspapers sneer at and abuse and lie about us as they are doing.

(At this point the speaker was interrupted by a great uproar, hisses and calls for "Hill.") Senator Tillman said that the audience "might just as well understand that I am going to have my say if I stand here until sundown."

After order was restored Mr. Tillman said:

Mr. President, the Senator from New York, under the arrangement that has been made, is to follow me. I will have no relpy. I tried yesterday to get him to go in front, but he would not do it. I do not say that he feared to go in front, because he fears no man. But lest you think I am making a wanton assault on him—and I am not; I am just simply pointing out the anomalous condition into which we have gotten, the new allies with which he has allied himself—and to leave it to your judgment and to his explanation, if he can, what has produced the change.

He despised the President of the United States in 1892. He has had cause since to more than despise him. But for some inscrutable reason, although he has been betrayed by his own party, in his own State, he appears here, and has appeared in the Senate as the sponsor and apologist for the Administration. This fight as to the Administration is not of my seeking. The entire committee, as represented by the silver men yesterday, begged him not to precipitate the issue. He forced it on us. Why he will tell you. I therefore merely meet what I know is coming, and give expression to the reason and explanation of why I shall offer a substitute.

I am aware that, as I said in the beginning, this speech cannot have any connection hardly with the platform. But, as Grover Cleveland stands for gold monometallism, and we have repudiated it then, when we are asked to endorse Grover Cleveland's Administration, we are asked to write ourselves down as asses and liars. They want us to say that he is honest and they link with him all of his Cabinet in order to try to bolster him up. The only thing that I have ever seen that smacked of dishonesty in his career is that he signed a contract in secret, with one of his partners as a witness, which gave ten millions of dollars of the Americans people's money to a syndicate, and appointed that syndicate receiver of the Government for the same. They ask us to endorse his courage. Well, now, nobody disputes the man's boldness and obstinacy, because he had the courage to ignore his oath of office and redeem in gold paper obligations of the Government, which were payable in coin, gold and silver both, and furthermore, he had the courage to override the Constitution of the United States and invaded the State of Illinois with the United States army and undertook to override the rights and liberties of his fellow citizens.

They ask us to endorse his fidelity. He has been faithful unto death, or rather unto the death of the Democratic party so far as he represents it through the policy of the friends that he had in New York and ignored the entire balance of the Union. I came here in 1892 opposing Cleveland. We had denounced him in South Carolina as a tool of Wall street. I appear here to-day; and what was prophecy then is history now. Mr. Hill appears here in the attitude, as I said, of his sponsor and apologist. I will only quote the words of Byron, which are applicable to the situation and apropos of the occasion. It is more in condemnation of this attitude than any attempt at self-laudation: "Though fallen on evil days and evil tongues," Milton appeals to the Avenger Time:

> For Time, the Avenger, execrates his wrong,
> And makes the word Miltonic seem sublime,
> He never deigned to clothe his brain in song,
> Nor turned his every talent to a crime,
> He never left the sire to lead the son,
> And closed the tyrant hater he begun.

Now, one more illustration of the condition of this country and I will go. I desire to emphasize the proposition that a community of interest between the different sections of this Union will give us a revolution this year and give us victory. The Southern and Western producers, now impoverished by the financial system, cannot buy the products of the Northern factories. The consequence is that those factories are idle. The home market, which the Republican party has always clamored for and which it now seeks to reestablish, in practice, by the McKinley tariff, has been partly or wholly destroyed. We cannot hope to have the wheels of prosperity move forward again until the foundation—the agricultural interests, which furnish three-fourths of our exports—is set upon its feet again, and the farmers of the South and West are given an opportunity to make more than bare living.

With no money to spend we cannot patronize the local merchants; the local merchant cannot order from the jobber, the jobber cannot order from the factory, and you see the sequence of consequence. The farmers of the Northeastern States are just as poor and just as hard up as we are. They are ready to join this army of emancipation.

Now one word in reference to the claim of the Republican party that the Democratic party should be turned out because of its incompetency. I have here the utterance of a distinguished Senator of the Republican party and a leader of that party in its financial policy, delivered in the Senate of the United States about three months ago, and I will read it for you:

"The President and the Secretary of the Treasury were perfectly justified in pursuing the course they have followed; they could not have done otherwise. Suppose they had refused payment of the notes of the United States in gold; the result would have been that our money would at once have fallen below par and a disturbance in foreign and domestic trade would have occurred. They did right. Though I hold far different opinions from them on many questions, yet I stand here and say boldly and openly that in managing our financial affairs during the present condition of things I think the Secretary of the Treasury and the President have done their full duty, and I could not say any more if there were a Republican President in office."

A Voice—Who is that?

Mr. Tillman—John Sherman. That is a certificate of Cleveland Republicanism so far as his policy goes. Sherman went with his Republican gold bugs and joined Cleveland and his Southern silver traders and struck down silver, and he now asks the American people to reward them for the treachery of our President. Will the American people turn out or turn down the Democratic party which has spurned and repudiated this man's policy? If you adopt anything squinting at sympathy or an endorsement of him or his Administration you dare not go to the people of this country and ask them to support your ticket, no matter whom you nominate. Having been called on to endorse or repudiate, you dare not dodge the issue. You have got to meet it and meet it like men, however distasteful it be, and however much their pleadings for harmony and unity in the Democracy may call on you not to do it. The Democracy are face to face with this issue, and it must be met. We of the South have burned our bridges as far as the Northwestern [Northeastern] Democracy is concerned, as now organized.

We have turned our faces to the West, asking our brethren of those States to unite with us in restoring the Government to the liberty of our fathers, or which our fathers left us. The West has responded by its representatives here. The West, however, is in doubt, while the South can deliver its electoral vote. But you must get the Republican silver men West, and the Populists in those States, to endorse your platform and your candidate, or you are beaten.

If this Democratic ship goes to sea on storm-tossed waves without fumigating itself, without express repudiation of this man—no has sought to destroy his party, then the Republican ship goes into port and you go down in disgrace, defeated, in November. That is the situation as I see it. I know an appeal will be made to you not to listen to the mouthings of this ranter from South Carolina. I know that the time-serving politician, the man who follows public opinion but never leads it, the man who simply wants to be with the procession, will hesitate and halt and falter because he passes on this bridge. We would not have laid the bridge down had we not been forced to the issue. We have denounced this sin in the platform without mentioning the sinner. We have repudiated everything that he has done almost. Now, we are forced either to repudiate him and his Administration or, as I said before, we will go before the country stultified.

I therefore offer as a substitute, or an amendment to the amendment, the following resolution. Now, please keep quiet and listen to it, and if any man here—if any considerable number of these delegates deny the truth, they can express it by their votes, but those of you who know it is true are called on to face the responsibility of declaring so by your votes:

We denounce the Administration of President Cleveland as un-Democratic and tyrannical——[This created great confusion throughout the hall. When it had subsided he continued] and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans.

The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people, as expressed by their Representatives in Congress. The appointive power has been used to subsidize the press and debauch Congress, and to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights as voters. A plutocratic despotism is thus sought to be established on the ruins of the republic. We repudiate the construction placed on the financial plank of the last National Democratic Convention by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to the plain meaning of English words, and as being an act of bad faith deserving the severest censure.

The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable in silver or gold at the option of the Government and the use of the proceeds toward defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving of impeachment. [Great confusion, noise, hisses, cheers, &c.]

Now, one more word, Mr. President, and I will relieve these howlers who have been brought in here on tickets given to them, many of them, of the disagreeable duty or obligation to listen to me. I say to you, fellow Democrats, those of you who are Democrats, who have not gone off after false gods, who stand by the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and I say to all other parties, all representatives of parties or members of parties in this audience, that if we do not unite the disjointed and contending or jealous elements in the ranks of the silver people of this country, we cannot win.

Mr. Marston of Louisiana—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of information.

The Chair—Senator Tillman has the floor; he must not be interrupted; he declines to yield it and I cannot recognize the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. Tillman—For myself and for those of my State who came with me, we came here primarily to see that we had a platform which meant what it said and said what it meant. We have got it. Now give us any man you please who is a true representative of that platform—we have no choice—and we pledge you that every vote south of the Potomac will go to him.

### COMPTROLLER FITCH BOLTS.

**Other Democrats Who Will Have Nothing to Do with the Chicago Lunacy.**

Comptroller Ashbel P. Fitch has bolted the Chicago ticket and platform. He said yesterday:

"I cannot support the ticket. The platform is not a Democratic platform, and the candidate is not a Democrat. He has no claims upon the allegiance of the Democracy. He said openly that no power on earth or in heaven could induce him to vote for a gold-standard Democrat, thereby notifying those of us who believe in the gold standard that if our friends were in a majority in the Convention he would decline to be bound by its action. He, and his friends who have put him in nomination, have therefore no claim upon the loyalty of any Democrat. Those of us who decline to support him are only doing precisely what he intended to do if we had more votes in the Convention than he had. I served with Mr. Bryan four years in Congress, and know him well. I listened for seven years to the arguments of all these gentlemen, Democrats and Republicans, who were supporting the views which he advocates. The one thing on which they are all united is hatred of the city in which I live and abuse of the men in both parties for whom I have had a lifelong respect. The result of a careful personal study of them and their theories and their methods is the sincere belief on my part that no more serious calamity could befall the country than their elevation to power."

Although not a member of Tammany Hall, Mr. Fitch was elected as a Democrat on the Tammany Hall ticket. As the chief financial officer of the city he is in close touch with the financial world and knows the dangers which would result to the country's business interests should the principles of that platform triumph at the polls. The Comptroller is one of those who do not believe that the candidate is the brilliant and convincing orator he is represented to be. He had frequent opportunity to study the man and his oratory while serving with him in Congress.

THREE DEMOCRATIC BANK PRESIDENTS REVOLT.

The revolt of the business Democrats against the platform and nominees of the Chicago Convention is very general.

Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn, who has also been Mayor and Postmaster of that city, said yesterday:

"The platform is dishonesty, disorder, and depredation raised to a political issue. The candidate is a shallow-minded demagogue, gifted by nature for swaying the emotions of those who want something and do not know just what. The Convention has no claim upon old-line Democrats. I will not support the platform, and will do all I can to defeat the ticket. Bryan is a Populist, and all of him except his heels was in the Populist ranks in the Congress in which I served with him."

Mr. Hendrix is now President of the Union National Bank.

Another life-long Democrat who will not vote for Bryan is E. P. Randolph, President of the Continental National Bank. He said yesterday:

"I repudiate both the platform and the nominations, and bitter as it will be for me to do so will probably vote for McKinley."

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton said that he did not care to say anything further now than that he belongs to "the order of Golden Silence."

President J. T. Woodward of the Hanover National Bank is a Democrat who has declared himself against the ticket, but has not committed himself in favor of McKinley.

THOS. F. RYAN WILL VOTE TO BEAT THE POPULISTS.

Thomas F. Ryan, who was one of the sound-money Democrats who went to the Chicago Convention with William C. Whitney, said yesterday:

"The gathering at Chicago was not a Democratic Convention. The silver Senators and Representatives in Congress (including many Republican members of that body from silver-producing States who were present during the proceedings) were in command the first day, but Bryan and the Populist element overran them and took possession of the mob. I shall not vote the ticket. No man who claims to be a Democrat can. The platform adopted is as repugnant to Democratic principles as it is to honor and patriotism. It is the duty of every man who loves his country to use his influence and his vote to defeat Bryan and Sewall. I have no fear of the result on election day."

W. B. ELLISON RESIGNS FROM TAMMANY.

Ex-Assemblyman William B. Ellison has resigned from Tammany Hall. He says in his letter that the Chicago Convention was "an orgy of socialism and anarchy, which calls for the active condemnation of every citizen who has at heart the real welfare of this country. Having these views, and appreciating that cardinal principle of Tammany Hall which holds that a member shall bow to the will of the majority, as expressed in Convention, or sever his connection therewith, I am left no honorable alternative but to tender my resignation, which I hereby do, to take effect at once."

ARM-IN-ARM MASS MEETING PUT OFF.

The sound-money mass meeting which the Republican County Committee is to hold will not take place next Thursday night, because neither Speaker Reed, Senator Lodge, nor Senator-elect Foraker could be present on that date. They have been communicated with to see when will be the most convenient time for them. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt has replied to the invitation asking him to address the meeting, saying that he cannot agree to make a speech, but will send a letter.

### ILLINOIS SENDS A CALL.

**Her Sound-money Democrats Want a Third Ticket.**

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Honest Money Democracy of Illinois, through its Executive Committee, issued an address to-night to the Democrats of other States, calling upon them to nominate another national ticket and adopt a platform of "sound-money" principles upon which the nominees can appeal to the people of that opinion.

This address was authorized at a meeting of the Executive Committee on Saturday night, and a committee of three was appointed to write and issue it. This committee met to-day in the law office of Henry S. Robbins, President of the Illinois Democratic Sound-money League, and agreed upon the address, which is as follows:

"TO OUR FELLOW DEMOCRATS OF OTHER STATES: A National Convention, convened under the constituted authority of our party, has just closed its session in the city of Chicago. It entered upon its work by violating all party precedents in the rejection of a distinguished Democrat as its temporary presiding officer. It deprived a sovereign State of a voice in its deliberations by unseating, without cause or legal justification, delegates elected with all the regularity known to party organization. It refused to endorse the honesty and fidelity of the present Democratic National Democracy.

"It adopted a platform which favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone at a ratio of 16 to 1, and thereby it repudiated a time-honored Democratic principle which demands the strict maintenance of a sound and stable national currency.

"Finally, to make it still plainer that, although in name it was not a Democratic Convention, it named for President one who is not in his political conviction, and has not always been, even in his professions, a Democrat.

"This has made such a crisis, both for the nation and the Democratic party, that the sound-money Democrats must at once decide what political action they will take for the protection of the honor of the nation, the prosperity of the people, and the life and usefulness of the party. The sound-money Democrats of Illinois have fully made up their minds that a new Democratic National Convention should be called for the earliest feasible day to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, and to adopt a platform of Democratic principles; and they desire to state to their fellow Democrats of the other States their reasons, as follows:

"1. The sound-money Democrats owe it to the country to make it certain at once that their revolt against free silver is determined and will be organized. It is unfair to oblige the credit of the nation and the business and industrial interests of the people to merely guess what the sound-money Democrats will do in November, and to wait until November to find out.

"2. The nomination of a new ticket is the logical course; without it and a sound-money Democratic campaign the whole educational force of sound-money Democratic sentiment would be paralyzed from the beginning. Republicans cannot argue the sound-money question to Democratic voters. Republican sincerity of that question is doubted by the Democratic masses. The tariff question will be put to the front and insisted upon by Republican speakers and the Republican press, as it has been repeatedly done by McKinley himself. Democrats will not listen to talks on finance when it is accompanied by abuse of the Democratic party.

"The most effective force at this time for a campaign is the force residing in the sound-money Democrats; for they are profoundly in earnest and can get a hearing from Democrats that the Republicans cannot possibly get. Without a campaign we should not only have no speakers, but our press would be firing in the air; and the whole force of campaign organization and campaign workers in campaign literature, and the great power of constant private discussion and appeal, would all be lost.

"3. A new Convention would also preserve for the future the opportunities of the Democratic party. Unless a clear comparison is made between the genuine Democrats and the Democrats who are drifting into populism or are already in populism; and unless that clear-cut separation is supported by organization and a reorganized Democratic party is the result, the party has no chance of regaining public confidence for years to come. The sound-money Democrats in the States different must either make it clear that they have no association with the Bryan party, or they must accept association and entanglement with it. And all state organizations will in the public mind be for it that do not make it absolutely clear that they are against it.

"4. Democrats who believe in Democratic principles must have a party. They will have a party sooner or later. The sooner the better. They now have the opportunity to reorganize and keep the Democratic party, and the interests of the nation imperatively demand that the great Democratic party shall be rescued out of populism and kept on its historic foundation. The sound-money Democrats are already sufficiently organized in this State to be able to meet their fellow Democrats in a new Convention, and are anxious to confer with representatives of other States whenever a representative conference can be brought about. We hope that out of the responses to this public statement of the views of the Illinois Democracy there can be gathered so much of the judgment of the leading sound-money Democrats of the United States as may be formulated into a plan of action. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Charles A. Ewing, Chairman, Palmer House, Chicago.

"JOHN M. PALMER,
"CHARLES A. EWING,
"FRANK MACVEAGH,
"BEN T. CABLE,
"W. S. FOREMAN,
"THOMAS A. MORAN,
"JOHN P. HOPKINS,
"HENRY S. ROBBINS,
"A. A. GOODRICH,
"JAMES T. HOBLITT,
"ADOLPH KRAUS,
"JAMES M. SHEEAN,
"CHARLES H. WILLIAMSON,
"LYNDEN EVANS,
"R. E. SPANGLER,
"Executive Committee of the Honest Money Democracy of Illinois."

The most that the Illinois leaders expect is that enough gold Democrats outside the regular organizations will send delegations to the new Convention proposed to make it successful, and the Middle and Southern States are relied on to give the new movement much support. Names of standard bearers have been freely mentioned. Chief among them is Secretary Carlisle. Henry Watterson is looked upon with almost equal favor.

Senator Hill is regarded as the great obstacle to the cooperation of Eastern party organizations in the call for a new ticket. From private telegrams received to-day from the New York Senator and other party leaders in the Empire State it seems almost certain that New York's Democratic organization will not favor another Convention. Senator Hill's plan is reported to be to fight for the election of gold Congressmen and for the throwing of the Presidential election into the House of Representatives, where a successful contest for a gold President would be more probable than with a third ticket.

### STATES AND CANDIDATES.

**States that Have Furnished No Party Nominees for President or Vice-President**

In Arthur Sewall, Maine for the second time has provided a candidate for Vice-President, her previous venture being Hannibal Hamlin, who was elected with Lincoln in 1860. Her great candidate for the first place was Blaine, defeated in 1884; but we must not forget Neal Dow, who polled 10,308 votes as the Prohibitionist candidate in 1880.

That Nebraska should now, for the first time only, secure a party candidate for President, is not strange, as she was admitted to the Union a little less than thirty years ago. Indeed, there are several much older States that have not yet furnished a candidate either for President or Vice-President.

Connecticut, one of the original thirteen States, got two electoral votes for Huntingdon, in 1789, and Oliver Ellsworth received eleven in 1796; but she has had nothing since. Little Rhody, another of the thirteen, has never secured even a nomination, to say nothing of an electoral vote; while Delaware is still another original State whose vote was too small to be angled for in this way, although one Delawarean, Daniel Rodney, received the four electoral votes of his own State for Vice-President in 1821.

Vermont, admitted over a century ago, the first State after the original thirteen, has never secured either an electoral vote or a party nomination, either for President or Vice-President, unless we except the case of Phelps, who, in 1880, received some hundreds of votes for President as the "American" candidate. Mississippi's only representative is West, who ran for the second office on Gen. Butler's ticket, in 1884. Arkansas has furnished no standard bearers to the leading parties, but Cunningham, who ran as Vice-President under Streeter on the Union Labor ticket of 1888, was from that State.

Florida has furnished no candidates whatever; Texas only two minor ones for Vice-President, namely, Chambers, Greenback, in 1880, and Cranfill, Prohibitionist, four years ago. Wisconsin has furnished no candidates for either office, and the same is true of Minnesota. Kansas has supplied only minor candidates for recent elections, like St. John, the Prohibitionist, Pomeroy of the American party, and Wakefield of the United Labor. West Virginia, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Utah have had no nominees whatever. Colorado will have had none unless somebody votes for Teller.

States that have furnished but a single candidate, either as President or Vice-President, representing great parties, are also numerous. They include New Hampshire, with President Pierce; North Carolina, with Graham, who was defeated on Scott's ticket, although it is true Macon, and also Mangum, in previous years had received a few electoral votes; Louisiana, with President Taylor; Alabama, with Vice-President King, although W. Smith of the same State received electoral votes in 1836; Michigan, with Lewis Cass, defeated by Taylor; California, with Fremont, unless Wigginton and Bidwell insist that they also represented leading parties; Oregon, with Lane, on Breckinridge's ticket in 1860, and now Nebraska, with Bryan. Perhaps Iowa ought to be added, with Weaver, who polled over 300,000 votes as a Greenbacker in 1880, and then over a million votes on the Weaver and Field People's ticket four years ago.

### REPUBLICANS IN A SCRAP.

**Fracas at the County Committee Rooms—Editor Roseborn Worsted.**

Editor Henry W. Roseborn of the *Hebrew Standard*, an ardent Milholland Republican and an adherent of Thomas F. Eagan of the Twenty-second Assembly district, called last night at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, at 113 West Thirty-eighth street, with a bodyguard of about twelve men.

Mr. Roseborn had a letter notifying Secretary George R. Manchester of the County Committee that the Milhollandites of the Twenty-sixth election district of the Twenty-second Assembly district had changed their meeting place.

Leaving his bodyguard within hailing distance, the editor went into Secretary Manchester's room. There he found Charles K. Lexow, brother of the State Senator; Abe Lewis, and big Caleb A. Simms, who has charge of the County Committee's rooms and who is a leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly district.

The editor and Mr. Lewis are not on good terms politically. Lewis and Lexow were sitting in the room chatting. The editor asked which of the two desks was Secretary Manchester's. Lewis answered "The larger one."

According to "big Caleb," the editor thereupon shouted:

"I didn't ask you, you damned loafer. I'll have nothing to do with you."

Big Caleb declares that Lewis then said: "I have too much respect for the County Committee to engage in a scrap in its rooms."

The editor, who declared that he controlled 40,000 Hebrew votes, shook his umbrella in the face of Lewis.

"The next thing I saw," big Caleb says, "was Mr. Roseborn lying on the floor."

The editor got up in a hurry, and, going to the door of an adjoining room, he shouted for Bill, Tim, and Mike to come in. Accounts differ as to what happened after that.

Big Caleb saw one man go down under the fist of Lewis. The editor's straw hat sailed out of the window. The editor says he lost his watch in the fracas.

### THEY STAND BY BRYAN.

**But Washington Populists Hardly Know Whether They Can Accept Sewall.**

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13.—Judge Richard Winsor, delegate to the National Populist Convention from this State, left last night for St. Louis. He will, by reason of his standing and ability, probably head the Washington State delegation, composed of seventeen members, a majority of whom expect to gather at Spokane and depart for St. Louis on the morning of July 16. Judge Winsor goes now in order to lend assistance to the movement to have W. J. Bryan either endorsed or nominated outright by the St. Louis Convention.

"I'm going to do what I can to have Mr. Bryan nominated, provided he is willing to stand upon our platform, and on that I have no doubt. Since his nomination I have put in my time trying to ascertain the sentiment of the Populists of this State, and almost to a man they favor the selection of Mr. Bryan on the conditions I have indicated. As to Mr. Sewall, I hardly know what to say. It may be that the plan is to have him withdraw and a Populist named in his stead."

### BRYAN A GOOD POPULIST.

**The Arkansas Populists Say They Will Declare for the Chicago Nominee.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 13.—The Populist State Convention, which will assemble here on July 15, will elect a delegation to St. Louis favorable to Bryan. The leaders declare Bryan to be as good a Populist as they need. The free-silver contingent of the Republican party also endorses Bryan, and that element will support the Chicago Convention ticket in this State. Many of the sound-money State nominations made by that party are going begging because the men named decline the honors on a sound-money ticket.

**Satisfied with George Fred Williams.**

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 13.—The Democratic City Committee has adopted resolutions reaffirming allegiance to the Democratic party in its new declaration of principles, pledging support to Bryan and Sewall, and endorsing the action of the Hon. George Fred Williams in his support of the nominees as wise, patriotic, and Democratic.

**Senator Quay's Flying Visit.**

Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his son, Richard R. Quay, arrived in the city yesterday morning and went to the Hotel Waldorf. The Senator received a number of callers, apparently by appointment, and started by the 6 o'clock train for Pittsburg.

### CANADA'S NEW MINISTRY.

**Mr. Laurier's Cabinet Sworn Into Office at Ottawa.**

OTTAWA, Ont., July 13.—Mr. Wilfred Laurier, the new Liberal Premier, has completed his Cabinet, with the exception of the Department of the Interior, which has been left open for a western man, probably Mr. Clifford Sifton or Mr. Joseph Martin of Manitoba.

The following is the official list of the Cabinet Ministers, with their portfolios, as sworn in at the Governor-General's office, in the presence of his Excellency, shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon:

President of the Privy Council—Wilfred Laurier.
Trade and Commerce—Sir Richard Cartwright.
Minister of Justice—Sir Oliver Mowatt.
Minister of Finance—W. S. Fielding.
Minister of Militia—D. R. Borden.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—L. H. Davies.
Minister of Public Works—J. Israel Tarte.
Minister of Railways and Canals—G. H. Blair.
Minister of Agriculture—Sydney Fisher.
Postmaster-General—William Paterson.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.
Secretary of State—R. W. Scott.
Solicitor-General—Charles Fitzpatrick.

The Interior Department was left vacant.

The following are members without portfolios: H. C. Jeffrion, the Hon. R. R. Dobell, Speaker of the House of Commons; J. D. Edgar, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons; L. H. Brodeur, Speaker of the Senate, C. A. Pelletier.

The Dominion Parliament has been called to meet on Aug. 18 for the despatch of public business.

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Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*
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# HELD AS SHOPLIFTERS.

### MRS. DELGADO OF CUBA AND TWO CHILDREN ARRESTED.

**Women Detectives in Ehrich's Store Accuse Them of Theft—Mrs. Delgado Fainted When Informed of the Charge—She Declares She Is Innocent.**

Mrs. Marie Delgado, 28 years old, who is said to be a wealthy woman, living at 74 West Ninety-second street, her cousin, Sophia Delgado, 12 years old, and Tuana Rodriguez, 15 years old, a friend of Sophia's, were arrested yesterday charged with shoplifting. All three are Cubans, and Mrs. Delgado's husband is at present in Cuba with the father and mother of Sophia, who, when they left here six months ago, left the child in charge of Mrs. Delgado. Tuana also lives with Mrs. Delgado. The latter was locked up in the West Thirtieth street station last evening, and the two children were sent to the Gerry society rooms prisoners upon complaint of two women detectives employed in Ehrich's dry goods store. According to the detectives the children were seen by them to enter the store shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, speak to Mrs. Delgado, then go over to one of the counters where a lot of cheap notions were displayed, drop their handkerchiefs upon a small bracelet and some fans, and walk away toward the woman. The police do not know whether the children took the articles or not for the reason that when they were searched at the West Thirtieth street station nothing was found upon them, the women detectives having searched them in the store. The latter turned over a quantity of articles at the desk in the station house, which they claimed to have found in an umbrella which they said one of the children carried.

In the package they handed to Sergeant Tims were four pocketbooks, three sets of waist buttons, three silk belts, a sidecomb, three fans, and a bottle of cement for mending chinaware.

The women detectives said that after they saw the children talk to Mrs. Delgado they had watched them go to the counter and take the articles mentioned. They waited until the woman and children started to leave the store. Then they stopped them, took them to a room, and searched them.

This latter part of the proceedings the women detectives said nothing about, but the younger girl, who is the only one of the prisoners who speaks English, told the police that they had been searched in a private room by the detectives before they were taken to the police station by Policeman Behr. When Capt. Chapman heard this he was very angry, and declared that it was against the law to search a prisoner in any place other than the station house. He then sent the prisoners to the matron, who could find no stolen articles upon them.

About 70 cents' worth of the property alleged to have been found upon the prisoners was claimed by the store detectives, while the balance, valued at $12 or $14, Mrs. Delgado said she had bought at another store.

The children and women were hysterical when they were arraigned before the Sergeant's desk, and when Miss Delgado was made to understand the charge, and that she would have to be detained at the police station, she fainted. All the prisoners are well dressed.

After she had been locked up Mrs. Delgado sent a messenger to a Mr. Narganes of 200 West Fifty-sixth street. He reached the station house shortly after 8 o'clock, and when informed of the charge he told the Sergeant that Mrs. Delgado was a most estimable woman and the mother of nine children. He denounced her arrest as an outrage, and insisted that a mistake had been made. He offered to give bail for her in any amount. The Sergeant told him that only a Magistrate could accept b