Buffalo; Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, William F. Mackay, Deputy United States Attorney under William A. Poucher; John J. Kennedy of Buffalo, and Jake Stern of Buffalo, who was defeated for Mayor two years ago by 12,000, the largest majority ever thrown against a Democratic candidate in this county. In other words, the Democratic State Convention is to be controlled by the least known and the most moderately equipped men in the State. John C. Sheehan, who is to head the Tammany delegation, has never been considered the rightful leader of Tammany Hall. He is looked upon more as Richard Croker's representative while Mr. Croker is absent in Europe.

But without saying anything more on that subject the Democrats who are on the ground to-night are asking upon whose shoulders the mantle of leadership is to fall in the State. Who is big enough, who is mentally endowed enough, who is strong enough to assume this leadership, the leadership of a machine which is to endorse Bryan and the Chicago platform? These are the questions heard on all sides. The Democratic State machine, as built up by Senator Hill and his friends, has already gone to pieces. James W. Hinkley is to be no longer Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. W. Caryl Ely, treasurer of the State Committee, has also declined to have anything to do with the committee. All Democrats in the State have read Mr. Ely's letter declining further to serve as treasurer of the committee. They have read his rinsing sentence declaring:

"I repudiate the platform and the candidate (of the Chicago Convention) as undemocratic and dangerous to the peace and well being of our common country."

Clerk Charles H. Defreest of the Democratic State Committee is aching to retire from his place. He is a loyal follower of Senator Murphy, however, and if Mr. Murphy commands Mayor Molloy of Troy to succeed Major Hinkley as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Mr. Defreest believes it will be his duty to aid Mr. Molloy in any way he can.

The Democratic State Committee is to be thoroughly reorganized. The sound-money Democrats on it have either retired already or they will refuse elections to succeed themselves. They will have nothing to do with the work of this Convention, and declare that they will shake the dust off their feet on the men who control it. Already Major Hinkley has received half a dozen resignations from the State Committee, and when he arrives in Buffalo he will find others awaiting him. Major Hinkley must, perforce, as Chairman of the committee, call the Convention to order. He cannot well depute this duty to another. But with the advent of the temporary Chairman of the Convention, Major Hinkley will retire for good and all.

What has been predicted all along in THE SUN has come to pass. The famous old Democratic machine of the State has been wrecked and utterly disintegrated by the thoughtless Democrats who have yawped continually about party regularity, forgetting all the time that the Democratic voters in this State will have nothing whatever to do with a machine which relies upon them for political advancement. After the work of the Convention is done the loyal Democrats of the State will be invited to look upon a spectacle, and they will dissect and analyze the men who have assumed command of the Democratic organization, which in former days was led by Seymour, Tilden, and Hill. It is the common comment here that the contrast between them and the new managers will be highly interesting, even if it is highly ridiculous.

No one here seems to care who is to be the candidate for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. There is absolutely no chance of electing the ticket to be nominated here, and the nominations of this Convention, it is admitted tonight, are to go a-begging. There are very many country Popocrats who believe unreservedly that the nomination for Governor should go to Congressman Henry Clay Sulzer of New York city. They point out that Mr. Sulzer was the original Bryanite and the original free silverite and the original repudiationist of the New York State delegation at Chicago. These Popocrats recall, in the interest of Mr. Sulzer, that they wanted to break the unit rule which governed the New York delegation at Chicago and come out for Bryan and repudiation. This, in the estimation of these Popocrats, is to the glory and honor of Mr. Sulzer, and they have no doubt that the Democratic masses will desire to elevate Mr. Sulzer, especially as reports have gone through the State that if he fails of the nomination here, and is renominated for Congress in his New York city district, he will be everlastingly swiped from off the face of the earth.

Naturally there are other Popocrats who favor the nomination for Governor of James W. Ridgway of Kings county. These men believe that Mr. Ridgway would make a better candidate than Mr. Sulzer, for the reason that he is a more polished orator, even though he is not quite so unique a person as Mr. Sulzer. Then up pop the friends of Fred Cook of Rochester. These friends point out that Mr. Cook is a free-silver man much such as, but changed to be a sound-money man, and that he has not got back again into the free-silver camp. These friends of Mr. Cook declare that his changing attitudes of the last month make him all the stronger candidate. It is true that Mr. Cook is a German, but the only German in the State who has faltered for an instant in his advocacy of sound money, but Mr. Cook desires the nomination, according to his friends, and he is about the only person who appears quite anxious to accept the doubtful honor of a nomination at the hands of this Convention. All the other candidates, like Sulzer and Ridgway, know full well that the candidate of this Convention is doomed to utter defeat. Some days ago they were in a quandary and worried, they do not, and so the statement heard on all sides to-day that the nomination in this Convention is to go a-begging must still hold good.

The Convention is to be a mediocre affair. This is the opinion heard on all sides. It is to be run by cheap men, it is declared, and men who are not at all competent to run any kind of a Convention. In other words, it is the estimation of Democrats on the ground that this Convention is to be the spectacle of this Convention year. It has been said here that Frederick Cook desires the nomination for Governor for the reason that he can call to his support the brewers, who are opposed to the Raines Liquor law. That may be all very well, but it was brought out that there were certain facts in connection with the subject which must have been overlooked. It is significantly said that the brewers are aware that the Governor to be elected next November will be practically powerless to obtain the repeal or the material modification of the Raines law. The new Constitution provides that "the Senators elected in the year 1895 shall hold their offices for three years and their successors shall be chosen for two years." Hence Republican Senators will remain in office throughout the term of the Governor elected next November. Of these Senators thirty-six are Republicans and fourteen are Democrats. The Republican Senators are responsible for the Raines law, and it was stated if it is probable that during the next two years the same men could be induced to reverse their action, even if Frederick Cook should be elected Governor. It is known, though, that Mr. Cook is a wealthy brewer.

Following out this statement, it has been suggested here that, in view of the foregoing facts, it is quite reasonable to suppose that the manœuvring of the Bryanites in favor of Mr. Cook is really for the purpose of obtaining views of war to be used in the Bryan crusade in favor of a debasement of the currency instead of a serious campaign against the Raines law.

Democratic State Committeeman E. G. S. Miller and Joseph P. Schattner are two of the latest Democrats who do not propose to have anything to do with the newly constructed machine. Mr. Schattner said to-night:

"I have concluded not to remain longer a candidate for reelection for State Committeeman for the forty-eighth Senate district. While I am satisfied that I had a sufficient number of delegates pledged to secure my reelection, so much bitterness has been developed that I prefer to continue the fight for another term. I have not declared myself for gold or silver up to this time, because I thought it best for the interests of the Democratic party to wait and see what the State Convention would do about it. The State Convention which met at Saratoga on June 24 under the auspices of a united Democracy adopted a gold platform, and for that reason I deemed it advisable to wait, hoping that the State Convention when it met here would find some means whereby the Democratic party might unite upon and elect a Governor, believing that there was a good show for such election if the Democrats were united, and believing also that if the Democracy was not united the chances of electing a Governor would be thrown away."

Mr. Miller coincided with Mr. Schattner.

Norman E. Mack and others are hunting around to-night for a man to lead this Convention. Very many believe that Mr. Mack himself should be the leader of the Convention, but Mr. Mack is of the opinion that John C. Sheehan will be the biggest man in the Convention, mentally and every other way, and therefore Mr. Mack believes that Mr. Sheehan should be the leader; that he should write the resolutions endorsing Bryan and the repudiation plank of the Chicago platform, and so on.

It may be recorded that this is the first State Convention of the Democratic party in twenty-five years when men are hunting around a Convention town in search of a leader.

The Buffalo *Courier*, which has always opposed William F. Sheehan, will say editorially of his letter to-morrow morning:

"Since the adjournment of the Chicago Convention in July no more powerful and effective criticism of the proceedings and the acts of that body has appeared than is the letter of William F. Sheehan, which is published in our news columns this morning. It severely condemning the unprecedented acts of that Convention in the matter of the choice of the temporary Chairman and the unseating of the Michigan delegates, Mr. Sheehan comments on the various declarations of the platform. His arraignment of the declarations have extraordinary force and vigor. It appears to the *Courier* that his argument all along the line is unanswerable. In language clear and strong he vividly sets forth reasons for denouncing the platform as a 'platform of repudiation and dishonor.' The plea of 'regularity,' in defense of ticket and platform, is analyzed keenly and with telling effect. Step by step he advances to the announcement that he refuses resolutely to be a party to an attempted compromise between national honor and national degradation, and that if the Buffalo Convention 'pulls down the banner of Democracy and hoists the flag of Populism,' he will at once retire from the National Committee. Mr. Sheehan's uncommonly able letter is respectfully recommended to the attention of those of his party and personal friends in this city and county who have been deluded into the ranks of the Bryanites."

SULZER IS ON HIS OWN HORIZON.

Sees Himself in the Aspect of a Sunrise Dawning at Buffalo.

A Rochester man, who is an old-time friend of Fred Cook, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He said that he saw Mr. Cook at Rochester on Saturday, and that Mr. Cook told him that under no circumstances will he consent to become the candidate for Governor.

Congressman William Sulzer of this city, who has been throwing bouquets at himself because he is one of the original Bryan free-silver coinage men, still believes that he is to be nominated for Governor. He said so yesterday, and asserted that the logic of the situation demands his choice as the standard-bearer of the party in this State. It is certain that the Tammany delegates are not for Sulzer, although he confidently asserts that they will be.

M'LAUGHLIN TAKES THE REINS.

The Old Leader Instructs the Kings County Delegation.

It has long been one of the incidental features of Brooklyn politics for ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader, to confer each Sunday night with a dozen, more or less, of his chief lieutenants. These conferences have always taken place either at Mr. McLaughlin's home, or, when the weather permitted, on the sidewalk in front of it. The participants at such Sunday night conferences were generally regarded as holding specially confidential relations with the "old man."

During the long period of Democratic ascendancy in the sister city no aspirant for high political honors would be missed from these gatherings, and even in the last three years Mr. McLaughlin has not suffered from loneliness any Sunday night he has been at home. Mr. McLaughlin has again taken a firm grip on the regular Democratic machine, and it is understood that it was in accordance with his explicit instructions that the General Committee endorsed Bryan and the Chicago platform almost without a murmur.

"The old man," one of his close friends recently said, has for some time contemplated complete retirement from politics, but he has been induced to remain in the saddle during the present campaign. He and his most confidential advisers have been closely observing the political situation, and he seems to think the Bryan wave may once more float the old Democratic ship of Kings county into port. He now proposes to take off his coat and put up one of the strongest campaign battles which Kings county has ever witnessed. No step will be taken in the canvass without his approval. At no time during his long political career has he had more absolute control over the machinery of the organization."

In view of the near approach of the Buffalo Convention the pilgrims to the chieftain's home in Remsen street last night were more numerous than usual. They included ex-Senator John McCarty, James Slavin, Bernard J. York, John L. Shea, Thomas E. Pearsall, and ex-Meter Purveyor Henry Hawkes. It is understood that Mr. McLaughlin issued definite instructions as regards the action of the Kings county delegation at Buffalo, and there is no doubt they will be implicitly obeyed.

JONES CONSULTS GORMAN.

The Maryland Senator to Come to New York—Is He After Hill?

LAUREL, Md., Sept. 13.—Senator Gorman entertained Chairman Jones of the Popocratic National Committee to-day. The Chairman arrived last night from New York and went at once to Fair View, the country seat of Mr. Gorman, where he was evidently expected. He remained over night and this morning, leaving for Washington this afternoon. The Senators talked freely about the campaign, but not a word about the conference was given out other than that it had reference to the general political situation in Maryland. It is understood, however, that the State of New York occupied nearly all the time of the two men.

A subsequent statement that Mr. Gorman expected to leave for New York within the next twenty-four hours, lends color to the belief that there will be a further conference between Senators Gorman and Hill in the near future. Senator Jones expressed the opinion that Bryan's chances were daily improving and that he had reason to feel encouraged over the reports from New York. The Senator also endorsed all this and said further that while he anticipated a hot contest in Maryland he expected the State to be in line for the Chicago nominees.

A CLASH OVER BRYAN.

Interest in a Political Gathering in Brooklyn To-night.

Lively proceedings are expected to-night at the meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Democratic Club at its rooms, 44 Court street. The club has already repudiated the Chicago platform by a decisive vote, and to-night the proposition to endorse the work of the Indianapolis Convention is to be considered. For a week the anti-Bryan Democratic managers have been laying plans to capture the club, and every free-silver member of the organization is to be on hand. Any attempt to endorse Bryan will be resolutely opposed. In anticipation of a row a strong police detail will probably be sent to the hall.

Democratic Revolt in Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Republican Congressional Committee has received further advices showing what it declares to be Democratic disaffection in Wisconsin. Among them was a letter from Alfred James, Secretary of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, who declared that he could vote for McKinley "and still, be a Democrat." Others who have notified the committee of their intention to support the Republican ticket are Dr. Jesse A. Clayton, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Dodge county; C. A. Bidwell, son of the Democratic ex-Congressman and also a member of the Dodge County Democratic Committee, and J. R. McDonald, a prominent citizen of Milwaukee. The committee is advised also that the German Democratic farmers are almost solid in their revolt against the Bryan ticket, and that the Hollanders of the State are practically solid for the Republican ticket.

Will Bryan Bring Harmony in Kentucky?

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—The leaders of the Free-silver Democratic party in Kentucky will make one more attempt to fuse with the Populists, and it is thought they will be successful. Mr. Bryan will arrive in the city to-morrow night, and this occasion is deemed a fitting one to bring about an agreement with the Populists. Consequently Chairman Johnston of the Free-silver Democratic State Central Committee has arranged for a conference to-morrow with Chairman Parker of the Populist State Central Committee. It is understood that Mr. Parker's terms of fusion will be two Bryan and Watson electors.

Do Kings County Democrats Favor Cook?

A close friend of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Democratic machine forces in Brooklyn, said yesterday that Fred Cook was the first choice of the Kings county delegation for the first place on the ticket, and that Mr. Ridgway could probably get the second place if he would accept it.

Tillman Balked at a Merry-go-round.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 13.—The anticipated Tillman demonstration at Saratoga Park yesterday was a failure. Senator Tillman, ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas, and Congress-candidate Berry of the Sixth district were at the park. Because the speakers' stand was near a merry-go-round Senator Tillman refused to speak and left the place. The audience did not number over 200.

Build

Up the system now with a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and thus avoid that run-down condition which invites pneumonia and fevers.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

WM. F. SHEEHAN WILL BOLT

IF THE BUFFALO CONVENTION FALLS INTO THE CHICAGO PIT.

There He Will Resign as the National Committeeman for New York State—He Will Not Support Bryan or the Populist Platform Adopted at Chicago—His Letter

Ever since the Chicago Convention it has been known that ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan was not in sympathy with the platform adopted or the ticket named. He refrained from any public utterance on the subject, partly because he is the National Committeeman from this State and also for the reason that Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee asked all organization men in the State to refrain from taking sides until after the State Convention. Mr. Sheehan made his opposition to repudiation and the repudiators yesterday in the following letter, which he furnished for publication:

Joseph B. Mayer, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your recent letter of inquiry as to my attitude in the present campaign, I beg leave to say:

The proceedings of the recent Chicago Convention were unparalleled in Democratic history. Radicalism, and not patriotism, dominated its course. The guiding and in a large measure the controlling spirits of that body were Republican United States Senators—men whose votes made it possible to engraft upon the statutes of this country the objectionable and disastrous McKinley law. When before were rock-ribbed Republican protectionists given in a Democratic Convention seats of honor and permitted to dictate and shape the policy of our party? The patriotic advice of men who had grown gray in Democratic service was spurned, and the judgment of these new-found apostles of an undemocratic creed was enthusiastically accepted. Its first official act, in refusing to allow the National Committee to exercise without reversal the functions theretofore uninterruptedly conferred upon them of selecting a temporary Chairman, was a revolutionary act from which conservative Democrats might well have held aloof.

Its next step was more revolutionary still, when the sovereign State of Michigan was invaded and her right to cast her votes in accordance with the wishes of her people denied, for the purpose of giving those in control of the Convention a two-thirds vote. Condemning without warrant the Executive of the country for an alleged violation of the doctrine of State rights in sending Federal troops into the State of Illinois to protest inter-State commerce and United States mails, they, themselves, ruthlessly trampled the doctrine under foot and established a precedent that sooner or later will return to torture those responsible for it.

Next, a platform was adopted under the guise of Democracy, from which all thoughtful Democrats should recoil. There never has been a moment since its adoption that I could support it, except by a loss of my own self-respect. What is this platform? There is not a line in it that is Democratic, that is not false, there is not a word in it that is bad, and therefore undemocratic, that has not been stolen or taken from the Populist platform. Bad as Republicanism is, subversive as it has generally been of the best interests of the country, it is infinitely preferable to populism, which is next of kin to socialism. We should examine our past platforms in connection with the teachings of the founders and statesmen of our party to ascertain what is the test of party faith. Democratic principles look back to the birth of the republic; they are as sound and lofty to-day as they were when first expounded by Jefferson. All Democrats should give their hearty support to candidates who stand upon platforms that reaffirm and uphold these principles. But when these principles are abandoned or set aside, and new doctrines at variance with national honor and national progress are adopted, do we not cease to be Democrats if we fail to repudiate that which is unpatriotic and immoral?

When was it ever a tenet of Democracy that by the flat of government 53 cents worth of silver should be made equal to 100 cents of gold in payment of public and private debts? When was it ever a tenet of Democracy that when cent years to justly condemn Republican paternalism? Where is there a more wicked form of paternalism than for the Government to stamp for the benefit of the mine owner 53 cents worth of silver bullion as a dollar coin? Where is Democracy in a proposition that allows the silver of the world to be coined at our mints free of charge at a ratio far beyond its intrinsic or commercial value, and compels our citizens to accept this false and dishonest coin at its face value in extinguishment of their debts and in payment for their labor? The advocates of this platform hazard everything on the single proposition that the enactment of a law for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the aid or assistance of other nations, will bring gold and silver to a parity. But what would be the result to American labor, industry, and trade if the enactment of this law should not have the effect to bring the parity of the world's two metals? It might also be interesting to ascertain what is the standard of wages in Mexico, China, and the other stagnant nations where free coinage obtains. We consider our purchasing power this year as good as gold because it has back of it a Government and faith of half a century pledged to maintain its parity with gold. Under free coinage this credit and faith will be withdrawn from the new coin. The Government will have no interest in or responsibility for it. These enormous interests will take from me, without my consent, the credentials which I then received. If the State I have the honor to represent stands in September where it stood in June, I will gladly continue as its representative upon this committee. But if the organized Democracy of the State reverses its position, stands where it should not stand, pulls down the banner of Democracy and hoists the flag of Populism, I will not continue to represent it. This decision is not made without a full realization of the fact that old and dear friendships may be severed. Ties that have been knit in fierce struggles for the success of a grand old party that deserves a far better fate may thus be destroyed. But my duty is clear to me. When the Democratic roll of honor is called I desire to be among those who had the courage to refuse to follow the banner of Populism, falsely labelled Democracy. If the Buffalo Convention endorses the platform of the Chicago Convention or its nominees my resignation will immediately be forwarded to the National Committee. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.

Boil it down.
That's a test applied to wool.
Boil it down
is the hobby of the ad men now.
To say much in little space.
To-day we want to speak
about those

Quick Selling
Business Sack Suits
for fall wear.
Quick Selling
because
good value.
Small profit to us.

$10.00

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men.

THREE STORES
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Ave. near 14th Street.

Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

erty, a safe refuge for the weak and oppressed, the last citadel between government by law and government by lawlessness. If this court can be packed to uphold an income tax statute, it can be packed, as were the courts of old, to carry out the mandates of their creator, no matter what they may be. All Judges may err at times; some may have been corrupt; but an erring court is preferable to a packed or debased court.

In view of this indictment of the work of the Chicago Convention I cannot support its candidates, except upon the plea of party regularity. The claim that Democrats should support the ticket for the sake of regularity would have more weight if it were urged on behalf of a candidate whose Democracy was unsullied. The statement has been repeated so often and not denied that we must accept as true that on March 17, 1896, at Mount Vernon, Ill., Mr. Bryan publicly said, "I am not a Democrat;" and that again, in accepting one of the three nominations he has received, he stated that if the Chicago Convention had declared for a gold standard he would have bolted its candidates. For the first time within my memory the party standard-bearer stands as an apologist for Democracy without taking back the declaration but recently made that he was not a Democrat, and without the courage to proclaim unreservedly to the world that he is one.

I have always believed in regularity. I believe in party organization. No more earnest advocate of the necessity of party machinery breathes than I. With thousands of loyal Democrats in this and other States I proved my devotion to party regularity by earnestly supporting the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, when, against the voice and protest of the delegates from his own State, he was made the nominee of the party for President. In making that nomination the Convention violated no party principles and committed no revolutionary or undemocratic act. It did not cease to be Democratic because two-thirds of the Convention ignored the protests of the New York delegation. It was a simple question of acquiescence in the will of the majority, properly and fundamentally expressed. Does party regularity demand blind and stupid allegiance when a Convention held under the name of Democracy may do? If so, it would become my duty to accept at the hands of such a Convention a platform declaring for a protective tariff, or one favoring the establishment of Governmental warehouses, therefore, forsooth, there may be other planks in it that undeniably are Democratic. I admit the impossibility of drawing a platform that in all things will be satisfactory to all Democrats. But never before have we been asked to make a compromise between national honor and national degradation. Compromise may be made on many matters, even on the currency issue; but the immorality and debasement of compromises on questions that directly affect the nation's honor and good faith are not to be considered for a moment. The Democrats who responded to President Lincoln's call to take up arms for the maintenance of the nation's honor did not cease to be Democrats because they proved themselves patriots.

I recognize the fact that a great feeling of unrest pervades the country. Three months ago few seriously considered the possibility of electing a Democratic candidate to the Presidency. But suddenly the situation is changed, and scarcely had McKinley been nominated when those who had been clamoring for a return to high protective principles as a panacea for all their ills wheeled about, arguing for free silver as the necessary and healing salve for their wounds. This but exemplifies the unrest of the people. It is unfortunately true that the great majority of our people are poor. Many of them are out of employment. Where a short time ago plenty reigned, poverty now knocks at the door. But it should not be forgotten that we are still in the throes of a financial crisis that has been raging in our country since the enactment of the McKinley law. The St. Louis platform renews uncertainty as to the tariff. The Chicago platform creates uncertainty as to the currency. Well may the people cry out: "A plague on both your platforms." The suddenness of the change from one form of expected relief to another, while demonstrating the unrest of the people, still gives promise that thought and conscience will ultimately prevail, and that tariff taxes for revenue only and free coinage will will nothing in a Government that seeks profit by dishonesty and makes a market place of its honor. The gold that is necessary to light our furnaces, start our looms, employ our labor, furnish the purchasing power for the trade of our factories, and has been waiting the settlement of our financial difficulties along lines of honor and reason. With this settlement there should come industrial peace, which soon would be synonymous with national prosperity.

The last Democratic State Convention in New York followed all its predecessors when speaking on the question, and declared unequivocally for sound and honest money. No one then claimed that those utterances were undemocratic or a variance with the party platform. State or national. On the contrary, this action was declaratory of a Democratic principle, sanctioned by precedents without number. If that declaration was a sound principle of Democracy, no adequate cause has been made to it less so. If it were sound in June, it is equally sound in September. It was the result of the unanimous and enthusiastic action of delegates representing the organized Democracy of the State. I stood on that platform then; I have never left it since, and I do not propose to now. Let those whose judgment leads them in a different direction support the Chicago nominees. They have a right to change their position. Let them not, however, cast reflections upon the men who insist upon standing where they have always stood.

It is a grave mistake to charge that all the supporters of the Chicago ticket are governed by unpatriotic or dishonorable motives, or that the success of their cause will mean ruin or anarchy. It is undoubtedly true that the radicalism and fanaticism of the country are supporting it, but it must not be forgotten that a large percentage of our party favor it, and they are not, and never have been, guilty of lawlessness or anarchy. It matters not that the chief reason for their support is love of party regularity: if they believe they are right they should be treated with respect, and should not be denounced as Anarchists or lawbreakers.

It is not pleasant to break old associations. I wish I could bring myself to believe that the Chicago Convention was right and that national blessings might flow from the ratification of its work; but my conscience, my judgment, and the experience of other years convince me of its error. I believe most firmly that the success of this ticket would mean paralysis of business, that the employer of labor would be unable to secure the credit necessary to conduct his business, and that the avenues of industry would be closed. Production cannot find a profitable market in the impoverishment of the people. Panic, disaster, and ruin will follow, and are the plaudits of the victorious multitude have died away they will realize the poverty and degradation of the nation, and will turn with the anger of a once-deluded but disillusioned people upon the false prophets and idols whose advice they followed. If the object of those responsible for this movement were to correct existing abuses, to make impossible the formation of trusts and combinations that raise the price of the necessaries of life, we could all join in the cause. It would be true Democracy. But when their thinly veiled purpose is to foment class against class, human hatred and distrust, to play upon the passions and prejudices of the people for dishonorable purposes, stern rebuke should be the answer. The free coinage of silver may be advocated from patriotic motives, but it is a grant demagogism to array for selfish and undemocratic purposes class against class, the poor against the rich, employers against employes. For the first time within my memory we have a candidate of a so-called Democratic Convention appealing not to the patriotism and Democracy of our people, not to their conscience and intelligence, but to their prejudices and dislikes.

For several years I have been the representative of this State upon the Democratic National Committee. At the recent Chicago Convention I was honored by the seventy-two representatives of New York with a unanimous reelection. In the struggle in which they were there engaged I was with them heart and soul. There is no existing power that can take from me, without my consent, the credentials which I then received. If the State I have the honor to represent stands in September where it stood in June, I will gladly continue as its representative upon this committee. But if the organized Democracy of the State reverses its position, stands where it should not stand, pulls down the banner of Democracy and hoists the flag of Populism, I will not continue to represent it. This decision is not made without a full realization of the fact that old and dear friendships may be severed. Ties that have been knit in fierce struggles for the success of a grand old party that deserves a far better fate may thus be destroyed. But my duty is clear to me. When the Democratic roll of honor is called I desire to be among those who had the courage to refuse to follow the banner of Populism, falsely labelled Democracy. If the Buffalo Convention endorses the platform of the Chicago Convention or its nominees my resignation will immediately be forwarded to the National Committee. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.

SOUND MONEY IN THE WEST

A REVULSION IN PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST FREE SILVER.

The Silver Sentiment Never So Strong as It Was Represented to Be, and Now Disappearing Fast Before a Campaign of Education—How Farmers Have Been Deceived.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In politics as in everything else, the accuracy of our calculation is largely dependent upon our point of observation.

I am located in California where the interest in the political situation is not one whit less keen than I find it in this section of the country. I left there some three weeks ago with an estimate of the situation outside of my own State, that I think is generally accepted there, but my trip across the continent has demonstrated in a most effectual way that Bryan's strength in the great northwestern country is like shattered ice—not what it is cracked up to be.

When I left San Francisco, where I am employed in newspaper work, I was prepared to find in the agricultural districts of Oregon, Washington, Montana, and the Dakotas an overwhelming sentiment in favor of Mr. Bryan's election, and I had been told that if I valued the regularity of my features it would be desirable for me when in Spokane, Helena, Butte, and other mining sections of that country to remove my McKinley button, and maintain a most discreet silence on the subject of my political views.

I was further led to believe that when I reached New York, though I would find McKinley the strongest candidate, I must be prepared to find a wonderful revulsion of feeling against the Republican platform, and a wonderful and constantly growing interest favoring the free coinage of silver, which we have been told in California was directly due to the most convincing and eloquent address which was delivered by Bryan some time ago at the Madison Square Garden.

That the impressions which I have formed as the result of my visit through the Northwest, are not in accord with those which prevail in California it is needless to say. I have found in the mining centres to which I referred only the measure of sentiment which I expected to find in the farming districts, and in the latter sections I have not only discovered that there is more than an equal division of strength on the side of McKinley, but that the reaction which set in as soon as the people had had the time to recover from the spectacular features of the Chicago Convention, has gained an impetus which bids fair to work results that will forever set at rest the fear that the good judgment and the sound sense of the American people can be perverted for any great length of time.

Any expression of my opinion as to the situation in New York would, I fear, be simply the wasting of valuable space. Knowing the standing of a Western man, I can only say that instead of finding a prevailing sentiment in favor of McKinley, I find a conviction as settled as an impregnable stone wall, and silver men as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth.

The route which I took was from San Francisco to Portland, thence to Seattle and Tacoma. From the latter point I went directly to Walla Walla, Wash., the centre of the most prosperous agricultural district of southwestern Washington, from there to Spokane, Helena, and Butte. All of which points I stopped, to the Dakotas, where I dropped off at Fargo and Grand Forks, then to Duluth, and from there on to New York via Chicago and the Northern routes, and I think I can say advisedly that with the exception of Spokane, none of the towns through which I passed appear to me to be as much in danger of giving its vote to Bryan as California.

The intense interest which was evidenced in the campaign from one end of the route to the other was surpassed anything I had ever witnessed. Zealous enthusiasts spend the davon the trains in taking ballots to estimate the immediate situation. Farmers who ride short distances on the trains lose no time in the selection of either one man or more for the purpose of talking politics at every opportunity. I was awakened by a Montana gold enthusiast, whose only excuse for his action was that he wanted to know where I was from and whether McKinley or Bryan would get the vote of that part of the country.

I travelled entirely during the day, stopping over at night, and I spent the greater part of my time in the regular passenger coaches, which were crowded nearly all the way. Although the constant ballots which were taken showed greatly resute in favor of McKinley, the presence of the through passengers, whose votes were taken over and over again robbed the count of any local significance, and render the result generally untrustworthy.

In nearly all of the places at which I stopped I made at once for the newspaper offices, and if my estimate which the editors give of the situation in the agricultural districts is to be relied upon, the sources of anxiety which the campaign leaders have brought to their attention must come from the mining centres. One of the most interesting men with whom I talked was the managing editor of one of the leading newspapers in South Dakota, who is situated in the centre of one of the most productive wheat sections in the West. He said:

"Don't have any fear for the farmers in the Dakotas as long as the Republicans continue to pursue the campaign work on educational lines. Had they commenced to treat the silver question seriously a year ago, the present crisis would have been averted. They are flooding the country now with intelligent reading matter, and the farmer whose only source of information lies in the newspaper and the material which is sent him to read, is now just beginning to have an intelligent conception of the fallacy of the free silver means. One paper is passed from hand to hand until it actually falls apart from wear.

"The demand for reading material exceeds anything I have ever known, and if the sound money party will only continue to work hard, sending men here who can intelligently dispel the fallacy that irresponsible political silver party orators are trying to circulate, that free silver means virtually money for all, no fear need be had for the results."

What that newspaper man said is undoubtedly true, and I can say without hesitancy that the earnestness evinced in the Northwest by the average American citizen affords one of the most gratifying features of the situation. People are not talking politics there because they have an opportunity to discuss, but because they realize that the impending issue means something more than the ordinary Presidential election. They have cheared but a limited side of the story. They have heard the astounding assertion that free silver means money for the individual, money for the nation, prosperity for all, they are anxious to believe it, but before they do so they are making an effort to know why. They are literally groping for light, and if they can secure the intelligence they seek the country, in my impression, is as safe as a rock.

I talked with many people, who represent conditions in life varying from the laborer in the fields to the hard pressed merchant in the small towns, and from the banker whose outstanding loans are only going to be paid with the return of prosperity, to the silver mine owner whose point of vision is narrowed by dazzling possibilities which can be developed by the success of a platform aimed to advance the especial industry in which he is engaged.

I believe the votes which are going to be the hardest to change are those of the men who favor Bryan simply because they believe the country needs a radical change and believe that Bryan, a man of the people and for the people, is the only man who can bring it about.

You can argue with the silver man, and although he will not be convinced, you can get him to the point where he will drop his advocacy of the free coinage idea for a year and come back at you with the three reasons which afford sufficient proof to him why Bryan should be elected.

He will tell you that Wall street wants McKinley because it knows he will do all it wanted during the past Administration, and because self-interest alone makes it advocate the gold ticket. He will recall the bond issues as the result of which he claims the Administration, Wall street, and England have defrauded the country out of untold millions, and talk to him as earnestly as you will, he will come back at you with a statement something akin to this:

"Wall street, the capitalists, and the monopolies are for McKinley and sound money, they would not be supporting the ticket side of the fence if there was not something in it for them. They have got all they want out of Cleveland and they think that now they will work McKinley. It means more wealth for the rich and more poverty for the poor, and I am going to vote for Bryan because the capitalists are against him."

Yet with its absurdity this argument carries immense power, and to the farm laborer on the Western prairie to the laboring man who assumes that he has got the worst end of life it is apparently convincing, and the most pitiful feature of the whole thing is that the men who denounce Wall street have a comparatively limited conception of what the term describes. Wall street means to them a body of freebooting financiers in league with England and this Government, whose one aim is the absorption of any available wealth in sight.

As I have, however, already stated, the educational campaign is already working great results, and if those who are directing the work continue to follow up the lines upon which they are now working, things are bound to come out all right. In Chicago I visited one large manufacturing establishment where there were employed twenty-one carpenters whose sole work was the construction of boxes for the shipment to the West of sound money campaign literature. "Knowledge is power," and there never was a campaign in which its need and its power were as great as they are in this one.

The cause of sound money in the Northwest has at this moment arrayed upon its side the newspapers of the highest tone, and the most influential circulation; it counts within its ranks the bone and sinew of the commercial world, and the most intelligent of the laboring classes. The strength already gained, the strong position of the cause here affords no excuse for any relaxation of effort in the great fight, for just so surely as the American workingman is intelligently informed of the demoralizing results which will follow the free coinage of silver, the sight of which I forget upon our national honor, his patriotism alone will be sufficient to cause him to cast his earnest influence with those whose energies are now directed toward the securing of a return of national prosperity and in the maintenance of the good name of the people and the nation.

WALTER W. PRICE.

POPS EXPLODE IN THE C. L. U.

Tried to Rush It Into Politics Yesterday and Were Suppressed After an Uproar.

The Popocrats in the Central Labor Union made a scene yesterday over a motion to take "Mark Hanna's labor record," a document sent from Cleveland, from the file on which it was placed last Sunday and act on it. William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union presided. The motion was strongly opposed, the Chairman siding with the opposition.

"Last Sunday the C. L. U. decided to put the document on file, and that ended the matter," he said. "That was taking action."

Delegate McDermott of the Plasterers' Union said that the constitution of the C. L. U. prevented the body from entering into politics.

"I myself am a Bryan man and in favor of free silver," he said, "but—"

Here the Popocrats got up and shouted: "Three cheers for Bryan! Hip! hip! hooray!"

The Chairman and the anti-free-silver men protested.

"I can't allow this meeting to be turned into a political conference," said the Chairman. Shouts of "That's right!" followed. The Popocrats began cheering again and the Chairman declared he would adjourn the meeting at once unless order was preserved. Then the Popocrats subsided.

A resolution to table the motion to take the document from the file was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The "Bryan League of the Allied Printing Trades of Greater New York" held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 475 Pearl street to select delegates to the Convention of Bryan clubs, beginning at Buffalo on Sept. 16. Owen J. Kindelon, Robert H. Deering, and Frank E. Bleyler were elected. The league is trying to get Bryan to talk to printers in Printers' House square when he comes to New York again.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POPULISTS.

Secretary Edgerton Says They Won't Fuse with Republicans on Electoral Tickets.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The reports from the West to the effect that the Populists contemplated calling new Conventions in some of the States and undoing what has already been accomplished are causing some concern at Populist headquarters, despite the fact that the accuracy of the reports is impugned. Secretary Edgerton of Nebraska sees no reason why such Conventions should be held.

"I do not give credence to the report," said he, "that there will be a new State Convention in Nebraska for the purpose of putting out a Bryan and Watson ticket, for the reason that Mr. Watson has been already given half of the electors in that State. Neither do I believe that Mr. Watson would advise such a thing. If such a convention should be called, however, it will not be recognized by this committee. In regard to the Kansas situation, the statement already sent out that this committee does not advise a separate State Convention expresses our views fully."

"Will there be fusion between the Populists and Republicans in any State?" Mr. Edgerton was asked.

"While it is possible that in one or two Southern States there may be fusion on certain portions of the State ticket, there will be no fusion between Populists and Republicans on the electoral ticket in any State in the Union; and, so far as heard from, there will be no fusion with the Republicans anywhere on Congressional candidates."

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

Senator Palmer Visits Old Friends and Gen. Buckner Goes Home.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—Senator John M. Palmer, the National Democratic nominee for President, and Mrs. Palmer, spent the day with friends. They rose early and took breakfast with Col. Sam McKee at the latter's residence on Third street. Col. McKee is related to Mrs. Palmer by marriage. From