

The Sun THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

Senator Hill.

The mystery of Senator Hill's silence since the Chicago Convention is now clearly explained. He has been hoping and working in private to preserve from disruption the Democracy of the Empire State, by means of the political expedient which will henceforth be known as Thacherism.

Thacherism consists of keeping your heart and soul true to the right, and proudly going to the polls and voting for the wrong. We do not know that we can define in fewer words the essence of Senator Hill's laboriously conceived device.

There is no longer any doubt about the nature of Senator Hill's plan for the salvation of New York's Democracy. It has been perfected during twelve weeks of studious seclusion, indefatigable industry, and subterranean effort, all inspired by a loyal and generous devotion to the party's welfare. The well-meant scheme is at last disclosed. Its visible and audible manifestation is Thacher. Mr. Thacher himself is of no great importance, but in the present situation he expresses the attitude and intentions of DAVID BENNETT HILL.

In one of Senator Hill's several speeches before the State Committee on Tuesday evening, he is reported as saying:

"I hate this newspaper business. I hate this rushing into print; this exploitation of party differences. I hate this constant bombardment of telegrams that you have sent or that you have received. Try to keep private the negotiations that are necessary in the conduct of a party. Silence is necessary on the part of the party leaders. There are great bodies of or small fractions. That has been my plan."

It has been a bad plan, a fatal plan, the greatest and most deplorable mistake of a career full of distinguished services to the cause of Democracy. There are critical times in the experiences of nations and parties, when what is necessary on the part of leaders is not silence, but honest, fearless, uncompromising utterance.

The greater the leader in such an emergency, the louder his voice, the clearer his tone, and the more emphatic the gesture with which he points out the straight road of honor and safety. How the honest Democrats of New York would have rallied around DAVID BENNETT HILL if he had come back from Chicago and boldly proclaimed the truth that was in his heart! Instead, with intentions as creditable to him as his chosen method was disastrous, he sealed his lips with the policy of silence, and went to work with misplaced addressness to negotiate in private a compromise which could only cheat both parties; to dig his party's way and his own way out of the difficulty by means of a tunnel which leads only to the foolishness of Thacherism.

Friendship may grow over this stupendous blunder of an acute, perhaps too acute, intellect. But History, pitiless in her judgments, will smile when she makes record of a glorious opportunity misunderstood, unappreciated, and lost forever.

The Man for the Place.

From one point of view it is reasonable to urge the retention of JOHN BOYD THACHER of the Populist State ticket; and THACHER himself is justified in his determination to stick to his constituency.

No firmer candidate could have been found for a Convention which, in the interest of Reputation, repudiated its declared principles of three months before, than a man capable of the same despicable recantation. THACHER was the temporary Chairman of the genuine Democratic State Convention, which was held at Saratoga on the 24th of June last, and which resolved that "we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor." Addressing the same gathering Democratic Convention, THACHER declared that the Reputation policy "touches with coarse hands the national honor;" and "neither consideration of expediency nor the selfish interest of those who own silver bullion should lead us to depart from the safe and secure path."

It is fair to require of a man that he should go any further in the repudiation of principle than to seek a nomination for Governor from a Convention which, three months later, went in squarely for the very policy he had denounced as infamous? What more could be asked of him in justice than he has already promised in pledging himself to vote for BRYAN and to touch with coarse hands the national honor? It is not possible for him to get down any further to stultify himself and debase himself more completely.

THACHER has a right to expect and to claim the enthusiastic support of every Reputationist. He is going to vote for Reputation and to help it along to the extent of his power by running as a tender to BRYAN. His good reputation is gone; he has made himself despicable in the eyes of the people, and it is not possible for him to make any greater sacrifice to Reputation.

In this view, THACHER is the man of all others for the Buffalo ticket. He matches its infamy exactly. The feeling of contempt he excites is the same feeling which all honorable Democrats have for it. Reputation is fitted with repudiation. JOHN BOYD THACHER belongs on the ticket. He is there of right, and the displacing of him would be "political cowardice." It would be worse. It would be gross political ingratitude to a man who consented to debase himself in order to get a nomination for Governor of New York.

TOM GHADY declared at the meeting of the Reputation State Committee on Tuesday evening that "if THACHER remains on this ticket he will not receive 60,000 votes in New York county." This is not probable; but if he gets the 60,000 votes, he will poll about the whole Reputation vote, and will do fully as well as could any candidate who might be displaced.

By all means, let Reputation stick to Mayor THACHER.

The Cubans Get Arms from Places Not in the United States.

Possibly one of the reasons why the cruisers of the Spanish navy are so unsuccessful in preventing the shipment of arms to Cuba may be that the commanders of them spend their time in watching for arms-bearing ships from American ports only, while they fail to notice those that sail from ports beyond our jurisdiction.

Within a short time three vessels laden with military supplies for the Cuban patriots have landed their cargoes in Cuba, not any one of which vessels had sailed from an American port or taken freight there. All of them had shipped their supplies at places outside the United States, and had taken their departure for Cuba from

these places, which were more convenient for them than any port upon the American seaboard. The Spanish naval officers on the lookout for arms-bearing ships never saw any one of them; they had their eyes turned toward the United States, by day and night.

Lying both north of Cuba and south of it, and not very far from it, there are islands over which JOHN BULL'S flag waves. Eastward from Cuba there is an island over which fly the flags of two republics. Not a great distance from Cuba to the southward there are a number of republics which were once under the Spanish yoke, and consequently sympathize with Cuba. Away up north, too, as far as Halifax, there must be navigators ready to help the Cuban revolution, for the British Government has recently warned its subjects against fitting out expeditions against Spain in Cuba.

Yet, though arms-bearing ships not under our control have carried supplies to Cuba, the Spaniards are always enraged against the Americans whenever they hear of the landing of a cargo of arms anywhere in Cuba for the service of the patriots. They would hold the United States responsible in every case, and they talk of demanding damages from us for injuries suffered. The three ships, not American, of which we have spoken, constitute but a part of the ships not American which have taken arms to the Cubans within eighteen months. Yet the Spaniards do not talk of making war upon England whenever a vessel laden with arms slips out of a British port in the West Indies.

The truth is that it is a very difficult thing for any Government to stop altogether the shipment of arms to a country in revolution. There are in every country bold adventurers ready to run any risk for the sake of a cause in which they are interested. No Government has ever made larger expenditures for the purpose of preventing the shipment of arms to any people who desire it than the Government of the United States has made for that purpose in the case of Cuba.

The Brooklyn Convention To-day.

To-day the State Convention of the honest-money Democracy will be held in Brooklyn for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Court of Appeals Judge.

The National or Ship Democracy dates its origin from the 9th of October, 1894, when the contesting Kings county delegates to the regular Democratic State Convention of Saratoga did not get admission, and withdrew declaring that they were "dishonestly and unfairly excluded by the vote of a packed and interested committee and a vote under gag laws." Other Democrats from other counties than Kings joined with these Brooklyn contestants in an October Convention in support of the candidacy of Mr. WHEELER, who polled 27,000 votes in the State. This vote was unevenly distributed. His smallest vote was in the county of Schuylcr, of which DAVID B. HILL, his competitor for the Governorship, is a native; and his largest vote, or 9,700, in Kings county, the rallying point of those who put Mr. WHEELER in nomination. The "Democratic Party Reform Organization," as it was then officially known, declared its position on the currency question in these words of its platform:

"We favor a sound currency and a safe banking system, which will strengthen throughout the country the money advantages of the cities, and which can be had only on an honest dollar of a single standard of value."

These independent Democrats adopted as their emblem a full-rigged ship, and in the State election succeeding the election of a year ago they endorsed the candidates of the Democracy without making separate nominations of their own, except for local offices in the city of Brooklyn. They are now supporting the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention, PALMER and BUCKNER; and the full-rigged ship which was weakly manned and imperfectly provisioned on its political cruise of 1894, has been fitted up as a vessel of war for the coming year.

The Chairman of the National or Ship Democracy State Committee, Mr. WIDENMANN, said at the PALMER and BUCKNER mass meeting of Tuesday night in Madison Square Garden:

"We have rescued the ship of Democracy from the hands of the pirate, she has come through the straits and Charibdis, and the gales of popular discontent have blown her on to the harbor that has gathered there for the last thirty years. We took her into the dry dock in Indianapolis. We ripped out the rotten planks. We refitted her to meet from top to bottom. We have placed her in charge of competent, trusted commanders. We are clearing the decks for action."

These are vigorous expressions; but less sanguine and more practical delegates to to-day's Convention will not permit their attention to be diverted to the political cruises of thirty, twenty, or even ten years ago. There is only one question involved in the present canvass for the Presidency, one serious, essential, overshadowing, and dominating question. It is the maintenance, intact and unimpaired, of "an honest dollar of a single standard of value," or its rejection from the currency of the United States and the substitution of a changing and depreciating standard of value. It is the question of MCKINLEY or BRYAN.

Gen. TRACEY of Albany, who is one of the general managers and conductors of the PALMER and BUCKNER movement in New York, declares that every county in the State, with two exceptions only, will be represented by delegates to the Brooklyn Convention, and he adds that the leaders of the movement have heard "from a number of counties which were not represented at Saratoga at the August Convention." He does not say what the leaders have heard from these counties. Does their message say that they are to be represented to-day, or is it a wise caution to go slow and act with deliberation, so that there may be no division of honest-money votes from the honest-money candidates, caused by the introduction of extraneous issues or questions, which have no safe place in this year's contest?

The intention had in purpose of the Convention to nominate candidates for both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and probably, to ratify the Republican nomination of Judge VASS, now a Supreme Court Judge by the appointment of Governor MORTON, on the ground that sound public policy dictates that faithful, capable, and efficient Judges should receive such an endorsement. It will come at an opportune time and at an appropriate place, for there are several judicial vacancies in the Brooklyn or Second Judicial district, and Democratic respect for judicial tribunals,

attacked in the Populist platform adopted at Chicago, would thus be commended to the Republican imitation. Whoever may be the candidate for Governor, no one need doubt that he will stand squarely on the platform adopted, and deserve the respect of honest citizens as a man of principle.

Success to the efforts of the Ship Democracy to keep burning the bright and illuminating light of true Democracy, temporarily obscured by the Chicago surrender to Populism! All honor to PALMER and BUCKNER, the enemies of repudiation! Vote for WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the leading honest-money candidate, and do nothing that would interfere with his triumphant election.

Hawaii as a State.

The denial which members of the Hawaiian Government have been at the pains to give to the story that President DOLÉ and his Cabinet are now seeking only an American protectorate, was hardly needed. Perhaps the rumor was set afloat by some planters who would prefer, on account of personal interest, such a protectorate, with plenty of coolie labor, to annexation with restrictions on that labor.

From the moment she overthrew the monarchy, now nearly four years ago, Hawaii has had but one aim in view, that of joining our Union, either as a State or as a Territory. She has not hesitated to let her anxiety on that subject be known, and has never stooped to pretended overtures to other countries in order to stir our own to action. She made a treaty of annexation, and though the CLEVELAND Administration withdrew it from the consideration of Congress, Hawaii has never taken a step backward from her attitude at that time.

Our political system has never included colonial establishments nor protectorates of any European sense. Long ago we went as near as we could to a protectorate over Hawaii by proclaiming "Hands off!" to other powers. She understands that after the 4th of March next the chief obstacle to her entrance into our Union will be removed, and that it would be folly for her to put up with any less ambitious and honorable destiny than that.

Tillman on the Supreme Court.

Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina is a Popocrat who is not afraid of the Chicago platform. Whatever may be said of his other qualities, at least he has the courage to say what he means and what the Chicago platform means. He may be a demagogue, but he is not a hypocrite. In the Chicago Convention he was rebuked by the more politic JONES of Arkansas for avowing that policy of sectionalism which Mr. BRYAN has since been proclaiming from the stump. At Philadelphia on Monday Senator TILLMAN frankly admitted another purpose of the Chicago platform, a purpose which the other Popocrat leaders have found it convenient to deny since they have seen that attacks upon the Supreme Court do not seem to be popular. "The new Democratic party will take these rascally judges by the throat," said Mr. TILLMAN, "and learn them that there is some liberty left in the land." We quote from the report in the Philadelphia Press.

TILLMAN'S English may be defective, but his understanding of the Chicago platform is not so. "Take these rascally judges by the throat" expresses rudely but exactly the intention of the Popocrats with reference to the Supreme Court.

TILLMAN'S speech was made the day after he had been confidentially closeted with Mr. BRYAN in Washington.

The Power to Pardon Before Conviction.

A curiosity in the exercise of the pardoning power is the pardon which has just been granted to one STEPHEN NETHERCULT of Kentucky by the Lieutenant-Governor of that Commonwealth. The reasons which appeared to Executive clemency in NETHERCULT'S case are thus stated by Lieutenant-Governor WORTHINGTON:

"The accused was a soldier and officer in the Federal army during the rebellion, while he was away from home doing duty for his country, his wife was debauched by one STEVEN, who, on the return of the accused from the army, publicly boasted of his seduction and invited the accused to have a drink with him. Thereupon the accused shot and killed STEVEN. This was more than thirty years ago. An indictment was returned against NETHERCULT for the murder of STEVEN, whereupon he left Kentucky, and has been away from home the best part of his life. He now desires to return to his native country and view the graves of his parents and his wife. He is a man of good character, and he should die. I do not think he could be punished for that killing, even with the shame of a trial. His banishment has been a greater punishment than his sentence. I therefore pardon him."

It will be observed that NETHERCULT has been pardoned before trial or conviction. In this State no such pardon could be granted. The Constitution of New York empowers the Governor to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, but only after the conviction of the offender. In the Constitution of Kentucky, however, the authority of the Governor, or of the Lieutenant-Governor when acting in his place, is not so limited. "He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, grant reprieves and pardons, except in case of impeachment, and he shall file with each application therefor a statement of the reasons for his decision thereon, and the date of its issuance." It is the maintenance of this constitutional requirement that Lieutenant-Governor WORTHINGTON made the statement which we have quoted in the case of NETHERCULT.

The pardoning power of the Governor of Kentucky is, like the pardoning power of the President of the United States, broad enough to include every kind of pardon which could be granted by the King of England or Parliament. The President may pardon offenders not only before trial or conviction, but even before they have been indicted or officially accused in any manner. So it would seem, may the Executive of Kentucky.

The same extensive power in respect to the granting of pardons is bestowed upon the Governor in Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. In any of these States, as well as in Kentucky, an offender may be pardoned before conviction. In Kansas and in the State of Washington, the pardoning power is vested in the Governor under such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe. There is no constitutional prohibition in those States against pardons before conviction.

The rule is otherwise, however, in most of the States of the American Union. They imitate New York in restricting the exercise of the pardoning power to the cases of persons who have been convicted of crime. In Massachusetts the people who framed the Constitution were so opposed to pardons before conviction that they introduced a distinct prohibition into the fundamental law itself, which expressly declares that "no charter of pardon granted by the Governor with the advice of the Council, before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein dis-

criptive of the offense or offenses intended to be pardoned." A like provision appears in the Constitution of New Hampshire.

In defining the pardoning power, as conferred by the Constitution of the United States upon the President, Mr. Justice FIELD, in the celebrated GARLAND test-case, said this:

"It extends to every offense known to the law and may be exercised at any time after its commission, either before trial, or proceeding are taken, or during their pendency, or after conviction and judgment. This power of the President is not subject to legislative control. Congress has no authority to restrict or extend the prerogative of mercy reposed in him cannot be fettered by any legislative restrictions."

It is remarkable that so many of the States have been careful not to confer the pardoning power in such broad terms upon their own chief magistrates.

Cotton.

The advance in the price of cotton has doubtless given special satisfaction to those planters who disregarded the cry which was raised last spring, and had been raised in previous years, "Reduce the cotton acreage." The two or three cotton conventions that so often repeated this warning were manifestly not made up of men who saw far ahead. They contended vainly of alternative ways were sought, but that the selling price of the staple would fall lower, and yet lower, till it got down perhaps to four cents a pound, if, indeed, it should be salable at any price. It is now manifest that they were mistaken, at least for this year, as the market price for cotton is between eight and nine cents, and as the crop is enormous, and as it moves freely, and as the demand for it is active, and as holders are gainers, and as many of the cotton mills are starting up again, and as the competition of other cotton-raising countries has not yet proved ruinous to our own planters.

Supposing the year's crop in the Southern States to be between seven and eight million bales, the planters will be very much better off when it is marketed at the present price than they would have been had they taken the advice, which was so plentifully offered, to reduce the acreage by a half, or more yet. The cotton raisers were more hopeful than the cotton brokers, and the country is the richer in consequence, to the advantage of all parties.

No political opponent of the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN will refuse to him a distinction appropriate to his own superstition that he is a favorite of fate, a superstition worthy of those mighty intellectual qualities which he has upon the stump. No other man nominated for President has ever made a collection of rabbits' feet which could compare in number, value, beauty, or general interest with Mr. BRYAN'S collection. Wherever he goes rabbits' feet almost rain into his pocket, and he seems to have no unusual success in winning votes. At least he is beyond competition as a receiver of rabbits' feet. It is to be hoped that these trophies will be exhibited after this cruel war is over. And if Mr. BRYAN will consent to lecture upon the value of the silver basis, and to lecture on the subject which appears to be wanting in his silver speeches.

A letter signed "A. REGNAULT" has appeared in some of our American journals, giving an annexationist version of Canadian politics, and saying that an annexationist convention was held at Toronto, Ontario, in the month of June, and that the Toronto Globe denies the statement and lectures American writers for misrepresenting Canadian affairs. No doubt it is correct enough, and there is in this much justice in its lecture, that such correspondents may sometimes allow their pen to be carried away by the wind of mischief to the cause they espouse. On the other hand, caution should also be used in accepting the statements of the provincial press of Canada, which is used by the official classes and the social circle attached to British connection. When the editor of the Toronto Globe is stating an official, not a literal fact. If the fact were literally true why would the alarm signals of separation be always flying? Would it be of "treason," now incessant, be any longer heard? Among the Canadian people themselves it is not likely to find plenty of converts. By a perpetual system of political terrorism in America, the cause is controlled, but it is there, all the same. Canadians come over to us by thousands. Can it be supposed that the anti-American sentiments of the official class and its press prevail among those who remain behind?

Mr. James Kitchen, an extensive farmer and stock raiser for Grayson, Kentucky, gives this as his reason for supporting BRYAN:

"I employ laborers. They are the creditors. I am the debtor. Under free coinage I can pay them with one-half it costs now, for it will raise the price of products, and can then pay me for 60 cents a day, and pay them in bacon at 15 cents a pound."

Undoubtedly the free coinage of silver would enable Mr. KITCHEN to cheat the man he employs to that extent, for a considerable time at least, and probably they would never be able to get their money's worth of his goods. It is great as they now get under the gold standard. They would suffer along with wage earners generally. But he would have to take pay for his products in money decreased in purchasing power to the same extent. Besides, he is only one of the thousands who are being asked to vote to give him the opportunity to cut down the value of their wages by a half? If they have a fair chance to get their votes in the ballot box at Grayson, we don't believe they will do it. They will not do it unless they are fools.

Head Hurd and Marble Heart.

It is now announced that Mr. Bryan will address the voters of New Haven. This is satisfactory news. The more speeches he makes the surer his defeat.

What Means This Emphasis?

Q. What is this that squeaks and squeaks like a million of quires has.
A. What is this that squeaks more shrill than the pigs of a million pens.
Q. What is this that roars like fire on the prairie in days of drought.
A. What is this that howls and foams like the sea all made one mouth.
Q. What is this that splutters and smokes till all the sky is dim?
A. It's only little Boy Bryan, and Tom-Tom after him!
Q. What is this that stamps the ground like the tread of countless birds.
Q. What is this that sings 'as if the donkeys were playing birds.
Q. What is this that sounds like the shriek of witches in wild carousal.
Q. What is this that shakes like the flame which sears the volcano's brow.
Q. What is this that rumbles and cracks like an earth-quake on the sea.
A. It's only little Boy Bryan, and Tom-Tom after him!
Q. What is this that rattles and bangs like Titans with Titan drums.
Q. What is this that mutters and moans like the main when the storm-wind moans.
Q. What is this that glitters and mutts like a ghost in the place of base.
Q. What is this that pours and floods like a season of tropic rain.
Q. What is this that sounds more grim than the fog-horn's eddied note?
A. It's only little Boy Bryan, and Tom-Tom in the fog!
Q. What is this that out-chattered all the apes that ever aped.
Q. What is this that out-parroted all the parrots that ever parroted.
Q. What is this that tumbles and leaps like a troop of acrobats.
Q. What is this that makes the winds covering through their hairs.
Q. What is this that makes more noise than was made by the War of Troy?
A. It's only little Boy Bryan, and Billy, the Oracle of the World!

ing these lectures is freely offered as "echoes of brains is not a scholar in those times? It looks as if, however, as though a chap must prove his scholarship before he can get a seat from Prof. LIBBY of Princeton, who issues the free tickets upon a written application for them. If all New York's scholars were invited to the lectures, without ticket or scrutiny, Madison Square Garden would be the place for them.

The Hon. BOB TAYLOR, once Governor of Tennessee and now Popocrat candidate for the same office, ought to be tuned to fine issues if any man is. He fiddled his way into the Governor's chair. He drew crowds after him by the sweetness of the sounds which he evoked from the trembling strings. Surely, there was a soul which should have charmed and persuaded, and dripped always with honey and never with gall. Yet the Memphis Commercial Appeal reports the Hon. BOB TAYLOR as saying at a public meeting that if a certain politician "was as well known in the State as he is in Chattanooga, people would turn their heads away if they would turn from the carter's breath of a many-hoed." Music hangs here in her own fiddle strings when the Hon. BOB TAYLOR gets out of tune.

The Pronunciation of Arkansas.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—It is generally known that the pronunciation of Arkansas, as determined by the State Assembly in 1881, makes the last syllable sound as if spelled "so." As a matter of fact, the vowel sound in that syllable is not the one described in the statute.

By reproducing a few words from the resolution that can be made plain. They are: "The only true pronunciation of the name of the State, in the opinion of this body, is as received by the French from the native Indians and committed to writing in the French word representing the sound, and that it should be pronounced in three syllables, with the final 'a' in each syllable, and the accent on the Italian sound, and the accent on the first and last syllables." To pronounce the word according to this law would give the vowel in question the sound heard in halm. If the qualifying term "broad" were used instead of "Italian," the resolution would express the intention of its framers. Phonologists agree in the distinction both as to the sounds and the defining terms.

It may be added that, while taking such pains to state explicitly the orthoepy of the word, the distinction between primary and secondary accents might have been observed with profit. That the initial accent is stronger than the final in common usage is not less true than that the last syllable rhymes with waltz, and not with pass.

Stjuhn's Advice to Bay Gold.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I desire to make a statement, which may possibly be of use in the campaign, against the very able fight you are making against national dishonor. I can furnish absolute proof that, within a year, the Hon. William P. St. John, Treasurer of the Popocratic campaign, while he was still President of the Mercantile Bank, advised the President of a bank in Michigan to buy and hold all the gold he could get, saying that he certainly would be able to make a big profit on it. The fact coming out, and coincident with Sewall's gold contracts, will probably be of interest to silver men.

Not long ago I had the opportunity of being with Mr. Bryan for an hour or more. I tried to draw him out on the silver question, remarking to him that I had lived for many years in countries where the silver basis had been at the head of a Commission to report on the largest silver mines in the world, situated in Peru; that I had lived in the West for years. But he showed me emphatically that he was not seeking information of any kind. He was ready to cram down my throat his advice to buy gold, and to buy in volume, but he did not want anybody to give him real information on the subject. This fact you brought out strongly in comments on the candidate in yesterday morning's SUN.

Mr. Bryan's Mental Condition.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—It is the opinion of several eminent specialists in the treatment of brain disorders that Candidate Bryan is mentally diseased. One of the greatest medical experts in Philadelphia attended the Bryan meeting at the Academy of Music last night for the express purpose of studying Bryan when speaking to an audience. After the close of the meeting he gave it as his opinion that Bryan is suffering from the same mental disorder which afflicted Geo. K. Fox, the famous "Humpty Dumpty," and the lamented tragedian, John McCullough. "Mr. Bryan's condition, mentally and physically, is so pitiable that his managers are thinking seriously of cancelling his engagements. Wherever he goes the people who hear him go away convinced that he is an unfit person for any public position. An examination of Mr. Bryan by any of the eminent brain specialists of New York would, if made public, send him into private life."

The Rev. K. H. Budget Retained.

From the Daily Chronicle Observer. We learn from the Morgantown Herald that Col. Duncan Cameron Pearson of that town, in presenting the Rev. K. H. Budget of Newcomb to a conference of the electors of Burke, on the occasion of his recent illustrious performance. Mr. Budget, referred to him as "the brightest star of all the Southern constellation; a child of destiny, the star-eyed goddess of re-education."

At the Parting of the Ways.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. A favorite little golf story comes from Scotland. "I shall have to go it up," remorsefully remarked the Scotch minister, who had no language but golf, but he hurried in a hanker. "What, golf?" asked his friend and oadde. "No," returned the other, "the ministry."

THE OHIO SITUATION.

Some Miscellaneous Statements About the Buckeye Electoral Vote.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Sensationally alarming reports have been periodically made from time to time since July 1 of the political condition of the State of Ohio, and some of these reports have been gratefully received by the managers of the Bryan canvass. It is to be observed that in nearly every case these reports have emanated either from the city of Cleveland or the city of Columbus, though the political capital of Ohio is still this city, and Cincinnati is the seat of the State Government. It has been rather than either Cleveland or Columbus has a Republican State. It never has been anything else. Never since the foundation of the Republican party has it faltered in the support of Republican candidates at a national election, from Fremont to Harrison.

William McKinley is not only the representative Ohio Republican, but he is also the most popular Republican in the State of Ohio, as he has been repeatedly shown when he was a candidate for public office, either for Congress or for Governor. He is the only conspicuous Ohio Republican who has ever polled, or who is likely to poll, a vote in excess of 100,000. The party lines are always tightly drawn, a material Democratic vote. Elected Governor in 1891 by a majority of 21,000, he was re-elected at the close of his term by a majority of 80,000, and one of the counties to give him the largest relative gain was the county of Cuyahoga, which has been repeatedly shown when he was a candidate for public office, either for Congress or for Governor. He is the only conspicuous Ohio Republican who has ever polled, or who is likely to poll, a vote in excess of 100,000. The party lines are always tightly drawn, a material Democratic vote. 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