THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

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I AM A DEMOCRAT

Says David Bennett Hill in Opening the Campaign,

AND WHAT THAT MEANS NOW

Point to All Me—Ready to Follow and Work.

The National Convention Was the Arbitrator Between Men, and He Accepted Its Decision as Final—Great Outpouring of Democrats.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—There was a great outpouring of Democrats in Brooklyn to-night. The academy of music was filled to overflowing. It was the opening of the Democratic campaign in New York. The hall was tastefully draped. Chairman Thos. F. Carrell, of the campaign committee, called the assemblage to order in a short speech, the most striking portion of which was this:

"Democrats everywhere in New York are at peace among themselves and were never more thoroughly united than at this hour. Let all Democrats join in making the majority for Cleveland and Stevenson the largest ever given in the county of kings."

Congressman Coombs, chairman of the meeting then introduced Senator Hill. Senator Hill said: "I am reminded of the fact that it was in this edifice upon a memorable occasion in 1885 I had the honor of expressing to the intrepid Democracy of Kings county the sentiment 'I am a Democrat,' and under the existing political situation I know of no more appropriate place or presence than here to declare that I was a Democrat before the Chicago convention as I am a Democrat still. The national Democratic convention of 1892.

HAS PASSED INTO HISTORY

with its record, its triumph, and its disappointments. The wisdom of its action is not now to be questioned. It is the court of last resort established by party usage as the final arbitrator to determine conflicting interests and claims of candidates of states and sections and its decision will be accepted with loyal acquiescence by every true and patriotic Democrat who recognizes the necessity for party organization and discipline and the obligations which he assumes by membership. From this time forward imperative duties are imposed upon us. Factional appeals should now cease, the spirit of resentment should be subdued, state pride should be subordinated to the general good, real or fancied grievances be dismissed, personal ambitions be sacrificed and individual disappointments forgotten in the great emergency which demands of us all an exhibition of wide spread and lofty party patriotism.

"Permit me to repeat what I had the honor of expressing to the Tammany society on the fourth of July last before the national convention had scarcely passed away, as follows: 'Our course at the present time is plain. In the approaching struggle the Democracy of New York should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to cardinal Democratic principles and the regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour.'

"I reiterate these sentiments now. We are entering upon the twenty-seventh presidential election since the organization of our government. The good citizen, desirous of discharging his full duty in this crisis, according to his conscience and judgment, uninfluenced by selfish considerations, will observe two great parties arrayed against each other, and struggling for the control of the government and appealing to the people for their suffrages."

He reviewed the history of the two parties and continued:

"If I were asked to define one fundamental difference between the two parties I should state, that one believed in a strict construction of the Federal constitution and the other in a loose one. One party believes the general government's power should be confined to those specific grants and that nothing can be done under the general welfare clause except to exercise the functions incident and necessary to the carrying out of expressed powers, while the other believes that under that clause the powers of congress are substantially unrestricted and limited only by its wise discretion. Starting out with different views of the constitution the two parties naturally have formulated different theories of government, especially upon the all important subject of Federal taxation.

"A division upon

THE TARIFF QUESTION

was inevitable. The Republican party advocates the doctrine that the government has the constitutional as well as the moral right to impose tariff duties for the purpose of encouraging the building up of private industries by the imposition of duties sufficiently large to prevent foreign competition irrespective of the question of the needs of the treasury, while the Democratic party believes the government has only the constitutional and moral right to impose such duties as may be necessary to raise sufficient revenue to support the government economically administered. This is the precise issue squarely stated. The Democratic national platform gives forth no uncertain sound upon this subject.

"It correctly states the true position of the party. It denies the constitutional power of the government to impose taxes for other than public purposes. It correctly and substantially states the Democratic faith. We have always insisted and now insist that no warrant can be found in the constitution for the imposition of tariff duties to aid private industries, but whether such tariff is constitutional or not, or whether it is practicable to have the question properly raised or decided the system itself is vicious in the extreme, unjust to the people and contrary to the spirit of our free institutions.

A TARIFF BILL

Upon its face usually declares that its object is 'to provide ways and means for the support of the government,' and whether the duties are high or low, reasonable or exorbitant, prohibitory or otherwise, it is impossible for the courts to say that the purpose of the measure was not solely to provide revenue for the government, no matter what the true object of its framers was or whether or not the treasury may already be overflowing. Besides, a law is not always held unconstitutional although it may in some degree violate the spirit of the constitution. The constitution, as well as the acts of congress, can sometimes be successfully evaded without adequate immediate remedy on the part of the people.

Whether by reason of these difficulties it is even practicable to obtain a determination of the constitutionality of a revenue law, ostensibly framed for the purpose of raising revenue, but in fact intended for other purposes, it was competent for the national convention to declare the position of the party upon the subject, that protection does not constitutionally exist, but is imposed upon the people by fraud, false pretense, evasion and gross abuse of the taxing power. All so-called protection for which our opponents have clamored, and which they have obtained in recent years, has been secured not by constitutional sanction but by abuse of the conceded taxing power of the government."

He cited authority in support of his argument and said:

"In the light of the authorities and under the argument presented, fair minded men will arrive at the conclusion that the Democratic party was right when [illegible] the taxation for private [illegible]tutional.

"The [illegible] all the arguments [illegible] two very

ABLE APOSTLES OF PROTECTION,

Governor McKinley [illegible] Senator Aldrich, but fail to discover that they present a single tenable ground upon which protection pure and simple can be constitutionally defended. Incidental protection on the other hand is unobjectionable. Tariffs should be imposed for the express purpose revenue not for any private purposes. We believe in revenue with incidental protection and not in protection with incidental revenue. Insofar as a traiff is necessary to meet the necessities of government it may be imposed and any other benefit which may be legitimately derived from its imposition may accompany it. If the burden imposed would operate to prevent foreign competition the benefit is indirect and unobjectionable.

Com's Insurance Statistics & History '23

President Harrison in his ingenious letter of acceptance endeavors to place our party in a false attitude by calling attention to the fact that while our platform in '84 re-adopted in '88, contained an express plank upon this question of equalization of wages, yet it was omitted in '92 and asserts we have changed our position. I beg to differ with him, there has been no change.

"It is not always practicable to place in platforms details of proposed legislation. The platforms of 1884 and 1888 were elaborate and lengthy, and it was desirable to simplify them. General principles were stated in 1892 rather than particulars in 1884. There is no conflict between them. There was no necessity for a repetition of the plank, as the party's position upon it had been evidenced by the Mills bill, which had not been introduced before the national conventions of 1884 and 1888 were held.

Parties are to be judged as much by their records as their platforms. We stand not only

UPON OUR PLATFORM

of '92, but upon the Mills bill, which was the latest general Democratic legislation upon the tariff subject. That bill was as good an exposition of our principles as any elaborate platform could possibly be.

"If I were asked to define as concisely as possible the whole Democratic policy I should state it substantially as follows:

"'We favor tariff for revenue only, limited to the necessities of government, economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as far as practicable as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies.'

"These are the fundamental principles upon which details of all tariff legislation should be based. Our opponents profess to be much disturbed because we have in our platform denounced 'Republican protection' as a fraud. What else is it? It is a fraud for these conclusive reasons:

"First—It is secured by the palpable taxing power of the government.

"Second—It benefits the few at the expense of the many.

"Third—It is based upon favoritism of the worst species.

"Fourth—It tends to create fictitious prosperity to be followed by subsequent business depression.

"Fifth—It is deep in its promises and unsatisfactory in its results.

"Sixth—Its principal beneficiaries constitute a privileged class and their importunities for governmental aid lead to public scandal and demoralization.

"President Harrison and all other great and small advocates of this vicious system diligently seek to create the impression the Democratic party has assumed a bolder attitude than formerly and become an advocate of absolute free trade. I said in the campaign of '88 in my opening speech at the Academy of Music, New York city, that if I believed the Democrats favored absolute free trade, I should not now advocate its cause. I repeat the statement here to-night. I insist that neither the Democratic party nor I have changed opinion upon this question, but we stand where we have ever stood.

"TARIFF REFORM DOES NOT

mean free trade. Our opponents misrepresent our position now as they have ever done since the famous tariff message of '88. In that historic message our candidate expressly repudiated the suggestion that he was entering upon any crusade of free trade. He did not demand that our tariff laws be wiped out of existence."

Mr. Hill then quoted from Ex-President Cleveland's message and then took up the McKinley bill, of which he said in part: "It is undoubtedly true that in this state the aggregate amount of all wages paid a year after its passage may have been greater than the aggregate amount paid the year preceding but that does not prove any increase in the rate of wages paid, and only shows some new industries have been established and more men employed in others. And it does not appear such increase has been any more than the usual natural increase occasioned by the steady growth of the state. It may possibly be true there have been a few less strikes during the past two years than the preceding two years, but this may be attributed to moderation and good judgment of our labor organizations rather than to the effect of any tariff law. I know this much, the Democratic party would be entirely content to permit every workman whose wages has been increased since the passage of the McKinley bill to vote the Republican ticket if our opponents will consent that all those whose wages

HAVE NOT BEEN INCREASED

shall vote the Democratic ticket and upon that basis we will carry the country by a million majority."

Coming to the force bill Mr. Hill said: "There is an issue in this campaign of equal if not greater importance than the tariff, which affects the rights and liberties of every citizen. The Republican party seems irrevocably committed to the passage of the Federal election bill generally known as the 'force bill' and although it must be evident to the most patriotic and thoughtful members of that organization that it is a piece of political foolishness, only equaled by its mendacity, there has appeared for them no escape from its advocacy.

"I have not the time to-night to enter into any elaborate presentation of the details of the bill. It is sufficient for us to know that the only purpose of the measure is control for partisan advantage of our elections, state and Federal. Federal elections cannot well be regulated and controlled without interference with state elections; they are almost inseparable where held at the same time.

"The existing Federal election law bad as are its provisions, together with the danger of the enactment of a force bill, have already compelled several states to separate state elections from congressional and presidential elections at large expense and great inconvenience to the people. Our election machinery is costly enough already and elections should not be needlessly multiplied. The proposed bill usurps the rights and prerogatives of the state.

BREAKS DOWN ALL SAFE GUARDS

which have existed for a century, and places all elections at the mercy of Federal officials who hold offices for life. The bill is a desperate effort to prop up the failing fortunes of a once great political party. It was conceived in political animosity, urged from the narrowest and worst motives, and is unworthy a place among the statutes of the American republic.

"The Democratic party desires

FREE, HONEST, FAIR ELECTIONS

everywhere. It desires them not merely because they would inure to its benefit, but upon the unselfish and high ground that they are essential to the preservation of our free institutions. Our party has suffered much in the past from the corrupt and tyrannical election methods of our adversary. The Republican party is a party of wealth, plutocracy, corporate influence and protected monopolists. Our party is of the plain people; men of moderate means,

THE BONE AND SINEW

of the country. We have neither the disposition nor the means to corrupt our elections, and have been foremost in all laudable efforts of recent years to place upon the statute books those reform election laws under which corruption, bribery and intimidation are rendered difficult if not impossible.

"There has been no such condition of affairs in the South to justify the enactment of the Davenport measure. It is true the colored people in large numbers are voting the Democratic ticket but this affords no sufficient reason for taking away from them or us the control of their own elections.

The colored people were not freed from slavery to become the slaves of the Republican party. The South is loyal, honest and capable, and if permitted, as it should be, it will work out its social and other problems in its own way, without injury to the colored race, injustice to the North or the Republican party, or danger to the elective franchise. In any event the majority of the American people will never approve a measure which threatens their liberties, legalizes unfairness and absolutely guarantees partisan victories to an unscrupulous party that dares enact it."

The speaker then went into state matters and closed as follows:

"Fellow citizens I need not urge you to the performance of your full share in this campaign. Kings county was never known to flag in its duty. The interest involved demand the greatest sacrifices and our highest and best efforts. It is the welfare of the old Democratic party which we all love so well, which is at stake. I plead not for individuals, but for the cause. In a great contest like this men are nothing, but principles are everything. Our candidates represent our principles, and our principles cannot prevail without electing our candidates. The contest may be a severe one, but so much more will be the victory if we win. Have no uneasiness.

THE OLD GUARD

will do its duty. Look out for the raw recruits. I believe a large majority of the people of this country are convinced of the rightfulness of Democratic principles and want them to prevail. But the election will not win itself, and there must be complete organization. I repeat the injunction I uttered before the Democratic state convention at Albany. It is our duty to organize with this motto inscribed on our banners, 'public office is a public trust,' supplemented by the other sentiments I have endeavored to present to you to-night, 'no public taxation for private purposes, and 'no force bill.'

"Let us close up our ranks and buckle on our armor for the fight, with a determination to do all in our power for the triumph of our party and the election of our honored standard-bearers, Cleveland and Stevenson."

HILL'S RECEPTION.

Hill's speech was listened to attentively. Only at long intervals was he interrupted by applause. The excitement in the audience however, was noticeable as the senator drew to a close his address. He spoke over an hour, and not once had he mentioned the name of Cleveland.

Excitement increased as the senator stated the old guard would do its duty and a perfect hurricane of applause, yells and cheers broke forth, when after one grand phrase of the deepest meaning closed with the names of Cleveland and Stevenson.

The senator's ingenious way of bringing about such a climax to his address was fully recognized and the audience rose en masse and cheered him to the echo.

Subscribe for THE GAZETTE.

TEXAS CAMPAIGN.

Judge Clark Makes a Speech at Sherman.

JUDGE MOORE IN DENISON

Working Vigorously for the Republican Party

Crain and Terrell at Beeville and Friends of Each Claim a Glorious Victory—Cleveland and Hogg Club—Nugent Club in Bexar.

Clark at Denison.

SHERMAN, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Judge George Clark, candidate for governor, made one of his best speeches here to-night to an immense crowd in the court house yard. Seats and electric lights had been improvised for the occasion. He reviewed the Hogg platform and showed it up in anything but a favorable light. Besides the general outpouring of citizens people were here from many other towns, nine coaches of people coming from Denison. Clark is confident of election and is making a vigorous campaign. The business men of these cities are in accord with the Turner hall platform.

VICTORY IN THEIR GRASP.

Judge Moore is Confident of Clark's Election—What He Will Poll.

DENISON, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Judge Moore, chairman of the Republican state committee, arrived this morning from Fort Worth and has been in consultation with leading members of the party all day. To a GAZETTE man Judge Moore said:

"We are going to whoop things up from now until the day of election. We shall put speakers in the field and every county and precinct will be organized. The Republicans will all fall into line. Hogg people say we shall not poll over 25 per cent of our vote but I say that George Clark will receive 75 per cent of our votes. Victory is in our grasp if we work for it, and we are going to work for it, that I can assure you."

An Explanation.

ITASKA, TEX., Sept. 18.

Editor Gazette:

As I have been quoted from one end of the state to the other as testifying to the truth of the charge that in his Hillsboro speech Senator Coke said "all men who voted against the Democratic nominee deserved death," I wish to enter an emphatic denial. I never heard a word of Senator Coke's speech at Hillsboro and could not possibly know what he said. I believe further that if the so-called testimony of the News' correspondent was sifted it would be found that it is all about like what purports to be mine—so distorted that there is little, if any, truth in it.

This explanation would have been made sooner but for the fact that for two weeks I have been confined to my bed with fever.

W. H. ORR,
Editor Itaska Mail.

McKinley's Opinion.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 19.—Governor McKinley was interviewed to-day by a reporter. Referring to the political outlook the governor said: "The Republican party in New York is firmly united. As for the Northwestern states, I do not believe the Democrats will carry a single one."

"Do you look for any Republican gains in the south?"

"I see no hope for any Republican gains in the South. If we could get a fair vote and an honest count, I have no doubt we would gain, but there seems to be small hope for that."

Fought Over the Bones.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—After an all-day's session on Saturday the Democrats and People's party committees here decided on fusion and put one ticket in the field. After this decision the two committees met to divide the offices, and as every member of each committee was a candidate for some one office they could not agree on a division and the meeting broke up in a row. Fusion is now out of the question, and there will be three tickets in the field.

Great Day in Winston.

WINSTON, N. C., Sept. 19.—This town to-day was crowded because of General Stevenson's visit. Over 1,600 men were in the parade, 900 mounted. General Stevenson reviewed the parade, which was thirty minutes in passing. The prettiest feature of the review was 700 school children. General Stevenson began speaking at 1:30. He said the crowd was the largest that ever greeted him and one of the largest ever seen.

Cleveland-Hogg Club.

LITTLE RIVER, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special.] The Democratic voters of this place met at this place September 17 and organized a Cleveland and Hogg Democratic club, with a membership of about twenty-five: C. L. Burks, president; G. W. Oaks, corresponding secretary; Dr. E. M. Thomas, treasurer. After passing various resolutions in favor of Gov. Hogg and his present administration, the meeting adjourned to meet Saturday night, Oct 1.

Bexar Populists.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The People's party, to-day, nominated W. F. Miller, a farmer, for representative. The second representative to which Bexar county is entitled will be left to the workingmen of San Antonio to name and a meeting for this purpose will be held next Friday night. A Nugent club was formed with a membership of sixty.

Crain and Terrell.

BEEVILLE, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Crain and Terrell locked horns here to-day addressing an audience of about 1000. No new features were brought out and but little enthusiasm was manifested on either side. Both made pretty good Democratic speeches. The Third party people thought claim a victory for their cause, but our Wm. Henry seemed able to cope with his adversary. Everybody seems satisfied with the result.

Galveston Clarkites.

GALVESTON, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Clark gubernatorial campaign was opened in this city to-night by an enthusiastic rally at Turner hall. A county executive committee was appointed. Leo Levi spoke.

Nominated for Congress

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Republican congressional convention for the Fourth district convened in this city to-day. After the usual routine business J. A. Hurley of this place was nominated. He is only twenty-six years of age.

Will Not Register.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—About 350 Chinese in El Paso and 200 in San Antonio who are entitled to remain in the United States; refuse to comply with the new law requiring them to register. Their refusal is based on the six companies, a Chinese organization of San Francisco which advises that it will contest the law. Unless the law is knocked out, these Chinamen will be arrested and shipped back to China after May 1st the limit of time allowed them to comply with the law.

Brakeman Niblock Killed.

WACO, TEX., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Brakeman E. K. Niblock was run over by a freight train on the Cotton Belt railroad at Selby, seven miles north of Waco, at 11:30 o'clock last night, sustaining injuries from which he died in an hour. He was endeavoring to make a switch when his foot became fastened in a cattle guard. He tried to jerk it out but fell and the wheels passed over both his legs, crushing them and his left arm. He was brought to Waco and medical attention given, but he lived only an hour from the time of the accident. He was from Manitoba and it is thought has no relatives in Texas.

THE SWITCHMEN

A Grand Labor Demonstration in Their Honor.

REPORT FROM CHIEF SWEENEY

Of the Condition of the Order—Ceremonies at Opening—A Royal Welcome Accorded. Fort Worth Representatives Present.

DALLAS, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—This has been a great day in labor circles, all on account of the visit to this city of the delegates and visitors of the national convention of the S. M. A. A. of America. This morning there were 400 delegates from the different cities in the Union on hand to participate in the great labor demonstration given in their honor by the local labor unions. The programme had been prepared and the entire business managed by Perry C. Sourwine, of local lodge No. 108 of the Switchmen's union, to whom great credit is due for the success of this feature of the programme. First came the police, mounted, under command of Captain J. C. Arnold, making a fine appearance. City and county officials in carriages, uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias 150 strong, Switchmans' union No. 108 with W. W. Moore as marshal second division, Dallas typographical union 140 strong, commanded by John Jones and James Murphy. They wore regulation uniform, and four types carried a magnificent floral engine, a most exquisite bit of work. Grand Master Frank Sweeney and his aides and a number of ladies followed in carriages, and 400 delegates on foot. The third division was composed of the Dallas Federation of Labor, 800 strong, commanded by Steve Lavell and "Big John" McCullock, secretary of the county Alliance, as flag bearer. Delegates from many organizations affiliating with the federation marched in this division. The Irish-American benevolent society, 250 strong formed the fourth division, with the plumber's union. Every man in the plumber's union wore a Cleveland and Stevenson hat. Frank Magee commanded the Irish-American section and James Scott, the well known labor leader, was the flag-bearer. Each division had a band. It was the greatest labor demonstration ever made in the city and not one-third of the organizations were out. The Order of Railway Carmen, the Bakers' union and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen had delegations in the marching column. The streets along the line of march were crowded and the marchers were frequently cheered by sympathizing bread winners and their friends. At the city hall the most interesting features of the day's programme took place. Perry C. Sourwine called the gathering to order and introduced Bishop Garrett who made a most fervent prayer. Mr. Sourwine then made the evening address, on which he welcomed the delegates to the city, spoke of the importance of harmony and concert of action in their deliberations and also touched upon the aims and objects of the order. Then little Nellie Hogan, the pride of the switchmen, (she is 3 years old) presented Mr. Lourwine with an elegant Lone Star floral decoration and recited an appropriate verse. She was loudly applauded and a shower of silver dollars descended upon her. Mr. Murphy, for the printers, presented the switchmen the floral engine. Letters of regret were read from Governor James S. Hogg, Hon. George Clark, E. C. Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors, Frank Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, T. T. Slattery of the Railroad Trainmen, S. Kelly of the Order of Railway Carmen, Eugene V. Debs of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and D. G. Ramsay of the Order of Railway telegraphers. Governor Hogg's letter was formal; Judge Clark "deeply sympathized with the switchmen in their aims and objects." A number of the the judge's local admirers in the hall applauded when his name was read off, but the great crowd present evidently had not come for politics. The reading of the letter of Eugene V. Debbs created great cheering as he is popular with all branches of organized labor, and a stalwart booster Democrat. His home is at Terre Haute, Ind., and he will be in Dallas this week. Mr. Arthur's letter was received with an outburst of dignified silence. Mayor Connor welcomed the delegates to the city in a natty little speech and "turned the crowd loose." Hon. Dudley G. Wooten did some graceful word painting and then a telegram was read from the Fort Worth brewery, inviting the delegates over to sample the brand of "artesian water" brewed by them. Great cheering greeted the announcement. Grand Master Frank Sweeney, of Chicago, responded to the address of welcome in a most felicitous manner. A delegate from Chicago obtained the floor and proposed "three cheers for Texas, where the clothes and money do not make the man," and they were given with a will. After cheers for Mayor Connor, Eugene V. Debs and the Dallas typographical union, the assemblage dispersed to the fair grounds where a complimentary barbecue was tendered the visitors and their friends. It was a huge affair, and the best managed barbecue ever given in the city. Roast beef, pork and mutton, bread and butter and pickles, were stacked in great piles, and mugs of foaming lager washed down the hearty repast. L. W. Rogers, editor of the Chicago Labor Age, made a most eloquent presentation of the cause of organized labor and was roundly applauded. Hon. Bryan T. Barry, Frank Irvine, Phil Barry Miller and Col. John F. C. Whitehead also made short and pithy remarks. A ball followed this evening, which was largely attended.

The convention will assemble in business session at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning in the auditorium of the city hall.

FROM THE FORT.

The Order of Railway Carmen, under vice-chief J. J. Lydon and the Trinity Lodge Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of Fort Worth came over this morning and took part in the parade. They made a fine impression. The boys returned home to-night.

LANDED AT LAST.

Those Who Have Been Detained at Hoffman Island Now at Camp Low.

CAMP LOW, N. J., Sept. 19.—The unfortunates who have been detained on the ships at Hoffman Island during the last two weeks were landed here yesterday. They are passengers from the Hamburg-American packet company's steamers Normania and Rugia. Seven hundred people landed from Hoffman Island, and presented a remarkable congregation of nationalities, Turks, Teutons, Armenians and Arabians.

Gen. Hamilton, at 12:52 p. m., gave the opening order, and Camp Low became isolated from the world until strict quarantine is raised.

Interpreters acted as entry clerks, taking the name and age, place of birth, destination and name of the ship in which each passenger came. Just before the passengers landed the police boat patrol came down the bay having on board Mayor Grant, Health Officer Jenkins, Superintendent Byrnes, Quarantine Commissioner Allen, and Immigration Commissioner Grant. The party were shown through the camp by Gen. Hamilton and said they expressed astonishment and unqualified satisfaction at the perfect arrangements made for the comfort of the detained passengers, and of those from the Rugia a large number are American citizens who have been abroad for the summer.

No sooner were the passengers landed than Gen. Hamilton ordered dinner served. That poor immigrants were hungry, was evidenced by the rush they made for the food. The women and children are looked after by women attendants. Pavilions are set aside for American citizens and cabin passengers. Orientals and single men are housed in tents along the beach until the bed racks are completed.

This morning 254 more detained passengers were taken to Sandy Hook from from Hoffman Island; the total population of quarantine there is 1065. Of the number landed this morning 343 are from the steamer Rugia, thirteen from the Scandia, both pest ships. General Hamilton is highly indignant at Health officer Jenkins for sending the Scandia passengers to mix with other people as the whole thirteen have been confined to the pest hospital on Swineburn Island and one of them was only released from there yesterday, seven on the 4th, 4 on the 15 inst., and one on the following day. They were ordered instantly isolated, during the whole of their detention in quarantine.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

A Large Number of Veterans in the Parade—Vice-President Morton Reviews the Procession.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The capital is in holiday attire and tens of thousands of old comrades are in the city. The procession started at 10 o'clock, and was reviewed from the grand stand on Pennsylvania avenue by Vice-President Morton, Senators Palmer, Manderson and Proctor and high army and navy officials. To-night many camp fires are blazing.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Increase and Decrease in Tax Rolls—Chartered—Christian Endeavor.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special]—Chartered—Whitaker Brothers, incorporated for the purpose of selling and manufacturing all kinds of lumber and forest products, their principal office being located at Texarkana; capital stock, $50,000; directors, W. H. Whitaker, Benjamin Whitaker and W. T. Hudgins, all of Texarkana.

A permit to do business in Texas was granted to the H. T. Cottam company, (limited) incorporated under the laws of Louisiana, for mercantile purposes; capital stock $200,000.

Following tax rolls received to-day show as follows:

Increase: Grayson, $27,446; Cook, $20,591; Coleman, $254,126.

Decrease: Shelby, $28,586; Colorado, $96,281; Grimes, $13,719; Knox $255,618.

A Flood.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Owing to the flooded condition of the Rio Grand railroad track, the running of trains between this place and Point Isabel is discontinued until further notice. The river commenced to fall this morning. The whole country is flooded.

OLD THROCK

Writes a Letter in Which He Declares for Clark.

AT LAMPASAS AND CHICAGO.

The Party Declared Fully Its Position on the Silver Question.

Therefore, He Says, the Hogg Platform is a Bastard Conceived in Sin and Brought Forth in Iniquity—Full Text of the Letter.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 19.—The Express publishes the following relative to the position of Gov. Throckmorton in the gubernatorial race:

The Express takes great pleasure in publishing the following letter written to an old friend of Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, living in this city. Whilst the letter was not written for publication, yet under the condition of affairs when Governor Coke and his crowd undertake to read Democrats out of the old Democratic party for supporting George Clark its publication is deemed both advisable and a justice to Texas. It would indeed be a hard undertaking on the part of Governor Coke and his set to read such old, tried Democrats as Governor Throckmorton out of the Democratic party for supporting such a true and tried Democrat as Judge Clark:

MCKINNEY, TEX., Sept. 13.

L. G. Harmon, San Antonio, Tex.

DEAR SIR—I was glad to receive your favor of the 5th inst. Absence from home for a few days has prevented an earlier answer. I have refused to be interviewed by the newspapers. The truth is I feel we have politically fallen upon evil ways and that danger threatens the Democracy of the state. I have no hesitation, however, in letting my friends know where I stand in the present conflict. My home neighbors have known all the time. I supported Judge Clark in the primaries. And while I do not think the Clark delegates were altogether in the right in withdrawing from the convention when they did, yet had I been a member of the convention, on the rejection of the resolution, offered, I believe, by Giddings, or Sheppard, approving the Chicago platform and the adoption of the Hogg platform, I should have withdrawn. It is notorious that the delegates to Houston in favor of Hogg were, in very many instances, chosen by Third party and Alliance people. The platform adopted by the Hogg people was in some respect a tub thrown to that class of supporters—and the free silver plank was not only presented and adopted with the view of placating that class of voters who had supported him and his delegates, but in my judgment it was also adopted with the other purpose of driving Mills to the support of Clark with the hope of defeating him for the senate.

As notorious as is the fact that almost every Hogg delegate to Houston was elected by the help of the Labor party, Alliance and Third party people, it is as equally notorious that, with few exceptions, those people did not participate in the election of delegates to the Lampasas convention. That convention almost entirely, was composed of Democrats, and after a spirited debate in that convention the silver question (plank) which is in perfect accord with the Chicago convention and the Clark convention at Houston, was adopted by a very large majority. That recognized state convention of Democrats, selected outside of personal preferences and independent of the Democratic candidates for office with the view of sending sound Democrats to the national convention, should be regarded as the orthodox exponent of true Democratic principles; their enunciation should be received as most likely to express the genuine wish of the Democracy of the state. Its members were selected with the avowed purpose of speaking out on national issues, and should be the accepted authority on such questions. Believing this, and fully persuaded that the Hogg platform was cooked and seasoned for particular purposes, and specially intended to antagonize the Chicago and Lampasas platforms at the risk of being pronounced a traitor to the Democratic party and not fit to live. I unhesitatingly say to my friends that I stand by the Lampasas and Chicago platforms and regard the Clark platform at Houston as in perfect accord with them, and that the Hogg platform, in so far as honest and truthful Democracy is concerned, is a bastard conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. As to the maledictions uttered against Democrats who dare to think and act for themselves I console myself with the reflection that I was with Texas in her darkest hours, when others, who deal in such uncalled for and hitherto unheard of partisan slang, were enjoying peaceful lives far removed from the scene of our dangers, and that in other and no less critical times I proved my devotion to Democratic principles in a manner that showed my loyalty to country and party.

Believing as I do, I cannot, without stultifying myself, do otherwise than support Clark. I shall vote for him at the election unless he should commit some very unexpected act that will forfeit the good opinion of true and loyal Democrats.

While I say this, I do not wish you to understand that I find fault with the rank and file of H[illegible] supporters. They are free men, [illegible] them tried and true Democrats [illegible] at as much entitled to the[illegible] as I am to mine. And espe[illegible] have you understand that [illegible] to attach to Colonel Mills [illegible] recognize Hogg and [illegible] as the Democratic [illegible].

I [illegible] all [illegible] had by writing him [illegible] in the state [illegible], but influence many [illegible] whom were for Hogg [illegible] to write to him for [illegible]. I have [illegible] in his canvass [illegible] national [illegible] Texas [illegible] and tried Democrat [illegible] and deserve [illegible].

My [illegible] and happiness [illegible] Abe and Otho [illegible] and Ford [illegible] as in the olden time.

J. W. THROCKMORTON.