

passed-copies of the action then taken hav ing been sent to members of the State Comright to participate in a meeting of all the delegates of the district. Lieutenant Governor Sheehan came to the mittee-and we attend here this morning simply to ask the question whether any answer has been made to the Committee of Licettenant Governor Sheehan came to the rescue of the Chairman and advised that the conference be allowed, though he said he had no hope for an agreement. The Lieu-tenant Governor was right, for young Mr. Weed announced that his efforts had been futile. The committee having been an-nounced, at 2:50 o'clock the convention took Fifty to the communication which has been sent to the State Committee. That is all we desire to say.

A Series of Interesting Talks.

The following interesting dialogue then

took place: Chairman Murphy-I certainly have not placed the matter before the State Committee. I received such a communication as you refer to. Mr. Anderson: you say you sent the communication to each member of the

committee? Mr. Anderson-Yes, sir, to each member of

the State Committee. Mr. Grady-It seems to me that the con mittee has no answer to make, as a commit-

tee. I sent my individual answer by mail. Mr. Anderson-The committee not being in session, we could not send it to them for answer. Mr. Grady-I think Mr. Anderson is mis

taken, and that the State Committee has received no communication officially from Mr

At this point a copy of the communication of the Committee of Fifty adopted at Cooper Union was found and read by Secretary De Freest. The following ensued:

Cockran Insists on Information.

Mr. Cockran-I would like to ask Mr. Anderson if that is the meeting that was held pursuant to the call issued by the committee embled at the office of Mr. Fairchild. Mr. Anderson-It was a meeting held at Cooper Union, in answer to a call numeron ly signed.

Mr. Cockran-Were you present at Mr. Fairchild's office, at the meeting which was held out of which this Cooper Union meeting prew?

Anderson-I don't think there was such a meeting at Mr. Fairchild's office. Mr. Cockran-Was there no meeting before this convention was called by the State Com mittee to protest against the calling of an early convention?

Mr. Anderson-Not that I am aware of. Mr. Cockran-Then, Mr. Chairman, I suppose the state Committee can take action on the statements of Mr. Anderson, I move that the protest and resolution be received and haid on the table.

Mr. Grady-My opinion is that the original purpose of the gentlemen who are now here as contestants, at their first meeting was to protest against the calling of the convention oo late, and that plan was changed because the convention was called too early to suit them. I think this can be substantiated, if them. I think this can be substantiated, in it is denied. Now Mr, Anderson comes here for the purpose of having us consider this as a serious proposition, and, if denied, will go out and organize another Committee of Fifty. He does not make any proposition, whatever, which could be considered.

Mr. Anderson-There is no use in our wasting any further time. I presume the committee has some business on hand, and we certainly have some.

Time Evidently Thrown Away.

William R. Grace-I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that so far as any meeting being held protesting against an early or late conven-tion, I never heard of it and never took part in it. I started taking part in this committee with the understanding that it should not be a protest against the candidacy of any person, but it should be a protest against the calling of a convention at this time. Mr. Cockran-When was thus meeting

Mr. Anderson-The Saturday previous to the meeting of the State Com held to the meeting of the state committee held to name a day for holding the convention. Mr. Cockran-Do you know of any meeting that was called to prepare a circular to the voters of the State?

Mr. Anderson-Yes, sir. I issued it as hairman of the Tariff Reform Committee, Mr. Anderson further said that meetings had been held during the last three or four months in regard to issues and caddidacies. Mr. Cockran's motion to table the protest and resolution was then put and carried unanimously. The Committee headed by Mr. Anderson withdrew. "We were treat-ed as we expected," they said, "and we will hold a meeting that will astonish these pe ple this atternoon." From the scene of the kick the crowd poured forward toward the Convention Hall.

Proceedings of the Morning Session.

The police arrangements at the Blecker Hall where the convention was held were very imperfect. The crush for admission was so great that delegates were detained recess until 3:30 P. M. THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

eneral Sickles Sets the Hill Ball in Motion -Bis Taffy for the Senator-An Outburst of Applause That Made the Bunting

Fairly Quiver. Bleecker Hall was as crowded as at the orning session when Chairman Beebe called the afternoon session to order at 4:20

o'clock. The report of the Committee on Contested Seats favored the seating of the sitting delegates in the contested cases in Albany and Chautaqua. The Oswego contest was withdrawn. The report was adopted. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then presented and adopted. General Daniel E. Sickles was made permanent chairman, and when

he was introduced by Judge Beebe, he received an ovation. General Sickles spoke as follows: The Democracy of New York and of the

nation approach the Presidental campaign of 1892 with a deep sense of the responsibility imposed upon them by the signal victories of 1890 and 1891. We cannot tail to see the manifest purpose of the people of this coun-

try to dismiss the Republican party from any further control of the Federal The State of New York has often had the

The State of New York has often had the good fortune to be honored by the choice of one of its citizens as the champion of the National Democracy. If we shall again be invited by our commades in other States to put forward a candidate for the Chief Magis-tracy of the nation, we are prepared to ask their suffraces for a statesman whose record already places him in the group made tilms-trious by the names of Van Buren, Wright, Marcy, Reymour and Tilden.

We shall present the name of a gallant leader whose banner is inscribed with many victories, and under whom the Democracy of New York never have been and neve the expenditure of a dollar; a leader we love because the enemies of the Democratic party; a leader whose election to the Presi-dency of the United States would give to

shaken by an outburst that made the bunting quiver, and when the platform was nously adopted the cheers broke forth again and subsided only when Colonel John R. Fellows arose in his place near the front of the Tammany delegation and moved that a committee be delegated to wait upon Senator Hill and request him to appear before and address the convention. Colonel Fellows, Mayor Mauning, of Albany, and Mr.

renewed cheers.

Approach of the Bald Fayle,

While this committee was on its errand Secretary of State Rice handed up the report of the committee to which was inrusted the, preparation of the list of na ional delegates and alternates at large and by d'stricts. Next was presented and read the list of State Presidental electors at large and by districts. Scarcely had the last name been uttered when there came out from under the galleries near the doors a

band in the baleony felt the murmur and saw the white sea of faces turned backward outside, and there was not a quorum pres- toward the entrances, and the strains of a

He professes religion, and will try to impose on ministers and class leaders of churches, particularly Presbyterians. Perry's preference for Presbyterians is due of the government to a few specific granted

The Last Congress Arraigned. I commend these contrasted facts to my

of 1890 to be convinced that the wicked work of the billion-dollar Congress must be re pealed and the people's will obeyed. Fellow

bedient to the sovereign people's will. The Sherman silver law now transforms

The Sherman silver haw now transforms the Federal coinage power of silver and gold into an instrument for the gradual expulsion of our gold, for the establishment of an ex-clusive basis, and for the permanent reduc-tion of every American dollar by 30 per cent or more below the level of its true value during the whole period of our free bi-metallic coinage from 1792 to 1873. Shall such a law standt. There has been no such legislation for free men since Cromwell called the law of England a "torturous and ungodly jumble." The demand for repeal of these edicts of the billion Congress has extorted from Republican leaders their published purpose to refuse repeal. Repeal is not a proposal to stop at the tariff of 1883 as a finality. My language expressly barred out that absurd idea. Moreover, when the hour of our defeat, three years ago. I said

A Direct Snub for Cleveland.

Taffy on a Large Shovel.

will be defeated; a leader who was elected to the Senate of the United States without party hate and fear him; a leader in whom the veteran soldiers of New York have always found a steadfast friend; a leader whose success is always the triumph of his the whole people an administration guided and directed in all of its measures by the principles, the policy and the traditions of Jefferson and Jackson.

James W. Ridgeway, of King's county, next handed up the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was read by Secretary De Freest. When the passage instruct-ing for David B. Hill was read the air was

Adams, of Kings, were delegated to act under this motion, which was carried with

contused murmur which soon crept down the aisles, among the delegates upon the floor, and somehow all the bundreds present knew the Javorite of the convention was coming with the committee of escott. The

ellow countrymen for neighboriy debate and fireside meditation till the snow melts The Republican party neither trusts the people nor obeys them. It now requires nother upheaval at the ballot box like that

pealed and the people's will obeyed. Fellow Democrats, I rejoice to know by those infai-lible signs, by the ground swell, by the re-awakening of the Democratic hosts, by the high and noble young ambitions through our land, that we are advancing to a cordial union and another overwhelming triumph. We are advancing to a final renewal of the nation's verdict in the mad, insensate reign of autocrats and plutocrats in the billion-dollar Congress, whereby their verdict, now scoffed at and stayed, shall have efficient execution in the election of both branches of Federal Congress and a Federal Executive obedient to the sovereign people's will.

hour of our defeat, three years ago, I said here in Albany, "the Democratic party nails to the mast the flag of tariff reform."

Tariff reform will remain and require progressive solution with the wise and politic method of abolishing whenever practicable, one after another, one indefensible tax at a time, what the two McKinley laws to-day replaced by the tariif of 1883. But to-day replaced by the tariff of 1883. But I do not flinch backward from the advance line of entranchiment which the Democrats of New York have won, kept, and will guard. I do not shirk a deadly grapple with the Re-publican revolutionists whose banners no longer fly the tariff of 1883, but now fly the mad McKinley laws and the wild Sherman

longer fiv the tariff of 1883, but now fly the mad McKinley laws and the wild Sherman law and mock us from the citadels of power. The cause of tariff reform has intely made a great practical advance. Secretary Man-ning, in his last report of 1886, advised Con-gress to begin practical tariff reform by a single act, an act for free wool, an act im-taxing the clothing of about 60,000.000 people. One year later, in 1887, the Secretary's report was "writ large" in a message of the Presi-dent. Now, five years later, one of our most enlightened economists, David A. Wells, writes to the Chafrman of the Ways and Means that the path of progress which Secretary Manning biazed first and alone, is the true path. It is a maxim of sound policy, better fitted to win elections than to loose them; better dividing into casy chapters the lessons of a long campaign of education; abolish, whenever you can, one after another, one indefensible tax at a time. This is true progress. The Senate and the Executive may now refuse the lenst, as they refused the largest measure of tariff reform. But of the future of our cause we may now feel better assured. The speech was intently listened to, and

The speech was intently listened to, and while not broken often by applause, it was cheered loudly at its close, and the band played 'Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue." The motion to adjourn came quickly then, and the convention at 5:30 P.

, adjourned, sine die A STRADDLING PLATFORM.

Hill From Beginning to End-The Silver Question Beat Around the Stump-Tariff Reform Advocated and the McKinley Law Denounced-Reciprocity Called a Humburg.

The following is the platform as adopted: The Democratic party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, renews the pictures of its fidelity to the great cause of Continued on Sinth Page.

to the fact that he was once taught in a Presbyterian Sunday school. His gentle manner and look of apparent sincerity, together with the carefulness of his dress, enabled him to "work" religious people. Once in awhile he got a place on a railroad and kept it a month or so. He came East finally, and got a place on the Central as brakeman. He filled several other laces from time to time. He was once brakeman on the express train. He carried his hypocrisy into the railroad business, and he once wrote to the railroad officials that it hurt his conscience to work on Sunday. He got his Sundays off in that way. At various times during his professional career Perry has gone under these names: Oliver Curtis, Perry Haswell, VanAllen, Havens, Ham in Allen, Gavens, James, James Curtis, mes Perry, James Curtis Perry, Oliver

A Particular Pick at Presbyteria

vas acquitted.

Moore, Cross. . Particulars of the Utica Bobbery.

The robbery at Utica happened early on the morning of September 30, last. It was the same train (No. 31) and the same car the same train (No. 31) and the same car that he attempted to rob on Sunday morn-ing last. B. A. Moore was the agent in charge of the car in September. Frequently train No. 31 carries from \$500,000 to \$600,-000 in cash and securities from New York to the West. Curiously enough, the night of the Utica robbery there had been a slip in New York, and the money did not get aboard. There was less than \$20,000 on the car, not including, however, a consider-

able amount of jewelry. It is not known where Perry boarded the train that night. He got in by sawing a piece from the upper panel of the front door. The piece cut out was 15 inches wide and 17 inches long. It contained eight gimlet holes. When the piece was nearly sawed out he pushed it into the car, and

hen reached in and pulled a steel hor through the opening, upon which he stood to effect his entrance. The car was the last one on the train, and had two partitions across it.

Cool Work of the Robber

Moore was at work in the center compari nent. Perry fired a shot to intimidate him. and after securing the packages he desired, backed to the door, keeping Moore covered with his revolver. When on the platform he reached down and cut the rubber hose connecting the air-brake coupling, thus setting the brakes on the entire train. When

ting the brakes on the entire train. When the train slacked up enough to permit him to jump he did so and disappeared. The stopping of the train alarmed the train hands, and Moore called out to them that he had been held up and robbed. He was not understood at first, and the trainmen supposed they had been flagged and began looking about for the cause. Moore was greatly frightened, but finally made the men understand the situation.

Moore's account of Perry's coolness the occasion is as follows:

All at once, while at work assorting pack-age, as usual, near Utica, I heard a pistol shot right in my cars. I jumped up, and right before me stood a masked burglar with the muzzle of his revolver in my face. with the muzzle of his revolver in my fact He had secured an entrance into the carb boring and sawing a hole through the from end. I did not hear him, because of the run bling of the train. Is was a complete sum prise and I was dumfounded. He assorte some of the packages right before my eyes holding his revolver in one hand and doin the work with the other. He seemed in hurry and soon jumped up, pulled the brake cord, jumped from the train, and was lost if the darkness quicker than it takes to tell if A Reward on His Head

A Reward on His Head.

Moore at one time asserted that there were two of the robbers, and explained his own inactivity by saying that one of the men kept him cornered with a revolver through a hole in the car. Perry got in this rob-bery \$5,000 cash and a lot of jewelry. The American Express Company offered a re-ward of \$500 for information leading to his

arrest and \$5,000 more for his conviction.

thing at the present time concerning the as-surances of support he had received or by whom they had been offered. verwhelm him before the cago Convention. AGAINST THE REFUGEES.

Baron Hirsch's Proteges Not Welcome the Canadian Northwest,

OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 22 .- [Special.] Strong protests are being made by residents of the Northwest against the proposal to locate a large number of Russian refugees in the territories, as suggested by Baron Hirsch, whose proposal is now being considered by the Dominion Government. The Calgary Tribune says that "it is to be hoped that before the Minister of the Interior takes any decided action in this matter he will fully inform himself of the character of the people and their capability to support themselves in a rural district."

To place such people on land without first teaching them farming, the Tribune holds, would only end in disaster, and the Gov ernment should be careful not to encourage immigration of a class which is not likely to add to the prosperity or progress of the country, and which introduces at the same time an element both foreign and antagonistic to the people.

TIED UP AND ALMOST STARVED. An Aged Couple's Experience With Two

Their Hired Men. WILKESBARRE, Feb. 22. - [Special.

Silas Wood and his wife, an old couple, each about 70 years of age, reside at Bunker Hill. Wood has been a thrifty man, and is supposed to always have money about the house. On Friday night John Clarkson and John Beam, Wood's hired men, entered the old couple's bedroom, and getting Wood up, demanded his money. Wood refused, and then they tied both him

and his wife to the bedposts and began to ransack the house. Wood and his wife remained tied to the post until the afternoon of the next day. when the barking of their house dog brought in the neighbors. They found the

The robbers have been caught. BRIGHAM IN BRONZE.

ald couple still tied up and almost starved.

Statue of the Mormon Fronhet to Erected at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Feb. 22.-[Special.] It has been decided that Brigham Young, the great Mormon leader, is to have a status erected to his honor in the city. The general idea for the work was taken from the Gambetta Monument, recently erected in Paris, and is to make not simply a statue of President⁶ Young, but rather a memorial to the pioneers, with the prophet as the central crowning figure. The base of the monument, ten feet high,

is to be of granite, the shaft or column, 20 feet high, is to be of white collicie sand. stone, with a pioneer group cut in bass be-lief on the face. The statue of President Young, ten feet high, is to be of bronze, as are also the sitting figures at the base of the shaft.

Several Big Silver Mines Sold.

OURAY, COL., Feb. 22 .- The Silver King nines, which include the Silver King, Lady Helen, Bonanza Boy, Marchie and Marchie No. 2, have been sold to a Chicago syndicate of capitalists. The purchase price is not now known, but the capital-ization of the stock is \$440,000, \$40,000 of which has been paid in for development.

Alabama Politics Simmering

arrest and 55,000 more for his conviction. Moore had not recognized the robber as Perry. The detective traced the crime home to the man, but they could not trace the man. It was said yesterday that Perry had, since the robbery, traveled all over the country, eluding his pursuers just in the MONTGOMERY, ALA, Feb. 22-The Als

The Republicans Very Happy. As for the Republicans, I haven't seen them as happy since the terrific politica cyclone which gave the House of Representatives its present turbulent and inhar-monious majority. They are jubilant. The one thing that tempers their rejoicing is the fear that the Chicago Convention will not supplement the work of the Albany affair in supplement the work of the Albany analy in accordance with the wishes of Hill and Tammany. A Republican Senator said this evening: "Cleveland is the only candidate of the Democrats who, in my estimation, would have any chance of election. It would require a tremendous struggle to de-feat him. With Hill as a candidate we

the Governor opened his private mail, which has grown to an immense bunch since the fight for the position. Letters are received from strong friends of a dozen candidates in every mail, and there is a hard choice to make.

choice to make.

choice to make. In point of popularity in Harrisburg and the State, Colonel W. W. Greenland, of Clarion, leads, and is being urged by poten-tial friends from all directions. Colonel Frank Rutledge, of Allegheny, is scarcely a bad second in popularity, and his friends say he is in the lead. Then follow Senator Show of Indians. In an Colone Senator

Sloan, of Indiana, Pa., and Colonel Frank

Magee, of Wrightsville. They are all good

men, the Governor says, and the choice will likely be made this week.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Mrs. Harrison.

Him to Rest Properly.

FOSTER TO SAIL TO-DAY.

He May Only Go as Far as Southampton and

Come Right Back,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-SecretaryFoster

left here this afternoon for New York, where

he will embark on the steamer Spree to-

morrow for Europe. He has not yet fully

determined whether he will make the voy-

set speeches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- The first Con-

feet in Washington and Are Addre

had even gone so far as to irrigate mountain tops. They were also good smiths, and I learned from them the secret of forging chains and spearheads. They display wonderful skill in tanning hides, Many of the mien I found were ferocious, and they went about nude. I investigated so far as possible the reasons why these peo-ple did certain things and why they ab-stained from doing others. I found that the causes of some of their actions were ex-tremely shocking. After we got through the jungles we came to the Lake Chaia. This is the lake which Mr. Joseph Thomson, an eminent explorer, said he believed could not be reached. It has long been considered interesting and unique. The surrounding region is full of relics of the reign of fire. Mr. Thomson said that Lake Chaia represents probably the latest manifestation of volcanic energy. The traditions of the natives say that the Masai village stood on its site, and was blown into the air. The lake is of the shape of an irregular polygon, about two miles in diameter, and a little less than six miles in

of an irregular polygon, about two miles in diameter, and a little less than six miles in

circumference. It occupies the center of a hill with a very irregular rim, 400 feet above the eastern plain at its lowest point, and quite 800 feet at its highest, where it runs up into a peak.

A Lake Surrounded by Cliffs.

Internally the lake is bounded by per

fectly perpendicular cliffs, without a break at any point, so far as Thomson could ascer-

tain, although the natives of Taveta told

him there was a place where he dared to descend.

Mrs. Sheldon says she met a German,

Count Teleke, before she reached the lake, which is east of Mt. Kilma-Njaro. Count

Teleke had some pontoon bridges and Mrs. Sheldon enlisted his services. She adds:

Sheldon enlisted his services. She adds: Lake Chala is in the crater of an extinct volcano. After traveling all around it I slid down a precipice 350 feet long to the water, and Count Teleke did the same. Then the men of my caravan brought down the pontoons and we went off on the lake. We found it very wonder-ful. Melted snow was dripping into it. It seemed to have a subtermean outlet. The

1ul. Melted snow was dripping into it. It seemed to have a subternnean oullet. The water was absolutely pure, and it seemed to have no bottom. There was a rushing noise, and there were mysterious waves, which must have been caused by the rush of waters through some outlet. There is a local superstition that the spirits of the Masai tribe haunt the lake, and the natives, therefore, keep away from it.

She said she believed that the natives

were of Egyptian descent. She visited the women and children in their homes and

Treated Like a Queen.

"I was treated like a queen." she said, "and received presents of hogs, sheep and cows. One cow is considered a royal gift by them, but I received ten at once." Once some of her porters mutinied. She ordered two of them to be lashed, and that settled it. While in England she lectured before the Anthropological Society. She expects to lecture before the Geographical Society of this country. She

Geographical Society of this country. She was born at Beaver, Pa., and is the wife of

Dr. George Sheldon, formerly of Chicago, and now resident in London.

SCIENCE LOSES BY FIRE

Prof. Ward's Valuable Collection Nearly

Wiped Out of Existence.

One of the most important of the 14 build-ings comprising Prof. Ward's natural sei-

ence establishment, Cosmos Hall, was de-

stroyed by fire to-day. It was of two stories

and built of wood. It contained in the

upper floor a valuable collection of fossils

which Prof. Ward had gathered from

various portions of the world during his many years of travel. Some of the speci-ments can never be duplicated. The lower floor contained a stock of every known mineral, from which he had supplied num-

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 22 -[Speciat.]-

learned many of their superstitions.

would sweep every Northern State. I admire Hill's plack, his energy, his ambition; he is very agreeable in his personality, but his strongest points exhibited hitherto in politics tinental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution began its three days' session this morning at the Church of Our Father. When Mrs. would be his greatest weakness in a national contest. As a politician and as Governor Harrison, who is President General of the National Society, entered the church, he has been a constant schemer to river more closely the fetters of the machine on the audience arose and stood until she was the party in New York, and as a result he now has probably the finest ring organiza seated within the chancel. After prayer and the adoption of the report of the Comtion the country has ever known, with the possible exception of the Republican ring mittee on Credentials, Mrs. Harrison delivered the address of welcome. She rein Pennsylvania in the most lusty days of the late Simon Cameron. But Cameron viewed the organization of the society in October, 1890, since which time a memberhad an ability and personality that made him far bigger than his factional organizaship of 1,200 has been gained. She congratulated the society upon this growth, and welcomed the first congress, hoping that the consultation will strengthen and tion. Hill is not so, but 1s rather the creature of Tammany and its rural offshoots In one way he is larger, in that he has com-pelled Tammany to make him its creature, improve after being so well begun. Mrs. William D. Cabell read the report, but he is no less the creature for all that

It recommends the building of a national ball for the National Society, to be located Difference Between Cleveland and Hill, "The nation at large, however, looks a these things with a different vision from in Washington, to be the property in fee simple of the Daughters of the Revolution. It should be the finest building ever owned by women. Marble from Vermont and Tennessee and granite from Massachusetts and Virginia should combine that with which the component parts of the nation look at their respective State and local affairs. They will forgive in the Gov-ernor or State officer what they would for strength and beauty in its construction. This house should be purely American, de-signed and built by Americans. oundly condemn in the candidate for Pres ident. The most dangerous criticism that could be made of Cleveland was that in days before he was elected Governor he had dipped freely and willingly and with profit into the politics of the slums. But once in SPRAKER CRISP & LITTLE BETTER. the Governor's chair he divorced himself from all such affiliations, and his course at But Friends Find It Impossible to Albany, coupled with the remembrance of his phenomenal majority, disarmed his WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- Word was received here to-day from Speaker Crisp, that he will return to Washington to-morrow "With Hill it is different. He never

fore dipped so deeply into pothouse polities as he has since he became Governor and Senator. His indorsement for the Presimorning. His health is perhaps a little better for the trip, but only a little better. His friends are auxious that he should leave dency is brought about by these methods, and the politicians of his own ilk are workthe city for a rest of a week or two weeks, and the politicians of his own in a act work-ing like beavers to give him State after State. Gorman and Brice are apparently holding off their bands, professing to be un-able to deliver their States merely that but find it hard to persuade the Speaker to do so. Either the silver question or the tariff Either the silver question of the tarih bills should soon come before the House for debate, and when the long discussion to which either of these subjects will give rise is entered upon, an excellent opportunity will be afforded Mr. Crisp to recuperate his health, as there will be no special need of media able to deliver their States merely that they may seem not to be in the great 'deal.' It is the most gigantic job that has ever been undertaken by a political ma-chine, and, as a Republican, I sincerely hope it much a machine in the second second it may be successful." his presence during this period of making

Gorman Looking Out for No. 1.

Notwithstanding the assertion of the Senator that Senators Gorman and Brice are merely playing a subtle game in Hill's favor, some very shrewd persons profess to see something sinister in their attitude. While it is a fact that Gorman nas within

the last few weeks used his influence for Hill in Southern States, it is asserted that he has become more cautious within a few days, since adverse criticism of Hill has ap-

days, since adverse criticism of Hill has ap-peared in Democratic newspapers in almost every part of the country. While it is just possible that Brice could not deliver the Ohio delegation if he de-sired to do so, no such condition holds against the Maryland Senator and Mary-land. Mr. Gorman holds Maryland in the hollow of his luand as absolutely as Hill does New York by the grace of Richard Corker and the Tammany organization. But Mr. Gorman is for Gorman first, and if to command Maryland to support Hill would age to Bremen or stop off at Southampton for he purpose of spending a few days in rural not deliver the Ohlo delegation if he de-sired to do so, no such condition helds against the Maryland Senator and Mary-land. Mr. Gorman holds Maryland in the hollow of his hand as absolutely as Hill does New York by the grace of Richard Corker and the Tammany organization. But Mr. Gorman is for Gorman irst, and if to command Maryland to support Hill would lessen his hold on the State in the least de-gree he would not open his mouth. The last State convention of Maryland showed