



TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1898

TWO CENTS.

HASTINGS ANSWERS SWALLOW

Exposes Falsity of the Latter's Numerous Charges.

WILFUL LIBELS NAILED

Also Pays His Respects to Candidate Jenks, a Sample of Those Mendacious Mis-Statements Is Dissected. Facts and Figures to Be Pondered by Every Voter—No Apology Made for Legislators Who Betrayed Their Trust, But the Republican Party Ample to Punish Its Own Evil Doers.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—Before an audience which taxed the capacity of the Academy of Music last night, Governor Hastings paid his respects to Rev. Dr. Swallow. He said:

As a humble member of the Republican party who has been honored by it and by the people of the state with the highest office within its gift, I am here this evening, not so much for the purpose of discussing the national features of the campaign, but to render to you and the people of the state some account of my stewardship. The people have the right to demand a faithful, just and honest administration of the public service. Nothing short of this will satisfy the public demand. Every unfaithful act of a citizen in official station is not only a blow delivered against free government, but is a wrong committed against every other citizen of the state and a reproach and an injury to the party that honored him.

On the other hand, let it be kept before the people that money is not the only property that men in official station are entitled to possess. A good name has value in the public market. We have the best authority for the statement that it is "rather to be chosen than great riches," and that he who robs the state of this treasure is a greater thief than he who steals my silver or looks a bank.

The human mind is so constituted that men make error in judgment upon almost every conceivable question and do it honestly and from the fairest and best motives. One who undertakes a public duty, and whose performance in it is not up to the mark, will not be placed in the same category with him who under no circumstances would do anything but what is right and just.

It is my purpose to call your attention to some of the arguments being repeated daily throughout the commonwealth charging wrongdoing by some of the state officials who held their position by my appointment, or for whose official conduct it is charged I am responsible.

One of the candidates for governor in February last year charged in a religious newspaper, of which he was editor, "That new metal furnishings have been put in the grounds, and old ones in use by the state carried into the state house cellar, cleaned and returned, were made to personate the new ones put in."

That in the purchase of material and labor for making additions, alterations, repairs and refurbishing the capitol buildings, and for the construction of the executive mansion and now for Grace church, the state has lost many thousands of dollars as the result of an unfair system of competitive bidding. In other words, that the cost to the state has been two, three, four, as high as eight times, in some instances, as much as ten times, in others, that not all of this money went to the persons furnishing the materials and labor, and further that at least some of the board of directors and capitol buildings custodians have guilty knowledge of this excessive cost. These charges, if true, should have made it impossible for me to appear before this audience or to hold the office of governor for another day.

WHAT FOLLOVED.

Let me tell you what followed the publication which I have just read to you. Its author was immediately arrested on the charge of criminal libel. He was tried by a jury of his peers and was convicted. The verdict of the jury was "guilty." He applied for a new trial. It was refused, and the trial judge, in his opinion refusing a new trial, inter alia, said: "The indictment alleged that these paragraphs (the quotations just read) were published in the name of the board of directors and superintendent of the board of public grounds and buildings and that the members of the board and superintendent charge them with knowingly and corruptly and fraudulently cheating and defrauding the commonwealth, and with fraudulently and corruptly misusing and misappropriating to themselves and to others the public moneys of the commonwealth." Defendant admitted the publication, but denied that he intended it to refer to the board or its members, or that it in fact charged them with the offenses alleged in the indictment.

"The burden was of course on the commonwealth to prove that these paragraphs could be understood by the public to charge the members and superintendent of the board or some of them, as alleged in the indictment, and the jury were instructed that if the commonwealth failed in this proof, defendant could not be convicted. In view of the verdict, we must assume the jury found with the commonwealth on these points.

To establish the defense that the publication had not been maliciously made, defendant testified in detail all the facts claimed to be within his own knowledge, and all the information that he had received from him to make the publication; and nothing of this kind, however remote, was excluded."

Since then the convicted editor has maliciously abused the trial judge, the jury, the opposing lawyers and the prosecutor, and is still going about the state, reiterating the same charges, particularly about Grace church, who would not commend at least his misdirected energy? His defense must have been well prepared. He was indefatigable. He left no stone unturned. He was several times at the stable cross-examining my hostler and the cook in our kitchen to find something in the garbage or in the manure pile to injure me or my family.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

"I, again this candidate in the same paper charged "That articles have been furnished for the soldiers' orphans' schools that cost the state eight fold more than the articles which were willing to furnish the same articles for." The soldiers' orphans' school commission immediately held a meeting in the executive chamber, its members consisting of General Gobin, Senator Mitchell, Captain William F. Stewart, Hon. Ira F. Mansfield, Hon. Robert M. Foster, Colonel George H. Ripple and Captain George W. Skinner. The members of the commission at once resolved to arrest him and the warrant was issued. When he faced the jury, his principal defense was that there was no malice intended. This was the first case tried and the jury leniently found him not guilty, but pay the costs." It was in effect notice to him that we will let you off this time, but pay the costs and don't do it again.

"The \$200 bill of costs, which I modestly when I tell you that he shortly afterward wrote me a letter—here it is, I hold it in my hand—asking me to donate him one hundred dollars to help pay these very costs. This is the letter."

"Governor Daniel H. Hastings: "The \$200 bill of costs against me on the charge of having libeled the commission of soldiers' orphans' schools, of which you are a member, my time, my money, my health, my name now prepared to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all concerned, including the taxpayers of the state.

"The bill of expenses, and above \$860, and which I was compelled to pay in my defense, including my witness fees, my lawyers' fees, and all incidental expenses amounting to \$1,250, is a burden I should not and will not be compelled to bear unaided. In view of all the circumstances, the commission should be asked to pay to me both of these bills, aggregating \$1,910, or less than \$175 for each of the seven commissioners. This should be attended to by the 15th of December, 1897.

Yours truly, S. C. Swallow."

STILL ANOTHER.

III. The same candidate has charged repeatedly in the state and in the newspapers "that the sum of \$23,001 was paid for carpenter work on the propagating house which the state authorities admitted to be not worth, including material and labor, more than \$1,800."

The rose propagating house referred to is under an act of the legislature of the 18th of February, 1896, in which the general appropriation bill of the sum of \$1,800 was appropriated. The legislature passed the act as follows: "For the payment of the contract, construction, completion and furnishing of a rose propagating house the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Under this act a house was built forty-five feet long by forty feet wide, in a pool and ends being covered with glass, having brick foundations about four feet high, six rows of shelves each having three and one-half feet wide, one row double, and one row single, including double, two four-foot projecting vestibules, one to the entrance of each row, two rows of brick walks down the center of each row, and one row across their ends, one boiler house sixteen feet four inches by sixteen feet, constructed of brick, with metal roof, and a boiler house sixteen feet by twenty-five feet high, containing two separate and distinct hot water boilers connected with lines of four-inch pipe, and a boiler house, simultaneously, hinged sash that run the entire length of the roof of both of these buildings, together with all the excavation, plumbing, carpenter work, glass, iron, painting, and material of all kind, finished complete for use, for the sum of \$1,800, the amount appropriated, by Charles H. Miller, who took the bid.

I have these figures taken from the record of the auditor general of the state. The statement, therefore, that this building cost over eight thousand dollars is utterly and unqualifiedly false, and I challenge any practical business man to stand the value of material and labor for the construction of this building for any smaller sum than was paid for this rose propagating house by the board of public grounds and buildings of the commonwealth, and I also challenge any man to show that the building in question cost more than \$1,800.

IV. At the trial in the Dauphin county court above referred to the candidate, in his defense, brought out of course everything that he could do to justify his charges in regard to the fitting up of Grace church, and inasmuch as he was found guilty of criminal libel, after producing all the testimony within his reach, it is hardly worth the time of this audience to make any further reference to it. As a matter of fact, the church was fitted up for the occupancy of the legislature in four days and four nights. I took personal charge of the work myself, and if the Dauphin county jury had brought in a verdict acquitting the candidate, I would have ground on which the defendant might rest his allegations. It was necessary to fit up rooms for the senate and house of representatives. The money was utilized for committee rooms. There were required new boilers, partitions, windows, electric light, steam heat, plumbing, driving rooms, desks, chairs, tables, carpets and whatever else was necessary to make the church habitable by the legislature. Its officers and members and directly were not obtained after competitive bidding, the yearly contract for furnishing the supplies to the state government, was awarded to the contractor who had the most of the work by the following Monday night.

The fire occurred on a Tuesday. The contractors went to work on Wednesday, and although the church was not completed, the church was habitable for the legislature, and the two houses of assembly were held there. My promise to them. There was a discussion among the members of the general assembly to take a recess for thirty days. I was opposed to the recess, and it

was only when I gave them my personal word that the building would be ready for their occupancy on the following Monday night, that they acceded to my wishes. A delay of thirty days would have cost the state, at a conservative estimate, between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, perhaps more than the latter figure. The old capitol building was completely destroyed by fire. Nothing but a small amount of furniture was saved. Mark you, every contractor was required to furnish his material and do the work, under his contract price for the year, after the competitive bidding and letting on the previous first of June. Two sets and sometimes three sets of workmen worked alternately through twenty-four hours of each day. The desks, chairs, tables, bookcases and paper files comprised a large part of the expense, amounting to \$15,000. The lumber used was measured after it was put in place and paid for on that measurement. I am informed the defendant himself had it measured, at least he had the opportunity to have it measured for use in his trial and still the jury found him guilty. Since his conviction, he has been assiduously repeating his charges as he was before. This kind of regard he has for laws and courts—after his conviction he continues to repeat the crime for which he was convicted.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

It may be proper for me to say that the present law providing for the purchase of supplies by the state government is modeled after that in force by the federal government at Washington. By our law and the Constitution there is no limit placed on the amount of the contract, and the commission is required to give contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, each bidder being required to bid in percentages as may be desired by the state. The law requires that each item must be advertised for bids in twelve newspapers of the state and that not more than three of the twelve shall be in the same county. Any person desiring to bid on any articles can apply to the auditor general, who furnishes the schedule of maximum prices. He can make out his bid and hold it until the day of letting, which is published in the executive chamber, where all bids are opened. The contracts are by law required to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who must furnish a bond for the faithful performance of his contract. All parties have a right to be present and the awards are made publicly and each and every bidder has the right to object and examine the bids of his rivals for the contracts. Inasmuch as the material furnished and work done is for the state, the auditor general for the contracts is always advised.

SWALLOW PRICES.

V. Mr. James Campbell, the factory inspector, had prepared a list of state supplies and prices as furnished by competitive bidders under the act of the state and he had his list put in the book store in Harrisburg kept by the defendant candidate and purchased certain articles of the same kind at the prices demanded by the candidate in his store. He has made a duplicate statement of the same, which I hold in my hand, which shows that the prices charged at his book store were about sixty per cent. higher than was paid by the state under the competitive bidding, which I have just described to you. The statement is as follows:

	State.	Swallow.	Per Cent.	
1 drawing pen, ivory handle, with joint, No. 536 K. & E.	\$2 41	65 10	
1 quart maulage, No. 536 K. & E.	50 63	10	
1 ream typewriting paper, No. 536 K. & E.	84 1 00	15	
1 Congress cap, No. 536 K. & E.	90 1 10	22	
2 reams typewriting paper, No. 536 K. & E.	1 61	2 00	22
1 compass, 5 1/2-inch, with pencil, pen and needle	5 04	6 25	24
1 pound of Underwood's carbon paper, purple, No. 536 K. & E.	3 15	4 00	27
1 dozen of Mount Holly tablets, No. 301	30 84	42	42
1 ream of Mt. Holly copy paper, No. 301	2 32	3 30	42
1 dozen Dixon's pencils, No. 929 or 928	28 40	43	43
1 box Mulligan's paper fasteners, 100 in.	16 23	44	44
1 ream of Mt. Holly legal cap, blue lined record, 18 lbs. to ream	2 07	3 00	45
1 dozen of Mount Holly pencils, No. 1	15 22	47	47
1 drawing pen, ivory handle, with joint, No. 536 K. & E.	95 1 40	47	47
1 Remington ribbon (black)	50 75	50	50
1 Remington ribbon (blue)	50 75	50	50
1 gross Parker's pens, No. 536 K. & E.	41 62	51	51
1 ream of Mt. Holly commemorative note paper, 7 lbs. to ream	75 1 15	53	53
1 ream of Mt. Holly copy paper, No. 301	25 40	54	54
1 ream of Mt. Holly Congress letter paper, ruled, 12 lbs. to ream	1 28	2 00	56
1 ream of Mt. Holly paper, Congress cap, 14 lbs. to ream	1 49	2 53	73
1 quill pen, No. 536 K. & E.	37 60	82	82
1 Mulligan's envelope opener	12 25	84	84
1 box Shefferian pens, No. 536 K. & E.	60 1 00	85	85
1 box of 12 non-fading typewriting ribbon	50 83	89	89
1 boxwood pin caddy	24 49	87	87
1 pair Seymour netting, full nickel, pocket size	27 46	87	87
1 pair Carter's crimson lined	56 95	70	70
1 set of 12 non-fading pens, gold head, No. 1	7 12	21	21
1 dozen Executive pocket diaries, seal, K. & T., No. 427	1 92	2 30	72
1 Mulligan's paper, leather covered, No. 2 A	40 70	75	75
1 gross Parker's pens, No. 536 K. & E.	11 20	82	82
1 cut glass paper weight	31 40	90	90
1 2 1/2 inches square	37 75	100	100
1 dozen of typewriting oil	10 20	100	100
1 dozen of Mulligan's brass pins, assorted sizes	17 35	100	100
1 boxwood ruler, brass edge, 12-inch	11 23	100	100
1 rubber ruler, Schram's, 12-inch	4 10	100	100
1 dozen of Mulligan's typewriting paper, special, cream bond, 8-1/2	40 1 15	100	100
1 dozen of Mulligan's typewriting paper, special, cream bond, 8-1/2	2 20	100	100
300 cards and printing	31 1 53	384	384

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

VI. On last Saturday night in this hall, and standing on this platform, this same candidate made the following charges: "In Grace church they bought 14,000

feet of lumber when only 66,000 feet were used. Those familiar with their method of carrying lumber in the front door, charged to the state, and then removed half of it by a back window, but I do not vouch for this. But that 14,000 were charged to the state while the amount used was 66,000 I do vouch for. The bills were regularly 'O. K.' and would have been paid had we not arrested them."

The answer to this assertion is, that it is not true. The bill did not say that 14,000 feet of lumber were used, but that 66,000 feet of lumber, as alleged; neither did the state buy 66,000 feet of lumber, as stated by the candidate. It did buy 66,000 feet of lumber and paid for it the sum of \$2,910.94. The total cost of the lumber that went into the church repairing was \$2,910.94, and the cost of the painting mill and carpenter work was \$2,382.51, making a total cost of the lumber and the bill upon it of \$5,293.45. Here are the labor statements of the painting mill and seal of the auditor general of the state.

BURNING OF CAPITOL.

VII. This candidate, as governor has declared in his newspaper and on the stump that the burning of the state capitol building was by design and that it was done for the purpose of burning the public documents which might be used as testimony against certain members of the Republican party; and that further, that the burning was a serious charge in no ambiguous terms. After this statement he was called upon to testify before the joint committee of the legislature, containing a serious charge on public grounds and buildings. He was sworn to tell the truth, and then under oath he did not in any way, shape or form, deny the charge that he had at any time regarded the building as having been set on fire by design. He could give no names of the persons who were the witnesses, he could give no date; he could give nothing, not even repeat the assertion made in his paper and so at last he was forced to admit that he had heard or seen nothing in relation to the capitol building, and so far as I can recall, he has not been heard of since. This testimony is contained in the legislative record, pages 721 and 728 inclusive, and there is not a scintilla of evidence given by him or anyone else to support his charge of carelessness or negligence.

At a later date, in an article published in the "Pennsylvania Methodist," he stated that he had seen in the Philadelphia newspapers, wearing on the subject and averred that it was made "on the statement of gentlemen who profess to know what they were talking about." He refused to give the names of the gentlemen who had given him the information and has not yet done so, although a year and a half has elapsed since the investigation was held. Everybody, at all familiar with the facts, knows there was not a record relating to the treasury or any other department on file in the building.

THE CAUSE A MYSTERY.

The cause of the disaster remains the profoundest mystery. Nobody attempts to explain how the Mohegan got so far north of her true course—from six to seven miles. There was no fog at the time, which the wind on her port quarter was not sufficient to prevent her answering the helm. It has been suggested that her compass was faulty; but daylight lasted long after Eddystone light was passed.

The sailors say it is a fact that the Lizard, which was not visible should have served to give the alarm. The masts of the Mohegan, which are above water, show that her stern is landward, causing a theory that the navigating officer, on discovering that he was in the bay, suddenly turned seaward. Two engineers who are saved declare, however, that they never slackened speed.

Remarkable stories of rescues continue. Robert Barrow, a seaman, performed the feat of swimming unaided through the roughest surf to a woman in the water, a distance of two and one-half miles. He climbed up the ragged cliff, where a searching party found him early the next morning completely exhausted. A. C. L. Smith, of Oregon, a passenger surrendered to a woman in the water wreckage that was supporting him and swam ashore unaided. The woman was saved. Her name is reported as Miss Webb, but no such name appears in the company's list.

Messrs. Smith and W. J. Blomington say there was the greatest difficulty in launching the boats. The ropes were new and stiff, and the blocks would not work. Four or five times as many sailors as should have been necessary struggled to lower each boat. The crew were hard to open.

The crew, in a chivalrous effort to save the women, made the mistake of undermanning the boats. There were only four sailors in one boat, which capsized as soon as it was launched. Messrs. Smith and Blomington say that Captain Griffith had appeared ill all day.

The death of T. W. King, who was a newspaper proprietor at Nantucket, Mass., and of his family, including Mrs. King, her mother, Mrs. Waller, and her sons, Rufus, aged 11, and Anthony, aged 7, has caused deep sorrow at Penzance, where the family had a summer cottage, and were very popular.

Joseph O'Boyle, Mr. King's valet, who was saved, says he was on deck when the crash came. The lights went out immediately. Rushing to the cabin he heard Mr. King exhorting his family to keep cool.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE MOHEGAN COMPANY'S STATEMENT REGARDING THEIR FATE.

Only Eleven Were Saved—Ten Bodies Recovered and Thirty-Three Missing—List of Those Recovered. Cause of the Disaster a Profound Mystery.

London, Oct. 16.—The Atlantic transport company issued the following statement this evening regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked last Friday evening off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands:

"Of the passengers eleven have been saved, ten bodies have been recovered, and thirty-three are missing. Of the crew and cabinmen thirty-nine have been saved, fourteen bodies have been recovered and fifty-one are missing."

Since this statement has been issued thirty bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as those of passengers. The reports of the different correspondents differ widely as to the rescues, recoveries and losses, though some have been able to obtain the exact number of those saved or the bodies recovered.

The bodies of the following passengers have been recovered: T. W. King, Edna King, Master King, James Binckey, Miss H. M. Cowen, Dr. Fallock, Frank Fuller, Mrs. T. M. Luke, George Seymour, Mrs. L. H. Warren.

The latest advices from Falmouth this evening says that thirty-nine bodies have been identified, mostly the bodies of sailors. Four are yet unidentified, including those of two elderly ladies. One appears to be a German. She wore a watch and a wedding ring both engraved "1871." The other wore a silver brooch with the letter "D" in it. This is probably the body of Mrs. Charles Duncan.

Nine of the bodies have been brought to Falmouth, the others to the village church at St. Keverne. The rescued passengers are being sheltered at cottages along the shore and the crew at the sailors' hall in Falmouth.

Tugs have been cruising in the vicinity all day, despite the very rough weather, in hope of picking up other bodies.

THE CAUSE A MYSTERY.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Fair; Rising Temperature.

1 General—Governor Hastings' Reply to Swallow.
2 Wreck of the Mohegan.
3 Affairs in Cuba.
4 National Democracy's Open Letter.
5 General—Close of the National League Season.
6 Markets.
7 Local—Rev. Dr. Reed's Sermon on Kindness.
8 First Sermon on the Prodigal Son.
9 Editorial.
10 Local—Grey Process of Rolling Beams. Sentence Day in Court.
11 Thirtieth Regiment Member Dies.
12 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
13 News Round About Scranton.
14 General—Doings of a Day at Camp Meade.

DECLARATION OF GOLD DEMOCRATS

Emphatic in the Denunciation of Silver and Protection—They Advocate the Unalloyed Principles of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland.

Indianapolis, Oct. 16.—The national Democratic committee issued the following address today:

To the National Democrats of the United States: Your national committee, speaking for the National Democratic party, congratulates the country on the emphatic and merited condemnation of the polls by the people in 1896 of the dishonest and dangerous doctrines proffered by the Chicago platform. The moral influence exerted by the Indianapolis convention, has amply compensated for the efforts made in behalf of unalloyed Democratic principles, as held and taught by Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland. And today, this platform is the rock and firm foundation on which alone a Democratic can rest his political faith. We therefore, take this opportunity to reaffirm with accumulated force, the principles of our party as enunciated at Indianapolis in 1896.

We believe that the theory of so-called protection, which in its latest analysis, involves the spoliation of the many for the benefit of the few, is dishonest and that it directly and inevitably breeds trusts, monopolies and those special privileges which are the bane of the honest and upright citizen. The protective tax is not only dishonest and oppressive, but it is a barrier to the natural and increasing tendency to lessen the cost of the necessities and comforts of life to our people. It is a barrier to the expansion of our merchant navy. It has practically driven our flag from the seas, and has forced us into the humiliating necessity of buying our goods from the nations of other nations for ocean carriage. We oppose the extension of this insular system to any colonies that we have acquired or hereafter may acquire. It increasingly tends to lessen the cost of the necessities and comforts of life to our people. It is a barrier to the expansion of our merchant navy. It has practically driven our flag from the seas, and has forced us into the humiliating necessity of buying our goods from the nations of other nations for ocean carriage. We oppose the extension of this insular system to any colonies that we have acquired or hereafter may acquire. It increasingly tends to lessen the cost of the necessities and comforts of life to our people.

More than ever do we believe that the doctrine of free silver is an extension of the protective principle. Free silver is a barrier to the expansion of our merchant navy. It has practically driven our flag from the seas, and has forced us into the humiliating necessity of buying our goods from the nations of other nations for ocean carriage. We oppose the extension of this insular system to any colonies that we have acquired or hereafter may acquire. It increasingly tends to lessen the cost of the necessities and comforts of life to our people.

The same causes that induced the Chicago platform, for its virtual abandonment of this great and time honored principle. The doctrine of free silver is an extension of the protective principle. Free silver is a barrier to the expansion of our merchant navy. It has practically driven our flag from the seas, and has forced us into the humiliating necessity of buying our goods from the nations of other nations for ocean carriage. We oppose the extension of this insular system to any colonies that we have acquired or hereafter may acquire. It increasingly tends to lessen the cost of the necessities and comforts of life to our people.

The financial relief expected of the present administration has not been given. The recent utterances of no less than sixteen members of the Democratic party, at a committee, declaring for free silver and the renunciation of Mr. Bryan, show conclusively that efforts will be made to keep the gold standard, monetary reform, and under the old leader. As long as the principles of the Indianapolis platform remain unaltered by the old party, we will continue to support our party and to ourselves, demands that we should continue our fight against free silver, and keep up our efforts to secure for this nation such financial legislation as shall make us commercially the strongest nation in the world.

We protest against the position of the Democratic party by alliances with those financial declarations which are at war with its old and true creed.

PROGRESS IN CUBA SLOW

Colonel Waring Has Found Havana a Very Dirty City.

BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL

Many Planters and Merchants Who Returned to Havana Anticipating an Early Resumption of Business Are Going Abroad Again to Wait Until Affairs in Cuba Are Settled. Sugar and Tobacco Crops Are Un-sown—Condition of the Cubans Not so Desperate as Is Painted. They Will Battle for Independence.

Havana, via Key West, Oct. 16.—Doctors Lane and O'Reilly have made a report to the surgeon general, insisting upon the immediate establishment of an American fever hospital here. The existing hospitals do not isolate yellow fever patients, and the result is that if a person suffering from any other complaint is removed to the hospital he runs the risk of contracting the fever. This was the case with Stenographer Dalbey, of the American evacuation commission, who is suffering from malarial fever. His next door neighbor lies ill with a fever of a different character.

Colonel Claus has received a plan of every fortification on the island, each one signed personally by General Blanco. These plans had been requested by our commissioners ever since their arrival, but were not delivered until yesterday.

The transportation commission has begun work upon the plans for the extension of the railroad to the camp at Guanabacoa, which will be the first to be set ready. They have asked for bids for the work, and the laborers are being employed to push the work actively.

Colonel Waring has found Havana dirtier than he anticipated. He says it will be necessary to tear open the streets and lay drainage pipes and sewers. He sees no reason to fear an epidemic, as there was no spread of disease when the streets were opened recently to lay water pipes. He is greatly satisfied with the excellence of Havana's water supply. Industry and commerce continue at a standstill.

PLANTERS GO ABROAD.

Many planters and merchants who recently returned here anticipating an early resumption of business are going abroad again to wait until affairs are settled in Cuba, as they do not dare embark in business ventures or risk a cent in the present unsatisfactory and indefinite condition of political affairs in the island. In the meantime the country daily grows poorer. The sugar and tobacco crops are un-sown.

That the condition of the Cubans is not so desperate or black as is painted, outside the fact that they are short of rations, is confirmed by Colonel Rowan and Lieutenant Barker, who have been settled in Cuba five times, covering 1,600 miles and visiting every insurgent camp in the island, report that the men in the camps are efficient, well disciplined and offered by men of a high order of intelligence and education. From the laborers, who have struggled and suffered for three long years for their ideal of freedom, resistance is to be feared to any evolution of the problem