

SOFT COAL MINERS NOT UNANIMOUS

Prospects That a General Strike Order Will Not Be Obedied Everywhere.

MEN WHO OPPOSE STRIKE WILLING TO GIVE AID

President Russell and Secretary-Treasurer Ryan, of the Illinois Miners' Organization, in Conference with National President Mitchell—No Radical Action, Such as a Total Suspension of Work by the Entire Membership of the Organization.

Washington, June 19.—The president tonight gave a dinner to about a dozen of the leading Republican senators favorable to Cuban reciprocity and discussed with them the ways and means of securing a reduction of the duty on Cuban products in order that the pledge made to Cuba may be redeemed. Among those at the dinner were Senators Allison, Aldrich, Hale, Spooner, Lodge and Platt. Secretary Root also was one of the guests.

The president, it can be stated, is firm and steadfast in his determination that in some form or other and at the earliest opportunity, there shall be secured to the new republic of Cuba a substantial reduction of the import tariff on her exports to the United States, so that her people may feel this country has kept every promise made them and has done all that could be fairly expected to assure permanence and prosperity to their newly-established government.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Illinois officials brought information to Mr. Mitchell which will be of use to him in connection with the Indianapolis meeting. Information has reached here through different sources that the soft coal miners in the west are not unanimous for a general strike, and some of them, it is said, are against a partial suspension. Those who oppose a strike are willing to give financial aid to the anthracite strikers, but some of the leaders are not ready to accept this sort of aid. In the spring of 1900, when a strike levy of twenty-five cents a month for each member of the United Mine Workers of America was levied, for this reason three state organizations that responded in full; they were Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. There is now a strike tax of ten cents a month for each member in force, but as far as can be learned this is not being paid in full by all the districts in the country. For this reason the leaders would rather have the bituminous miners either strike or partially suspend operations. President Mitchell has been in close communication with the leaders of the various districts, and whatever plan they decide upon will, no doubt, be adopted at the convention. No radical action, such as a total suspension of work by the entire membership of the organization, is looked for.

KEMMERER GRANTS DEMANDS.

Engineers, Firemen and Pump-runners Return to Work.

Hazleton, June 19.—The regular engineers, firemen and pump-runners at the Sandy Run colliery, operated by M. S. Kemmerer & Co., returned to work today, having, it is said, been granted the eight-hour day concessions, with the understanding that it is to continue indefinitely. Other companies accede to the demand at the close of the strike.

After investigating the action of the firm, District President Duffy announced late this afternoon that the engineers, firemen and pump-runners had been granted the eight-hour day in accordance with the demand of the mine workers and that this class of employees at Sandy Run would be permitted to return to work under the new schedule.

SITUATION AT ROANOKE.

Roanoke, W. Va., June 19.—Norfolk and Western railway officials asserted today that the situation in the Pocahontas coal fields shows some improvement. Three hundred and seventy-five cars of coal were loaded yesterday, which is a gain of forty cars over the previous day. A number of the mines were working many more men than on any day since the strike was declared.

The Tug River field is still practically closed tight. A large band of marchers left Good Will operation this morning for Crane Creek district. They will camp at Ashland tonight and cover the North Fork territory tomorrow. These marchers are not committing violence. The only trouble anticipated is from miners in the vicinity of Pocahontas. The military companies of Roanoke are being held subject to call.

PRESIDENT FAVORS CUBAN RECIPROCITY

The Subject Discussed at a White House Dinner Last Night. Those Present.

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POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

Three Men Killed and Five More Are Injured at Johnstown.

Johnstown, Pa., June 19.—The corner mill of the Cambria Powder Company plant at Seward, nineteen miles from Johnstown, blew up this afternoon, killing three men and injuring five others, one of whom has since died and two will not recover.

The dead are:

J. B. SMITH, of Seward, aged 40 years; married and leaves a large family.

JOHN RHODES, of Seward, married and leaves a large family.

CHARLES DROVER, of Wapwallopen, Luzerne county, aged 35 years and unmarried.

The injured are: Frank Wakefield, of Seward, married, severely burned; W. F. Bracken, of Seward, married, three children, will probably die; Thomas Gordon, unmarried, seriously burned; John B. McCullough, of Seward, slightly burned about the hands and feet; Seymour Allison, of Seward, slightly burned about the extremities.

The explosion occurred as the men were loading a lot of powder on a wagon driven by Rhodes. Suddenly there was an explosion and the flames flew in every direction. The powder sticking in the clothing of the men ignited, burning into the flint of the victims and blackening them into charred and shapeless masses. A strange feature of the accident was the fact that Drover was able to walk three hundred yards from the scene of the explosion before he fell dead from the effects of a hot gas in his city, where Bracken died tonight, and it was announced that Wakefield and Gordon could not live.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS NOMINATE M'CULLOUGH.

Montpelier, Vt., June 19.—Alders scenes of marked disorder the Republican state convention today nominated General J. G. McCullough, of Bennington, for governor and nominated Mr. C. M. Clement, of Rutland, for lieutenant governor. A protest against the action of the majority and a minority report were made, but later developments indicated that the high license men would devote some time to the consideration of the political outlook in placing an independent ticket in the field.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, June 19.—Arrived: Phenicia, Genoa. Sailed: Bremen, Bremen; La Touraine, Havre. Genoa—Arrived: Patricia, New York. Sailed: La Lorraine, New York. Arrived: Germania, New York. Sailed: Rotterdam, Rotterdam. Sailed: Potsdam, New York. Sailed: Princess Victoria, Plymouth. Arrived: Princess Victoria, Plymouth. Sailed: Southampton—Arrived: St. Louis, New York.

Big Fire at Reading.

Reading, Pa., June 19.—The foundry and pattern shop of the Diamond Drill works at Hirdabrook were destroyed by fire tonight after midnight past. Loss, \$50,000, partly covered by insurance.

Suicide in Jail.

Salem, Ind., June 19.—Joseph Hoggatt, in jail charged with the murder of an infant child, hanged himself today, using his bed sheet. Hoggatt was once in an insane asylum.

Boiler Makers Walk Out.

Omaha, Neb., June 19.—All the boiler makers on the Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden, walked out today, in obedience to the order issued yesterday.

LYNCHING THREATENED.

Mayor of Vincennes Requests People to Keep Off the Streets.

Vincennes, Ind., June 19.—The mayor, this afternoon issued a proclamation requesting all citizens to keep off the streets. A guard of 200 men is on duty at the prison where William Edison is locked up. Ominous silence prevails and serious reprisals will follow any attempt of a mob to lynch Edison tonight. Company A, local militia, is resting on arms and is prepared to move instantly.

Three hundred armed guards, comprising all classes of citizens, were sworn in today and allow no one on the public square.

Edison will be tried tomorrow for an alleged criminal assault on Irma Froh, a 4-year-old girl.

TROOPS OUT AT PATERSON

Governor Murphy Sends Infantry and Cavalry to Preserve Order.

Newark, N. J., June 19.—Governor Murphy at midnight ordered a part of the First regiment of infantry and the entire First troop of cavalry to Paterson to preserve order. General Campbell, commanding the First brigade, has taken command, and is assembling the troops and arranging for transportation. The Erie railroad has been ordered to send trains here at once. The members of both commands began to assemble at 11 a. m.

The troops will be put on guard duty at the mills before they open at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The police late this afternoon broke up an anarchist meeting near Sandy Hill, in the outskirts of Paterson, and arrested three women and four men. The leaders of the anarchists, one of whom was said to be Galleano, who is reported to have led the attacks on the mills yesterday, escaped, after several shots had been fired at him.

Paterson, N. J., June 19.—After the serious rioting of yesterday, this was a quiet day in this city. The most important event was the suspension from duty of Chief of Police Fred C. Graul by Mayor Hincheloff and the assumption by the mayor of the duties of that position. William McQueen, the Englishman who was prominent at yesterday's meeting before the rioting began, has left the city and is believed to be in New York. Galleano, the Italian, and Grossman, the German, who are said to have been prominent yesterday, have also left the city. Mayor Hincheloff wishes to interview all these men. Lacking a leader, and kept out of the heavy rain of the early day, the rioters of yesterday did nothing closed yesterday by their violence resumed work.

The police are under orders to shoot straight if they should have another encounter with the rioters, and the mayor has had copies of the riot act distributed.

This week's edition of La Question Sociale, one of the anarchist papers, was set up here, but sent to a Passaic printer to run off the forms. He was ordered not to handle it and complied.

All but three of the silk mills in Hudson county, New Jersey, have closed down. About 10,000 hands are in consequence out of employment, and within the next twenty-four hours the number will likely reach 15,000. The immediate cause of the shutting down of the mills was the dyers' strike at Paterson. The majority of the proprietors of the silk manufacturing establishments in Hudson county, fearing an outbreak of similar trouble there, decided, as the result of a conference, to close down indefinitely.

The expected trouble came late in the afternoon when a mob of 500 men and women gathered at Simons' mill in Union Hill. Police Captain Knight and his five men, with a few citizens, kept the mob in check until the fire department was called out. The firemen turned eight streams of water on the crowd and scattered it. Seventeen persons were arrested.

NOT GUILTY, BUT PAY COSTS.

The Time-Honored Verdict at a Coroner's Inquest.

Philadelphia, June 19.—The Montgomery county coroner's inquest today in the case of Mrs. Caroline M. Cooper, who was killed last night at Willow Grove, a suburban resort, by an automobile owned by John H. Fisher and mother-in-law, Mrs. Torrey, and then shot herself through the temple, at Wethersfield today. Mrs. Torrey's wound is very serious. Mrs. Crosby was trying to get a divorce from her husband, and the shooting was the result of the trouble.

Pope Has Not Accepted.

Rome, June 19.—The pope has not definitely accepted the propositions of Governor Tate for the settlement of the questions regarding the friars' lands in the Philippine islands, but it is confidently believed that the pontiff will do so in writing on Friday morning.

DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST

Cleveland and Hill Meet in Harmony at the Opening of the Tilden Club.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN FAILS TO BE PRESENT

Makes No Response to Invitation to Be a Silent Guest—Speeches Are Delivered and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill Address the Audience on Issues of the Day—Denunciation of Republican Government the Principal Theme of Oratory.

New York, June 19.—Democratic unity was the keynote tonight of a great gathering of representative Democrats who had come to attend the opening of the handsome new quarters of the Tilden club. Addresses were made by prominent Democrats and afterwards a collation was served in the banquet hall to the distinguished guests of the evening and a buffet supper was served in the basement for the rank and file.

To Democrats the event was one of the most memorable for many a day as Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill met in harmony, seeking to draw the factions of their party together. It was the first public political appearance of the ex-president in five years. He spoke first. Ex-Senator Hill spoke after him and then Governor A. J. Montague, of Virginia, and Colonel W. A. Gaston, of Boston, delivered addresses.

William J. Bryan had been invited to attend though not to speak, but no reply was received from him.

Mr. Cleveland arrived at the club house accompanied by H. D. Hotchkiss, Dr. Joseph E. Bryant and John C. Calhoun. He had scarcely got into the building when ex-Senator David B. Hill, accompanied by Senator Kellogg, Mr. Hill's eye caught Mr. Cleveland as soon as he had entered the spacious club foyer and a moment later they were cordially shaking each other's hands.

Loud and prolonged applause greeted the two men as they entered the assembly room. The cheering and enthusiasm of the club, soon began to speak and in introducing ex-President Cleveland, said:

"We have founded this club to promote the best interests of the Democratic party. For that reason we have invited Democrats from all parts of the country to listen to the words of those prominent in their party. We have named this club after that great statesman, Samuel J. Tilden, and this club stands for the political and governmental honesty for which the name of Tilden stands."

There was a tremendous applause as Mr. Cleveland ascended the small platform. This applause was followed by three cheers and a "tiger." When quiet was restored the former president began speaking. He said:

"I have been invited to participate in this occasion by those who have assured me that this handsome structure is to be dedicated tonight to the rehabilitation and consolidation of the Democratic party, under the inspiration of a name which during the days of Democratic strength and achievement, was honored in every Democratic household. Such an assurance we all are convinced that this hearty devotion to the leadership of Samuel J. Tilden in his career and fame the highest incentive to Democratic steadfastness, could hardly fail to overcome the temptations of my contented retirement from political activity. Perhaps there are some who would define my position as one of banishment instead of retirement. Against this I shall not enter a protest. It is sufficient for me in either case, that I have followed in matters of difference the course of the great Democrat in whose name peace and harmony are tonight invoked. No confession of party sin should suppose we all are convinced that this situation might be improved; and some of us may think it is perilously undermined. Whatever the measure of its impairment may be, our condition as an organization cannot be improved by calling each other harsh names, nor by inaugurating a system of arbitrary proscription and banishment. The members of a business firm in financial embarrassment do not sit down and look in each other's faces in mute despair; neither will they regain financial soundness or the confidence of the business community by recrimination and quarrel; nor will any members of the firm aid in its restoration to solvent strength by an angry insistence upon a course which they cannot evade. I have suffered serious injury since Mr. Tilden was elected president. Then and afterwards northern Democratic states were not rare curlicues, northern Democrats suffered, now practically extinct, were quite numerous and northern Democratic governors, now almost never seen, were frequently appointed."

If this state of impairment exists, an instant duty presses upon the managers of the Democratic establishments; and one which they cannot evade with honor. Those of us less prominent in the party—the rank and file—are longing to be led through old Democratic ways to old Democratic victories. We were never more ready to do enthusiastic battle than now, if we can only be marshaled outside the shadow of predestined defeat. Is it too much to ask our leaders to avoid paths that are known to lead to disaster? Is

it too much to ask that proven errors be abandoned, and that we be delivered from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people? Ought we not to find something better than the husks of defeat? If these questions are met in an honest, manly fashion, I believe it will be producing the best kind of Democratic harmony.

In Dealing with New Issues.

In dealing with new issues we of the Democratic faith are extremely fortunate in the simplicity of Democratic standards and the ease with which new questions can be measured by those standards and the simplicity with which new questions of all the people as their aggregate condition demands with no unjust favoritism for any particular class; a party devoted to the plain, popular government as our fathers ordained it and for the purposes which they sought to establish; a party whose conservatism opposes all dangerous experiments and yet puts no barrier in the way of genuine and safe progress, ought to be able to deal with new questions in a manner quite consistent with Democratic principles, and stimulating to Democratic impulses and instincts.

Let us not forget, however, that it is not in the search of new and gaudy issues, nor in the chase after strange visions that strong and healthy Democracy displays its splendid power. Another party may thrive on the ever shifting treatment of the ever shifting moods of popular restlessness, or by an insincere play upon unreasoning prejudice and selfish anticipation—but the Democratic party never. Democracy has already shown its strength in the past in its successful battles; and it will live in store as long as the people are kept from their own, and just as long as their rights and interests are sacrificed, by an insidious government, by the encouragement of huge industrial aggregations that throttle individual enterprise by the reckless waste of public money, and by the greatest of all injuries as it underlies nearly all others, a system of tariff taxation whose robbing exactions are far beyond the needs of economical and legitimate government expenditure which purchases support by appeals to sordidness and greed and which continually corrupts the public conscience.

What but infatuation with the visage of defeat can explain the subordination of these things by Democrats when they prepare for battle?

We are to have a rehabilitation and realignment of our party in the sense suggested, it is important that it be done openly and with no mystery or double meaning. Our people are too much on the alert to accept political expediency if they do not understand; and the enthusiasm of the Democratic rank and file does not thrive on mystery.

The Democratic harmony of which we hear so much cannot be effectively constructed by mathematical rule nor by a formal agreement on the part of those who have been divided, that there shall be harmony. It grows up naturally when true Democratic principles are plainly announced, when Democratic purposes are honestly declared, and when as a result of the contest, the Democratic party take from the voters of the land gave us.

Another Opportunity.

I believe the times point to another Democratic opportunity as near at hand; but I believe we shall reap the fruits of it only by following the line of conduct which I have indicated. We have a comforting and abiding faith in the indestructibility of the party which has so many times shown its right to live and its power for good, and I am sure the restoration to perfect health and supremacy that Democracy whose mission it is to bless the people—a Democracy true to itself—tempted by clamor—unmoved by the gusts of popular passion and uncorrupted by offers of strange alliance—the Democracy of patriotism—the Democracy of safety—the Democracy of the "Union and Reform" which we have in our midst, that Democracy that deserves and wins success.

At the point in his speech where Mr. Cleveland announced his absolute retirement from politics, the crowd yelled "No, no."

Senator David B. Hill, who spoke next, was received almost as enthusiastically as Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Dowling, in introducing him said:

"Mr. Hill is today the recognized leader of his party in New York state, and under his guidance and leadership we are confident of victory."

The signs of the times point unmistakably to an awakened interest in the promotion of the success of Democratic principles, however, are not confined within strict party lines, but a renewed activity in ideal affairs is discernible among those of independent proclivities and among the people generally who are not satisfied with existing political conditions and who desire a change of the public policies now prevailing.

There is especially a deep conviction among thoughtful people that there is something radically wrong in the foreign policy of the present administration. Mr. Hill here referred to the recent speech of Mr. Hoar in the senate upon the Philippine question and said that it had made a profound and lasting impression upon the heart and conscience of the country.

In contrast with that supine attitude of the Roosevelt administration, we should not forget the vigorous and patriotic action of that Democratic president—who honors this club with his presence here tonight—who when that same might empire of Great Britain in 1850 attempted to crush the republic of Venezuela, promptly sent that famous message to congress which electrified the country, wherein he insisted that Great Britain must not be permitted, under the pretense of a boundary dispute, to seize Venezuela, without first submitting the alleged differences to international arbitration, or else this government would interpose its strong arm for the protection of that republic. And Great Britain finally concluded to arbitrate the dispute and Venezuela was saved from destruction.

Talk on Cuba.

The ex-senator then took up the subject of Cuba, dealing first with the administration of General Wood, whom he bitterly arraigned. The use of money for partisan and lobbying purposes in aid of administrative measures pending before congress, he declared, "served

SENATE SELECTS PANAMA ROUTE

The Spooner Substitute for the Hepburn Nicaragua Bill Is Passed.

MEASURE ADOPTED BY VOTE OF 42 TO 34

The Panama Route Considered More Desirable Than the Nicaragua Route—The Only Question Left Open Is the Title to the Property, and That the President Will Determine if the House Should Adopt the Senate's Amendment.

Washington, June 19.—The senate today, by a majority of eight votes, adopted the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill, the vote on the substitute being 42 to 34. After two amendments to the measure had been adopted one providing for a commission to supervise the construction of the canal and the other providing for the issuance of \$100,000,000 of 2 per cent. gold bonds to raise money with which to construct the waterway, it was passed by a vote of 67 to 6.

It has been evident for several days that the Spooner substitute, which in brief, provides that the president shall select the Panama route if he can obtain a clear title to the Panama Canal company's property, but otherwise, he shall adopt the Nicaragua route, would command the votes of a majority of the senate. The Panama route was considered more desirable by the senate than the Nicaragua route. The only question left open is the title to the property and that the president will determine if the house should adopt the senate's amendment to its bill.

Governmental Favoritism.

Proceeding on this topic, he said: "The whole system of governmental favoritism whereby the constitutional power to tax for the purpose of providing revenue for the needs of the federal treasury is improperly used to build up one man's business at the expense of another's, by discriminating in favor of an industry as against another—is a vicious system which has long afflicted the country and which has grown more and more intolerable with years, and against which the Democracy have ever protested. It is utterly indefensible upon any just and proper principle of government. There is no justification for the exercise of the power of legislation to make millions of one class of people and paupers of another."

What the People Want.

What the people want is immediate relief from the present high prices extorted from them. That relief can be obtained by the application of a speedy and effective remedy in the repeal of a tariff which upon productions controlled by trusts.

Upon the subject of "Democratic unity" he said:

"There is substantial accord among the Democrats of the country upon all the timely issues which are now engrossing public attention."

We are all united in favor of the preservation of the constitutional liberty of every citizen. We are opposed as the permanent policy of this government to the maintenance of dependent colonies to be governed outside of the pale of the constitution.

We are all agreed that the civil should always be superior to the military power. We all concur in the principle that public Republican reciprocity which is only another name for Republican hypocrisy.

We all favor freedom of commerce and therefore favor genuine reciprocity with foreign nations, but are all opposed to the substantial reciprocity which is only another name for Republican hypocrisy.

There is no division of sentiment in our opposition to dangerous corporate combinations of capital which create monopolies, stifle competition, and unreasonably enhance prices of the necessities of life. We are all in favor of free trade in all articles of commerce controlled by trusts.

We all desire justice for Cuba and justice to the consumers of the United States also.

We all stand where Jackson, Benton and Tilden stood, in favor of hard money, as opposed to an irredeemable paper currency.

We are all opposed to an immense standing army in times of peace.

We are all in favor of the constitutional reform involved in the election of United States senators by the people of the several states, rather than by state legislatures.

We all adhere to that doctrine declared by Jefferson as follows: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." We are all in favor of the fundamental principles of Democratic faith to which I need not refer, we may safely appeal to the sense and the patriotism of the American people. The situation it would be folly to longer divide upon abstract or unresolvable questions. Let us not seek to cross any uncertain bridges until we reach the other shore.

Mr. Hill devoted considerable attention to the approaching state convention. He declared that Senator Platt was the real executive of the state, "while the normal executive merely obeys his commands whatever they may be."

The speaker predicted the defeat of the Odell administration in the fall and enumerated the reasons which would, in his judgment, bring about that result. Mr. Hill concluded his speech with a welcome to Democrats from other states, saying:

"The Democracy of New York, with no selfish interests to serve and no ambitions to gratify are simply desirous to strengthen our lines for the contest of the future, and in this necessary and patriotic work by which we expect to promote the success of our government in our state and nation, we invite the cooperation of every man who believes in the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy."

SYRACUSE RACES.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 19.—Black Joe easily won the fifth and deciding heat in the 225 class, pacing event, unfinished from Wednesday at the Central New York circuit races here today. Mary Hamilton, who had two heats to her credit, being the only starter. The 222 pacing event brought out a big field and is unfinished. Results:

219 class, trotting—Nelle T. b. m. (Moody), w. m. (Moody), h. g. (Rowe), second; Austin Boy, blk. g. (Lewis), third. Best time, 2:30 1/2.

222 class, pacing (unfinished)—Colonel Palmer, Soubrrette, Uncle Tom and Emma P. each won a heat.

Postmaster at Franklin.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, June 19.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: East and West—Fair, with showers; Friday, probably showers and cooler; light to fresh west to northwest winds.