FUSION KILLED BY SIXTEEN TO ONE

Republicans of Pennsylvania Can Have Nothing in Common With Guffey and Free Silver.

CONGRESS MUST BE WON.

Chairman Babcock, of the Republienn Congressional Committee, Looks to This State For Substantial Gains

Philadelphia, July 10 .- Free silver at sixteen to one in the Democratic plank destroys all hope of the Democrats of Pennsylvania making even a fair showing in the coming campaign in the congressional and legislative districts of this state.

It was with his home interests in view that Col. Guffey, the leader of the Bryanite wing of the Pennsylvania Democracy, sought at Kansas City last week to side track the Bryan plank for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. But Mr. Guffey, when he found that Bryan would not accept the nomination for the presidency without a specific declaration of sixteen to one in the party platform, withdrew his opposition and turned in with the rampant silverites of Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and other western states and territories against the manufacturing, the business and the farming interests of Penn-

The Pennsylvania delegation, under Guffey's leadership, after the Bryanites had won out in the committee on resolutions of the Democratic national convention by a majority of but two votes, joined with Boss Croker, of New York, and blocked the plans of David B. Hill and other opponents of the silver crazed Bryanites.

GUFFEY FOR SIXTEEN TO ONE. Guffey's loyalty to Bryan and the wild notioned leaders of the Tillman-Altgeld type prevented a continuance of the fight against the sixteen to one plank on the floor of the Kansas City convention. The Pennsylvania delegation, under the operatons of the unit rule, went to the front with a solid vote of 64 delegates committed against the filing of a minority report in the national convention against sixteen to This plank, which Bryan wrote himself, will be the cause of the de-

sertion of many hundreds of thousands

of sound money Democrats from the

Bryan and Stevenson ticket this year. In Pennsylvania alone there are already many Democrats who say they will vote the entire Republican ticket this fall. By this they do not mean that they have gone over entirely to the Republican party. They argue that the sooner Bryan is driven from the leadership of the National Democracy the sooner that party will get back to its old moorings and teachings. The way to kill off Bryanism and free silver, they say, is to vote the entire Re-

publican ticket. Had Guffey and the Pennsylvania delegation to the Kansas City convention fought to the end against free silver they would have come home deserving of the thanks and the respect of the conservative Democrats of their state. Their half hearted support of the conservative plank in the early stage of the struggle counts for nothing, since before the fight was half over they turned in with the Tillmans, the Altgelds, the Townes and the other a Democrats of the present freakish Democratic organization.

NO FUSION POSSIBLE. It will be interesting to note the effect of Guffey's support of the sixteen to one silver plank upon Guffey's fusion campaign with the Flinn insurgent combine in this state. Not only will Guffey be unable to deliver but a small portion of the Democratic vote to his fusion candidates for the legislature, but with Guffey on record as voting for the sixteen to one plank he cannot expect Republicans who have business interests in this state to give encouragement to his scheme to defeat regular Republican nominees for the state senate and the house of representatives, who will have a vote on the important issue of the election of a United States senator.

Sixteen to one kills fusion in Pennsylvania on the legislative ticket and means the election of Republicans in every doubtful congressional district in this state.

The first primary election to be held in Pennsylvania since the sixteen to one declaration in Kansas City was in the Luzerne-Lackawanna district on Saturday last, where Senator Scott, an insurgent, was defeated for renomination by William Drury, friend of Col. Quay, who had 1 200 majority on a popular vote by Republicans. Scott trained with the Flinn-Martin insurgents. Gen. Palmer, a staunch supporter

of Col. Quay, was nominated for congress in this district at the same pri-

REEDER MEETS BABCOCK. General Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee of Pennsylvania, has been in consultation with Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, upon the subject of the congressional campaign in the Keystone state. Chairman Babcock has impressed Gen. Reeder with the fact that Pennsylvania shall make gains in the Republican representation in the house, so that this stalwart Republican state shall do her share towards preventing the Democracy from gaining control

of this branch of congress. One of the most serious difficulties of the impending campaign, so far as the Republicans are concerned, is the almost universal belief that the money question cannot be reopened, except as a subject of academic debate, for the next four years at least. Chairman Babcock, who is about to open his fourth campaign in that capacity, keenly realizes, as well as do all the other more sagacious leaders, that a Bryan victory this year would almost inevitably give the silver men control of both branches of congress on Mar=1, 4, 1903, at the latest, and might possibly produce that result on March 4,

Those who know the details of the congress campaign of 1898 remember how difficult it was to arouse Republican voters and sound money men generally to the importance of that contest. Sound money had won a victory at the polls two years before, but the fruits of that victory could not be gathered because of an opposition majority in the senate. It was known in 1898 that the sound money men would control that body in the Fifty-sixth congress, but that would be of no avail unless they could also control the house of representatives, and yet it was not until late in the campaign that the

sound money men could be aroused-so in the house was turned over to the enemy, and the Republican majority in that body was reduced to less than a dozen. The losses were mainly in states which gave heavy pluralities for McKinley in 1896 on the sound money issue. No less than 25 districts were thus turned over to the Democrats in the six states of Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. A Republi-can victory was as vital to the estab-lishment of the gold standard in 1898as

is equally vital to the preservation of that standard. CHANGES IN THE SENATE. If Bryan is elected, the house of representatives in the Fifty-seventh congress will be controlled by the oppo-nents of that standard and the senate will be uncomfortably close. It may be so close that the casting vote of a vice president elected on the Kansas City platform will decide whether the gold standard shall be maintained. Among the states to elect United States senators who will take their seats at the beginning of the Fifty-seventh

it was in 1896. Such a victory this year

congress are the following: Colorado-To succeed Wolcott. Republican. Delaware-To succeed Kenney, Democrat, and also to fill a vacancy Idaho-To succeed Shoup, Re-

publican Illinois-To succeed Cullom, Republican.

Kansas-To succeed Baker, Republican. Minnesota-To succeed Nelson,

Republican. Montana-To succeed Carter, Republican, and Clark, Democrat. Nebraska-To succeed Thurston, Republican, and Allen, Democrat-

North Carolina-To succeed Butler, Populist.

Pennsylvania-To succeed Quay, South Dakotr-To succeed Petti-

West Virginia-To succeed Elkin, Republican. Wyoming-To succeed Warren,

grew, Silver Republican.

The representation of these states at present consist of 15 Republicans, 1 Democrat and 6 Populists and Silver Republicans-the Nebraska vacancy caused by the death of Hayward, Republican, having been temporarily filled by the appointment of Allen, Populist. Of the 12 states mentioned 8-Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming-were carried by Bryan four years ago. If he is elected president this year there is at least a reasonable probability that he will carry two of the others-Delaware and West Virginia-and that the representation of the 12 states in the senate will stand: Republicans, 8; opposi-

Republicans—Illinois, 2; Minnesota, 2; North Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1. Opposition-Colorado, 2; Delaware, 2; Idaho, 2; Kansas, 2; Montana, 2;

tion, 16, as follows:

Nebraska, 2: North Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wyom-

The representation of the 33 other states in the senate in the Fifty-seventh congress will stand as follows: Republicans, 38; opposition, 28. The senate would then stand: Republi-cans (for gold standard), 46; opposition, 44. The re-election of a Silver Republican senator in New Hampshire or the loss of a Republican senator in Illinois (which state sent a Democrat to the senate nine years ago, as the result of a fierce factional fight) would divide the senate equally on the money question, and the existing financial policy and legislation might be overturned and reversed next year by the casting vote of a Democratic-Populist vice president, as the protective tariff was overturned in 1846 by a Democratic vice president carried into office on the war cry of "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842,"

WHERE DEMOCRATS MIGHT WIN. That the election of Bryan to the presidency this year would result in a silver majority in the senate in the Fifty-eighth congress, which will come in on March 4, 1903, seems to be reasonably certain. Among the Republican senators whose terms will expire on March 3, 1903, are the following: Perkins of California, Mason of Illinois, Fairbanks of Indiana, Deboe of Kentucky, Wellington of Maryland, Platt of New York, Pritchard of North Carolina, Hansbrough of North Dakota Foraker of Ohio and Kyle of South Dakota. At least three of these—De-boe, Wellington and Pritchard—will be succeeded by silver senators, in all probability, in case Bryan wins this year, and the seats of several of the

others will be in serious danger. In Indiana only one Republican (Benjamin Harrison) was elected to the United States senate between 1875 and 1897, and in that entire period of 22 years both senatorships were held by Democrats for 20 years, with only one break of two years' duration. It has been only since March 4, 1899, that both seats have been occupied by Republicans, since Joseph E. McDonald was elected to succeed Daniel Pratt in 1875. The election of Bryan to the presidency in 1900 would indicate a probability of the election of a Democrat to succeed Senator Fairbanks in

From 1869 to 1897, a period of 28 years, one of the Ohio seats in the United States senate was occupied by a Democrat, and from 1879 to 1881 both of them were so occupied. It has been only since the beginning of the present administration that both have been oc-cupled by Republicans since the recon-

struction period. From 1875 to 1899 the Democrats held one of the New Jersey seats in the senate, and for four years both of them were so held. For the first time in a quarter of a century Republicans now hold both of the senatorships from that state.

From 1891 to 1899 New York was represented in the senate by two Democrats for four years, and by one Republican and one Democrat for the rest of the period. If Bryan should be elected president this year, and especially if New York should contribute her electoral vote to that result, Senator Platt's successor in 1903 in all probability would be a Democrat.

An Epidemic of Diarrhoca.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoa-nut Crove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Chole-ra and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by all drugists.

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FAMINE SHADOWED INDIA. Do you

BY EDWARD S. HUME. For Twenty-five Years an American Resident of Bombay.

Having just returned from India, I have read the accounts of the famine in American papers, I have seen the pictures. I have seen the conditions in the famine districts, and I can assure you that the actual state of affairs is much more terrible than painted or pictured. And the worst of it is that, even if the June rains are entirely favorable, no relief can be expected till the crop is gathered in October. Famine photographs frequently represent half starved and dying persons lying on the street or in some field. They are poor but self respecting people, who have never been the objects of public charity



HUNGER KILLED WOMAN

and have refused to go to famine relief camps until at last death has stared them in the face, and unbearable distress has driven them out in search of help. Weary and hungry, they have laid themselves down to rest and have died before waking. Not long before leaving India, while walking with a brother missionary at Ahmedabad, not far from his house, he pointed to a tree at the roadside and said: "The other day I saw the emaciated figure of man lying, face down, under that tree. On going near and touching the body I found it already stiff and cold. Examining it more carefully, I found me side torn away, evidently eaten by jackals. A couple of rods away lay

the dead body of an infant. A little farther on was found a woman, still alive. She was the wife of the man and mother of the child. She, too, poor thing, died before she could reach the poorhouse, which stood within sight and call of the spot where these paient, helpless ones had fallen down to

A starving man is devoid of judgnent and of most of his natural feelings. In April we received a group of famine girls. Among them was one who, although much emaciated, began to improve from the day she came to us. After a week she rapidly grew worse. In spite of everything that could be done for her she soon died. We learned at last that, while she was so ill that we were giving her a few spoonfuls of neurishment at a time. raising her gently, because she seemed unable to make any effort to help herself, and even later, when she seemed unable to see or to speak, she had been dragging herself at intervals, when we were absent, out into the garden, a disance of 50 yards, in order to get some green mangoes to ent. For the poor 'amine child they were deadly poison. the knew it, but the awful gnawing in ier stomach made prudence impossible.

The only effective preventive to he spread of plague that has yet been liscovered is inoculation with plague erum. Wherever an outbreak of the Esease is imminent, inoculation sta-

HINDOO PEASANT WOMAN IN HAPPY TIMES tions are opened. Doctors are sent to them; serum, instruments and everything needed for efficient work are provided, but the Hindoos have not taken kindly to this remedy. All kinds of wild rumors have been spread and have been widely believed to the effect that inoculation is most harmful; that it has been devised by the European doctors to punish the Hindoos for supposed disloyalty and as a means for destroying caste. In view of this the government offers two days' wages to every man, woman or child who is inoculated. I know a little fellow 8 years old, whose mother died and whose father is a helpless invalid. Hearing that money was paid to every person who was willing to be inoculated, this poor



RESCUED FAMINE GIRLS.

little lad presented himself at one of the inoculation stations. As soon as his arm was healed be went to another station, and this thing went on until the poor boy had actually been inoculated five times in each arm for the 84 cents he received and with which he supported himself and father for six weeks.

The government has already expended more than \$47,000,000 in the free distribution of food to those who are unable to work and in employing the ablebodied at cash wages in the construction of reservoirs, irrigation ditches and other public works that will mitigate future droughts. In addi-

tion, there are generous and splendidly organized systems of private charity the funds being supplied from every part of the civilized world and managed chiefly by American and European missionaries of long experience in India. It is the duty and privilege of every one to have some share in this sacred work of humanity. Gifts may be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall street. New York, treasurers of the committee of one hundred; William E. Dodge, chairman, and Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, executive director, by whom they will be cabled promptly to the responsible and representative Americo-Indian relief committee, under the chairmanship of United States Consul William H. Fee, at Bombay, with the veteran missionary, Robert A. Hume,

as executive secretary. The New York committee of one hundred on India famine relief co-operates with committees of the same name in Boston, New Haven, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis and other cities, each of which has charge of the work in its own section. The committee states that on receipt of a

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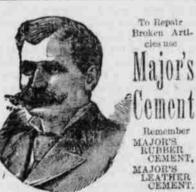
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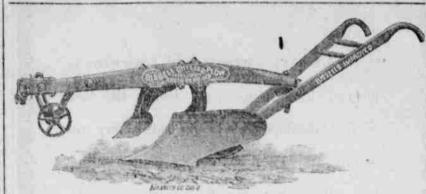


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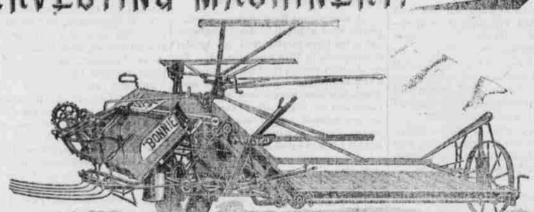
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