STATE CANVASS FORMALLY OPENED

General Reeder Outlines the Plan of Campaign in Pennsylvania.

DANGER LIES IN OVERCONFIDENCE

An Important Conference With the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee Regarding the Election of Members of Congress.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.—The Republican state campaign in Pennsylvania was formally opened today with the starting in to work of the entire force of the Republican state committee, under the direction of Gen. Frank Reeder, the state chairman. For several weeks the preliminary work was looked after by T. Larry Eyre, chief executive officer of the state committee, with Chairman Reeder making frequent visits to this city for consultation with his assistants. From now on both Chairman Reeder and Mr. Eyre will be at the state headquarters daily, looking after the details of the campaign and getting matters in shape for the fall fight. There will be little speech making until next month, but there is always a vast amount of correspondence between the state committee officials and the county chairmen in making arrangements for meetings and the canvassing of the various districts.

TAKE NOTHING FOR GRANTED.

"We propose to run this campaign," said Chairman Reeder today, "upon the principle of taking nothing for granted, and we want to impress upon the Republicans of Pennsylvania at the outset the danger of over confidence. We are too apt to assume because Pennsylvania has prospered more than has any other state, under the McKinley administration, that our people will rush to the polls and vote the whole Republican ticket as an evidence of appreciation of what the Republican party has done for the state and the country at large. Unfortunately our experiences do not teach us that we can expect this movement to come voluntarily from all classes of our voters. There are always many who seem to forget the advantages they derive from the success of the Republican party until it is sometimes too late to overcome the result of this lack of appreciation of the benefits of Republican supremacy. Many Republican candidates have in the past been defeated not because a majority of the voters in their respective districts were opposed to them, but because many of those who really favored their election, neglected to go to the polls and vote for them.

"Now, the aim of the Republican organization in this state this fall will be to impress upon those citizens who are not ordinarily interested in politics that they must go to the polls in November next to vote the whole Republican ticket to insure a continuance of present prosperous conditions.

"It will not do to allow the campaign in this state to go by default because it can be taken for granted that President McKinley will get a large majority next November. We must see to it that every close or debatable congressional and assembly district is won for the Republican party and that the Democracy, with their fusion alliances, shall not be permitted to defeat regular Republican candidates for congress or the state legislature.

"The Republican party has lost members of congress in the past through fusion deals made with the Democracy by disgruntled Republicans and the loss of Republican members of the legislature by similar combinations will all have a bearing upon the election of a United States senator, which will come up before the legislature which meets in January next.

A REPUBLICAN U. S. SENATOR.

"No Republican can afford to jeopardize the election of a Republican to the United States senate. Those who give aid and encouragement to the Democracy in the election of members of the legislature will be held responsible for the result of such alliances against regularly nominated Republican candidates for the senate and of the state house of representatives.

"The Republican state committee will throughout this campaign give every assistance possible to the county organizations, not only to get out a full vote for the state ticket, including the presidential electors, but wherever necessary a helping hand will be given to pull through nominees for county offices. We want and expect to have the hearty co-operation of the various Republican county committeemen and any Republican who can in any way contribute to the party success this fall will be always welcome at the state committee headquarters to give suggestions or advice in the interest of Republican nominees.

"With the Republican organization presenting a solid front against the Democracy in November we should make important gains in the congressional delegation, but this can be accomplished only by hard work and persistent canvassing."

MUST GAIN CONGRESSMEN.

Congressman Jesse Overstreet, of the Seventh Indiana district, who is secretary of the Republican national congressional committee, stopped off in this city yesterday while on his way to New York and had a conference with Gen. Reeder regarding the situation in the doubtful congressional districts in Pennsylvania.

"The great danger to the Republican party this fall will be in over confidence," said Congressman Overstreet. "We must make a determined fight in every doubtful district if we are to elect a Republican majority to the house. In '98 we carried the house by a majority of 13. By contests decided in our favor our majority was increased, but we cannot now depend on the districts they came from. We lost three congressmen from North Carolina, but of course since the disfranchisement of the negroes we shall not get a representative from that state. In '98 we had two from Kentucky, but one was by the narrow majority of ten. We are not counting on that as certain. The other district in Kentucky gave us a large majority, and they cannot count us out of it. We had one representative from Texas—from the Galveston district—but it is always close there, and the presidential election may change the result this time.

DEMOCRATS HAVE AN ADVANTAGE.

"This makes a total of five that we are almost sure to lose from what we now have, leaving us a bare majority of three. We are making our estimates on a majority of three now. But the odds this time are really in favor of the Democrats. They have to begin with 122 representatives from the southern states that always give a solid congressional delegation for them. In some northern states they have 40 per cent of the congressmen. In New York they had 18 in the last house, or 60 per cent of the New York delegation. So on the face of the outlook their chances for carrying the house this time are better than ours.

"We look for gains in Pennsylvania and New York," concluded Congressman Overstreet, "but we know that these gains cannot be made unless Republicans shall stand together and labor to get out the party vote for the full Republican ticket. Factional interests must be subordinated for the welfare of the party. By the Republicans of Pennsylvania presenting a solid front to the Democracy we should win in every debatable district in this state."

It is understood that Gen. Reeder and Congressman Overstreet arranged for another meeting in the near future, when plans will be mapped out for close co-operation in the work of the Republican organization of this state and the congressional campaign committee in the several congressional districts where the Democrats think they have a chance to win.

A MOTHER'S KISS.

When but a child, if e'er I came to harm—
Perhaps 'twas but a scratch upon my arm—
I'd run to mother, and she'd always say,
"I'll kiss it; then the pain will go away."

Ah, every time it seemed to me that, though
The mark remained, it never hurt me so!
Her loving kisses did for me more good
Than any kind of ointment ever could.

Long years have passed. I may be childish yet.
That youthful fancy I cannot forget,
For to my aching head 'tis soothing now
To have those dear lips pressed upon my brow.

For I remember how since long ago
She's clasped me in her loving arms, and, lo!
I seem a child again and hear her say,
"I'll kiss it; then the pain will go away."

—Kansas City Independent.

MORPHINE BEAT THE GAME.

It Made a Young Gambler Quit While He Was a Winner.

"I see gambling is running wide open in Colorado again," said a cattleman of Topeka. "I don't suppose, though, it is as wide open now as it was in the late eighties. I was in Manitou every summer at that time, and the high games that used to run at some of the clubs would be an eye opener to the gamblers of the present day. Cattlemen were making money then, as were the miners, and they used to meet in Manitou and try for each other's pocketbooks, with the result that the professional gamblers got the money.

"I remember how one young fellow was made to quit a winner against his will. His name was Rich. He was a nephew of one of the big reaper men, and his folks kept him supplied with money, a regular allowance. He had been gambling every cent of it, letting bills pile up for hotel and livery and everything else. His people sent word that they wouldn't send any more money and said if he got into trouble he'd have to get out himself. His creditors were just about ready to jump on to him, when one night he made a big winning. He was playing faro in the club that's torn down now. It used to stand over from the depot and was the place for high play.

"I suppose he had $4,000 or $5,000 in front of him when his friends began trying to persuade him to quit. He was just like all the rest of them, going to break the bank and all that sort of thing, and he wouldn't quit.

"It was a red hot night for Manitou and with the excitement and all Rich had pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves. There was a doctor among his friends, and though he hadn't said anything to Rich, I suppose he felt a responsibility, because the young fellow had come out here for his health and had been referred to the Manitou doctor by the doctor he had at home.

"I was watching the play, though I didn't know any of the people. I saw the doctor turn his back to the crowd for a minute and fiddle with something he had taken out of his pocket. Then he walked over to Rich and put his hand on his bare arm. 'You need a sedative,' he said. Quick as a flash he took the hypodermic syringe he had in his hand and fired a charge into Rich's arm.

"Rich said 'ouch' and grabbed at the place where he had been pricked, but the deal was going on, and he turned to that again. Before half the cards were out, his head settled on the table, he commenced to draw good long breaths and was asleep.

"The doctor took the chips, cashed them in, then took and wrote a receipt for the money and gave it to another friend of Rich's to keep. Then he took Rich, loaded him into a carriage, took him up to his office and watched over him until he came around the next day. Rich paid his bills, but he did no more gambling in Manitou. They wouldn't let him play again."—Denver Republican.

The Meaning of Admire.

Many Englishmen have said that the phrase "I admire" with the meaning "I wonder" is a "vulgar Americanism," but the Boston Journal notes the fact that in a letter written by a Londoner to Joshua Barnes in 1692 the sentence occurs, "I admire you should take 'clerk' for a law term, which is nothing but 'clericus,'" and the Buffalo Commercial adds that "admire" in the sense of "to like very much"—"I should admire to go"—has been used in New England, and it is thus used today. John Pickering in 1816 said, "It is never thus used by the English."

He was mistaken. The word has been used commonly in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire—"Ah should admoire to see 'er weel took to" (I should be delighted to see her well scolded), "I should admire to go to London to see the queen."

An Unpleasant Memory Recalled.

A prominent official tells this story, which, he says, he got from a drummer. The pastor of a colored congregation, he relates, was warming up to the climax of his sermon, and his auditors were waxing more and more excited.

"I wahns yer, O my congregshun," exclaimed the exhorter—"I wahns yer against de sin uv crap shootin! I wahns yer against de sin uv whisky drinkin an de sin uv chicken raisin, an I wahns yer, my breddern, against de sin uv melon stealin!"

A devout worshiper in the rear of the church jumped to his feet and snapped his fingers excitedly.

"Whuffo' does yer, my brudder, r'ar up an snap yer fingers when I speaks uv melon stealin?" asked the preacher.

"Kase yer jes' 'minds me whar I lef' mah overcoat," replied the devout worshiper as he subsided into his seat.

During the civil war as well as our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists.

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ELKIN SHOWS STALWART GAINS.

An Estimate Giving the Big Lead of Regular Republicans.

QUAY TO MEET THE VOTERS.

Beaver Statesman on Returning From Maine Will Go Into the Counties and Canvass For Re-election to the United States Senate.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Aug. 14.—Since the departure of Col. M. S. Quay on a trip to Maine a persistent effort has been made by the insurgents and Democrats in Pennsylvania politics to create the impression that the Beaver statesman has decided to retire from politics. All sorts of reports have been put into circulation to the effect that the insurgents have made great gains and are in a position to influence the selection of the candidate for United States senator. Lists of figures purporting to represent the relative strength of the regulars and the insurgents have been published in insurgent papers and other matter has been given publicity with the idea of misleading the Republican voters in the counties yet to nominate members of the legislature.

FORMER CHAIRMAN ELKIN SPEAKS.

Former State Chairman John P. Elkin, who is in a position to get exact information on the political situation, has given a complete refutation of the insurgent statements, and in an interview for publication he has had this to say:

"Estimates and tables of figures proclaimed by insurgent newspapers on the senatorial situation lack convincing force because no details are given. I have just looked over the estimate published in the Philadelphia Press in an issue of recent date, and find it so wide of the mark that I do not apprehend it was intended to be either reliable or accurate. If the opposition newspapers want to be fair with the public in this matter it would be an easy task to make up a list of counties in alphabetical order, showing upon what facts their claims are based. The estimates thus far made public are as mysterious and misleading as the cipher dispatches of Chinese diplomats. There are a few things which may be taken as fixed facts in this controversy. In the first place Senator Quay is a candidate and will remain in the field until his successor is elected. Before leaving for Maine he informed his friends that upon his return he would make a tour of the state in the fall campaign on the senatorial and other public questions. It is his intention to carry this vexed senatorial question to the forum of the people, where he will meet his adversaries and give the electors of the state the opportunity of deciding it. In my judgment a decided majority of the voters in the state are in favor of re-electing Senator Quay for the United States senate. There has been so much misrepresentation about the partisan and factional complexion of the incoming legislature that a plain statement of the exact situation may prove of interest. The list of counties below show those in which primaries have already been held, those in which primaries have not been held, together with the results, so far as known.

"This is a table showing counties in which members of the house have been nominated:

	Regulars.	Insurgents.	Doubtful.
Allegheny	4	11	—
Armstrong	1	1	—
Beaver	2	—	—
Bedford	1	—	1
Blair	2	—	—
Bradford	—	3	—
Butler	2	—	—
Cambria	2	—	—
Chester	4	—	—
Clearfield	1	—	1
Clinton	1	—	—
Crawford	3	—	—
Cumberland	2	—	—
Dauphin	1	—	—
Delaware	3	—	—
Erie	3	—	—
Fayette	3	—	—
Forest	—	—	1
Franklin	2	—	—
Fulton	—	—	1
Huntingdon	2	—	—
Indiana	2	—	—
Jefferson	1	—	—
Juniata	1	—	—
Lackawanna	1	—	—
Lancaster	5	—	1
Lawrence	2	—	—
Lebanon	1	1	—
Luzerne	2	2	2
Lycoming	3	—	—
McKean	2	—	—
Mercer	2	—	—
Montour	—	1	—
Potter	1	—	—
Schuylkill	3	1	2
Snyder	1	—	—
Somerset	—	2	—
Susquehanna	2	—	—
Tioga	1	1	—
Union	1	—	—
Venango	2	—	—
Warren	—	—	1
Washington	—	3	—
Westmoreland	3	1	—

The districts which are regarded as surely Democratic are 1 in Allegheny, 2 in Clarion and 4 in York. Total, 8.

The counties which have not yet held primaries are Adams, 2; Berks, 5; Bucks, 3; Cameron, 1; Carbon, 1; Centre, 2; Columbia, 2; Elk, 1; Greene, 1; Lehigh, 3; Mifflin, 1; Monroe, 1; Northampton, 3; Northumberland, 2; Perry, 1; Philadelphia, 38; Pike, 1; Sullivan, 1; Wayne, 2; Wyoming, 1. Total, 77.

Summary:

Regulars already nominated	83
Insurgents already nominated	27
Doubtful	9
Not yet nominated	77
Nominated in surely Democratic counties or districts	8
Totals	204

"The above table applies only to members of the lower house," continued Mr. Elkin. "In the first column are placed those nominated as regular Republicans who believe in majority rule and will abide by the decision of the caucus. In the second column are those who have been nominated as insurgents, some of whom, however, will abide by the Republican caucus decision. In the third column are those whose position on the caucus and other similar questions is not known, and therefore classed as doubtful.

"A majority of the members not yet nominated are in Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, 39 in the former and five in the latter, making 44 of the 77 yet to be nominated. Of the 33 members to be nominated, not including Philadelphia and Montgomery, a large proportion are in Democratic counties, as, for instance, Berks, Center, Columbia, Elk, Monroe, Northampton and Pike. Many of these are small counties, having but a single member."

This is Mr. Elkin's estimate of the probable result in counties where primaries are yet to be held:

Regulars will surely nominate	38
Insurgents will surely nominate	9
Doubtful	14
Members in surely Democratic counties	16
Total of members to be nominated	77

"In my judgment," remarked Mr. Elkin, "more than a majority of the doubtful districts will be carried by the regulars. Most of the counties in the regular column are safely Republican, and in a Presidential year will be carried by the stalwarts. The above figures are only for members of the house, but they clearly show that if the Republican party does its whole duty in November the contest will be settled by Republican votes in the house. The only hope left for the insurgents is to join hands with the Democrats in November and elect Democratic members in counties where they think such tactics will win. This, of course, will be done, but the lead of the regulars is too great to be overcome. This is a Republican year, and fusion with free silver Democrats is not palatable to sound money Republicans. The fusion movement is falling flat all over the state. The masses of Republican voters are becoming very tired of being made the tail to the Democratic kite, flying free silver and insurgent streamers. The allied forces in the Republican party will win against the mad designs of the Boxer element within its own ranks and the wild vagaries of the Bryan Democracy outside.

"This is a table showing probable make-up of the senate at the next session of the legislature:

Regular Republicans	27
Insurgents	7
Democrats	14
Doubtful	4
Total	50

"When all the nominations are made," concluded Mr. Elkin, "the result will be as follows as nearly as can be estimated in advance:

REGULARS.

Already nominated in lower house	83	
Estimate of those to be nominated	38	
Probable nominations in doubtful list	12	133
Estimate of regulars in senate	27	
Half of doubtful list	2	29
Total nominations by regulars in both branches of the legislature—estimated		162

INSURGENTS.

Already nominated in lower house	27	
Estimate of those to be nominated	9	
Total in house, estimated		36
Estimate of insurgents in senate	7	
Half of doubtful list	2	9
Total nominations of insurgents in both branches of legislature—estimated		45
Doubtful among probable nominees to house		11

WILL WORK WITH HANNA.

Gen. Reeder has been invited to visit New York and confer with the leaders of the Republican national committee in reference to the work of the campaign, as it is desired that the chairman of the various state committees shall be in touch with the national committee and work in harmony with Chairman Hanna.

The speech of acceptance from Bryan, in which he made imperialism almost the only issue, made an impression upon the conservative element of the Democracy and the Republican leaders fear that unless there shall be a renewal of the agitation on the silver question this speech from Bryan will have the effect of sending sons of the sound money Democrats back into line with the national democracy. It is believed that this speech was prepared with the sole purpose of misleading the gold Democrats of the east and getting them to give their support to Democratic candidates for congress. Bryan has the confidence of the silverites of the west and the northwest, and they know that he will be true to their interests no matter what he may deem politic to say in any of his campaign speeches. With the knowledge that the silverites are for him, Bryan diplomatically made his speech of acceptance on imperialism, with the idea of getting the sound money Democrats of the east working in sympathy with the Democratic organization. The Democratic silverites of Pennsylvania are now boasting that Bryan's Indianapolis speech will bring back into the Democratic party many of the sound money advocates and that they will be serviceable in helping to elect Democratic candidates for congress and the Democrats and insurgents who will be on the fusion tickets for the state legislature.

DEBT PAID AT LAST.

But It Was Under Queer Circumstances and After Many Years.

"During the occupation of New Orleans by the Federals," said an old citizen in a story telling mood, "I made the acquaintance of a very agreeable Massachusetts man who was not in the army, but who was an intimate friend of General Butler. One day he hunted me up and asked without much preface for a loan of $600. I couldn't well spare the money, but through motives of policy I let him have it. He went away, promising to return the amount within a certain time, and, as I anticipated, I heard nothing further from him. Now, under ordinary circumstances," continued the old citizen, "$600 was not a sum I was apt to forget, but I had regarded the loan as lost from the outset, and in the troublous times that followed the incident passed out of my mind.

"For over a dozen years I don't believe I ever recalled it once. In 1878 or thereabout—I forget the exact date—I had occasion to go to Boston and while walking along Tremont street was suddenly accosted by a well dressed, middle aged man whose face was wholly strange to me. 'Isn't this Mr. So-and-so of New Orleans?' he exclaimed, grasping me by the hand. 'Yes,' I replied, cautiously, for that was exactly the way the papers described bunko steerers as addressing their victims, 'what can I do for you?' 'Why, you can take some money,' he said, laughing. 'You once made me a little loan in New Orleans, and I want to pay it back.'

"On the spur of the moment I could remember nothing of the kind and was so sure the chap was a crook I beckoned to a policeman. 'This is a bunko steerer,' I said, 'who has just tried to rope me in. You'd better take care of him.' 'All right,' said the officer, 'but you'll have to come up to the station with us to prefer the charge.' To my surprise the man made no protest, and we started off, followed by a considerable crowd. Two blocks below our prisoner stopped before a fine building. 'I am vice president of this bank,' he said quietly. 'Suppose we step in for a moment.'

"Well, sir, it was true, and you never saw two such sheepish looking fellows as that Boston copper and yours truly. The other man laughed until he got tired and then recalled to my mind the episode of the $600 loan, after which he wrote me a check for principal and interest to date. He is still alive and prospering, by the way, and I see him almost every time I go north. He likes to introduce me as the man he tried to bunko."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by all druggists.

—Hopkins sells the clothing and shoes.

"A TRIP TO THE MOON," PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

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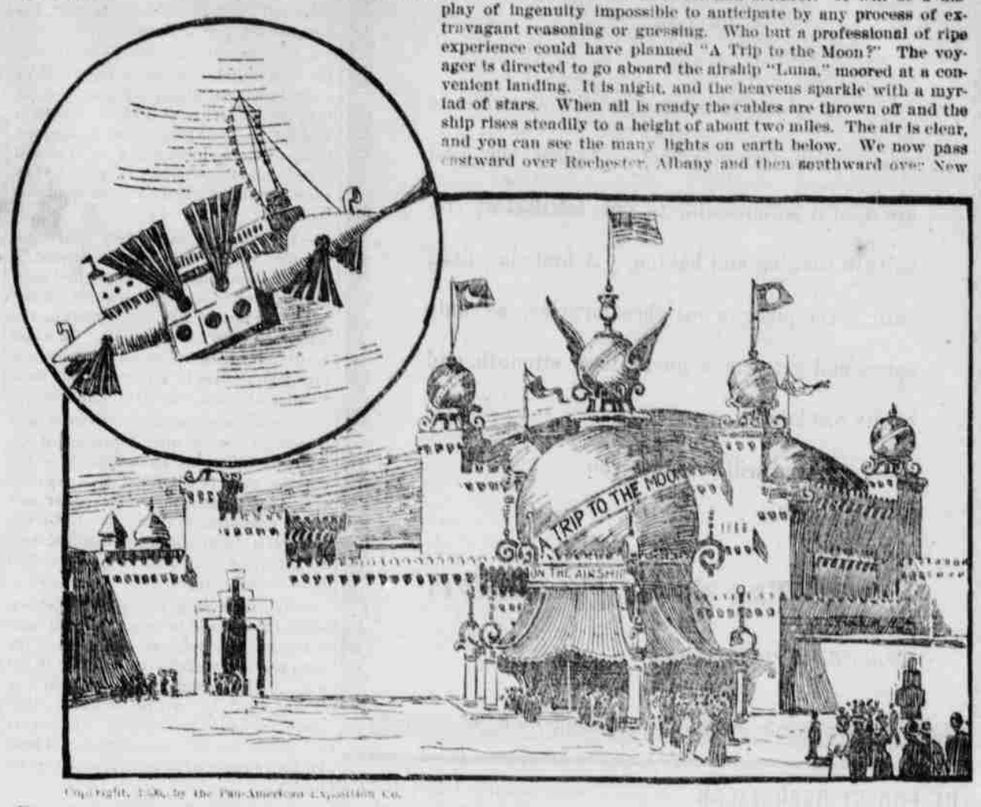

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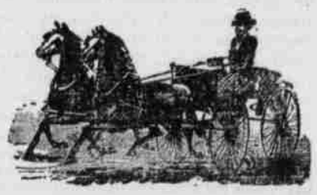

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