

A VITAL ISSUE IN CONGRESS.

Chairman Babcock Is Looking Hopefully to Pennsylvania Republicans.

THERE IS DANGER IN FUSION.

Keystone State's Representation May Be Cut Down Through the In- surgent Deals With the Democr- cy on the Legislature.

(Special Correspondence.)
Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, is worried over the composition of the next house of representatives, which he fears may have a Democratic majority and which will be able to thwart the efforts and work of the McKinley administration, if the latter should be re-elected. He has been moved to write a letter to the Allied Republican clubs regarding the Third district of Pennsylvania, which at present is represented by a Democrat, but which ought to be represented by a Republican, if in that district there are a majority of Republican voters, as it is claimed that there is.

DANGER IN FUSION.

The one thing that more than anything else will ensure the election of Democratic members of congress, not only in the Third district, but throughout the state, is fusion, and Mr. Guffey and his followers make no secret of their intention to fuse with the insurgent Republicans to that end. Mr. Guffey has no more love for an insurgent Republican than he has for a stalwart, except so far as he can use him to advance the cause of Democracy and Bryanism. The Democratic party in Pennsylvania is entering into fusion deals in Pennsylvania for the sole purpose of increasing the Democratic delegation in congress and also, according to the Record, of possibly electing Col. Guffey or some other Democrat as United States senator. Or, possibly, by securing the balance of power in the legislature they hope to prevent the election of a Republican United States senator. This would mean one Republican vote less in the senate.

DEMOCRATIC HOPE.

Guffey's principal organ in this city, The Record, is urging the Democrats to look after the election of congressmen. On this subject it said a few days ago:

"The chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee believes that the outlook is favorable for the gain of several Democratic representatives—enough to ensure a majority in the house of those who are opposed to the colonial policy of the Republican leaders. It is long since it has been as important as it is now to wrest from the Republicans the control of the house of representatives. To effect this is a purpose that should appeal to the sympathy and invite the aid of a large proportion of the voters of both parties. This year there are many men whose interest in politics has always been keen, who cannot support the presidential candidate of either party with their accustomed enthusiasm. To them the election of Mr. Bryan would mean an untimely attack on the financial policy of the government and an abandonment of territory justly acquired and consecrated to the service of American civilization by the blood of our soldiers. The election of Mr. McKinley, they foresee, would be construed by the Republican leaders as a popular endorsement of the administration's policy and a warrant for longer withholding from the annexed Florida the protection of the constitution. The ardent patriotism of the American citizen is not satisfied with the choice of evils, and it should be the business of the Democratic congressional committee to offer a positive purpose for which perplexed voters could labor with enthusiasm.

"It is the part of the Democratic congressional committee to organize an opposition to the Republican candidate in every congressional district that is not hopelessly in the control of the Republican machine. It should carry on its campaign without regard to the presidential contest, except where that could be made to serve a good purpose. It should consider the election of Democratic representatives as of the first importance to the country, and its task to be of greater consequence than that of the national committee, which body has hitherto overshadowed it. A heavier responsibility rests on the congressional committee than it has ever borne, and it should do its work independently and with unprecedented energy."

WOULD HURT MCKINLEY ADMINISTRATION.
Thus it will be seen that while Guffey is asking Republicans to desert their party nominees for his fusion legislative candidates, he is hard at work striving to defeat regular Republican candidates for congress and is using all the power of his newspaper supporters to elect a Bryanite congress.

Chairman Babcock needs to devote considerable attention to the fusion schemes at present being carried on in all parts of this state. Mayor Ashbridge is right in insisting that the committees represented by Mr. Hanna and Mr. Babcock should go to work at once, and if possible put an end to these fusion movements.

To fuse with the Democratic party in the present important crisis is to give incalculable aid and comfort to the enemies of the Republican party. It places the administration of President McKinley in jeopardy. No Republican who values his party principles or his country's welfare will lend himself to fusion in any way.

CLUBMEN WILL HELP.

The State League of Republican Clubs proposes to "make the congressional situation in Pennsylvania a

South Dakota and Wyoming.

Special excursion tickets will be sold from Chicago via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, on August 21st, Sept. 4th and 18th, to Deadwood, Spearfish, Rapid City and Custer, S. D., and to Casper and Sheridan, Wyo., at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Good to return until October 31st, 1900. Stop-overs allowed west of Omaha. For further information call on or address W. S. Howell, G. E. P. A., 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, D. P. A., 486 William Street, Williamsport, Pa. 8-15-4

—You can get it at Hopkins' store. If

feature of its convention of the 17th and 18th insts. in this city. President J. Hampton Moore has received a letter from Congressman Henry C. Loudenslager, who is in charge of the eastern headquarters of the Republican congressional committee at Washington, concerning the congressional situation in Pennsylvania.

Among other things Congressman Loudenslager said:

"I have written Babcock urging him to be with you on the 17th. I notice in the Philadelphia papers the publication of his letter to you containing suggestion about the Third district. I sincerely hope that the matter of congressional elections in Pennsylvania will be given much more of a place in this campaign than it has received up to this time. There is no reason why with united efforts on the part of the Republican managers in the state of Pennsylvania we should not reclaim at least six districts now represented by Democrats, and it ought to be the desire of every earnest man residing within the limits of that state to do whatever is within his power to secure this additional support in the house of representatives to a continuance of Republican administration of affairs. I shall endeavor to be present with you on the 17th if possible."

ASHBRIDGE TAKES A HAND.

Congressman McAleer, who desires to succeed himself in the Third district, called on Mayor Ashbridge last week and was in close conversation with him for quite a while. After he had done the mayor was seen and asked as to the cause of the Democratic congressman's visit. Mayor Ashbridge in response said: "Mr. McAleer called on me for the purpose of soliciting the support of my administration in his canvass for re-election. I told him that while I had no personal interest in the candidate for congress in any of the districts, that I had been asked several times by Chairman Mark Hanna to do all I could to elect a Republican in the Third congressional district. That in addition to that both Chairman Babcock and sub-Chairman Loudenslager had seen me several times in relation to the matter and had urged upon me the necessity of sending a Republican from that district. Continuing the mayor said: "In my talks with Mr. Babcock he told me that the Republican party expected to gain at least six congressmen from Pennsylvania, and I have told him that unless he and Mr. Hanna put a step to the work of some of their alleged friends in this state we were more likely to lose three or four congressmen instead of gaining six."

BRYAN AND THE FARMERS.

Senator Scott's Comments on the Silver Man's Speeches in Maryland and West Virginia.

Members of the Republican national committee have expressed surprise at Mr. Bryan's speeches in West Virginia. It was expected by the committee generally that the burden of his discourses in the east would be the "imperialist issue," but he has taken another tack in Maryland and West Virginia. In conversation on the subject Senator N. D. Scott said:

"Mr. Bryan has shifted his ground again and put another slide into his magic lantern. We thought this was to be his week for imperialism, but instead of that he has switched off on to the farmer issue and has informed the farmers of West Virginia how they have suffered under the McKinley administration. He tells them that the times are hard, and that they haven't got any money, or if they have it is not due to the Republican policy. He also promises to give them more money, but neglects to say that this new money will not be worth half as much as their present money. To be sure, he says it has happened that the farmers have never had better crops of a better year than they have had in the last few years ago, and indeed, very never so well off as now. This is the universal testimony of the farmers themselves in all sections. Here are a few figures: The average value of farm animals has steadily increased from 1897 to 1900. The average for horses advanced from \$21 in 1896 to \$34 in 1899; the average value of mules from \$11 in 1896 to \$23 in 1899, and of cows from \$23 to \$31. In 1897 the average value of corn was 27 1/2 cents a bushel; in 1899 the average value was 29.3 cents. In 1899 the total wealth in the hands of the farmers of America was \$2,600,000,000 more than at the close of Cleveland's administration. Their exports of breadstuffs last year amounted in value to \$252,000,000, or \$169,000,000 more than in any year of Cleveland's term. The audacity of standing up before the farmers and telling them that they are not prosperous in the face of such figures as these is amazing."

HOMESICKERS' EXCURSIONS.

On the first and third Tuesdays in each month, during 1900, from Chicago via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, to points in Iowa, South and North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington at the rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip, 29 or 31 days. For further information call on or address W. S. Howell, G. E. P. A., 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, D. P. A., 486 William Street, Williamsport, Pa.

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STANDARD BEARERS OF THEIR PARTY.

Men Who Will Head the Republican Hosts in Pennsylvania.

A TRIO OF STALWARTS

Candidates on the State Ticket Who Will Meet the Voters Face to Face From Now Until Election Day.

(Special Correspondence.)
Harrisburg, Sept. 11.—Governor William A. Stone and Gen. Frank Reeder, who were among the prominent Pennsylvanians who went to Chicago to participate in the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, have returned home, both much impressed with what they saw and heard in the Windy City. The governor and the chairman of the Republican state committee took occasion to inquire of many of their comrades from different parts of the country regarding the sentiment of the people on the political situation. They learned that there is enthusiasm everywhere for the McKinley-Roosevelt ticket, and that Bryanism, while still kept to the front by a coterie of aggressive leaders, is on the wane.

"I look for the triumphant re-election of President McKinley," said Governor Stone, "and it was indeed very gratifying to hear the old soldiers from different parts of the Union tell of the admiration held by the people for the McKinley administration, and especially the president's patriotic and manly action in meeting the great issues of the war with Spain."

REEDER IS CONFIDENT.

"Republicanism seemed to be in the air," remarked Gen. Reeder, "and wherever we went we got fresh evidence of the fact that the popular vote this year is going to be largely in favor of McKinley and Roosevelt. There is great enthusiasm for the ticket, and the only danger lies in overconfidence." Gen. Reeder was asked what action had been taken by the committee recently appointed by the Republican state committee on the subject of alleged party disloyalty. He replied that the situation was being carefully canvassed and that at the proper time the committee would be heard from. The work of the so-called Republicans who are in fusion deals with Democrats to defeat Republican nominees for the legislature is being carefully noted, and appropriate action will be taken in due time.

"The Republican state committee in Pennsylvania will welcome the co-operation of all Republicans," said Gen. Reeder. "In the effort to increase the Republican delegation, and we shall encourage the activity of the young Republican club men of the State League who propose to make this part of the canvass a feature of their campaign work in the state. All Republican club men who conveniently can do so should attend the club League convention in Philadelphia on the 17th and 18th insts, and thus help inaugurate what will be one of the most effective movements in the direction of electing a strong Republican delegation to congress from the Keystone State."

MCKINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

There has been general commendation of President McKinley's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination. Much of the praise is naturally devoted to a review of the course which has been pursued by his administration in the matter of the Philippines. He recites the circumstances under which we became charged at Manila with responsibilities from which there was no escaping and recalls the various steps which have been taken to establish order in the Philippines, to ascertain the truth of the conditions existing there, to frame the kind of government which should best be adapted to the situation, to reassure the people of the benevolence of our intentions with regard to them, and to promote in every way the welfare of the community with a due observance of our duty, not only toward the small fraction of the Philippine population which is in arms or which is in sympathy with the insurgents, but toward the whole Philippine people, and not only toward them, but toward foreign countries having interests involved, and also toward ourselves. The demonstration made by the facts which Mr. McKinley recites is that the United States government has dealt judiciously and consistently with a difficult situation which was not of its seeking, but with which through the force of circumstances it was unescapably confronted and that in every step that he has taken the president kept carefully within the limits of his constitutional authority and most scrupulously avoided the slightest infringement of the rights and prerogatives of the legislative body.

OUR CHAUNCEY.

Depew's Observation Regarding British Manufacturers.
They Fear America's Growing Power and Would Like to See Democrats Capture Congress.
Chauncey M. Depew, since his return from Europe, has stated that it would give him great gratification to certain financial and manufacturing interests in Europe, and even in Great Britain, if the Republicans were defeated this fall, and if a congress were elected which would repeal the Dingley law and restore the Wilson law, since upon the other side of the ocean there has suddenly come realization of the advance the United States has made, not only as a political, but as a financial and commercial power.

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three thoughts that may be appropriate to 1900: first, a strong government; second, a just government; third, a progressive government.
"In this great world of ours, full of powerful, massive, aggressive governments, this nation as a government must be strong to take care of our people and their interests. No government can be strong that is not just. We cannot hold the love and support of our people unless we are just in the enactment, in the interpretation and in the execution of law."
"This government must protect capital and labor and give each a fair chance. It must protect the rich and the poor, the black and the white and the brown, also Mr. Bryan. Unless we have a government big enough to extend its protective power everywhere that old flag floats it will come short of its duty. Aye, gentlemen, it must be a government that will protect its citizens in the heart of Chicago or in the heart of China."
"These doctrines of Hamilton, which I assume are supported by this club, must be the text word of the hour. I want elected a man who not only preached those doctrines, but, like McKinley, acted them from his heart, because I believe in those doctrines, and I urge the American people to support the man who believe in them. Therefore, I cry out tonight in the midst of this republic, 'Elect at the next election William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt!'"

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Importation has no place in its (the administration's) creed or conduct.
Honest co-operation of capital is necessary, but conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, create monopolies and control prices should be effectually restrained.
The pension laws should be justly administered, and will be.
It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to give them self government when they are ready for it.
Every effort has been directed to their (the Philippines) peace and prosperity, their advancement and well being, not for our aggrandizement, nor pride of might, nor for trade or commerce, nor for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization.
We invite the sound money forces to join in winning another and we hope permanent financial victory. Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic. We are selling our surplus products and leading our surplus money to Europe.

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It makes British manufacturers shiver when they are told that it is inevitable that Great Britain must buy in the near future a large amount of coal from the United States, or, if she does not do that, must stand still and see the American coal operators capturing the coal markets of the world, which she has hitherto commanded. Some of them indulge in sneers. They say that all this agitation about coal exports is worked up in the interest of stock market manipulation of railway shares and the only condition having any plausibility in it upon which the agitation is based is the fact that there are strikes among the coal miners of Great Britain and the continent.

BROUGHT BACK GOOD REPORTS.

What Governor Stone and General Reeder Learned Traveling.

REPUBLICANS ARE CONFIDENT.

The McKinley Administration Is Strong With the People, and the Party Is Bound to Triumph in November.

With the opening of the political campaign in Pennsylvania interest is revived in the personnel of the candidates on the Republican state ticket. While the nominees of the Republican party are all men who have made their mark in the world and who have earned recognition from their party the candidates on the Democratic state ticket, with possibly one exception, are emphatically unknown men. It is doubtful whether 1 per cent of the Democratic voters in the commonwealth can name the candidates on the Democratic ticket.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Senator Edmund B. Hardenbergh, who is the Republican standard bearer for auditor general, was born at Wilkesville, Wayne county, in this state, on July 31, 1846. He was educated at the public schools and at Eastman's Business College, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After leaving school he went into railroad, and for some time past has been in the employ of the Erie Railway company as traveling instructor.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

For the past 15 years Mr. Hardenbergh has been active and prominent in the politics of his section of the state at large. He served as a member of the lower house of the legislature during the sessions of 1885 and 1887, and in 1894 was elected to the state senate, being re-elected to that body in 1898, after a bitter factional fight. He has served as a delegate in a number of Republican state conventions and in the Republican national convention in 1896, and was chairman of the Wayne county Republican committee for the years 1891 and 1892. He is well known among organized workmen of the commonwealth and has figured as a champion of labor at Harrisburg.

A NATIONAL CHARACTER.

The venerable Galusha A. Grov, who was renominated for congressman-at-large by the Republican state convention, is a national character. He was born in Ashford (now Eastford), Windham county, Conn., on Aug. 31, 1823. His father died when he was 3 years old, and his mother, with her six children, removed to Susquehanna county, Pa., in May, 1834. There young Grov worked on a farm until he began preparation at the Franklin academy for Amherst college, from which institution he graduated in 1844. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, and in 1850 began his public career by being elected the successor of David Wilmot in the house of representatives. He was elected from the same district for six consecutive terms, the first three times as a Free Soil Democrat, the last three times as a Republican, but in 1862 lost his seat through a re-districting of the state. In July, 1861, he was elected speaker of the house. He returned to congress in 1864, when he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. William Lilly, congressman-at-large, and was re-elected on the ticket at large in 1866. PHILADELPHIA WAS RECOGNIZED

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