

# FUSION KILLED BY SIXTEEN TO ONE

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

### CONGRESS MUST BE WON.

Chairman Hancock, of the Republican Congressional Committee, looks to this State for substantial gains this fall.

(Special Correspondence.) Philadelphia, July 10.—Free silver at sixteen to one in the Democratic plank destroys all hope of a fair showing in 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 sidetrack 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 manifest destiny of the business and the farming interests of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania delegation, under Guffey's leadership, after the Bryanite plank had been adopted in 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 Hill and other opponents of the silver-crazed Bryanites.

GUFFEY FOR SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Guffey's loyalty to Bryan and the well-known leaders of the Tillman-Alge type prevented a continuance of the fight against the silver plank on the floor of the Kansas City convention. The Pennsylvania delegation, under the operations of the unit rule, went to the committee on silver at delegates committed against the filing of a minority report in the national convention against sixteen to one.

This plank, which Bryan wrote himself, and which he carried to the convention 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 Republican ticket.

Had Guffey and the Pennsylvania delegation to the Kansas City convention fought to the end against free silver, they would have been serving of the thanks and the respect of the conservative Democrats of their state. Their half-hearted support of the conservative plank in the early days of the struggle against free silver, since before the fight was half over turned in with the Tillmans, the Algeids, the Townes and the other conservative Democrats of the present reckless 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 Republican ticket to 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 the ticket, he will be 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 legislature 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 very doubtful congressional district in his state.

The first primary election to be held in Pennsylvania since the sixteen to one declaration in Kansas City was in the election for the legislature on Saturday last, where Senator Scott, insurgent, was defeated for re-nomination by William Drury, friend of Col. Guffey, who had a 200 majority on a popular vote. Rep. James Scott, truce-maker with the Tillman-Martin ticket, was defeated by Gen. Palmer, a staunch supporter of Col. Quay, was nominated for congress in this district at the same primaries.

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 state congressional campaign in the Keystone state. Chairman Babcock has impressed Gen. Reeder with the fact that any fusion with the Democratic party would mean a loss of the Republican vote to the Democratic party, and that this stalwart Republican state will do its share towards preventing Democracy from gaining control of this branch of the legislature.

One of the most serious difficulties in the impending campaign, so far as the Republicans are concerned, is the most universal belief that the money question cannot be decided in the legislature. It was known in 1898 at the sound money men would control that body in the fifty-sixth congress, but that would be of no avail, as they could also control the house of representatives, and yet it was not still late in the campaign that the unit money men could be aroused—so in some states that seat after seat the house was turned over to the enemy, and the Republican majority in 1901, at the latest, and might possibly produce that result on March 4, 1903.

Those who know the details of the congress campaign of 1898 remember well how difficult it was to arouse Republican voters and how important it was to the importance of that contest. Sound money had won a victory the polls two years before, but the suits of that victory could not be gathered because of the opposition of the senate. It was known in 1898 at the sound money men would control that body in the fifty-sixth congress, but that would be of no avail, as they could also control the house of representatives, and yet it was not still late in the campaign that the unit money men could be aroused—so in some states that seat after seat the house was turned over to the enemy, and the Republican majority in 1901, at the latest, and might possibly produce that result on March 4, 1903.

# THE OUTLOOK

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#### Col. Liscum's Ninth Regiment Has Arrived at Taku.

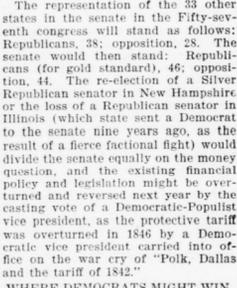
#### THE NEED FOR SPEEDY ACTION.

Fear That Delay Means a Hundred Recruits For the Boxers For Every Soldier of the Allies in the Land.

Prince Ching, President of the Tsung-ti-Yamen, Doing His Utmost to Protect the Foreigners Against Prince Tuan's Inordinate Ambition.

London, July 10.—The foreigners in Pekin probably safe amid civil war, with Prince Ching on their side, with the powers united and their forces constantly increasing, the outlook in China is now rather more hopeful than it has been for a month past. The Ninth United States Infantry, under Col. Liscum, has arrived at Taku, and has been promptly forwarded to the front to act in conjunction with the allied forces.

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gens bearing on the legations at Pekin were not used is that Prince Ching, who is served by 10,000 troops, seized all the artillery ammunition. Sheng likewise intimates that Yung Lu, commander-in-chief of the northern army, is associated with Prince Ching in an opposing Prince Tuan's forcible designs and dictatorial ambition. Sheng, who appears to be the sole Shanghai correspondent of Pekin news, cheers the foreign cause by these confidential communications, but takes excessive precautions to prevent the Chinese from thinking him friendly to the foreigners.

The feeling of unrest in the southern and center provinces continues. The members of the official class in those provinces strive to remain neutral, with a leaning toward the foreigners, until they shall see whether the moderate or extreme factions will win in Pekin. Prince Ching seems to be standing for the dynasty and the old order, while the moderate faction, in opposition to the Ninth Infantry, already sent to Taku. It was said that the cabinet officers decided to give the necessary orders looking to a replacement of the troops withdrawn from the city. MacArthur's command from the force going out from the United States. Unless Japan is to be left to do all of the fighting in the immediate future Gen. MacArthur's command from the force going out from the United States. Unless Japan is to be left to do all of the fighting in the immediate future Gen. MacArthur's command from the force going out from the United States.

How all this may be, the allies at Tien Tsin are having an exceedingly unpleasant time. The last engagement of which news has come through occurred on July 8, when Chinese artillery opened at dawn. Their fire was more accurate and their ammunition better, the shells exploding with precision and setting fire to several buildings. H. M. S. Terrible's guns again quieted the Chinese, who, shifting their artillery, reopened the attack in the afternoon, but a thunder storm breaking in, the Chinese suddenly withdrew and immediately attacked and drove the Chinese from their works, but lost 30 killed and wounded in so doing.

Non-combatants are leaving Tien Tsin, and the opinion of a military observer is that the military leaving also. Stories of colossal Chinese armies gathering continue to worry not only the rank and file, but the commanders, who admit the uncertainty of reconnaissance and the complete absence of an effective intelligence department. Chinese information is received with extreme distrust.

It is obvious that, though there are many thousands of Chinese camped behind the guns, nothing can be done at present except to wait the arrival of reinforcements. The rainy season has set in, and this makes going into the interior most difficult. The country between Pekin and Tien Tsin, and the river between the two cities, is almost impassable, and the railway is practically non-existent and must be entirely rebuilt.

Military opinion is unanimous that if the legations did not need relief it would be foolish to attempt to advance before September.

The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent under date of July 7 says: "It is certain that if the powers make any movement elsewhere north of Taku they must be prepared to meet opposition. A Chinese official in high favor with Viceroy Liu Kun Yi, in the course of an interview, says the southern viceroys are only bound to neutrality as long as they are not interfered with. They have more war mater than they can use, and the military forces all over the provinces are increasing. The Yang Tse Kiang is mined with torpedoes, and the garrison at the Shanghai arsenal has just been reinforced by two newly recruited regiments."

Baron Hayashi, being asked by a representative of "The Daily Chronicle" if he would under any circumstances now be allowed a free hand to settle the trouble? replied:

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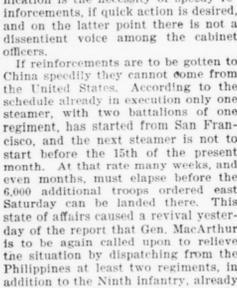
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# ST. LOUIS BOYCOTT RESUMED.

## Strikers Violate the Agreement.

St. Louis, July 10.—It was decided yesterday afternoon by the Union employees of the St. Louis Transit company to resume at once their strike and boycott, which was settled recently after being on nearly two months. In a letter to the members of the union President Whitaker declared that a number of the men had already been reinstated, and that others will be as rapidly as possible. The letter denies that the company has broken its agreement with the men.

The whole trouble seems to hang upon a question of facts, the men insisting that the company had violated its agreement, while the company emphatically denies that such is the case. The men claim yesterday that a verbal agreement was entered into concurrently with the written agreement, and under the verbal agreement the company had agreed to re-employ the old men in 90 days, so that the service determining the priority of re-employment. The officers of the company declare that there was no such verbal understanding.

A member of the strikers' executive committee said today that this was the second time this company had broken faith with its employees and no agreement was made, and that others will be as rapidly as possible. The letter denies that the company has broken its agreement with the men.

"There will be no lawlessness or demonstrations of violence this time," he continued. "By means of a vigorous enforcement of the boycott we hope to finally destroy the earning capacity of the company."

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# D. L. & W. RAILROAD.

## TIME TABLE.

1st August 1899.

STATIONS.	P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00
NEW YORK	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00
PHILADELPHIA	8.15	9.45	8.15	9.45	8.15	9.45
READING	8.45	10.15	8.45	10.15	8.45	10.15
LEHIGH VALLEY	9.15	10.45	9.15	10.45	9.15	10.45
ALTOONA	9.45	11.15	9.45	11.15	9.45	11.15
SCRANTON	10.15	11.45	10.15	11.45	10.15	11.45
PAID	10.45	12.15	10.45	12.15	10.45	12.15
WILKESBARRE	11.15	12.45	11.15	12.45	11.15	12.45
COALDALE	11.45	1.15	11.45	1.15	11.45	1.15
LANCASTER	12.15	1.45	12.15	1.45	12.15	1.45
LEWISBURG	12.45	2.15	12.45	2.15	12.45	2.15
ALTOONA	1.15	2.45	1.15	2.45	1.15	2.45
PHILADELPHIA	1.45	3.15	1.45	3.15	1.45	3.15
NEW YORK	2.15	3.45	2.15	3.45	2.15	3.45

STATIONS.	P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00
NEW YORK	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00
PHILADELPHIA	8.15	9.45	8.15	9.45	8.15	9.45
READING	8.45	10.15	8.45	10.15	8.45	10.15
LEHIGH VALLEY	9.15	10.45	9.15	10.45	9.15	10.45
ALTOONA	9.45	11.15	9.45	11.15	9.45	11.15
SCRANTON	10.15	11.45	10.15	11.45	10.15	11.45
PAID	10.45	12.15	10.45	12.15	10.45	12.15
WILKESBARRE	11.15	12.45	11.15	12.45	11.15	12.45
COALDALE	11.45	1.15	11.45	1.15	11.45	1.15
LANCASTER	12.15	1.45	12.15	1.45	12.15	1.45
LEWISBURG	12.45	2.15	12.45	2.15	12.45	2.15
ALTOONA	1.15	2.45	1.15	2.45	1.15	2.45
PHILADELPHIA	1.45	3.15	1.45	3.15	1.45	3.15
NEW YORK	2.15	3.45	2.15	3.45	2.15	3.45

STATIONS.	P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00
NEW YORK	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00	7.30	9.00
PHILADELPHIA	8.15	9.45	8.15	9.45	8.15	9.45
READING	8.45	10.15	8.45	10.15	8.45	10.15
LEHIGH VALLEY	9.15	10.45	9.15	10.45	9.15	10.45
ALTOONA	9.45	11.15	9.45	11.15	9.45	11.15
SCRANTON	10.15	11.45	10.15	11.45	10.15	11.45
PAID	10.45	12.15	10.45	12.15	10.45	12.15
WILKESBARRE	11.15	12.45	11.15	12.45	11.15	12.45
COALDALE	11.45	1.15	11.45	1.15	11.45</	