

AS SEEN BY SHERMAN

Secretary of State Signs Up the Ohio Political Situation.

CAMPAIGN FOUGHT ON NATIONAL ISSUES

Question of the Endorsement of the McKinley Administration.

ABLE DISCUSSION OF TARIFF QUESTION

Beneficial Effects of the McKinley and Dingley Measures.

FALLACY OF THE FREE COINAGE IDEA

Tribute to the President and an Appeal to Buckeye Citizens to Vote the Republican Ticket Straight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—For the first time since the beginning of the present campaign in Ohio, Secretary Sherman has published his views in the shape of the following letter, addressed to the editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1897.—To Mr. Markbreit, Esq., Cincinnati, O.: My Dear Sir—Your note of the 23d inst., in which you request my view of the coming election in Ohio and in Hamilton county, is received. I have carefully observed the progress of the canvass with increasing interest as it advanced and can hardly express in language my appreciation of its importance. My chief regret is that I could not personally participate in it, as by a usage carefully observed from the days of Jefferson to this time, the secretary of state is excluded from actively sharing in political discussion other than on foreign affairs.

"I look upon the pending canvass in Ohio as a retrial of the issues involved in the election of 1856. State issues, if any, do not seem to be the subject of debate. Naturally, the first issue is now whether the administration of William McKinley thus far is approved by the people of Ohio. Upon this question there ought not to be any difference of opinion. His prompt calling together of the congress of the United States to provide equitable revenue for the support of the government and his recommendation of the prompt repeal of the feeble and indefensible tariff law, known as the Wilson-Gorman law, has met with general approval. The revival of all industries and the commencement of prosperity in all parts of the United States were the natural and necessary result of the action of the president and a republican congress.

"The tariff laws have been the subject of discussion from the days of Washington to the days of McKinley. From the time I entered congress in 1855 to this hour I have at every election heard both in and out of congress of the respective merits of a revenue tariff and a protective tariff, and upon these questions the two great parties have taken opposite sides. The Morrill tariff, passed in March, 1861, is the text of the policy of protection to our American industries, and though greatly changed from time to time to meet new conditions, it still forms the ground work of the policy of the republican party in respect to the tariff.

"This act was passed at a period of development which taxes and increasing population. The average yearly expenses of the national government from 1840 to 1860, including the expenses of the Mexican war, were about \$50,000,000. The civil war changed all this. Its cost has been stated as over \$8,000,000,000. To meet this enormous demand the duties on imported goods were greatly increased and internal taxes in almost every form were levied on domestic products and on the persons of individuals and corporations. The ascertained national debt at the close of the war was \$2,740,000,000, but this was greatly enlarged by claims afterwards presented and by the most liberal pensions ever provided by law. On the face of these obligations and expenditures the interest of the debt and every year from 1866 to 1893 a portion of the principal of the public debt was paid, thus reducing it to \$961,431,706 on July 1, 1893.

"In 1890 congress passed what is known as the McKinley tariff act, which was a careful revision of all existing revenue laws. It largely reduced internal taxes and carefully revised the tariff laws then in force. If it had remained on the statute book to this time the policy of protection and debt paying would have largely reduced the public debt and prevented the severe stringency that followed its repeal.

HISSES FOR DICK CROKER

Tammany Heaps Dishonor Upon One of Its Big Men.

RICHARD INSULTED IN HIS OWN CAMP

Enthusiast Calls for Cheers for Croker and is Greeted with Hisses—Carter Harrison and Eustis Speak.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Richard Croker was roundly hissed at Tammany hall tonight at the first large meeting of the campaign, where the Tammany manager had made his appearance. It was at the big meeting attended by Mayor Harrison and 300 Cook county democrats. Croker's plan was to bring them here; he was chairman of the committee that welcomed them and he sat proudly upon the platform smiling on his guests when the meeting opened. The audience was a highly enthusiastic one. Mayor Harrison was on the platform and the Chicago delegation occupied front seats in the hall. Owing to the repeated interruptions at Tammany gatherings, care was taken to keep George shouters out of the hall. Former Ambassador James B. Eustis was cheered when he arose to speak and during the delivery of his speech he was cheered liberally. The Chicago men were warmly greeted by the crowds in the galleries. There was renewed cheering when Mayor Harrison appeared on the platform, accompanied by Richard Croker.

"One of the most remarkable things that has ever occurred at a Tammany hall meeting took place just then. Some one called for three cheers for Richard Croker. The response was a storm of hisses that swept over the hall. Not a cheer was given and the man who called for them thought he would try again. In a very loud voice he called for three cheers for Richard Croker. There was a feeble response this time, but the cheers were drowned by hissing. Croker retired to a seat far back on the stage.

"James R. Eustis, former ambassador to France, was the first speaker. Mr. Eustis did not mention the silver question or the Chicago platform. Referring to the campaign of 1890, he said the tariff question would be an overshadowing issue, while the Cuban question might reach an acute stage. Dealing with the Cuban troubles Mr. Eustis continued: "The democratic party now demands decisive action upon this Cuban question. It has always sympathized with all oppressed people struggling for their freedom. It does not ask this administration to violate its treaty obligations or to disregard its neutrality laws, but it does ask that the moral weight and sympathy of this great government shall be on the side of the insurgents and not on the side of the Spanish government. It will repudiate any shifting, hesitating or vacillating policy upon the Cuban question by this administration. Our navy was not built to play the role of police officer to the government of Spain. Our forefathers in their struggles for independence welcomed filibustering expeditions to our shores. Spain must remember that Americans have erected monuments to the memory of the most illustrious filibuster that the world has produced, and that his name is generated by every American freeman—I mean General Lafayette.

"The democratic party agrees with John Sherman when he declared in the senate that we cannot afford to have an Armenia at our very doors. That this cruel, barbarous, devastating war must be stopped and that the Cubans are entitled to their independence. We caution our government not to be outwitted or fooled by Spanish diplomacy."

"CARTER HARRISON. Mayor Harrison was next introduced to the audience. He said: "In no sense do I make any pretense to being a public speaker. I am only a plain business man. I am criticized for coming to New York. This criticism comes chiefly from two men in Chicago and I do not suppose their words count for more here than in Chicago. One of them is W. J. Strong. (Great hooting. The crowd thought he was referring to Mayor Strong.) Mr. Strong has been a prominent candidate for office and has never got it. His influence in Chicago is that of a cipher with the circle wiped out. John Z. White says the laboring men of Chicago are opposed to my coming to New York. Mr. White stands on the roll of Typographical union No. 16 as an expelled member. I do not pretend to represent anybody except myself, but a large majority of the gentlemen who accompanied me can be found in every representative gathering of democrats in Chicago. They hope for the election of Judge Van Hook. The newspapers describe the county democracy of Chicago as an aggregation of 'bums.' They are all representative and patriotic gentlemen.

"You have been suffering from a severe infliction of so-called reform government. If this is typical of reform I thank God He made me a partisan. You have a government that is strong in name only; by it business interests have been forgotten, the local end of it is held by men who are not citizens of New York, as if the city men committee could not be found to manage the affairs. It seems that among the men who voted for your mayor there could have been found some able to take charge of the city's affairs.

"STICKS TO BRYAN. "I believe that national issues should not be introduced into local campaigns. I upheld the doctrine of the equalization of gold and silver, in which 6,000,000 of our people registered their belief, and I adhere to the party and its pure leader. (Cheers.) "On no question was the democratic platform of 1896 more emphatic and explicit than in referring to the question of monopolies. Never in the history of the American republic have the Americans been so opposed to monopolies and trusts. The dying tribute, government by injunction, that monolithically born of monopoly, and all such things must be abolished. The first right of the democratic party today and in the future will be against the monopolies and corporation greed. I am not an anti-trust shouter. I believe trusts should continue to exist and continue to be strong, but at the same time respect the people, their masters.

SAY GERALDINE MUST GO

On that Condition Laboring Men Promise to Work for Exposition Bonds.

SATISFIED WITH RECENT CONCESSIONS

They Also Adopt an Address Reciting the Situation and Asking Favorable Consideration of the Bond Proposition.

Nearly 100 representatives of the skilled labor of Omaha and South Omaha met pursuant to a call for a meeting last night. The purpose of the gathering was to consider the attitude which organized labor should sustain toward the proposed issue of \$100,000 of county bonds. A report was also submitted from the committee which has been conferring with the exposition management regarding the fixing of a wage scale.

"O. P. Schrum of the Building Trades' council was nominated as chairman of the meeting by acclamation and Y. B. Kinney of the Central Labor union was installed as secretary. The report of the conference committee was heard, which recited the wage scale agreed to by the exposition directory. This was almost the same as had been drafted by the committee and the assembly was well pleased with the result.

"A resolution was introduced to extend to the exposition management for the month of November a demand for immediate opposition to the strike. A member of the Painters' union stated that they had received only what belonged to them. He did not see that he should thank any one, least of all Mr. Hitchcock, whom he had always known as opposed to organized labor, especially during the recent painters' strike. A number of others spoke in the same spirit and the resolution was heavily snowed under.

"A vote of thanks to the committee and especially to Fred M. Youngs, as the representative of labor on the executive board, was then placed before the house. A member severing member again endeavored to talk on an amendment tendering thanks to the whole board, but the opposition was so vigorous that he recognized the necessity of withdrawing it. One of the striking carpenters present freed his mind on the latter question. He said that it was a business proposition, and repeated that labor had only received its just due. He would feel in a more grateful mood, he stated, if the directors had not yesterday deprived them of their ground passes, thus denying them the right to impart their view of the situation to the outside men who might apply for work. Not satisfied with this verdict, the subject was again put in the form of a motion and was again defeated.

"Incidentally the matter of the Geraldine regime was brought up and vigorously treated by many workmen who have felt the hardship of the rule. It was asserted that there could be no hope of carrying a bond proposition as long as the present suspicion of the superintendent of construction lodged in the minds of the people. Accordingly, a resolution was read by P. A. Kennedy, in which Geraldine's withdrawal was requested of the exposition directory. Upon this a clause, thanking the directory for its recent action, was finally engendered, and the resolution passed as follows:

"WANT GERALDINE REMOVED. Whereas, the directory of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition has unanimously adopted a resolution granting the request of organized labor in reference to the wage scale, and in view of the fact that constituting a day's work; therefore be it Resolved, That organized labor return a vote of thanks to the executive committee for its considerate action upon our reasonable request.

"Whereas, the long delay incident to the discussion and consideration of our demands has raised a hostile feeling toward voting the bonds desired by the directory in the minds of the great mass of unorganized labor over whom we have no control, though now desiring in every way to carry said bonds, we regret to say that we still recognize the employment of the Geraldine by the directory as the chief obstacle to our labor and success in carrying the bonds, and we hereby respectfully ask the directory to permanently remove the same, and in view of the fact that we need the necessary assistance to success.

"A manifesto presented by W. H. Bell furthered discussion. It was a type-written appeal for support for the bonds, apparently carefully prepared in advance. One member wanted to make his publication conditional on the removal of Geraldine and his remarks were accorded in several quarters, but finally the address was agreed to as follows, without opposition:

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CHANGE IN WEATHER CONDITIONS. Clouds and Storms, Followed by Bright Sunshine.

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The Japanese delegates are understood to have felt at first that the proposition would not be in their interest, but on further conference Mr. Fujita determined to cable the substance of the proposition to his government, accompanying it with a recommendation of its acceptance. Little doubt is entertained that Russia will accept the proposition, and in view of Mr. Fujita's recommendation it is believed that Japan will also join in it.

"NATURE OF PROPOSITION. The greatest secrecy is preserved in all official quarters as to the nature of the proposition and it is not officially admitted that any proposition has been made. From equally reliable sources it is understood that the proposition has a far-reaching scope and provides for the material limitation or entire suspension of pelagic sealing or sealing on the high seas. Such a decisive step if agreed to by Russia, Japan and the United States, would, it is understood, not involve any concerted move to menace the claims of Great Britain and Canada to the right of pelagic sealing on the high seas, but would rather be a proposition expressive of the conclusion of the three most interested powers, that in the interests of humanity and the preservation of the seal herds of their respective governments all nations, including Great Britain and its colony, Canada, should unite with Russia, the United States and Japan in such effective prevention of pelagic sealing on the high seas as will put an end to it and thereby secure the preservation of the seals.

"PLEDGE OF SECRECY. The deliberations of the conferees leading up to the proposition were productive of numerous interesting and important features. All of the members of the conference were placed under a pledge of secrecy, and they have maintained this with the greatest care. It became evident at the outset that the United States and Russia were prepared to go further than Japan. At all times there were the most cordial relations among the conferees, and a desire to reach an understanding.

"In the case of Russia it developed to some extent that its action was conditioned by a modus vivendi made between Great Britain and Russia about the time the Paris court of arbitration was sitting and covering the course of those two countries concerning the fur seals on Russian islands and the surrounding waters. But little had been known of this modus vivendi until the conference met. Under it a zone of neutral waters was established thirty miles wide surrounding the Russian islands, within which Great Britain agreed to suspend pelagic sealing. While this was of material advantage to Russia, yet it was felt that any proposition for the entire suspension of pelagic sealing, even beyond thirty miles, would have to be reconciled with the modus vivendi. It was felt that this could be done, as the modus was not a continuing agreement, but was from year to year dependent for its existence on the annual redaction by the British Parliament.

"The last act of Parliament carried the modus up to December 31 next. It was clearly the desire of the Russian delegates to secure the largest possible protection for its fur seals, and this established throughout the deliberations a close co-operation between the United States and Russia.

TO PRESERVE SEALS

United States, Russia and Japan Practically Reach an Agreement.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON

Adopt Proposition Providing for Suspension of Pelagic Sealing.

NOT A MOVE TO MENACE GREAT BRITAIN

Simply an Attempt to Secure Preservation of Seal Herds.

RUSSIA JOINS HEARTILY IN THE PLAN

Japan is Lukewarm at First, but Finally Acquiesces—Agreement Submitted to Several Governments for Ratification.

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The conferees being thus agreed, it only remained to hear from the respective governments they represented. An adjournment was accordingly taken until next Monday, by which time it is not doubted the governments at St. Petersburg and Tokio will have taken final action.

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