

all the delegates the conviction that the work has been begun too late is firm. Perhaps, too, the mistaken sense of party loyalty which incorporated in the platform a resolution...

It is just and fair to say that, however uncompromising may be the currency declaration in the platform, there was among the party leaders none of that intolerance...

But after all, the dominant sentiment of the convention was despair. Many of the delegates left without waiting for the afternoon session...

WHITNEY'S CONVENTION.

Enthusiasm for Him Overshadowed the Reception Given by the Delegates to Senator Hill.

By Julius Chambers.

Saratoga, June 24.—The Democratic State Convention will stand as unprecedented in the fact that it has adjourned on the eve of a national election...

It was Whitney's convention, though to the casual observer Senator Hill dominated the proceedings. Whitney accomplished exactly what he set out to do and evaded several lines of work that would have put him on record in a way to hamper him in the future...

Whitney's Turn at the Oar. The senior Senator from New York was quite willing that Mr. Whitney should take the laboring oar. Two years ago this Fall Mr. Hill led a forlorn hope and did it gallantly.

Waiting for Chicago. Of course, there will be an electoral ticket selected at the State Convention in September, because no candidate would be willing to run for Governor without an electoral ticket in the field...

The Saratoga Convention of June, 1896, will be remembered as one of the most solemn and funeral gatherings that ever convened in the great Republic.

John Boyd Thatcher speaks. We are met to select representatives from the Democratic party in the State of New York to meet with their Democratic brethren from other States in National Convention assembled...

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victions on the money question, and whose managers have endeavored to secure support in one part of the country for the gold standard, and in other parts by declaring that he is in favor of silver.

In my city there used to hang in front of a saloon an ingenious sign so palatial that as one approached it from the east he read the word "beans;" approaching from the west the sign presented the word "pork;" when the thirsty traveler stood directly in front of the sign it bore plainly and unmistakably the refreshing word "beer."

As the rays from the east fall on the figure of the Canton Napoleon one reads in yellow letters the word "gold;" as the light from the Colorado hills falls slantingly thereon the white word "silver" appears; but as one stands squarely in front of the figure the word "beer" is written in the air.

Facing Chicago we confess that the situation is not without peril. Circumstances—some of which, perhaps, might have been controlled—have created what we believe to be an erroneous financial faith, a faith which has spread widely in the West and South, and which has found adherents even in the East and North.

What we never ought to cross a bridge till we reach it. If you are going to Chicago bring your Summer clothes.

Routine Convention Work. The story of the brief convention, told in plain words, is simply this: The convention was called to order at 12:17 o'clock this afternoon by Chairman Hinkley.

It is the duty of the Democracy in the present crisis to speak clearly on the financial question. This party has always favored the best money in use—the money adopted as the standard by the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Enthusiasm for Whitney. As the roll call of districts was read by Secretary De Forest there was an outburst when the name of David B. Hill was mentioned. The great demonstration of the convention, however, marked the calling of the name of Whitney, and cheer followed cheer, and finally almost every man in the hall arose and waved a hat or handkerchief, yelling all the while.

Whitney's Appeal to the South. Former Governor Flower then offered the following, which was also adopted: Whereas, Party division at Chicago on the silver question will endanger Democratic success at the polls...

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and read the platform, which is given in full elsewhere, it was seen that State policies were completely ignored. In the financial plan its vitality; its keynote was the phrase, "The monetary unit must stand on both metals."

Congressman Sulzer got in his resolution of sympathy for the struggling Cubans, through a young chap from Brooklyn named Green tried to commit the party to a policy of intervention. This was the same delegate who at the meeting of the Committee on Platform had moved to strike out all of Mr. Whitney's fine language about bi-metallicism.

At this moment ex-Governor Flower sprung a new resolution on the convention, which offered a resolution addressed to the Democrats of the South warning them that Republican supremacy would mean the enactment of the Force bill, beside which Henry Cabot Lodge's outrage would have been as nothing.

What will the New York delegation do at Chicago? Who can answer? Chairman Hinkley dictated this in reply: "New York has no candidate to present at Chicago and is not interested in any candidate. We shall give there solely to secure a platform as nearly as possible on the lines of the one adopted here to-day."

Senator Hill's prompt answer to the same question was: "We never ought to cross a bridge till we reach it. If you are going to Chicago bring your Summer clothes."

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PLATFORM AT SARATOGA.

Favors a Gold Standard Until International Bi-metallicism is Possible—Chicago Delegation a Unit.

It would be folly to ignore and impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the conditions under which this convention assembled. Most of the other States of the Union have selected and commissioned their delegates to the National Democratic Convention. By a movement evidently concerted, but, as we believe, ill-advised and ill-considered, instructions have been given to the delegations of a large number of States having, for their end and purpose the adoption of a new policy and a new platform for the Democratic party.

No opportunity for a fair and deliberate consideration of such policy and platform has been afforded the Democracy of the State of New York. Upon such new matter thus proposed to be incorporated among the tenets of the party it becomes the duty of the Democrats of New York, representing their people, to speak in no equivocal terms.

Gold and silver—the money of the Constitution and of our fathers—each at a parity with the other in purchasing power, has been the platform of principles proclaimed by every National Democratic Convention, which has thus adopted and reaffirmed in each declaration of party faith for a hundred years, the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, who said: "The monetary unit must stand on both metals."

The action of a Republican Congress and a Republican President deprived silver of its equality with gold for the money and currency of the nation. From this act (for which the Democratic party was in no wise responsible) and from the action of other nations following in the same course, it has resulted that silver has greatly declined in commercial value, and there now exists a wide departure of the two metals from the parity standard of value, bringing disturbance to the financial systems of European countries as well as to our own, and awakening there, as here, the earnest apprehension of Statesmen and financiers.

The restoration of the equilibrium of the two metals thus disturbed is a problem the solution of which is of the greatest consequence to the prosperity of both this country and of Europe, but is wholly beyond our power without the co-operation of other nations. Such co-operation, by the united efforts of Statesmen and wage-earners here and elsewhere, is believed to be near at hand and to be possible to secure by earnest and well directed effort.

Free coinage of silver by the United States alone can have no other effect than to change our present standard to one of silver—now a depreciated metal—and to deprive, perhaps, destroy forever, the success of the movement now general throughout civilized countries for the restoration of free bimetallic coinage in the principal mints of the world.

For these reasons and with these convictions the Democrats of New York, in convention assembled, make the following declaration of their principles and appeal to the Democrats of other States to join with them in incorporating these principles in the party platform to be adopted at Chicago:

We are in favor of gold and silver as the standard money of the country. We are opposed as a permanent financial policy to gold monometallism on the one hand, or to silver monometallism on the other hand. The pledge contained in the repeal of the Sherman law, which repealing act was passed by a Democratic Congress and approved by a Democratic President, should be carried out, wherein it was declared "that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallic as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts."

We believe that such bimetallicism, to which the nation is solemnly pledged, can only be safely secured and permanently maintained through the concurrent action of the leading nations of the world. Neither this country nor any other country, independent and alone, is able to maintain it, and it would be folly to attempt it.

Being so convinced, we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the absence of the co-operation of other great nations. We declare our belief that any attempt upon the part of the United States alone to enter upon the experiment of free silver coinage would not only prove disastrous to our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallicism, until international co-operation for bimetallicism can be secured—to which end all our efforts as a Government and as a people should be in good faith directed—we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor.

We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold.

The Democratic party has ever been and still is the hard money party and it will preserve that record. It is opposed to legal tender paper money, as a part of our permanent financial system, and it refuses to sanction any paper currency inconvertible with coin. The United States notes and Treasury notes, being in fact debts of the Government, should be gradually paid off, retired and cancelled. This should and must be done in such a manner as to cause no contraction of the circulating money of the country. So long as such paper currency exists, however, and is permitted to circulate as money, it should be redeemable at all times upon demand, in the standard money of the country.

The Democratic party is pledged to the rigid maintenance of the public credit at all times and under all circumstances, and it is, therefore, opposed to the repeal of any existing statute which enables the Secretary of the Treasury, by the issue of bonds or otherwise, to provide adequate funds for the redemption in gold of our paper obligations whenever necessary.

We reiterate our adherence to the principle of a tariff for revenue only. We are opposed to Government partnership with protected monopolies, and we insist that no public tax or impost should be levied upon the necessities of the Government, economically administered. Federal taxation should not be imposed to benefit individual interests at the expense of the general welfare.

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INDIANA GOES TO SEA.

Big Battleship Leaves Tompkinsville for Outside Practice—Only Three Left at the Anchorage.

Despite the heavy rain yesterday, the jack taws were piled on deck the battleship Indiana, off Tompkinsville, the anchors were "cast," and at 1 o'clock she started out through the Narrows. Very little information could be obtained regarding her movements during the next few days, but it is stated, unofficially, that she has gone to sea for practice, and will return to anchorage on Saturday.

There are only three of the White Squadron left at Tompkinsville now—namely, the Newark, Montgomery and Cincinnati.

VALUABLE MAILS LOST.

Little Saved from the Wrecked Steamer, Capulet—Struck in a Calm Sea on a Clear Day.

St. Johns, N. F., June 24.—The passengers of the wrecked steamer Capulet reached here this afternoon on the steamer Grand Lake, which brought them from St. Mary's, where they had landed.

The passengers saved nothing but the clothing they wore. Only nine bags of mail matter were saved of the sixty-three on board. All the bags containing letters and registered parcels were lost. This mail constituted a fortnight's accumulation—the whole of the American and Canadian mail for the entire island of Newfoundland. The loss is practically a colonial calamity, as it will seriously hamper business. Large sums of money, including remittances from Newfoundland emigrants to relatives at home, were included in the mail.

The passengers are in a wretched plight, especially the women, several of whom were bound on European tours, which they will be forced to abandon owing to the loss of their wardrobes.

The passengers and crew regard the loss of the ship at midday on a calm sea as inexplicable, and sea-faring men of the vicinity concur in this opinion. Public feeling is very strong over the loss of the mails, which, according to most of the persons aboard the steamer, could easily have been saved.

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DIED FLIPPING A COIN.

Brooklyn Man Tossed Up a Penny and Fell Dead Before It Reached the Ground.

Five friends of Herbert Acker entered his cigar store, No. 5 Fulton street, Brooklyn, last night, and suggested that all hands go next door and eat soft shell crabs. They went, as agreed, and Acker said he would flip a penny to decide who should pay the bill.

He tossed a copper into the air and watched it. Before the coin had time to return to the ground Acker dropped dead at his friends' feet. Heart disease killed him.

Acker was a bachelor, fifty-three years of age, and lived at No. 11 Poplar street. He had a married sister in Providence.

DID HE FIRE HIS FURNITURE?

William Buddenklepper Must Answer That Charge in Court to-day.

William F. Buddenklepper, of No. 1740 Lexington avenue, will state his defence to a charge of arson in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to-day. His furniture factory at No. 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street was burned at 7:15 one evening last August. Two witnesses have testified that he was in the shop at 7 o'clock; others have testified that furniture frames were found piled above ceiling when the door was broken in and that a bonfire had been set in the shop.

Other witnesses have testified that the stock had been greatly reduced in a few days, and the total value of all that remained was not over \$400.

The expressman who carried furniture away testified that Buddenklepper had asked him to say nothing about the removal and had taken the property to a storage warehouse.

Captain Sanborn, of the Salvation Army, which was smoked out when Buddenklepper's factory, which was on a lower floor of the same building, testified to seeing the furniture maker in his place within eighteen minutes of the time the fire started.

HAMMOND OFF FOR ENGLAND.

The Released "Reformer" Quits the South African Shores for a Time.

Cape Town, June 24.—John Hays Hammond, one of the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who, with Colonel Francis Rhodes, George Farrar and Lionel Phillips, was recently released from custody in Pretoria upon the payment of a fine of £25,000, sailed for England yesterday.

NOT MRS. THORLEY'S PARTNER.

Bridgman's Action Against Her Dismissed by Justice Pryor.

Wenzel A. Bridgman's suit to establish an alleged one-eighth interest in the business of Jennie E. Thorley, the florist, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Pryor in Special Term, Part IV, of the Supreme Court.

After having listened to all the testimony for the plaintiff, and especially to the cross-examination of Bridgman by ex-Surrogate Bansom, counsel to Mrs. Thorley, Justice Pryor decided that it was unnecessary for him to hear any of the defendant's evidence.

Bridgman partly proved that Charles Thorley, the defendant's husband, who is her agent, had made a kind of partnership agreement with him. He failed to show, however, that Mr. Thorley had power to enter into the alleged oral contract. Mrs. Thorley denied all knowledge of the alleged partnership.

N. K. FAIRBANK MAY APPEAL.

Belasco Cited to Appear in Supplementary Proceedings.

There is strong probability that the attorneys for N. K. Fairbank, against whom a verdict for \$16,000 was rendered in favor of David Belasco, for teaching Mrs. Carter to act, will take an appeal. At the office of Lawyer Horace E. Deming it was said yesterday that nothing definite could be decided until Mr. Deming returns from New York, Mass., where he has gone to attend the commencement exercises at Harvard.

The voluminous typewritten evidence will then be gone over and the points for an appeal will be arranged. David Belasco, the playwright, appeared in the city court yesterday, and was admitted in supplementary proceedings, to answer as to his ability to pay a judgment of \$116, obtained against him in March, 1892, by George Green, of the Hoffman House stables, on a bill for carriage hire. Belasco paid the bill.

Justice Gleicher yesterday declined to issue an order compelling the jurors in the Belasco-Fairbank suit.

"Section 837 of the Code," said Justice Gleicher, "provides that the Court may allow extra compensation when the trial lasts more than thirty days. This case lasted only sixteen days."

DIED ON THE VOYAGE.

Senior Jose Costa Expires of Heart Disease on the Steamer Panama.

Jose Sabates Costa, a saloon passenger on the steamer Panama, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, died of heart disease on that vessel last Tuesday night. The body was yesterday removed to the rooms of an undertaker in James street, where it was embalmed. It will be sent back to Havana for burial.

Senior Costa was a wealthy Spanish resident of Havana, who was a manufacturer and exporter of Cuban tobacco, and his object in coming to New York was to look after a recent large shipment of tobacco to this country.

NAMES ON THE BOND SAID TO BE FORGED.

Alleged Sureties for Contractor Redmond Repudiate Their Signatures.

That's Why His Contract with the City to Build a Sewer Gets Him Arrested.

Michael Redmond, who is fifty-four years old and lives in the village of Woodlawn, was taken to Police Headquarters last night by Central Office Detectives Cuff and McNaught. He was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday morning and his arrest was ordered by Assistant District Attorney Battle. He is charged with "false impersonation."

Redmond is a contractor and has a contract to build a sewer for the city. According to his own story, he is also a farmer, a milkman and a real estate dealer. He secured the contract, which, he says, was held by another man, for whom he went security, and when the latter failed to meet the conditions of the agreement Redmond, to protect himself, undertook to fill the contract.

He was told that a bond was necessary and started out on a still hunt for men to go security for him. He claims that he went to Michael O'Connell, of Tremont, and Edward Schroeder, of Woodlawn. They are men of property, and Redmond says that they gave him permission to use their names. Furthermore, he claims that he came to the city, and showing the document to Comptroller Fitch, explained the situation to him.

By this it may be announced that Police Headquarters last night that Messrs. O'Connell and Schroeder had signed affidavits in which they swore that Redmond had no authority to use their names, and that they had not written the signature on the bond.

These facts were brought to the attention of the Comptroller, who, it appears, is familiar with the handwriting of the two men whose names appeared on the bond.

He reported the matter to Assistant District Attorney Battle, who, in turn, presented them to the Grand Jury. An hour after court opened yesterday the Grand Jury returned an indictment against Redmond, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The papers were given to Detectives Cuff and McNaught. They went to Woodlawn, which is a village near Van Cortlandt Park. Redmond lives on Jerome avenue. The detectives arrested him shortly after 8 o'clock last night. Redmond's wife answered their knock. When she opened the door she turned to Redmond and said: "Look out! These men may be bunco-steers."