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THE WEATHER

Official forecasts for today indicate generally fair and warmer weather.

IN ILLINOIS.

The success of those who follow Mr. Hanna in his brilliant and heroic effort to overthrow the gathering forces of plutocracy and to re-establish in security the government of, by and for the people is not likely to depend upon one single State.

A glorious State this which now wears so grave a responsibility—glorious in capability and achievement. All its glory is dimmed by abject surrender to the hosts of Hanna and myrmidons of McKinley?

In 1892 Mr. Cleveland carried the State of Illinois by 26,000. Toward his lingering plurality Cook County, or Chicago, contributed a plurality of 150. So far as the country vote is concerned, he was beaten.

In 1894 came a revolution in the minds of everybody in the country except himself. Mr. Cleveland shines most in producing revolutions against the Democratic party.

He came to this campaign with contradictory figures upon which use an estimate of the part Illinois play in this year's Presidential make-That Democratic and Republican fans alike claim the State goes it saying, Mr. Hanna—who also, leve, claims Texas and Missouri as mental reservations about appi—talks pleasantly about a ty of 200,000. It is noticed, how- with all his confidence Mr. does not withdraw his distinction-erence from Chicago nor any of the peculiar political ts in which he, as a plain s man, has shown himself so the superior of the late Zach ler, or of Dudley or Quay.

The ill-informed man will ques- vigor of Mr. Hanna's efforts to Chicago, and with it the State, his allied plutocrats have cre- that town a reign of terror, in livelihoods, not lives, pay the of self-assertion in opposition will of the new Commune—the sm of self. Neither work nor to had by the self-confessed and but scant courtesy, chasable Democratic politi- cally working for McKinley, ory is open to gold literature rs—most are closed to the of the other side. The press al unit in hostility to Bryan, essed its campaign with a r truth and decency which em- pherizes the views of the erving the importance of and its desperation, at coercion and intimidat- arent that the working- eat critics of Illinois have weapons—self-restraint day and the secret ballot

then. The farmers with great- pendence, are more outspoken. The reports of Mr. Bryan's progress through the rural regions suggest an intensity of feeling which parallels that among the newly emancipated slaves of the South in the presence of Lincoln.

The silent vote! It is popular to cry out for McKinley. It pleases the bank- the merchant, the great employer of labor. There is no need for the McKinley man to put a curb upon his tongue.

And the silent vote will carry Illinois. LESS TALK AND MORE WORK. The silly quarrel between Comptroller Fitch and Commissioner Waring ought to be stopped peremptorily by a higher power.

To the average observer, Comptroller Fitch's assumption that he ought not to pay the bill of a contractor engaged by the Department of Street Cleaning because he does not know whether that contractor's employees are amenable to the civil service rules, and that he must have a decision on that point before opening the city purse, is a piece of imbecility.

But Commissioner Waring is quite as absurd. Comptroller Fitch has intimated that he will pay Contractor Tate's bill as soon as he gets a decision on the civil service question. He has acted childishly, but he has certainly not justified Commissioner Waring in putting a stop to the work of cleaning the streets, and thereby endangering the health of the city.

POPE LEO'S STRONG WORDS. When Bishops and Archbishops regard it as expedient that they should bring the weight of the church's authority to bear on the issue of a political canvass, it would be advisable for them, merely as a matter of precaution, to consult the previous utterances of the head of their calling.

He declared that it was not surprising that the spirit of revolutionary change had passed beyond the domain of mere politics, and made itself felt in the cognate field of political economy. He cited among the elements of the great conflict the "enormous fortunes of individuals and the poverty of the masses," and declared that it was necessary for the Church to take cognizance of the matter in order to refute false teaching.

The Pope discussed at great length the relative rights of employer and employe, and showed that he had a statesmanlike grasp of the real causes of friction. He held firmly to the doctrine of the right of free agreement between the two parties, and demonstrated very clearly that he was directly opposed to the interposition of any consideration which could be regarded as intimidating the working man.

freely agree us to wages. Nevertheless, there is a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort.

It is, therefore, quite proper to ask the venerable prelates Ryan and Ireland whether they do not think that the wage-earners of their faith have an incontestable right to oppose with all the force of their unions the insidious forms of coercion employed by the money powers in this campaign.

THE GOLD GAME. The city of New York needs money. Its bonds, bearing interest at 3 1/2 per cent, are offered for sale to the amount of between sixteen and seventeen million dollars—the largest bond sale at one time in the city's history.

The Comptroller calls attention to the opportunity afforded capitalists to invest in "a security which has no superior all the world over." Behind the bonds stand "assets of hundreds of millions of dollars," in addition to the sinking fund, which is "a superb pledge to the city's bondholders," its funds and revenues having, under the sacredness of contract, to be accumulated and applied solely to the redemption of such bonds until the whole city debt is fully paid.

The Comptroller further sets forth that the bonds are not "merely currency obligations," the corporation of the city of New York, unlike the United States Government, being amenable to actions brought by its creditors. The security of purchasers therefore "rests upon a foundation which cannot be shaken by the disposition of the debtor or the prevalence of new or unsound theories of finance."

Here is the proof: "The principal of and the interest on the above-described bonds and stock are payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the office of the Comptroller of the city of New York."

Some months ago the city wanted money badly to build school houses, to make room for the thousands of children who are deprived of education through lack of accommodation in the public schools. Its bonds were offered for sale and went begging. The moneyed men and institutions that held the city by the throat refused to buy them because they were payable in the money good enough for the "common people"—good enough for labor, but not good enough for the gold-gobbling money kings.

So the bonds were made payable, principal and interest, in gold, and now the buyers will get nearly six hundred thousand dollars out of the city for interest every year in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and seventeen millions of such gold coin when the principal of their bonds falls due.

How fraudulent is the canting plea of the gold party for "honest money" when by their own act and for their own selfish greed they make one sort of money for the rich and another sort for the poor. For themselves they want gold—"yellow, glittering, precious gold." Taking advantage of the power of their monopoly of wealth, they force gold payments from the necessities of the Government and the people for gambling purposes while leaving to honest industry the odds and ends of which our present currency is made up.

With the yawning possibility of McKinley's election one is justified in casting ahead to discover the names and kinds of those who are in that event to be one's true rulers. It is not my purpose to foment idle alarms when I say that it has come as something more than a sigh, something weightier than a mere murmur to the Journal, that McKinley's Cabinet has already selected itself and only awaits success at the polls and the 4th of March to follow to take possession of the Government and mould it to its private good.

IS THERE TO BE A CHANGE? A report was circulated in Washington yesterday to the effect that Hanna, after consultation with a number of leading Republican politicians, has decided to make a change in the tone of the campaign; to ignore the gold and silver question as the main issue of the election; to back up McKinley in pressing the tariff and the McKinley bill to the front, and to that end to cut entirely loose from the gold Democrats and to instruct the Republican spellbinders to begin a series of attacks on the Cleveland Administration.

The reason why such a change of programme is desired by some is obvious. The Cleveland Democrats have been complaining that the Hanna party has shown no disposition to concede them, and have been singing plaintively and softly the touching ballad, "No one to love me—none to cherish." Recently, it is said, unmistakable signs have been given of an intention on the part of the Chicago bolters to make some not too modest demands on McKinley's administration in the event of Republican success.

There is a Cabinet of which plutocracy might well be proud. That cabinet might well surround a King, and I believe for its own part it would like to show an aggregate of half a billion of money, and control ten billions. And what a picture for a Republic, and how the crowned monarches of the Old World will stare when the tablean of a Cabinet worth \$90,000,000 is flashed upon them!

His Policy Toward Cuba. What would Mark Hanna do with Cuba? That would depend on how far and fast he was allowed to become interested in her coal and iron.

Mr. Thurber has distinguished himself by discharging a colored White House messenger who has the temerity to support the Democratic ticket. The work of "upholding the national credit" goes on with undiminished vigor.

As to Mr. Quay's predictions, it has not been so very long since that gentleman was engaged in predicting himself into the Republican Presidential nomination.

Mr. Cleveland's onerous public duties will consume that time which extends from the close of the fishing season to the opening of the duck shooting.

General Weyer denies that he killed an American football player. The report looked like a canard on its face.

FORECAST OF MCKINLEY CABINET: Short Sketches of Several Gentlemen Who Might Go to Form a Deal Council of State.

With the yawning possibility of McKinley's election one is justified in casting ahead to discover the names and kinds of those who are in that event to be one's true rulers. It is not my purpose to foment idle alarms when I say that it has come as something more than a sigh, something weightier than a mere murmur to the Journal, that McKinley's Cabinet has already selected itself and only awaits success at the polls and the 4th of March to follow to take possession of the Government and mould it to its private good.

Who are these eight self-selected Cabinet-ers to pick up the portfolios and preside over the divers departments of state? Let me, on my side, ask who they should be. You know what McKinley as President must mean. He means the plunder of the many, the prosperity of the few. He means the gold standard, a tariff to match the average of the manufacturers, bond issues, more banks, the whole paper issue of the nation in control of those banks, an increase in the army, an increase in the navy, contracts and profits and a national debt.

With these as the purposes of McKinley, among those who have contributed most heavily to the \$10,000,000 campaign fund to buy a White House for him, what names would come together naturally as his Cabinet? I will give you the names the story gives: MARK A. HANNA, Secretary of State; J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Secretary of the Treasury; ANDREW CARNEGIE, Secretary of the Navy; NELSON A. MILES, Secretary of War; COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, Secretary of the Interior; GEORGE M. DEWEY, Attorney-General; GEORGE M. FULLAN, Postmaster-General; PHILIP D. ARMOUR, Secretary of Agriculture.

There is a Cabinet of which plutocracy might well be proud. That cabinet might well surround a King, and I believe for its own part it would like to show an aggregate of half a billion of money, and control ten billions. And what a picture for a Republic, and how the crowned monarches of the Old World will stare when the tablean of a Cabinet worth \$90,000,000 is flashed upon them!

Mark Hanna as Premier. Mark Hanna, Secretary of State. What might one reasonably apprehend in such event? His patriotism is in no sort rampant. Unmurmured at twenty-three, he saw removed the nation struggle for its life in 1861, and never turned his face southward. If he will not take up war for his own people, why should one believe he would plunge into another's battles? He is by nature a Tory; had he lived in the Revolution his substitute would have worn a red coat and fought at the foot of Bunker Hill, not on the crest of that emblem.

Monroe Doctrine's Fate. Let the Monroe doctrine rot—there would be other matters to engage the soul of Hanna. With his coal holes and his iron ore holes he would wax busy, plugging a tariff on these commodities. No free list for Hanna on coal and iron.

His Policy Toward Cuba. What would Mark Hanna do with Cuba? That would depend on how far and fast he was allowed to become interested in her coal and iron. Just now these minerals are much beneath the thumb of a coterie which does not include Mark Hanna. With conditions which continued his exclusion from this coterie, Hanna would do nothing; Cuba might bleed.

One industry might reasonably expect to flourish with Hanna in the State Department. From his Spring Valley importations of Huns and Austrians and Poles and Italians and Luthuanians to take the places of the American miners his rapacity has driven out. It is a just inference that the bringing in of the pauper labor of Europe would find pleasant and smiling countenance, not to say acceleration. Nor would Morgan, of the Treasury, busy and bright with his fat bond issues, heking his fingers as becomes a cook as he turned the dripping roast of the nation's credit, allow his Commissioner of Immigration to interfere. Cheap labor would be the demand of the ring behind McKinley, and Morgan would be the latest to obstruct.

Morgan in the Treasury. And, speaking of Morgan—what would be the upcome while he prevailed at the Treasury? There is but one answer—bonds, bonds, bonds. For four years he has bled the country's credit. As far away as ten years ago he tried for bonds, but Dan Manning withstood him and beat him off. Again, with Harrison, his bond efforts were repeated, and he even got Foster to the point of having the plates to print the bonds—the same, by the way, that Cleveland and Carlisle used—prepared.

But it was not until Cleveland came the second time, with Manning dead and gone, and the supple Carlisle in his place, that Morgan's attempted bleedings were allowed success. Three times has he had bonds, and millions has he made. Don't think that with McKinley's success and with Morgan as Secretary of the Treasury bonds would not flow like water. Every bond reason Cleveland ever had is still in existence. The gold reserve is rigged with the same old chain pump, to be pumped dry at will. All of the nefarious bond-producing machinery has been carefully preserved, standing and in its place.

And Morgan can work it much better when once within the Treasury.

At a Disadvantage Before. To be fair and just to Morgan one must admit that, while his world's genius within the last three years has torn three bond issues from the country, he was driven to work at a disadvantage. He was made to give up much and forced to divisions of profits with people who contributed to the deal nothing but the accident of their positions.

With Morgan the actual Secretary of the Treasury, affairs will work more smoothly, and much senseless and unjust division be thereby saved. No longer will he be forced—like Partner Belmont—to pay fees to the President's former law partner to negotiate a deal. No more will he be obliged to extend his bond ring so as to include all tannas and the cook before the President and the Secretary of the Treasury will make a bond contract, or even listen to his proposals. With Morgan as Secretary of the Treasury and with a President gagged and bound, a plunger of debt to his own Cabinet, it would go hard if Morgan might not manage his bond issues to a better profit than on a day driven from outside an administration he stood on tiptoe and dealt through a window.

Navy Under Carnegie. And now come we to Andrew Carnegie, Secretary of the Navy. What might he be to be gained were he once in that position? It is not hard to forecast the Carnegie record as ruler of the Navy. He would recommend and urge to Congress in every breezy fashion the screaming need of more boats. Hanna might cry out in vain, "small foreign war clouds—no real war, you know, but just cloud enough to furnish forth a sense to aid and supplement the Carnegie argument. Yes, indeed, we would have more boats; none should, as far as surface ships might go, surpass us on the water when Carnegie got through. Our boats might be shells and our armor rot and replete with blowholes, but our navy would be there, just the same.

And this navy would be needed so badly and cost so much that the revenues would not begin to meet the outlay, and we would issue bonds. That would be Morgan's chance. "Giff Gaff," that good old Scotch proverb, which Carnegie, born at Dumfries, must know, from his own native north, would be the watchword of this McKinley Cabinet. There would be much mutual scratching of backs.

Market for Armor Plates. Carnegie would have a navy and a resultant market to the point of millions for his rotten armor plates; Morgan would have his bonds, and Hanna—what would Hanna have besides those little things first mentioned with his name? Why, now one thinks of it, might not Hanna, as Premier, amend our treaty with Great Britain so as to permit a fleet of our war ships on the Great Lakes? England, to pay for the destruction of the Monroe doctrine in her declining interest, and her subsequent gulping of V could do no less for Hanna. And a war fleet on the Great Lakes would it be built? Where, but Hanna stocks at the Globe Ship Company?

But to return to Carnegie. Doubts his making rotten armor and selling them to the Government House Naval Committee, through Milnes, its chairman, reported that the Secretary of the Navy had cut several hundred thousand dollars for Cleveland, as President, his heart with sympathy over the loss of a 6-millionaire in misfortune, recalled him. No; in face of all the proof there is no doubt of the Carnegie armor plates.

Could Make His Own Contract. With Carnegie as Chief of the Navy much easier and more profitable the would flow with him! He could buy tracts of such size and furnish armor rotten as his tastes for profit might for. There would be none to say hi

His conscience say "Nay?" The negle conscience interfere to the tion of the Carnegie profits? That sentence that tallied through Secretary a pleasure trip while hiring the Pig to shoot down the men of Homey their own poor doors, is made of stuff. This would be a practical administration. Carnegie would buy and sell armor; Morgan would buy and buy bonds; Hanna would buy all and build boats, sell coal of what he might, and all three would fall, as they worked the country punch, to talk incessantly of "a dollar;" those men, who never saw a dollar in their lives.

Now, as a step further, while men and measures were coming Milnes—General Nelson Miles—the Boulanger, would be Secretary (once I asked an officer of the army of General Miles?)

"All right," was the reply, "unmixed up by marriage with the family. He's hankered for office and it's made him queer."

War in Miles's Hands. Let the McKinley syndicate see for Secretary of War. That, he of easy explanation Miles is in deep, stable, great or hard to be yields to battery like a woman. Essentially finel, goes in for butte letters, medals and in for butte martial life. He is not military, his nature, less a soldier than a crat, with the instincts of a a police.

Moreover, and most of all, he expressed himself into the plans of Hannu and his syndicate with ing it himself. As a mere affair Miles has heretofore suggested sion of our present little army men. These, he says, now the I cleaned out, he would station large cities and have them hand, masses rose against the classes, he knows the "masses will its wants to be organized to a promptly down as the best ren offer.

way—"three times have on the verge of civil war. Once when Hayes ain at the Pittsburg ll again at Chicago on Debs strike." There argues an increase of men, and wants to station cities to shoot down

exceeding comfort to ate. They need such affairs right along, form as chief of our easily dovetail into the natural destinies? And so Miles is a, and a bright day is to have workmen to own, and who, there-fore, believe government

Year aft lobbies at had an eye to his propos. Half a House has elected me. House, and turned others out of he in; every member, from the Speaker air to the last seat on the floor, has a sure; yet, such a glaring and outrageous character- de swindle his propos, Huntington failed.

But with Hunt's Chance. Hunt is Secretary of the Interior the situ would mend. He would then have e and control of the Government claim itself. He would accept his o fers, write out his own receipts, keep money and fool the country. Hunt would never collect from Huntington; the debt due the public from the U. Pacific would be about as valuable an asset as money seen in a dream.

And then our own uncey Dewey is to preside at the Depent of Justice as Attorney-General. All know Dewey.

In the words of S of the Horse Riding, in Dickens's "Times," Dewey "as a cackler still b 't points." Where corks are flying and magazine is flowing, there gleams the glimmer of his rhetoric. Dewey is ad ocent to the classes and adofus man by his eloquence. Corporation b-rn, corpora brod, the trusts will be his early and tender care. How not to enforce the largest trusts will be his study. He will er them the green pastures and lead beside the still waters of a perfect sa from Government interference. And y the strikes come what railway comp ask a United States Court for its y injunction a

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