WHO WILL WIN IN 'NINETY-TWO?

The Herald Polls the Union for Democratic Opinion as to the Relative Merits of Two Men.

CLEVELAND OR HILL?

Representatives of the People in Many Legislatures Express Their Preferences for a Party Leader.

AN ALMOST UNANIMOUS CHOICE.

The Man Who Honored the High Office from 1885 to 1889 the One to Whom the Majority Look Now.

Though months must pass before the next Presidential campaign opens, the speculative minds of American citizens persist in revolving the possibilities. Two men are frequently mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination in 1892. Both are New Yorkers.

Grover Cleveland, after serving the State ably and honestly as Governor, served the nation with equal honor in the high office of President. He was a second time the leader of the national democratic party in 1888, but was defeated.

David B. Hill is the Governor of the State, in which office he succeeded Mr. Cleveland. He is also United States Senator elect.

Which of these two men does the democracy of the country want to see at the head of the ticket in 1892?

That is the question HERALD reporters in all portions of the country asked legislative bodies yesterday. The result of their canvass is condensed in the tables that follow, while the despatches from the several legislative centres tell the story of the canvass.

SUMMARY OF THE POLL.

Cleveland	**1,515**
Hill	**199**
Doubtful or scattering	**276**

THE VOTE BY STATES.

States.	*Cleveland.*	*Hill.*	*In Doubt.*
Alabama	101	6	2
Arkansas	82	16	20
Colorado	12	6	3
Connecticut	91	9	6
Illinois	86	15	—
Indiana	97	7	5
Kentucky	82	2	1
Maine	45	—	—
Massachusetts	70	5	—
Michigan	77	5	—
Minnesota	52	2	1
Missouri	40	22	69
Montana	27	9	—
Nebraska	32	1	—
New York	2	31	47
North Carolina	69	11	12
Ohio	43	16	—
Oregon	21	1	4
Pennsylvania	66	4	11
Rhode Island	54	4	2
South Dakota	23	2	—
Tennessee	87	3	12
Texas	81	12	74
Washington	14	1	6
West Virginia	56	5	—
Wisconsin	85	—	—
Arizona (Territory)	20	4	1

DETAILS OF THE CANVASS.

GOVERNOR HILL APPARENTLY THE FAVORITE OF NEW YORK LEGISLATORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1891.—I made to-day a canvass of the Democratic members of the Legislature as to their preference for a Presidential candidate in 1892—Hill or Cleveland. There are sixty-eight democrats in the Assembly. I interviewed sixty-seven of them. The following members expressed themselves for Hill:—Speaker Sheehan, Dr. Bush, of Chemung; Messrs. Byrne, Byrnes, Cameron, Connelly, Cooney, Davie, Demarest, Dinkelspiel, Drypolcher, Duffy, Dunham, Earl, Endres, Foley, Gould, Haley, Holcomb, Judd, Kelly, Kerrigan, Mullaney, Norris, Osborne, Riley, Ryan, Sage, Southworth, Sulzer and Taylor—thirty-one in all.

McBride and Sutherland, of Kings, declared for Cleveland; Roche, of New York, for Flower; McKnight, of Rensselaer, was absent. The other thirty-three were non-committal, although it is safe to say at least twenty of them are Hill men.

I failed to get an expression of preference from any of the thirteen democratic Senators. All said they would support Cleveland loyally should he be nominated.

CLEVELAND ALMOST MONOPOLIZES MASSACHUSETTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1891.—There never has been serious doubt as to the loyalty of the Massachusetts democracy to Grover Cleveland, but the result of my canvass of the members of the Legislature is a surprise. The Senate has twenty democratic members, sixteen of whom were in their seats this afternoon. When asked their preference as between Cleveland and Hill for the Presidency fourteen of them unhesitatingly declared for the ex-President and only two for the Governor-Senator. Two of the absent ones, I am told, are satisfied with Cleveland, but prefer Hill. There are ninety-nine democrats in the House and about ninety of them were present to-day. I was able to obtain the preferences of only fifty-nine, however, owing to the brevity of the session. Fifty-six of them pronounced for Cleveland and only three for Hill, and I am told that a fuller vote would not have changed the ratio.

LITTLE RHODY A CLEVELAND STATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12, 1891.—In the Rhode Island Legislature there are fifty-eight democrats—fifteen in the Senate and forty-three in the House. These were all interviewed to-day as to their preference—Cleveland or Hill—for President in 1892. Fifty-two of these gentlemen were for Cleveland directly, four were for Hill and two have not yet made up their minds. Speaker Miller and Representative Carroll, of Pawtucket, express preference for Cleveland in 1892 and for Hill in 1896.

Most of the legislators said they were for Cleveland every time. Others used such expressions as these:—"Don't want Hill at all," "Put me down for Cleveland good and loud," "I am for Cleveland with both hands up," "Hill isn't in it," &c. One Representative said:—"My individual preference is Hill, but I think Cleveland is the best man to get the nomination."

CLEVELAND DIVIDES TEXAS WITH ALL OTHERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AUSTIN, Feb. 12, 1891.—I interviewed the democratic members of the Legislature to-day for the purpose of ascertaining their choice for Presidential candidates in 1892. A summary of preferences expressed shows for Cleveland, 81; Hill, 12; Palmer, 41; Morrison, 5; scattering, 8; undecided, 20. Eight of the members were not seen. No third party movement is apprehended in Texas, as the farmers believe they can get such laws as they want in the democratic party.

ALABAMA NEARLY UNANIMOUS FOR CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 12, 1891.—A poll of the General Assembly of Alabama shows that body to be practically unanimous for Cleveland for President in 1892. The Senate, with 33 members, is unanimous for Cleveland. In the House, with 100 members, 76 expressed preferences as follows:—Cleveland, 68; Hill, 6; Gorman, 1, and Campbell, of Ohio, 1.

KENTUCKY KNOWS CLEVELAND ONLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12, 1891.—A poll of the eighty-five democratic members of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention now sitting here shows eighty-two with Cleveland as their choice for President in 1892, two for Hill and one non-committal. The body is a representative one, and the democracy of the State is as nearly overwhelmingly in favor of renominating the ex-President.

COLORADO GIVES CLEVELAND THE LEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Feb. 12, 1891.—Of the ten democrats in the Senate four expressed a preference for Cleveland for Presidential candidate in 1892, four were for Hill and two refused to express a preference. In the House the preferences were twelve for Cleveland, two for Hill and one for Smith M. Weed.

NOBODY BUT CLEVELAND FOR WISCONSIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MADISON, Feb. 12, 1891.—The Wisconsin Legislature is composed of eighty-five democrats, forty-seven republicans and one union labor man. To-day every democrat expressed his individual preference for Cleveland as a Presidential candidate for 1892. Not one gave Hill as his choice, and the expression for Cleveland was enthusiastic. For Vice President General Palmer, of Illinois, received eleven votes, Vilas seven and Gray three, while the rest were scattering.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS UNDECIDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 12, 1891.—I saw twenty-five Senators and 106 Representatives belonging to the democratic party to-day, and questioned them on their preference regarding the Presidential candidacy of Cleveland and Hill for 1892. Forty were unequivocally for Cleveland, twenty-two were for Hill and sixty-nine were undecided.

OHIO PREFERS CLEVELAND TO HILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBUS, Feb. 12, 1891.—A poll of the democratic members of the Legislature as to choice between Cleveland and Hill for the Presidential nomination in 1892 was taken to-day. Out of 81 members 59 expressed preferences—43 for Cleveland and 16 for Hill. The latter included the politicians and they are mostly from the cities and that part of the State visited by Governor Hill last fall. The rural district members are solidly arrayed for the ex-President as between the two. The sentiment of four-fifths of the members is averse to selecting a New York candidate under any circumstances, believing it impolitic, and they demand a Western nominee.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS IN RESTLESS MOOD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TOPEKA, Feb. 12, 1891.—Democratic members of the Kansas Legislature were too much excited over Mr. Cleveland's letter on the silver question to permit any satisfactory canvass of their preferences between Cleveland and Hill as Presidential candidates in 1892.

HARRISON'S STATE A CLEVELAND STRONGHOLD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12, 1891.—If the democratic sentiment in Indiana is to be measured by the preference of the 109 democratic members of the Legislature Cleveland is almost the unanimous choice of the Indiana contingent of the party for President in 1892. A poll of the democrats in the Legislature to-day makes the following showing:—For Cleveland, 97; for Hill, 76; non-committal, 5. Four of those who declined to express a preference are thought to be for Cleveland.

GREAT STRENGTH OF CLEVELAND IN ILLINOIS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 12, 1891.—The democratic members of the Illinois Legislature were canvassed to-day on their preferences for President in 1892 with the following result:—Of the seventy-seven democrats in the House sixty-eight make Cleveland their first choice and nine prefer Hill; of the twenty-four in the Senate eighteen prefer Cleveland and six prefer Hill. Generally they admit that there would be more politics in the nomination of Hill, but they regard Cleveland as the most available man. Nearly all of them add this remark to their replies to the questions put to them:—

"Of course if General Palmer is a candidate the Illinois delegates will be for him." Several of them distinctly express their belief that Palmer will be in the field.

ARIZONA GIVES CLEVELAND THE PREFERENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHŒNIX, A. T., Feb. 12, 1891.—A poll of democrats in the Territorial Legislature gives seven in the Council in favor of Cleveland for the Presidential nomination in 1892 to one for Hill. In the House the preferences are thirteen for Cleveland, three for Hill and one non-committal.

BLAINE'S STATE UNANIMOUS FOR THE MAN WHO BEAT HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 12, 1891.—That the democrats of Maine are in favor of the nomination of Cleveland for President in 1892 can be no better shown than in the expression of opinion which has been given by the democratic members of the State Legislature now in session. There are forty-one democrats in the House and four in the Senate. In the House forty are for Cleveland. One was absent who, by the way, is known to be for Cleveland, making the poll unanimous for Cleveland. In the upper branch the same preference was expressed, the four democratic Senators being for Cleveland.

MICHIGAN SOLID FOR CLEVELAND WITH A PROVISO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANSING, Feb. 12, 1891.—Of the eighty-two democratic members of the Legislature seventy-seven favor the nomination of Cleveland if an Eastern candidate is deemed necessary to party success, while five declare in favor of Hill. Fully one-half express a belief that the next National Convention will select a Western man. Michigan politicians and the rank and file as well have always strongly favored Cleveland, and there is no doubt that if a Westerner does not develop large strength as a pre-Convention candidate the solid vote of the delegation would be cast for Cleveland, so practically unanimous is the party sentiment in his favor.

HILL HAS ONE FRIEND IN NEBRASKA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LINCOLN, Feb. 12, 1891.—A poll of the democrats of the Nebraska Legislature for Presidential preferences in 1892 shows the Senate to stand nine for Cleveland and none for Hill. The House stands twenty-three for Cleveland and one for Hill.

NEARLY FOUR TO ONE FOR CLEVELAND IN ARKANSAS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 12, 1891.—Out of twenty-eight democrats in the Senate twenty-two are for Cleveland and six for Hill. In the House sixty democrats are for Cleveland and ten for Hill. Mr. Cleveland has a total strength of eighty-two votes in the Legislature out of a total of one hundred and eighteen. Mr. Hill has sixteen votes, and there are twenty votes that have declared they are for neither.

CLEVELAND A STRONG FAVORITE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RALEIGH, Feb. 12, 1891.—The democratic members of the Legislature were interviewed to-day in regard to preferences for Cleveland or Hill in 1892. There are fifty members of the Senate, of whom seven are republicans. Twenty-five of the Senate democrats favor Cleveland, five prefer Hill, while eight decline to express opinions, some stating that they had no choice as between the two. Five were absent. There are 120 members of the House, of whom eighteen are republicans. Of the 102 democrats in the House forty-four declare that Cleveland is their preference, while six favor Hill. Two do not favor either, while one prefers any Western man and one prefers Bayard. Twelve were absent.

SOUTH DAKOTA ALMOST UNANIMOUS FOR CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHAMBERLAIN, Feb. 12, 1891.—A careful poll of the democratic members of the South Dakota Legislature as to preferences for President in 1892 results in twenty-three members favoring the nomination of Grover Cleveland and two favoring the nomination of David B. Hill. This is but a sample of the sentiment in this State regarding the preference of the large majority of the people for Grover Cleveland for Presidential standard bearer in 1892.

TWO MEN IN MINNESOTA FAVOR HILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 12, 1891.—Of the sixteen democrats in the State Senate fourteen are unqualifedly for Cleveland for Presidential nominee in 1892, one is for Hill and one is for the party nominee. In the House democratic delegation of forty-two there are thirty-eight for Cleveland. Three oppose Hill because he vetoed so many pension bills, and one is for Hill "because he can carry New York and would turn the republicans out as soon as inaugurated."

HILL NOT IN SIGHT OF CLEVELAND IN CONNECTICUT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, Feb. 12, 1891.—Cleveland is clearly the choice of the Connecticut democrats as their Presidential nominee in 1892. This is evident from a canvass of the democratic members of the Legislature to-day. Hill made friends here during the campaign last fall by his eloquent addresses at mass meetings of the democracy, but when it comes to a question of selecting the head of the nation, Cleveland towers far above him. In the Senate the vote was—Cleveland, 12; Hill, 1; doubtful, 2. Owing to many vacant seats in the House it was impossible to get a full canvass, but the figures secured were—Cleveland, 79; Hill, 8; doubtful, 4. The consolidated vote of the two houses was—Cleveland, 91; Hill, 9; doubtful, 6.

MONTANA FOR CLEVELAND THREE TO ONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HELENA, Feb. 12, 1891.—A poll of the democratic members of the Legislature on the choice of Cleveland or Hill as candidate in 1892 resulted—Hill, 9; Cleveland, 27. All expressed their preference except Speaker Conly, of the House, who is ill.

WEST VIRGINIA OVERWHELMINGLY FOR CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12, 1891.—The democratic members of the West Virginia Legislature are overwhelmingly in favor of Grover Cleveland for President in 1892. The sixty-one democrats in the two houses have been interviewed, and fifty-five expressed themselves as preferring Cleveland above all others. Four prefer Hill, one is for Gray and one for Carlisle. As between Cleveland and Hill, the Carlisle man prefers Cleveland, the Gray man Hill, thus giving fifty-six for Cleveland and five for Hill. Among the people of the State Cleveland is also the favorite.

A SINGLE VOTE FOR HILL IN WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OLYMPIA, Feb. 12, 1891.—There are 112 members in the Washington Legislature, of whom twenty-one are democrats. A poll of democrats taken to-day shows their Presidential preferences to be as follows:—Cleveland, 14; Pattison, 4; Hill, 1; scattering, 2.

BIG LEAD FOR CLEVELAND IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1891.—A large majority of the democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature are favorable to the renomination of Cleveland, but some of them express their Presidential preference with a qualification that contingencies may arise inducing a change of their views. The House contains seventy-nine democrats, and of this number sixty-eight were asked as to the favorite for the Presidential nomination. Fifty nine declared for Cleveland, four for Hill, two for Governor Pattison, one for William C. Whitney, one for John G. Carlisle and one declined to express an opinion. Only thirteen of the nineteen democratic Senators were in their seats. Seven of those interviewed pronounced for Cleveland.

HILL SCARCELY IN IT IN TENNESSEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12, 1891.—Were the democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature selected as a special tribunal to choose the Presidential candidate of the democratic party in 1892 Mr. Cleveland would certainly have a walkover. There are thirty-three members of the State Senate, and of that number twenty-five are democrats. Twenty of the latter favor the nomination of Cleveland without conditions, four had previously announced themselves for him, but are now doubtful since the ex-President has made public his opposition to free coinage of silver and the other does not know who he is for. The House is composed of ninety-nine members, seventy-nine of them democrats. Sixty-seven of these announce their choice to be Cleveland, three are for Hill, one is for Thurman, one for Palmer, five are doubtful and two are absent.

OREGON WOULD RATHER HAVE CLEVELAND THAN HILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SALEM, Feb. 12, 1891.—The Oregon Legislature contains twenty-six democrats, of whom twenty-one favor Cleveland, one favors Hill and four say neither. This is the poll if the decision must be between Cleveland and Hill.

OTHER PRESS OPINIONS.

The Boston *Herald* will say:—"The language is well chosen throughout. It does justice to Mr. Cleveland by placing him on exactly the right ground on this subject."

The Baltimore *Herald*:—"Those who expected Mr. Cleveland to flinch in the face of what has grown to be a delicate and imminent issue in his own party ranks are probably disappointed."

Baltimore *Sun*:—"They will be distasteful to some democrats, but they express honest opinions and indicate the possession of backbone, and honesty and backbone are qualities the democracy have admired ever since Jackson's time."

WASHINGTON.

SENOR GALVAN APPOINTED BY SAN DOMINGO TO NEGOTIATE A RECIPROCITY TREATY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1891.

The trade statistics of San Domingo are now the object of careful study at the State and Treasury departments. The report that Señor Manuel Galvan, the former Minister to Washington, has been appointed to negotiate a treaty under the reciprocity clause of the tariff act is affording great gratification. Señor Galvan negotiated the treaty of 1884, which President Cleveland decided not to send to the Senate, and is thoroughly familiar with the trade statistics of the two countries.

Our trade with San Domingo has never been large, and our exports to that country showed a falling off for the fiscal year of 1890. The total exports in that year were $950,217 as compared with $1,180,019 in 1889, $817,709 in 1888 and $1,032,865 in 1887.

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE IN SELECTING CLERKS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The reading of the Legislative Appropriation bill having been concluded, the committee recurred to the consideration of the clause making appropriation for the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, raised a point of order against it (except so far as it refers to the three Commissioners, the chief examiner and the secretary) on the ground that it violated existing law. The statute designated that the clerks should be divided into four classes—1, 2, 3 and 4. It further provided that no clerks should be examined until they were found qualified by a board of three examiners. Under the law establishing the commission it was provided that clerks should be assigned from one of the departments. Now it was proposed to appropriate for them under the head of the Civil Service Commission; and therein the bill was in violation of the law.

The point of order was sustained as to the secretary (because his salary was raised $400) and as to all the clerks and employes, except one messenger and one laborer.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, said that the point of order struck out the entire working force of the commission.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—119 to 30—so the clause as to the clerical force of the commission was stricken out.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Stephen L. Stillman has been nominated for postmaster of Greenwich, N. Y.

The House committee to-day favorably reported the Pacific Cable bill.

The Senate passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill with a large number of amendments.

Senator Cullom to-day reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce, with important amendments, the bill to incorporate the Pan-American Transportation Company.

It is probable that the next steamer from Venezuela will bring instructions to Minister Peraza, telling him either to sign or reject the proposed reciprocity agreement.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:—Consuls—John L. Waller, Kansas, at Tamatave; George H. Wright, New York, at Prescott; and John M. Eager, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital service.

The House sub-committee reported to-day on the case of Judge Alexander Boorman, of the Western district of Louisiana, finding him guilty of the fourth charge preferred against him by C. J. Boatner relating to his personal use of the moneys paid into the registry of his court; and the general committee recommended that he be impeached.

Representative Caswell, of Michigan, to-day introduced a resolution to set aside February 19 for the consideration of the Direct Tax bill, the previous question to be ordered on that day.

Representative Milliken, from the Committee on Public Buildings, to-day reported to the House the bill agreed upon by that committee for the erection of a new Custom House in New York city.

CLEVELAND'S COURAGE ADMIRED BY ALL.

His Letter Opposing the Free Coinage of Silver Considered Characteristically Manly.

EVEN BY HIS ENEMIES.

Many Western Democrats, However, Regret the Decisive Stand He Has Taken.

HOW THE COUNTRY VIEWS IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1891.

Ex-President Cleveland has again forced an issue with the politicians of his party.

Three years ago it was tariff reform.

To-day it is unqualified opposition to the free coinage of silver.

Within twenty months he brought his party squarely in sympathy with the principles of tariff reform in spite of the high protection democrats, who declared that his course would be fatal to their best interest.

Will he do as much on silver?

That is the question that everybody was asking everybody else at the Capitol to-day.

The ex-President's position, of course, is not a new one, but it is the first time he has outlined it so frankly, and the result was to throw the democratic Senators and Representatives into an absolute panic. Level headed men who read the signs of the times aright believe that Cleveland's attitude will do much to arrest the silver craze that is rapidly spreading throughout the country, and the prediction was freely made by this element to-day that in the end Cleveland would again carry his party with him and increase rather than lose in popularity before the next convention is held. But these were the exceptions.

The great majority with whom I spoke felt that the ex-President's letter would prove ruinous to his Presidential prospects and that the party which nominated him could only carry the Eastern States.

The republicans are, on the other hand, delighted with Mr. Cleveland's action. They have feared that if he fell into line with his party he would sweep the West and the Northwest on the dual issues of tariff reform and free silver.

READ IN THE HOUSE.

It was for this reason, probably, that Mr. Grosvenor, an Ohio republican, arose in the House this morning and asked that the Clerk read the account of last night's meeting and especially Mr. Cleveland's letter.

The letter having been read Mr. Grosvenor said he had thus placed this important, statesmanlike document in the permanent records of the country to the end that in the coming campaign it should be available, under the frank of the members of the next Congress, to be used in disseminating information throughout the country.

Mr. Grosvenor's remarks created a general laugh, in which both democrats and republicans joined, and which led to a rather interesting colloquy upon the subject between Messrs. Bland, of Missouri, and Kerr, of Iowa.

General Hooker, of Mississippi, was not inclined to let Mr. Cleveland's letter appear in the *Congressional Record* without a word of protest. He bided his time during the afternoon and finally secured the floor upon a verbal amendment to the pending appropriation bill.

General Hooker referred to the growing influence of the agricultural class, their needs and their right to have their needs considered. He deprecated the idea that the business interests of the country alone should be considered and spoke of the overwhelming wish of the masses for free coinage of silver.

He then paid his respects to Mr. Cleveland by saying that while he would not call into question the opinion of men who differed with him, he wished to say that there was no man in this country, whether he held a distinguished position or whether he had an ambition to hold the highest position in the gift of the American people, be he of one party or another, who could lay down the law to the great masses of the people of this country who thought for themselves. A hearty round of democratic applause indorsed this sentiment.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, bluntly asked Mr. Hooker if he thought Mr. Cleveland would be the democratic nominee for President in '92.

Mr. Hooker replied with some spirit that no man could ever hope to be the nominee of the democratic party who was opposed to free coinage of silver.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS FEAR ITS EFFECT.

Chats with democratic Senators and Representatives showed how Mr. Cleveland's anti-silver letter is regarded by the politicians as individuals.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia—I may say that I regret that Mr. Cleveland entertains the views on silver indicated in his letter.

"Cleveland's letter," said Senator Pugh, of Alabama, "upsets his chance for the democratic Presidential nomination."

Said Senator Barbour, of Virginia:—"The letter settles Cleveland as a Presidential factor leading the democratic party. The democratic party is pledged for free coinage. It has always been for silver, while the republican party stands opposed to it."

Senator George, of Mississippi, said:—"Why, Cleveland simply has not changed his convictions. That's all there is in it. His letter is in exact accord with his previous silver records."

An unusually pessimistic view was that taken by Senator Reagan, of Texas, who said:—"Mr. Cleveland could not be elected President now if he received the nomination. That letter is fatal."

Senator Pasco, of Florida, regards it as a characteristic letter. "Cleveland," said he, "is manly and bold, and this letter is manly and bold. I am not prepared to say how it will affect his chances for the Presidency. History is rapidly made in these days. It is fifteen months yet to the nomination, and these months are pregnant with events. What may be popular to-day may be unpopular a year from now."

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, said:—"This Cleveland letter will make silver a prominent subject in the next campaign."

"I am not surprised," said Senator Vance, of North Carolina. "Why should I be? I have nothing more to say."

AMONG THE REPRESENTATIVES.

There are more members in the House than there are in the Senate, and as a rule they talk more freely, as witness the following from Representative Hatch, of Missouri:—"It does not change my warm admiration and esteem for Mr. Cleveland personally, but I am sure this positive and determined expression of his views upon so vital a proposition of democratic policy places an insurmountable barrier between himself and the great mass of the democratic party."

Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, said:—"It is too early to determine what effect the declaration will have, and it is not at all certain that the effect will be adverse. Mr. Cleveland's expression is not a surprise, and it remains to be seen whether, with the added issues of the present day, the people will make his attitude upon the silver question more an issue than they have in the past."

The letter ruins Mr. Cleveland on the Pacific Slope, where silver is one of the great industries, if Mr. Cunio, of California, is to be believed. "I think," said he, "that letter practically withdraws Mr. Cleveland from the list of Presidential possibilities."

Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, who is one of the leading democrats in the House, said:—"The letter is characteristic of the man and shows his courage regardless of its effect on his own political fortunes, that so impresses the American people with Mr. Cleveland's personality. Its effect? Well, of course, it will temporarily alienate many supporters as expressions around me indicate, but no man can foretell its effect on the Presidential nomination of '92."

Bland, of Missouri, who represents the silver idea in the House, says:—

"Every one must see that Cleveland has made a mistake. Free elections and free coinage go hand in hand, and no man can be elected on a democratic platform who is not in sympathy with that movement. Mr. Cleveland's letter makes his candidacy for the Presidency ridiculous. He will have no following west of the Allegheny Mountains."

Representative Dingley, of Maine, republican, said that it was an admirable letter. "It represents the views of all sound business men throughout the country."

General Tracey, who represents the Albany district, said:—"Mr. Cleveland having been invited to attend the meeting at New York acted courteously and properly in sending a reply. To have sent a letter without giving any expression of his opinion would have been the act of a weak man, which Mr. Cleveland is not. He has decided convictions in opposition to trying the experiment of free coinage at present, and it is better that he frankly made them known when circumstances arose calling for a statement of his views."

IN DIFFERENT STATES.

THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION OF THE KANSAS HOUSE STILL FOR CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TOPEKA, Feb. 12, 1891.—The democratic legislators and politicians of this State were practically united on Grover Cleveland for 1892 until this morning. Cleveland's letter, in which he declared against the free coinage of silver, has dampened the ardor of some and it is impossible to obtain a direct expression from them.

Major Neely, of Leavenworth, one of the Representatives from this city, said this evening:—"I am for Cleveland and so is the entire House delegation from my county. I believe he wrote that Anderson letter in order that he might have an opportunity of explaining his position."

FOR CLEVELAND IN ANY CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 12, 1891.—The democratic members of the Minnesota Legislature were this morning busily discussing the letter of Mr. Cleveland on free coinage. When the HERALD correspondent went among them most of them regretted that he took such a decided stand against silver, as this section of the Northwest is opposed to monometalism. They were not disposed to drop him as a Presidential candidate, however. The general sentiment was that he was wrong in this question, but, after all, the safest democrat in the country.

IT DISSATISFIES HIS OPPONENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12, 1891.—The opponents of Cleveland are dissatisfied with his position on the silver question.

REGRETS IN ALABAMA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 12, 1891.—In the House a number of Cleveland men express regret at his position on the silver coinage question, but express the hope that a silver plank will be put in the national democratic platform so as to bring Cleveland in line with the party if nominated.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS FOR FREE COINAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Feb. 12, 1891.—The democratic members of the Assembly were interviewed by me, and I found that they were all emphatic in the statement that they would vote for no man who opposed the free coinage of silver.

MISSOURI HESITATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 12, 1891.—Missouri democrats are almost a unit for free coinage, and I found that the letter of Mr. Cleveland which was published this morning had changed the feeling of some who said before they could give an answer they would like to wait a few days, as his position on silver had changed their views slightly.

ARKANSAS WEAKENS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTLE ROCK, Feb. 12, 1891.—Twenty democratic members of the House said that Mr. Cleveland's position against the free coinage of silver fails to meet their idea of the democratic candidate for President in 1892.

"A MAN OF COURAGE."

HIGH PRAISE FROM THE LEADING INDEPENDENT PAPER OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1891.—The *Times* tomorrow under the caption "A Man of Courage" will say:—

There is one man whose name will go into history as the heroic statesman of his age; one man who dared to be right and to speak for the right even at the cost of political success.

In 1887 Grover Cleveland dared everything to rescue the people from the most wanton taxes upon the wages for the benefit of a few privileged classes. It cost him the Presidency; but his teaching has triumphed by the largest popular majority of American history.

The country is now convulsed by the silver issue, and most of those who revolted to escape oppressive taxation have been misled into the free silver craze by the dream of cheap and abundant money. Business men know that cheap money means the sorest disasters to the people, but there is a flood tide in the free silver boom and it threatens all who attempt to obstruct it.

There was no special need for Grover Cleveland to speak on the silver issue beyond the inspiration of heroic manhood, but he would cease to be the Grover Cleveland who left the Presidency proud of defeat if he had not spoken on free silver when opportunity presented. The Cooper Union meeting of Wednesday evening gave the opportunity, and Mr. Cleveland wrote a letter in earnest protest against the dangerous, the reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage.

Whether this patriotic expression will make Mr. Cleveland an unavailable candidate for President in 1892 must depend upon circumstances yet to transpire, but it will make him leader of leaders in honest, patriotic, courageous statesmanship.

Free Extracts from
"LIGHT OF THE WORLD,"
by
SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,
will be
published in the HERALD
NEXT SUNDAY,
by arrangement with
FUNK & WAGNALLS.

DEMAREST'S QUEER DEALINGS.

TRUE STORY OF THE ASSEMBLYMAN'S TRANSACTIONS WITH THE STATIONERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1891.—The Rockland County Grand Jury again devoted all to-day to a consideration of the charges of forgery against Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest, but no decision was reached.

The true story of Demarest's queer dealings with Stationers Callahan and Gartlan is as follows:—Demarest, in his many capacities as a member of the Town Board of Clarkstown, has an opportunity of charging for a great variety of services for that township. His bill for the last year, made up of small items, amounted to $412 18. This bill was presented recently to the Board, audited by them at its face and placed on the town audit for payment by Tax Collector Marks. The bill is in Demarest's own handwriting, and was sworn to by him before Justice George A. Wyre, on November 23, 1890.

One of the charges reads:—"November 7, 1890.—Paid to Callahan & Gartlan, stationers, for supplies for the several polling places, $24 25."

Last Friday when the Town Board met they were astonished to receive from County Clerk Crum a bill sent him that day from Callahan & Gartlan for $16 25 for the identical supplies which Demarest has sworn he paid for on November 7 last at the rate of $24 25.

The firm, who do business at No. 30 Pine street, New York, requested payment of Mr. Crum. The $8 discrepancy and the unpaid bill excited the interest of the Assemblyman's Town Board colleagues, and they sought an explanation.

Justice Scheck was designated to represent the Board, and on Saturday night he went to Montmoor and saw Demarest.

Demarest admitted he had not paid the bill, but pointed to an addressed envelope on his desk and said:—"There's a letter and check for Callahan & Gartlan ready to be mailed."

What explanation he made as to charging a $16 25 bill at $24 25 is not known.

At New City yesterday Town Clerk Edward Buchanan exhibited from his official files the sworn bill of Demarest, and Tax Collector Matthew B. Marks, who was present, showed his tax book and said he would frank a check for $412 18 on Wednesday morning.

Demarest charged the town his legal fee, one per per cent, being twenty-four cents, for not paying a bill of $24 25, which was really a $16 25 account.

The most nervous men among the crowd which now assembles daily at New City are the officers of the Rockland County Industrial Association and others who have been subpœnaed by Sheriff Shankey to appear before the Grand Jury and testify as to the gambling carried on at the associated fairs with the alleged cognizance of Assemblyman Demarest, their president.

DIVERS VISIT THE BRUCE.

Divers yesterday paid a visit to the big iron bark, The Bruce, which rolled over and sunk in the Kill van Kull last Wednesday, as recorded in yesterday's HERALD. The divers found the bark in good condition and expressed the opinion that she could be raised without difficulty. A more thorough examination of her starboard plates will probably be made to-day. The fact that the vessel is entirely empty will render the task of raising her much easier.

WATTERSON WROTE THAT LETTER.

And He Stands by Every Word of It, but Did Not Think It "Impertinent and Insulting."

NO INJUSTICE INTENDED.

But the Governor's Friends at Albany Are Preparing for Deadly Warfare.

AND HILL COMES TO NEW YORK

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12, 1891.—On returning to this city this afternoon Mr. Watterson, in answer to some hundreds of telegrams which have come to Louisville the last twenty-four hours, gave the following statement for publication:—

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12, 1891.

I wrote the letter to Governor Hill, and I was impelled to do so by motives the sincerest and most disinterested.

There appeared in many of the great newspapers last Sunday a sensational account of how a caucus of United States Senators had resolved upon retiring Governor Hill from the Presidential arena, of how I had been selected as the instrument of these Senators, and of how I had despatched him a letter potent enough to alter his plans.

Whence this fantastic story emanated I cannot divine, but it was so absurd and did such injustice to both Governor Hill and myself that I thought, as I still think, that there could be no objection on the part of anybody to the publication of the truth, which flatly contradicted it. I was induced to this by the circumstance that Governor Hill seemed to have adopted a course suggested by considerations alike honorable to his character and creditable to his judgment, the more so, indeed, since the letter in question furnished him and his friends impartial testimony to answer and refute a most odious and widely circulated calumny.

I confess that I am surprised that the Governor should make such haste to disavow and disown a course which, however prompted, gratified every democrat in the United States outside the State of New York, removing him at once from the field of mere political scheming and self-seeking, and placing him in the front rank of statesmen having the good of their country and party at heart.

I am equally distressed by the representation that Governor Hill should regard my plain but friendly words as "impertinent and insulting." I did not so intend them. I cannot help thinking