

Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE.

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TELEPHONE 210. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

THE MORNING'S TOPICS.

GENERAL: The annual report of the commissioner of pensions showed a total of \$70,078 pensions paid and \$1,000,000 in arrears.

SEATS AND CITY TAXES.

STATE: Under republican administration. State tax appropriated to Onondaga county, \$170,185.

CITY: Under democratic administration.

The tax budget of Utica in 1896 was \$492,511. The tax budget of Utica in 1895 was \$475,250.

Where is Silver Dick Bland all this time?

John Boyd Thacher, a gold bug, enlisted in a silver bug cause, is this typical scroddle-bug.

We think that John Boyd Thacher is beaten, and that the majority against him will break the record.

One of the oddities in political journalism is to see democratic papers making life of democratic papers that support the democratic state ticket.

It has been a productive summer so far as crops are concerned, and it is therefore appropriate that the harvest moon should be present at its departure.

Mr. Thacher's willingness to run side-walk or backwards doesn't appeal to sound money democrats whose principles are not of triple expansion and double-jointed brand.

Up to Saturday, Bryan had made 152 speeches. The record really is one speech at Madison Square garden and 151 elsewhere.

A "Sorry Exhibition," Thacher in His Painful Character Act, are headlines in the democratic Buffalo Courier over the populist candidate's letter.

The Brooklyn Eagle will have none of it, nor will the New York Sun. Thacher would rather be governor than consistent. Even to be a candidate he deems better than to stand by principle.

The New York Herald's canvass of states adds Ohio, Illinois and Michigan to the list of covered. From the figures obtained it estimates Ohio at 60,442 majority for McKinley over Democrats and Populists; Illinois, plurality for McKinley 233,389, majority 150,000; Michigan, plurality for McKinley 146,947.

These are large figures, but this is an exceptional canvass. It is doubtful that the young men who cast their first vote this year will see another such campaign that they live to be four score.

Governor Culberson of Texas has done violence to one of the principles on which popocracy is founded—the ability of the United States to do as it pleases about free silver coinage, without consulting Europe.

The United States tried compulsory coinage and the purchase of silver bullion, in all 15 years, from 1873 to 1893. The result was the steady decline in value of silver bullion. It declines in value of silver bullion. It declines in value of silver bullion.

The German statesman replies that he favors bimetallism, adding: "If the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I can not but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement."

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MR. THACHER IS WILLING.

The statement issued Sunday night by John Boyd Thacher, and printed yesterday, was the outcome of a three hours conference at Wolfert's Room, Senator Hill's Albany residence. The conferees were David B. Hill, Eliott F. Danforth, chairman of the populist state committee, J. W. Hinkley, ex-chairman of the democratic state committee, and Hon. D. Cady Herrick, a justice of the supreme court. The conferees considered the question: What can be done if anything, to prevent the adjourned sound money democratic convention, which meets in Brooklyn Thursday, making nominations for governor and lieutenant governor and recommending the putting in the field of candidates for congress and assembly, whom democrats who feel outraged by the surrender in Bryan can support? The statement uttered over Mr. Thacher's name was the visible result of the conference.

The popular verdict will be that the wisdom of Mr. Hill and his Sunday conferees was foolishness. The sound money democrats will go on and finish their work. The candidacy of a man who parades his inconsistencies and absences as Mr. Thacher does can not commend itself to people who respect manhood. Mr. Thacher believes the election of the populist candidate for president would be a calamity; he will help to bring on that calamity by voting the regular ticket. He professes to be a sound money man, and accepts a nomination on a free coinage platform. He claims to be opposed to revolution, and pledges his support of a revolutionary program and candidate. Professing zealous concern for the honor of the nation, he joins in an assault on the financial credit of the country, and in behalf of repudiation. He does all this, he tells us, to "save the democratic party." Men who are democrats from principle rather than thirst for office realize that the way to save their party is to defeat the attempt to put it under the banner of populism. Mr. Thacher would rather be governor than be right; he would rather be a candidate for governor than miss the distinction thru any scruples as to principles or consistency.

Having proclaimed his support of Bryan while deprecating Bryanism, his adherence to gold while trying to displace it with silver, and his readiness to be all things to all people in the quest for votes, Mr. Thacher inks up state issues. It is these he wants considered to the exclusion of national honor and the curious figure he cuts in relation thereto. In state affairs he finds three things to complain of—1, that the majority of the legislature of 1896 did business without heeding the minority's attempts at obstruction; 2, that the republicans have given the state the best excise law it ever had, as democrats and republicans admit; 3, that "one man" has too much influence in the republican party. Mr. Thacher would restore the halcyon days when one man was governor, legislature, judiciary, election board, party—in short, the state!

THE FALL OF BONGOLA.

The Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile has captured the Gervish city of Dongola in Nubia. It is situated on the west bank of the river, 45 miles above the third cataract, and a little north of the point where the stream begins to take its big head eastward towards Berber. Lying within this belt is the desert of Bayud, across which southeast from Dongola is Khartoum, where the ill-fated Gordon was killed by the mahdists. On the other side of the river from Khartoum is Omdurman, where Abduliah Khalifa, the successor of the mahdi, has set up his government. While it has been announced that the capture of Dongola was the chief object of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, there is little doubt but that it will eventually advance to Khartoum and capture the mahdist capital on the opposite shore. Dongola, it may be added, grew up around some buildings erected by the Egyptian government in 1870. Before its occupation by the mahdists it was an important commercial center, had several factories, many bazars, and a population of 8,000 people.

The occupation of the Soudan by the mahdists dates from the military revolt in Egypt, led by Arabi Pasha, which began in 1881. Arabi's power was crushed by the defeat of his army at Tel-el-Kebir near Cairo, the following year. He was captured and banished to Ceylon. Before the revolt Egypt had secured a hold on the Soudan, which by Baker's annexations in 1874 and following years had gradually extended to the shores of Victoria Nyantia in equatorial Africa. While Arabi's rebellion was diverting attention, however, a widespread native rebellion broke out in Kordofan and Darfur, countries to the west of Khartoum. It was led by Mohammed Ahmed, who called himself the mahdi, a word meaning "the guided by God." This man was born in Dongola about 1843, and was educated near Khartoum. He spent fifteen years in fasting and retirement on the island of Aba, and then proclaimed himself a prophet, whose mission was to free Islam from external enemies and re-establish the primitive faith. When he sent out emissaries to preach his advent, an attempt was made to suppress the propaganda by Rauf, the governor general of the upper Nile country. It was resisted with bloodshed in August, 1881, and thereupon the movement spread rapidly. By 1883 it had assumed such serious proportions that the Egyptian government sent out an expedition under Hicks Pasha against the mahdists. It was nearly annihilated in November, 1883, by a battle near El Obeid, where the false prophet had set up his capital. In the same month an Egyptian force under Consul Moseiff was routed with severe loss near Suakin on the Red sea coast. The presence of so large a number of mahdists in this section demonstrated the wide extent of the prophet's influence. Early in 1884 Baker Pasha was disastrously defeated at Teb and again at Tamanteb. Subsequently a British expedition under General Graham succeeded in defeating the mahdists after some hard fighting. Meanwhile, however, "Chinese" Gordon had been sent to Khartoum to secure the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrison from the Soudan. He found the task to be impossible, but he gallantly held Khartoum while awaiting the arrival of a relief expedition. After a long delay one was finally dispatched under Lord Wolseley. It selected the tedious Nile route, and by the time it arrived in touch with Khartoum it learned that the heroic Gordon had been assassinated two days before, on Jan. 26, 1885. Wolseley's expedition thereupon withdrew without attempting to retaliate, and the Soudan was surrendered to the mahdists, save for a few operations around Suakin. The abandonment of the country left Dr. Schmittler, known as Emin Pasha, penned up in the equatorial regions. Hero Stanley's relief expedition found him in 1888, still holding his own, and not at all anxious to be relieved.

Among the Khalifs of the three leading Arab tribes—the Baggaras, Dongola, and Jaalim—who were the most active in helping the mahdi conquer the Soudan, was Abduliah el Tatali, the chief of the Baggaras. His force had had the most to do with the annihilation of General Hicks and his army. Abduliah became a great favorite with his master, and the latter named him as his successor. The mahdi died on June 22, 1885, and the chief of the Baggaras became the ruler of the Soudan. He was a very ignorant man, and as cruel as he was unlearned. The Dasnaga and Jaalim tribes, who had been the rulers, objected to his accession, whereupon he sent many of their emirs up the Nile in chains and allowed their followers to be plundered by his own tribe. In fact he has persisted in the policy of repressing all the people except his own tribe. He sought to wipe out even all recollection of the old regime by destroying many of the old towns, and building new ones. Among those razed were Berber and Khartoum. In place of the latter he built Omdurman across the river, and it became a city of 150,000 inhabitants. All the judges were his own tools and he virtually did his own convicting. Under his rule nearly three-fifths of the people have perished from war and famine, and most of the survivors, outside of the Baggaras, are pariahs. The cruel character of his rule was shown by the joy with which the people of Dongola welcomed the Anglo-Egyptian expedition. This welcome also indicates that the expedition will be greatly assisted by the natives in its march on Omdurman. It is a question even whether many of the cruel habits of one follower will not desert him, when they realize that the end of his rule is in sight. The British will certainly earn the gratitude of the civilized world if they wipe out this monster from the face of the earth. Their greed of conquest will be overlooked if it shall bring to the Soudan the peace and prosperity now enjoyed by the rest of Egypt.

MR. PHILLO ACCEPTS.

To the notification of his nomination by the republicans of the first district for member of assembly, George E. Phillo replies in a letter printed this morning. It is a half-way or half-hearted response. Mr. Phillo does not have to hide his views of his party's platform or candidates—national or state. He believes in sound money and protection. What are the views of his opponent, the honorable gentleman who seeks a renewal of his commission? He does not say, but courts the support of populist and democratic with equal assiduity. Mr. Phillo believes in an honest dollar, whether contracting or discharging an obligation. His letter of acceptance will add to the favorable appreciation which his candidacy has aroused.

The evening organ of Utica's profligate government points out that, the state taxes are lower this year than last, the state government was republican last year as well as this. Which nobody will deny. Last year the party in power was the immediate successor to a democratic administration. It found the cupboard bare and the public works of the state skinned to the bone. It restored the body politic to a healthy condition and has since maintained it while lessening the public burden. The city government? It was democratic last year, and is democratic this year. When Mr. Gibson came to the mayoralty he found the funds full, under a reduced tax rate. Each year the rate has grown since he took office, and this year the rate would have shown a larger growth but for republican legislation at Albany which doubled the city's excise receipts.

Mr. Hill has one object in view—to retain control of the regular party machine. He knows New York will vote for McKinley and Black and a republican United States senator. But will control of the populist machine await him any time? The democrats who are standing out, and up for old-time democratic principles are like to contribute and lead the democracy that live in New York and in the nation. The democracy of 1896 is passing.

In fulfillment of a promise made to Mr. Bryan when he was at J. W. Hinkley's lodge, that as soon as he (Mr. H.) retired from the chairmanship of the democratic state committee he would "put up" the names of Bryan and Sewall, in his paper, the Pekepike News, the ex-chairman has raised the ticket in his paper.

FIRST OF THE AUTUMN CROP.

According to the almanac this is the first day of autumn, but according to the temperature the last day of summer was rather late in the fall.

A study of the complete returns from Maine and Arkansas indicates that there has not been such a radical change in party strength in the latter state as is generally supposed. The one state has long been purely democratic, the other republican. But the recent development of republican strength in Maine is more pronounced than the development of democratic strength in Arkansas.—Chicago Record, Ind.

According to the weather bureau reports Sunday was the coolest Sept. 29 in New York city in twenty years, the mercury ranging from 51 degrees at 3 a. m. to 59 degrees at noon, and 60 degrees at 9 p. m.

It is good news that ex-President Harrison is to make a special tour, that the middle west from Chicago to St. Paul, the sort of campaign oratory he is without peer among his countrymen.—Boston Herald, dem.

Lawyer Alexander Cameron of Brooklyn, who has long been actively identified with the democratic organization in Kings county, has declared against the platform of repudiation and resigned his place as a delegate to the general committee.

The English suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance to settle the massera question in Turkey is being generally answered by the reading of George Washington's farewell address, which leaves nothing unsaid.—Springfield Republican.

In New York Sunday, a score of New York city preachers scored Bryan and his platform in their sermons. The emotional, excitable and imaginative part of the population are backers of the free silver idea. They are generally answered by the reading of George Washington's farewell address, which leaves nothing unsaid.—Springfield Republican.

Joseph Field of Middletown, N. J., will celebrate the 10th anniversary of his birth on Sept. 20. He has voted for 20 presidents, and will vote for McKinley this year. Mr. Field was married a woman of 25, by whom he has three children.

Bryan is fortunate that Mechanics' hall can not be secured for his Boston speech. It will not be so easy for his hearers to get out of Music hall.—Boston Trolley.

General James B. Weaver was to get \$25 for an address before the free silver club of Cedar Rapids, Ia. He demanded the money in advance, and as it was not forthcoming he refused to speak. The general appears to be in the campaign business for the interest rather than the principle.

A Buffalo man, who uses the street cars daily, says he saw no passengers wearing Bryan buttons until the delegates to the populist convention put in an appearance, and he has seen none since they left town.

A curious student finds that the word silver is used in the Bible 100 times, and the word gold 279 times.

The Springfield Republican says it would be a feeling of curiosity to ascertain the number of the speeches Bryan has made. Well, the New York World, which has kept track of them, makes the number 152 up to Saturday last.

The New York Sun quotes John P. Gaynor, who was elected chairman of the democratic state committee at Buffalo, as saying: "I'm for gold; I'm going to vote for gold." Colonel Gaynor was further quoted in this city as saying that "11 members of the Onondaga delegation would vote for one or other of the gold candidates.—Buffalo Express.

Edward King is a member of the board of conciliation and arbitration of New York. With him as members are Felix Adler and Bishop Potter. Mr. King is an earnest student of labor questions. Some figures which he gives are startling. He says that from 1881 to 1895 there strikes and lock-outs was as follows: Total strikes, 1,000; Total lock-outs, 1,000.

Mr. King is a strong opponent of strikes as a recourse and he certainly proves that they are an unproductive form as well as a destructive form of activity.

The New York Sun publishes a long letter from Hamilton, N. Y., to show that Professor Nathaniel Schmidt had been binned out of his professorship of Semitic languages in Colgate theological seminary, because he was a believer in the higher criticism. Professor Schmidt recently joined the faculty of Cornell university. The Sun's letter by a hand friendly to Professor Schmidt, it is asserted, has been perverted and practically expelled without a hearing and without just cause. The Colgate people may now be heard.—Rochester Democrat.

THE WEATHER.

Warmer weather to be expected to this vicinity. ALBANY, Sept. 21.—(Special.)—The high formation is now central on the ocean off the coast of Labrador and the depression is passing out over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, so that a gradual transference of warm air from the south is in order for this section. A new anti-cyclone is pushing in over the extreme northwest and moderately low temperatures now prevail over Montana, Dakota and Minnesota. A partial recovery in temperature is noted over the major portion of the Mississippi basin.

The outlook favors generally fair weather for this section to-night and to-morrow. Tuesday morning will be warmer than Monday morning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Forecast for Tuesday: For eastern New York, generally cloudy weather, possibly light showers in northern portion; southwesterly winds, shifting to northerly; cooler Tuesday night.

For western New York, light local showers, followed by fair weather; light to fresh northerly winds; cooler Tuesday night.

Yesterday's Weather. The following record of the weather yesterday was taken at the drug store of John B. McMillan, corner Genesee and Fayette streets:

Table with 3 columns: Hour, Barometer, Degree. Shows weather data for various hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

EIGHTH WARD, UTICA, KARL HALL, MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21. Speakers—H. J. Coggeshall, Thomas Wheeler, J. I. Billings.

DURHAMVILLE, CLARK'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22. Speakers—W. Cary Sanger, George S. Eldon.

SECOND WARD, UTICA, HASKER GARDEN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23. Speakers—George S. Eldon, S. J. Wagner, Charles Shunway.

SOUTH TRENTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23. Speakers—J. W. Martin, A. T. Wilkinson.

AT THE UTICA OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22. Speeches by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt of New York.

MABEL GOODWIN HAS A HOME.

The Little Traveler Adopted by the Recorder of Waterworks. Little Mabel Goodwin, the four years old child who arrived in this city last Friday, with a tag affixed to her dress telling the conductor to let her off in this city, where her mother, Mrs. Minnie Bellie, would be waiting for her, has found a good home, and the Utica police, newspaper men and others who met the little one's acquaintance will be pleased to learn that she has fallen into kind hands. Mabel was sent to Watertown Saturday night to again meet her alleged mother. She is now a member of the family of Recorder George H. Cobb of Watertown.

While at dinner yesterday, Recorder Cobb was relating to his wife the story of the little one's life and her excellent qualities, her winsome face, golden curls and brightness of mind. Mrs. Cobb decided to give the child a temporary home and may adopt her.

Mrs. Bellie reached Watertown last week with a medicine company. She says that Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin got the child at Carthage. She kept it for them a week and then returned the child to them. The next she heard was that the child was at Utica.

Deputy Sheriff Charles Budd of Carthage was in Watertown yesterday and threw some light on the subject of the past custodians of the child. The old lady who had charge of the little girl in Carthage was a Mrs. Stevens, who has resided in the vicinity for many years. Mrs. Stevens' daughter got the child from a woman on Crow Island, who had a large family of children. Mrs. Stevens, however, does not remember the woman's name, and does not think, indeed, she ever heard it. Mrs. Stevens, who she could ill afford to do it, kept the child for her daughter (ill she left the home) and she was in the hands of her mother, who had a large farm in Herkimer, and were abundantly able to take care of the little girl.

A Jewelry Store Closed. The jewelry store of Charles R. Mixer in the Carthage building on Genesee street was closed by the sheriff yesterday morning on the following judgments: Phebe E. Williams, \$1,029.65; Barney Abelson & Isaac J. Liberman, \$239.45; Utica City National bank, \$516.60; Bernard Melbermont & Harry Lancaster, \$192.28; Seth C. Pelton, \$230.65; Phebe E. Williams, \$88.55; Jerome B. Green, et al., \$75. Charles V. Vintell, \$259.90. The sheriff will sell the stock Monday, Sept. 23, at 10 a. m.

NO COMPROMISE, A LA THACHER.

Built for the Future. New York Times doesn't say so, but Mr. Thacher has concluded to accept the nomination, plant himself upon the state issue planks of the platform, and to go to one side the Bryanist plank.

The distinction is too fine for honest minds. The adjourned convention of the national democracy of New York can concern itself with no such intricate questions as that Thacher is not a democrat. He is a starting-point, get in the barren soil of compromise. There he will stand long after the national democracy has gone forward to its work.

The future is the chief concern of a national democracy. The needs and the wishes of its present canvass are not the full measure of the duty with which the Brooklyn convention has charged itself. The principles of democracy, abandoned by the regular organization, are in the sole keeping of the national democracy.

To thicken them unimpaired and to build up an efficient party to sustain them is the duty of the hour for that convention.

The new party can be built up to majority proportions only by the courage and the wisdom of the Builders. The founders of the republican party achieved a prompt success because they had a sound moral issue and broke with their traditions. The republicans who hobbled after them lost their way, and their party was in sight. There can be no compromise now with men who are capable of standing with the organized Bryanism as the it were organ.

The inquest in the case of Dennis Kane, who was killed by falling down a flight of stairs at No. 68 Hotel street, was begun at the court house last evening. Five witnesses were examined, but there were no new developments. The coroner's jury found further evidence, and the inquest was adjourned Friday evening.

The ten mile bicycle relay race, which was to have occurred Saturday, was run yesterday. The first was in Schenck park, the second in the city, the third in the city, the fourth in the city, the fifth in the city, the sixth in the city, the seventh in the city, the eighth in the city, the ninth in the city, the tenth in the city.

The Jewish feast of Sukkot will begin to-day and continue five days. It is one of the feasts of the patriarchs, the wanderings of the children of Israel in the wilderness. In modern times, only the first two and last two days are observed, but the entire period is passed in tents or huts, which are constructed for the purpose. This is to commemorate the time when the founders of the race lived in tents. The tents are not actually erected out of doors, but are constructed in the houses.

The incorporation papers of the First New York Beet Sugar company were forwarded to Albany yesterday. The names of nine Uticans appear in the papers, but it is expected that a much larger number will be interested in the company. The capital stock is placed at \$300,000 and the purpose of the company is to establish a plant in New York state. It is hoped in Utica, for the manufacture of beet sugar. The papers were drawn up in the office of Dunmore, Sholes & Ferris, who conferred the Herald with Mr. Walter Clarke, one of the chief promoters of the enterprise, for further information.

Dr. Clarke takes a very sanguine view of the future of the company. He said that the project was one that had been under consideration for a year or more, in fact ever since the United States government survey located the boundaries of the beet sugar belt, which includes the state of New York. He said that the project was one that had been under consideration for a year or more, in fact ever since the United States government survey located the boundaries of the beet sugar belt, which includes the state of New York.

MR. PHILLO ACCEPTS.

Acceptance for Member of Assembly—A Letter Which Shows His Design on Brundage. The following correspondence is self explanatory: UTICA, Sept. 11, 1896. George E. Phillo, Esq., Utica, N. Y. Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a notifying you that at the first assembly district republican convention, which was held at Utica, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1896, you were nominated by a large majority of the delegates as the republican candidate for member of assembly from the first district. Very respectfully yours, J. D. MOSHIER, Chairman. C. B. KNIGHT, Secretary.

Mr. Phillo's Acceptance. Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., notifying me that at the first assembly district republican convention, held in Utica, Sept. 9, 1896, I was nominated as the candidate of the republican party for member of assembly. I desire to convey thru you my most sincere thanks to the gentlemen composing that convention for the distinguished honor and compliment thus paid me. I accept the nomination tendered and from this time on shall devote my time and attention so far as I am able to a vigorous prosecution of the canvass. In accepting the nomination I desire to say that I place myself squarely upon the platform of the republican party adopted in the national convention at St. Louis.

I believe that the time has arrived when every citizen who believes in the perpetuity of American institutions should take a position unhesitatingly and unequivocally. I am most emphatically in favor of sound money. Altho belonging to the debtor class, I am opposed to any system of finance that means partial or complete repudiation. My creditors furnished me dollars each worth one hundred cents, and I am unwilling to give my assent or approval to any scheme that will permit me to return to them dollars which are worth only less than a hundred cents. I believe that I know something of the needs of the city of Utica with respect to legislation at Albany. I am a firm believer in the principle of home rule, and if I am elected to represent the people of the first assembly district of Onondaga county I shall endeavor to ascertain first of all the wishes of my constituents, upon the several questions which shall come before the legislature, and then to act in accordance with their wishes. My action will always be governed by the wishes of my constituents. I have been nominated without any solicitation on my part and without any pledge as to my action in the legislature being asked or given. I owe no allegiance except to the people whom I shall represent if elected.

The duty which I shall owe to the people with respect to the city of Utica, shall be to discharge in such a manner as my conscience and judgment shall direct. If I am elected I shall constitute in all probability a member of the majority party in Albany, and as such I shall be able to secure favorable action upon measures of importance to the people of the city of Utica much better than a member of the minority could do. If it is necessary for the city of Utica to have a water supply, I shall see that it shall have for their general purpose the amelioration or betterment of the condition of the laboring people, to all such I shall give my earnest and cordial support. I have been a laboring man all my life, and I believe I can understand and sympathize with the wants and needs of the people who work at manual labor. I am in entire accord with the action of the republican party in favor of a protective tariff.

Under the protective system the country reached a high degree of prosperity, and I am well satisfied that but for the persistent assaults made on that system that the country to-day would be prosperous and our manufacturers running on full time. I desire that every elector of the first assembly district may be fully apprised of my position upon the questions pending at the coming election, and to that end I have written you at greater length than I would have otherwise deemed necessary. Again extending my thanks to you and to the gentlemen composing the first assembly district convention for the honor thus done me, I beg to remain respectfully yours, GEORGE E. PHILLO, J. D. Moshier, Chairman; C. B. Knight, Secretary.

SHORT COUNCIL SESSION.

Tax List Confirmed and Taxed Over to the City Treasurer. There was a special session of the common council last evening, called by Mayor Gibson to act upon the tax rolls. Aid. Besonias, Devlin, Mulligan and Bauer were absent.

Aid. Reagan offered a resolution confirming the tax lists as prepared by the city clerk, and adopting them, and ordering the rolls placed in the hands of the city treasurer for collection. It was adopted.

On motion of Aid. Beatty, a draft of \$700 was ordered drawn in favor of City Clerk Cantwell for compensation for preparing the tax rolls, as provided by section 134 of the charter.

The surveyor was ordered to remove a drinking fountain from Columbia square and Water street. The mayor and clerk were ordered to sign drafts for salaries of city employes due Oct. 1. Adjourned.

ONEIDA COUNTY FAIR.

It Will Open at Riverside Park, Rome, To-morrow. The executive board of the Oneida county agricultural society met in Rome yesterday and opened the entry books. To-day they will be open at the fair grounds. The fair opens to-morrow.

The list of superintendents of the various departments follows: Superintendent of grounds, J. M. Phillips; Rome grand stand, R. A. Jones; Whitehorse; horse department, C. A. Pratt; Verona; cattle department, J. N. Jacobs; Floyd; sheep and swine department, William Hinman; Augusta; poultry department, J. M. Seymour; Westmoreland; fruit department, A. M. Porter; Rome; vegetable department, J. H. Jones; Rome; store and agricultural department, D. A. Carter; Utica; floral hall, Hon. B. D. Stone; Camden; horticulture and paintings, Mrs. A. S. Roberts; Rome; domestic department, Miss Libbie Jones; 115 State street, Utica; embroidery, Mrs. J. M. Porter; Rome; and Mrs. John Steinhilber, Holland Patent; Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Holland Patent; renting privileges during the fair, James Elgill, Rome.

The Jewish feast of Sukkot will begin to-day and continue five days. It is one of the feasts of the patriarchs, the wanderings of the children of Israel in the wilderness. In modern times, only the first two and last two days are observed, but the entire period is passed in tents or huts, which are constructed for the purpose. This is to commemorate the time when the founders of the race lived in tents. The tents are not actually erected out of doors, but are constructed in the houses.

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Dr. Clarke takes a very sanguine view of the future of the company. He said that the project was one that had been under consideration for a year or more, in fact ever since the United States government survey located the boundaries of the beet sugar belt, which includes the state of New York. He said that the project was one that had been under consideration for a year or more, in fact ever since the United States government survey located the boundaries of the beet sugar belt, which includes the state of New York.

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