

GOLD AND NO SURRENDER

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS TO FIGHT HARD IN CHICAGO CONVENTION.

If Defeated There, They Will Not Bolt, but Will Leave the Determination of Future Action to a Second State Convention—An Electoral Ticket Anyway—Prospect that a National Silver Platform Would Not Be Supported.

NEW-HAVEN, June 20.—The members of the Connecticut delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago met here this morning and named ex-Gov. Waller as Chairman of the delegation. Judge Lynde Harrison was chosen to represent the State on the Convention Committee on Resolutions, ex-Congressman French, National Committeeman, and James Aldis of Torrington member of the Convention Committee on Permanent Organization.

The delegation voted to act as a unit on the financial plank. Every member of the delegation is strongly in favor of a gold standard. It was said here to-day that there would be no bolt, but in event of the adoption of a free-silver plank a protest would be entered. The following statement was given out this afternoon:

At a joint meeting of the Democratic Executive State Committee and of the delegates to Chicago it was voted unanimously that the Chairman of the State Committee notify the press that the delegation to Chicago does not go there with any intention of retiring before the final adjournment, and that the Democratic Party of Connecticut will have an Electoral ticket in the field next November.

CLINTON B. DAVIS, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Col. Norris G. Osborn, who was the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the convention ten days ago, and who was strenuous for the Connecticut Democracy to declare definitely and unequivocally for gold, in an interview to-day said:

"If the Chicago Convention declares for silver, there will be a formal and vigorous protest against such a declaration on the part of the Connecticut delegation. Then the delegation will return to this State, and probably the State Convention will be called together again, and this convention will reaffirm the platform that was adopted at the State Convention when the delegates to Chicago were chosen.

"Very likely this second State Convention, at which the reaffirmation of the Connecticut Democracy's fidelity to the gold standard will be recorded, will be the regular State Convention, at which the nomination of a State ticket will take place. Then the Democracy of the State can go to the people, emphasizing the consistency of its course in standing up for the gold standard, and ignoring the National platform.

"The Connecticut Democrats cannot very well be gold-standard men in their State platform and silver men in the National platform. That would be a position at once untenable and ridiculous, not to mention the inconsistency of such a situation.

"The second State Convention can select State officers, and the party can go to the polls without any Presidential ticket, appealing to the people to support and elect the State ticket and the Democratic nominees for Congress. State issues will be relied upon to keep the party substantially intact.

"The Democracy of Connecticut is not afraid to take a bold stand and abide by the consequences of the act. The proposition was debated in the Committee on Resolutions whether it was wise to instruct the delegation to bolt the National Convention in the event of the adoption of a silver platform, but it was not carried into the convention. It was generally agreed that it would be undesirable to leave so important a step to the judgment of the delegation, in view of the unmistakable purpose of the leaders to stand by gold at home under any and all circumstances. The Connecticut Democracy will determine in its own way what dish shall be served at its table. If the National organization forces the State out it will go out, calmly but resolutely, but it will go out formally through the medium of a State Convention.

"The logic of the proceedings is that Connecticut will at least be in fine shape to make a home fight and to win.

"The fact that the State of Connecticut remains true to the principles which have guided it ever since the foundation of the Democratic Party, and the fact that it has remained steadfast to the cause of Democracy, have served to brace the nerves of other States yet to hold their State Conventions. It can but be conceded that the drift of feeling within the Democratic National organization is away from the approval of the gold standard in exact terms, and toward the indorsement of free silver, or at least of a straddle such as the platform of 1892 was. This being the situation, the calm and deliberate indorsement of gold and the calm and deliberate condemnation of silver means, if it means anything, the calm and deliberate burning of bridges behind.

"Connecticut, for example, has declared its policy to be the gold policy as distinguished from the silver policy. To emphasize this and nail it down, as it were, a platform was adopted which stated in unmistakable terms what the price is that must be paid by the National organization for Connecticut's support. There Connecticut must stand, come what may. Its position cannot be modified without self-stultification, which I am not aware that any Connecticut Democrat is ready to agree to.

"If for reasons which cannot now be foreseen a compromise is effected, by the terms of which gold is omitted from the National platform, then Connecticut must disown the National platform or go to a well deserved defeat. It is too late to turn back now, and the Connecticut Democracy has no intention of doing so, whatever individuals in the party may advise.

"The situation will call for a reaffirmation of the platform adopted ten days ago, or the surrender of the organization to the silver men and trimmers. A blind man can see what Connecticut's Democracy must do to retain its self-respect and influence.

"The outcome of the sharp conflict at St. Louis between the advocates of the gold standard and the straddlers and silver-monometallists, carries its own warning to the delegations from New-England and the Northeast to the approaching National Democratic Convention. If ever a method commended itself to the approval and enthusiasm of the honest money sentiment, the methods of the gold men at St. Louis to stand by their guns 'to the bitter end' enjoys that distinction in particular. A gold victory was possible along no other lines. The straddlers there knew that the gold advocates were prepared and organized to carry, if necessary, the fight to the floor of the convention. The straddlers then surrendered. The same deliberate and determined tactics must be used at Chicago if the silver advocates are to be unhorsed. The slightest disposition to argue the question or to admit into the discussion the element of expediency would mean defeat. The silver men have issued their ultimatum. It is with them silver or nothing.

"It may be contended that this method of standing fast smacks of the irreconcilable and brutal. Granted. But it must be borne in mind that the fight is for the preservation of the Nation's honor and the Nation's credit; for the protection of invested capital and of wage-earning facilities; for the protection of savings-bank deposits; for the very life of the Democratic Party itself. At such a moment the soldiers look for steadfastness in their leaders; the people for courage in their army. Compromise in a great cause is surrender; surrender is disgrace."

Col. Osborn was a delegate to the last National Democratic Convention in Chicago from the Second Congressional District of this State, and the gold plank in the platform adopted at the Connecticut Convention was prepared by him. It is shaped somewhat after the money plank of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention. Some newspapers, notably The Springfield Republican, have saddled upon Col. Osborn the expression that he would boycott the National Democratic ticket if it is a straddle or a silver product.

"I never used that word," said the Colonel to-day. "That word boycott, in its application to the position that is liable to be taken by the Connecticut Democracy in the event of a repudiation by the Connecticut Democrats of a silver or a straddle plank on the money question in Chicago, originated with The Springfield Republican."

The "oldest inhabitant" in the Democratic Party in Connecticut remembers no such occasion in the history of the party when the State Democratic machine has ever repudiated the action of the National Convention when such action radically jarred with the State platform. The delegation from this State includes some of the most vigorous gold men in New-England. In an interview with Clinton B. Davis, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, he said regarding the attitude of the entire delegation on the money question:

"The delegation is solid for gold from

first to last, with no straddle or silver possible for any of its members. It is a unit for a gold platform."

Such gold advocates as ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller and Lynde Harrison are on the delegation, and they are opposed to silver or a straddle of any description. The Democrats of the State are now recalling what Gov. Waller said to them in the event of McKinley's nomination by the Republican Party, that if the Republicans selected Gov. Morton of New-York or any equally recognized gold man there could be no question about where the head of the National Republican ticket would be on the money question. But with such a man as McKinley as the Republican standard bearer there would be nothing but doubt and uncertainty in view of the latter's shifting record on the money issue, his silver speeches, &c.

The preference of the Connecticut delegation in the matter of the Presidency is somewhat divided, with the preponderance in favor of ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts. The recent State Convention would undoubtedly have declared for ex-Gov. Russell if it hadn't been for a sort of prohibitory letter that had been received from Gov. Russell by Mr. Harrison a few days before the gathering of the Connecticut Convention. In that letter he stated that he fully appreciated the sentiment in Connecticut in his favor, but he advised, in fact requested, that the convention take no action that would in any way hamper the delegation to Chicago. He said that the great question at issue was a declaration of a principle on the money question at Chicago, and not so much as to the individual who was to be put at the head of the National ticket.

In obedience to this injunction, the Committee on Resolutions omitted all mention of him in the platform and side-tracked a resolution that a member of the committee desired to have presented to the convention indorsing the Democracy and leadership of ex-Gov. Russell.

Lynde Harrison is in favor of the nomination of ex-Gov. Russell for President. Mr. Harrison has been traveling extensively of late in the Southern States and has talked with a number of leading men in that section of the country. He says that he found a very strong sentiment for the former Chief Executive of Massachusetts wherever he went, those who approved of him being emphatically pleased with ex-Gov. Russell's views on the financial question.

The New-Haven Register recently, in a strong editorial, came out for the Massachusetts Democratic leader. The Hon. William E. Kennedy of Naugatuck, one of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, is for ex-Secretary Whitney for President.

SOUND FOR GOLD STANDARD.

Result of Investigation Here by Two Prominent Englishmen.

Thomas Fraser, a prominent banker and financier of London, and Norrie Sellar, also of London, have just returned from a trip around the Continent, lasting about three months. Mr. Fraser came to this country for the special purpose of ascertaining the real feeling of bankers in all sections of the United States on the money question. Before his arrival here, he had just come from India, in which country he had studied the silver question, and it is his intention to publish the result of his travels when he reaches London. A TIMES reporter saw Mr. Fraser at the Hotel Vendome, but he was busy arranging to start for Europe and would not be interviewed.

At the Waldorf, however, Mr. Sellar was found. He said that they had been very much pleased to find that the vast majority of the thinking people in this country favor the maintenance of the present gold standard of value. They found this to be the case on the Western coast and throughout the South, with very few exceptions, Colorado being the principal seat of the silver sentiment.

"The Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company officials," said Mr. Sellar, "placed a private car at our disposal, touching at Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, the City of Mexico, Los Angeles, San Diego, Coronada Beach, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, the mining districts of Colorado, Colorado Springs, Denver, Kansas City, St. Paul, Washington, and Baltimore. We enjoyed the trip immensely. America is a beautiful country. We struck Los Angeles at the beginning of the annual fiesta week, during which week there was practically no law, and from what I saw, I do not believe any law was necessary. All work was laid aside and the days and evenings given up to pleasure. We were very much taken with the cave at Glenwood Springs. We went down the mines at Leadville. This town is not at all like what I had been led to expect. It is very orderly, and we only saw a gun once while we were there. Cripple Creek looks different every morning. It is building up with amazing rapidity, and just now they are at work putting in the foundations of the Palace Hotel, which will be one of the finest modern hotels in the West.

"We went through the stockyards in St. Paul, flour mills in Minneapolis, breweries in St. Louis, and were very favorably impressed by the thoroughness of organization and the methods of manufacturing. At St. Paul, Mr. Fraser left me to make a straight run to the East. Then I went through the only really exciting part of the trip. I had made up my mind to go to St. Louis on the day that the cyclone made its visit to that city, but I was prevailed upon by friends of mine to accept their hospitality a day longer than I intended, or else I would have arrived in St. Louis half an hour before the cyclone struck it, and might not have been able to tell you, as I do now, how pleased I am with your beautiful country and its people. As it was, I did not get out of it without some little scare. On the way from St. Paul to St. Louis we had to cross one of the Mississippi bridges about twenty miles west of St. Louis, and south of the old Monroe Station. Our car got over the bridge and proceeded about five miles to the next station, where we were advised by telegraph that the bridge over which we had just passed had been swept away by the rising waters of the river.

"After all, although I really enjoyed the hospitable and warm-hearted South, indolent Mexico, sunny California, majestic Colorado, I am glad to get back to New-York, which is, indeed, the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, where there is more sound opinion and more financial genius and ability than in any other city in the United States in which I have been, and where the people are really delightfully agreeable, and, notwithstanding the late Matthew Arnold's criticism, interesting."

Mr. Sellar is the son of David P. Sellar, who married a Miss Norrie of this city. He will spend the Summer at Newport, returning to England for the grouse shooting in the Fall, after which it is his intention to publish a little brochure embodying his views and ideas on America and its people.