CANDIDATES IN THE CITY.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR VARIOUS OFFICES.

A full list of the Republican and Democratic candidates is presented in to-day's Tribune. The voter by glancing over the names will be able to familiarize himself with the nominations made by his party, and his voting will be made easier in many cases in consequence.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
George C. Barrett.	George C. Barrett.
Joseph F. Daly.	James A. O'Gorman.

SURROGATE.

James M. Varnum.	Abner C. Thomas.

SHERIFF.

William J. O'Brien.	William F. Grell.

JUDGES OF CITY COURT.

Samuel Seabury.	James M. Fitzsimons.
Herman C. Kudlich.	Lewis J. Conlan.

JUDGE OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

James A. Blanchard.	Warren W. Foster.

JUSTICES OF MUNICIPAL COURT.

Dist.		
1	William P. Fannigan.	Daniel E. Finn.
2	Alfred C. Ommen.	Herman Bolte.
3	Oliver C. Semple.	William F. Moore.
4	Charles Schwick.	George F. Roesch.
5	William Vogel.	Benjamin Hoffman.
6	Benjamin Barker.	Daniel F. Martin.
7	John B. Pattee.	Herman Joseph.
8	John Jerolomon.	Joseph Stiner.
9	Samuel Strasbourger.	Joseph P. Fallon.
10	Louis C. Whiton.	Thomas E. Murray.

ASSEMBLY.

1	T. P. Brown.	M. Halpin.
2	Theodore J. Karman.	*James A. Riordan.
3	James J. Smith.	*M. J. Sharkey.
4	Samuel F. Brothers.	*P. H. Roche.
5	*Nelson H. Henry.	A. Wells Stump.
6	Thomas McNulty.	*T. P. Sullivan.
7	George W. Low.	*John F. Maher.
8	Samuel Rosenberg.	Isaac Cohen.
9	James A. Allen.	*N. T. Phillips.
10	Charles S. Rosenthal.	*Julius Harburger.
11	Thomas A. Hanson.	*J. T. O'Connor.
12	Israel Ellis.	*Leon Sanders.
13	Frank Schmitt.	*P. P. Trainor.
14	John J. O'Rourke.	*Louis Metzler.
15	Thomas E. McManus.	*James E. Smith.
16	Ralph M. Cohen.	Samuel Prince.
17	Thomas E. Farrell.	James J. Fitzgerald.
18	William S. Whitehead.	*Charles F. Dillon.
19	*Robert Mazet.	P. M. Stewart.
20	John E. Shea.	Harry Hoenck.
21	*E. H. Fallows.	James F. Court.
22	John E. Pratt.	*Joseph Baum.
23	Ellis B. Southworth.	Maurice Minton.
24	James J. Nugent.	*J. H. Fitzgerald.
25	John A. Weekes, jr.	*G. T. Goldthwait.
26	J. F. Southmund.	*John J. O'Connell.
27	*G. Davis.	H. E. Lippincott.
28	William Martin.	*Joseph J. Green.
29	Homer Folks.	M. R. Bittenberg.
30	John J. Meissing.	S. S. Hayman.
31	*Samuel S. Slater.	L. W. Goodrich.
32	Frederick Hurn.	*John Poth, jr.
33	Thomas H. McCracken.	*John E. Eagan.

ALDERMEN.

1	Joseph Kronacher.	Michael Kennedy.
2	Dennis Foley.	Jeremiah Cohen.
3	George H. Schmalz, jr.	Joseph E. Welling.
4	Edward Cotter.	Isaac Marks.
5	Edward B. Merrill.	Joseph A. Flinn.
6	Peter Hinelli.	Frederick F. Fleck.
7	John J. Hannon.	Charles W. Collins.
8	Max Franklin.	Max J. Forges.
9	Albert Ferguson.	Frank L. Dowling.
10	Julius White.	Henry W. Wolf.
11	Daniel Lansworth.	William H. Goodhill.
12	Daniel F. Young.	James J. Smith.
13	Frank Schurtz.	Charles Metzger.
14	John Wergman.	John T. McMahon.
15	Sigmund W. Kahn.	Robert Muh.
16	Ignatz Greenwald.	Emil Neufeld.
17	David Thomas Power.	John J. Twomey.
18	John H. Mahon.	James E. Gaffney.
19	David M. Holmes.	Francis W. Asmar.
20	Timothy Healy.	Thomas F. Woods.
21	Armitage Matthews.	E. Styles Potter.
22	Thomas M. O'Neill.	Michael Lotwith.
23	Newell Martin.	Henry J. Rothman.
24	Frederick A. Wendel.	Frank Dunn.
25	Herbert Parsons.	Milton Roberts.
26	Louis Flint.	Edward P. McKnearney.
27	Joseph Oatman.	Francis P. Coakley.
28	Jacob Nedell.	John T. McCall.
29	Louis F. Cardant.	Oscar E. Bailey.
30	James Walsh.	George A. Burrell.
31	Elias Goodman.	Edwin H. Ferguson.
32	Charles Delaney.	William F. Schneider.
33	Henry Wehdman, jr.	Thomas F. McCaul.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
George C. Barrett.	George C. Barrett.
Joseph F. Daly.	James A. O'Gorman.

SURROGATE.

James M. Varnum.	Abner C. Thomas.

SHERIFF.

William J. O'Brien.	William F. Grell.

JUSTICES OF CITY COURT.

Samuel Seabury.	James M. Fitzsimons.
Herman C. Kudlich.	Lewis J. Conlan.

JUDGE OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

James A. Blanchard.	Warren W. Foster.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.		
34	Charles D. Sturer.	John J. Scanlan.
35	Edwin B. Root.	William E. Morris.
Annex.		
1	Walter F. Allerton.	John J. Sloane.
2	Alford Warriner Cooley.	William Henderson, jr.

ALDERMEN.

34	Albert D. Wigand.	Lawrence W. McGrath.
35	Hugh Duffy.	Henry Geiger.
Annex	John F. Ghee.	Frank Gass.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
Hiram R. Steele.	John F. Clarke.

SHERIFF.

Jacob Neu.	William Walton.

COUNTY CLERK.

Henry R. Mayette.	Peter D. Huberty.

TREASURER.

Isaac H. Cary.	John W. Kimball.

REGISTER.

James R. Howe.	John M. Gray.

JUSTICES MUNICIPAL COURT.

Dist.		
1	William F. Connell.	John J. Walsh.
2	Gerard B. Van Wart.	John Naumer.
3	Louis F. Altkrug.	William J. Lynch.
4	Thomas H. Williams.	Adolph H. Goetting.
5	J. Lott Nostrand.	Cornelius Furgueson.

ASSEMBLY.

1	John Hill Morgan.	Thomas O. Hague.
2	Patrick J. O'Sullivan.	*John McKeown.
3	John J. Brennan.	*J. J. McInerney.
4	*Charles H. Cotton.	Woodson R. Oglesby.
5	*A. C. De Graw.	Alfred R. Penny.
6	J. Harvey Waite.	F. S. Parker.
7	C. W. Wright.	J. D. Holstein.
8	James McAvoy.	*T. J. Farrell.
9	Charles F. Foster.	*John J. Cain.
10	*Edward L. Collier.	Charles E. Fiske.
11	Timothy J. Maher.	*T. A. Grady.
12	Frank Julian Price.	*F. C. Schoeneck.
13	Thomas P. Hobby.	*George Seims.
14	Thomas F. Greasley.	Thomas P. Hawkins.
15	Edward H. Schlueter.	*Charles Juengst.
16	*Edward C. Brennan.	Robert H. Roy.
17	*Harris Wilson.	R. W. Sharpe.
18	Jacob D. Remsen.	*Henry A. Ball.
19	Louis Best.	C. Hasenflug.
20	Richard Goodwin.	W. F. Delaney.
21	Joseph H. Adams.	*Herman H. Torborg.

ALDERMEN.

1	Robert F. Downing.	John W. Fox.
2	Thomas Lestrange.	James J. Bridges.
3	Charles H. Weller.	Moses J. Wafer.
4	William H. C. Delano.	Henri B. Welle.
5	Peter Haller.	George Fleck, jr.
6	John Diemer.	Valentine J. Riedman.
7	Frederick Sunday.	William Keegan.
8	James J. Millard.	Francis P. Kenny.
9	Thomas J. McNamara.	Frank Hennessey.
10	John G. McMickin.	Francis J. Byrne.
11	Francis S. Williams.	Stephen W. McKeever.
12	Ernest A. Seelack, jr.	Matthew E. Dooley.
13	Hector McNeill.	Owen J. Murphy.
14	James J. O'Rourke.	Patrick S. Keely.
15	Alfred J. Schoenberg.	Jacob J. Velten.
16	William Wentz.	Thomas E. Wall.
17	John Wirth.	Abraham L. Bennett.
18	James H. McInnes.	Edwin E. Morrell.
19	Charles Nulan.	Bernard Schmitt.
20	Alexander F. Wacker.	John J. Lang.
21	Charles Alt.	Bernard Deister.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
George W. Davison.	John B. Merrill.

JUSTICES MUNICIPAL COURT.

Dist.		
1	Lucius N. Manley.	Thomas C. Kadien.
2	Clarence Edwards.	William Rasquin, jr.
3	B. Frank Wood.	James F. McLaughlin.

ASSEMBLY.

1	D. Sherman Callahan.	Charles C. Wissel.
2	Harvey S. McKnight.	Cyrus B. Gale.
3	George Wilbur Doughty.	Edward A. Townsend.

ALDERMEN.

1	Christian Andersen.	Joseph Geiser.
2	Conrad Garvey.	Luke Gitten.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

COUNTY JUDGE.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
Stephen V. Stephens.	Stephen V. Stephens.

COUNTY CLERK.

Joseph Simonson.	Edward M. Muller.

JUSTICES MUNICIPAL COURT.

Dist.		
1	Albert E. Hadlock.	John J. Kenney.
2	Wallace N. Losee.	George W. Stake.

ASSEMBLY.

John J. Hayes.	George Metcalfe.

ALDERMAN.

William Smith.	John J. Vaughan, jr.

TO VOTERS:

No. 320 Broadway, New York City, November 2, 1899.

The Rapid Transit Board urges upon you the importance of voting next Tuesday in favor of the proposed amendment No. Two, being an amendment to Section Ten of Article Eight of the State Constitution.

This amendment was recommended by the Commissioners who framed the Greater New York Charter, and has been adopted by two Legislatures. It provides that the debts of the counties now included in this city shall not be reckoned as a part of the City debt for the purpose of ascertaining borrowing capacity, thus doing justice to this municipality by putting it on the same footing with all others within the State.

The adoption of the amendment will enable the City to undertake and complete without delay public improvements now most urgently needed, among them the rapid transit railroad to be built and owned by the Municipality.

In our opinion it is a prime duty of every citizen on Election Day to be at the pains to vote "Yes" upon the proposed amendment. A vote against the amendment is a vote to defer or defeat Rapid Transit.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, President,
JOHN H. STARIN,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
GEORGE L. RIVES,
CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor, ex-officio,
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller, ex-officio,
Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

TWELVE STATE ELECTIONS.

THE CHIEF CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR TO-MORROW.

Elections will be held in twelve States to-morrow. In nine there will be State officers to be voted for. The Republican and Democratic candidates are:

OHIO.

Office	Republican	Democratic
Governor	George K. Nash	John R. McLean
Lieut. Governor	John A. Caldwell	A. W. Patrick
Judge Sup. Court	William Z. Davis	Dewitt C. Badger
Attorney General	John M. Sheets	William H. Dore
Treasurer	Isaac B. Cameron	James I. Gorman
Auditor	W. D. Guilbert	G. W. Sigafoos
Board Pub. Works	Frank A. Huffman	Fletcher D. Malin

MARYLAND.

Governor	Lloyd Lowndes	John W. Smith
Controller	P. L. Goldsborough	Dr. J. W. Hering
Attorney General	John V. Findlay	Isidor Rayner

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor	W. Murray Crane	R. T. Paine, jr.
Lieut. Governor	John L. Bates	John H. Mack
Sec. Com'wealth	William M. Olin	Henry Lloyd
Treasurer	E. S. Bradford	Joseph J. Flynn
Auditor	John J. Kimball	E. Gerry Brown
Attorney General	H. M. Knowlton	J. H. Morrison

IOWA.

Governor	Leslie M. Shaw	Fred E. White
Lieut. Governor	J. C. Milliman	M. L. Bevis
Judge Sup. Court	John C. Sherwin	A. Van Wagenen
Supt. Public Instr.	R. C. Barrett	P. B. Holst
Railroad Com'ner	Edwin A. Dawson	W. H. Calhoun

PENNSYLVANIA.

Supreme Court	J. Hay Brown	S. L. Mestrezat
Superior Court	John I. Mitchell	C. J. Reilly
State Treasurer	J. F. Barnett	Wm. T. Creasy

KENTUCKY.

Governor	William S. Taylor	William Goebel
Lieut. Governor	John Marshall	J. C. W. Beckham
Secretary of State	Caleb Powers	Breck Hill
Attorney General	Clifton J. Pratt	R. J. Breckenridge
Treasurer	Walter R. Day	S. W. Hager
Auditor	John S. Sweeney	Gus Coulter
Com. Agriculture	J. W. Throckmorton	I. B. Nall
Supt. Public Instr.	John Burke	H. V. McChesney

MISSISSIPPI.

	Populist	Democrat
Governor	R. K. Prewitt	A. H. Longino
Lieut. Governor	J. W. Prude	James T. Harrison
Secretary of State	N. M. Hollingsworth	J. L. Power
Treasurer	John A. Bailey	R. J. Stowers
Auditor	T. J. King	W. Q. Cole
Attorney General	J. J. Dennis	M. McClurg
Supt. Public Instr.	H. Simpson	H. L. Whitfield
Revenue Agent	J. W. Anderson	Wirt Adams
Land Commis'ner	T. J. Ewing	E. H. Hall
Clerk Supr. Court	E. E. Anderson	E. W. Brown
Railroad Comm'rs	W. T. Ray, A. M. Monroe, G. M. Cain	A. Q. May, J. D. McInnis, J. C. Kincannon

NEBRASKA.

	Republican	Fusion
Judge Sup. Court	M. B. Reese	S. A. Holcombe (P.)
Regents State Un.	E. G. McGilton, Dr. W. B. Ely	J. L. Teeters (S. R.), Edson Rich (D.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

	Republican	Fusion
Justices Sup. Court	Dighton Corson, H. G. Fuller, Dick Haney	E. Smith (S. R.), C. B. Kennedy (P.), J. Bennett (D.)

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

If Thomas J. McManus is elected to the Assembly in the XVth Manhattan District against the regular Tammany candidate it will be to a large extent because his mother, Mrs. Maria McManus, has taken an active interest in his campaign and organized the women of her acquaintance, which is large, so that they have made a house to house canvass for "The" McManus, as he is called. The McManuses live at No. 402 West Forty-ninth-st., and have lived there for nearly half a century. Mrs. McManus is perhaps better known in the Assembly district than any other woman, and she is bending every energy these days to the election of her favorite son, who was "turned down" by Tammany, presumably because he had a mind of his own. There are no sisters in the family. The boys are John, Owen, Thomas, James, William, Edward, Charles and Peter. They all say they are Democrats, but it is doubtful if Tammany Hall will get any of their votes this year. All through the neighborhood are displayed lithographs of Assemblyman McManus, with this inscription underneath:

> WE'RE FOR M'MANUS.
> AIN'T YOU?

The committee of women who have interested themselves in "The" McManus, who, by the way, is the Republican and Independent Labor candidate, are Mrs. Barbara Blute, Mrs. Rose Stadinger, Mrs. Thomas Kelly and Mrs. Louise C. Walton.

"I believe 'Tom' will be elected," said Mrs. McManus yesterday. "We are proud of him because he is a good boy, and you can't get any one in this district to say a word against him. He showed he was all right when he was at Albany. He is the friend of the workingmen, and they know it. When the women who are working with me for 'Tom's' election can't see the voters direct they see the sisters and mothers of the men, and that's just as good."

Mrs. McGarry, the mother of Councilman John J. McGarry, of Brooklyn, is to a large extent responsible for the revolt among Democrats in the Democratic Tenth Ward of Brooklyn which imperils the success of the Democratic county ticket in Kings. Mrs. McGarry, although a woman of broad charities and liberal to the last degree in Catholic Church work in St. Agnes's parish, is a good deal of a politician and a fighter whose powers have been respected for years by the Democratic leaders in Kings County. She has supported her son steadily in his opposition to the Willoughby Street machine, and when his friends have needed campaign funds to carry on the fight her purse has been opened. She is implacably hostile to John Morrissey Gray, the Democratic candidate for Register, and is determined to beat him if possible. She is assisted by Miss Coffey, the daughter of Senator Coffey, who, like herself, is active in church and hospital work in Brooklyn. The old Tenth Ward has been the hardest battle-ground of the present campaign, and it seems as if every vote is being fought for there. The feeling is so intense that Assemblyman Cain, although nominated by the machine, says he does not want to be elected because he wants to stand or fall with the McGarrys. The Republicans have nominated Mr. Foster for the Assembly in the district, and with the defection of the Democrats on account of Gray, and the assistance of the Independent Labor votes, they may capture this district, although there is no telling what will happen when a fight is on between Democrats in the Tenth Ward.

Carttail orators are in great demand at present, as at all times when a campaign is on. The recruits for the open air political meetings represent a variety of elements. Sometimes the candidates' friends volunteer to speak for them. Other speakers come from the ranks of the young lawyers, who are seeking experience and possibly a few dollars to help along until their law practice becomes more lucrative. The speaker on a truck on the upper West Side a few nights ago remarked to his audience: "Now, I'm not going to talk at length, because I want to introduce to you a gentleman whom you will all be glad to hear, and it gives me great pleasure to present him."

That implied that he at least knew the speaker, but those near the cart heard him as he quickly turned and in a stage whisper asked the man his name. Then he again addressed the audience with the remark: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me present to you my distinguished friend, Mr. Blank."

Mr. Blank proved to be the popular kind of carttail orator. The man who succeeds best with the kind of an audience those meetings attract is one who makes a sort of plum pudding speech; in other words, one who doesn't stick too long to the subject, but sprinkles in a lot of good things in the way of funny stories, alleged and otherwise. Mr. Blank was an ideal man of that kind. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour, and at the least show of restlessness out popped another story. Sometimes he didn't need even that inducement to tell one.

"And that reminds me" was his favorite stock expression, and he was frequently reminded. It was a little difficult at times to connect the stories with the excuse for them, but the crowd didn't mind that.

"And that reminds me," said the orator, "of the man whose wife died. He had a fine monument put up over her grave, and on it were carved the words 'My Light Has Gone Out.' Some time afterward he married again. His friends came to him and protested that in common decency and out of respect to his new wife he ought to change the inscription on the stone. He couldn't have it removed, so he added these words, 'I Have Found Another Match.'"

The candidate had not arrived, and the orator had to spin out his speech, so he turned to National issues. Touching the silver question, he said: "And that reminds me of the Irishman who looked up at a clock and read 16 to 1. 'Well, be jabbers,' said Pat, 'if it comes to that, it'll be nothin' to ate.'

"A man asked me the quickest way to get to Bellevue Hospital," the man on the cart added, "and I told him to go out in the street and shout that he had voted for Grover Cleveland."

There was a loud burst of applause at this point, and the orator said that reminded him of a time he was making a speech in Mulberry Bend. "I thought I had made a great hit, as the crowd was exceedingly demonstrative, but the Italian chairman of the committee, who was also on the cart, said: 'I maka da bigga hit. I raisa one finger, dey clappa da hand; two finger, dey make a noise; three finger, dey clappa da hand and say "Hurrah!"' And that reminds me"—but the chief speaker had arrived.

TOO MUCH BRYANISM.

COLONEL M'CLURE'S VIEWS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE VETERAN DEMOCRATIC EDITOR, SPEAKING OF THE CAMPAIGNS IN THE SEVERAL STATES, SEEMS TO LOOK FOR THE OVERTHROW OF BRYAN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5 (Special).—Colonel Alexander McClure, of "The Times," of this city, who has been in touch with nearly five decades of State and National politics, in giving a survey of the political field in anticipation of next Tuesday's battle, said to The Tribune correspondent to-day:

When the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania introduced Bryan into its platform it overshadowed local politics and made the campaign one of National issues. Bryanism will not go in Pennsylvania. Although the Republican party is as badly demoralized as the Democratic, the Republican ticket will be overwhelmingly elected. Colonel Barnett will run about 15,000 to 25,000 behind. That is all. He will be elected. The vote may be light, but the result will be a majority for the Republicans.

I take it for granted that New-Jersey will elect a Republican Legislature. The Sound Money Democrats, particularly in a State so closely allied in financial and business interests with Philadelphia and New-York, will not vote for anything that has Bryan and free silver in it.

HOW THE COLONEL VIEWS OHIO.

Ohio is doubtful, not on account of McKinley. It is not he who is running. It is Hanna. Under other conditions Ohio would go Republican without a doubt. It may do so now, as the Ohio Democratic platform has Bryan in it, and the business interests will take no chances on that.

Maryland will go Democratic. Mr. Smith, their candidate for Governor, is a sound money man. Maryland is a manufacturing State, and has foreign commerce. Notwithstanding the local differences, the Democratic candidate will receive the party vote.

Goebel will be beaten in Kentucky. When in the State Senate he had passed an election law which is about as absolute as such a law can be made. Watterson attacked it. Goebel represents the Bryan political interests. His defeat will have a far reaching effect.

The chances are about even that Bryan will be beaten in Nebraska. There have been some important changes in the conditions there. That will be fatal to him, and may give the Democrats a chance to get together on a National platform.

Iowa will go Republican by a large majority.

MUCH DEPENDS ON OHIO.

The critical point in the Republican plans for the future lies in Ohio. If Ohio should go Democratic, I doubt very much whether the Republicans would venture to nominate McKinley next year, not from any hostility to McKinley, but on account of an element of uncertainty which would then enter into the campaign, whether real or imagined. The business interests of this country are so overwhelmingly Republican that they will run no risks before the people. The Republican convention will make a nomination about the election of which there can be not even a shadow of doubt.

In my opinion the Republicans will in such a case take up Dewey just as they did Grant. All the Admiral will have to do will be to stay at home and enjoy his married life, and the people will do the rest.

THE FLAG MUST NOT BE LOWERED.

I am in favor of extending civilization to every savage or barbarous country on the globe. Where our flag has been hoisted there it must remain. I favor extending civilization even to the division of China, but we must have a share in it. It must be an equitable division.

England has done more for civilization through her colonies than all the other countries of the world put together. Now we are to take a hand in it.

England and the United States could never be brought together by treaty, but events have happened in the last few years which have brought the two countries to understand each other better. It should be so, as it will be for the benefit of mankind. There can never be war between the two countries, as their interests and destiny are too closely allied.

The war in South Africa will end in victory. The whole trouble is that we both rely too much on the invincible valor of our soldiers. General Zach Taylor, in the Mexican War, engaged the flower of the Mexican army, 22,000 men under their greatest general, with only 4,500 Americans, and those volunteers, but he gave them such a defeat that they never recovered from it. The case is similar, although the odds are not so great, in the war between the British and the Boers.

The United States as a Nation stands to-day at the head of the list. Our destiny is beyond conception, and we must stand up to it—no step backward.

SUMMARY OF NEBRASKAN SITUATION.

PREDICTIONS OF POLITICAL LEADERS IN REGARD TO THE PROBABLE RESULT AT THE POLLS—REPUBLICAN GAIN IN OMAHA REGISTRATION.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 5 (Special).—To-night, with only thirty-six hours before the polls open, the situation is more than favorable for the Republicans carrying Nebraska. The best evidence of this is the registration in Omaha, which closed last night. The figures show gains of 40 per cent for the Republicans in this city. This begins to look like a landslide. For instance, the Republican majority in the county last year was 1,100. The registration books, which closed finally last night, show Republicans, 8,490; Democrats, 3,440; Populists, 350; Silver Republicans, 200, and unavowed, 3,450. Thus the Republicans have more than a majority of all combined, unavowed and otherwise.

The gain is explained by the fusionists on the theory that fusionists who were afraid to announce their political convictions were registered as Republicans, and that the votes will be different. In the Republican headquarters they are now beginning to look for a landslide, based on this showing of the registration books. The fusion forces are alert, and to-day, though Sunday, the headquarters of both parties were open. The headquarters officials are getting reports to-day from all parts of the State, and each side continues to proclaim victory. To-morrow night both sides hold big rallies in Omaha, and Mr. Bryan will be assisted by Towne, Harvey and Stone. Mr. Bryan has spoken vigorously several times on the subject of the report of the Philippine Commission, declaring that the printing of the report at this time is a base Republican trick. The following are the estimates of the situation from both sides and leaders, given out Sunday afternoon: Orlando Tefft, chairman, Republican, says:

The State is safely Republican. All my advices are in this direction, and the majority is placed at from 7,000 to 10,000. Material prosperity is everywhere manifest in Nebraska, in spite of the denials of Bryan and his allies. This is certain to affect the result in favor of the Republicans. A feature of the campaign has been the reports that come to this office from many places that the changes from the Fusion to the Republican side are due to the failure of Mr. Bryan's predictions in the past and the substantial prosperity now prevailing throughout the whole State. Bryan having taken such a deep interest in the campaign, it has assumed naturally a National character. Changes in favor of the Republican ticket are reported from every county. Everybody in the State has work that wants work, and the indications of Republican success could not be better.

In contrast, James Dahlman, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says:

Our latest figures show enormous Fusion gains. The State is ours by at least 12,000. Many of our leaders think it will run as high as 20,000 majority for the Fusion forces, but I have eliminated in my figures every element of doubt. I see no hope for the opposition except a great storm that would make the farmer vote difficult to cast. The people are with Mr. Bryan and the Fusion allies. I do not conceive that it is possible for my figures, furnished from every part of the State, to be inaccurate.

Mr. Bryan takes a hopeful view of the situation to-night, as he sees it, though he will not close the campaign until to-morrow night, when the Omaha rally promises to be a largely attended affair. He said to-night:

My canvass of the State has been satisfactory. The Fusion forces are not only gaining many additions, but the whole force declares positively that nothing can keep them away from the polls on Tuesday. Therefore, there will be a small stay-at-home vote. Everything points directly to a considerable increase in the Fusion majority in Nebraska. The State will elect a Fusion Congressman in the VIth, Judge Neville, who is assured of several thousand majority.

In contradistinction to Mr. Bryan's prediction is the following from General Charles Manderson:

On the principle that you cannot pour calamity out of the mouth of a cornucopia I have a firm belief that the Republicans will carry the State. Never before in its history has it been so prosperous, and even those prophets of evil—Towne, Altgeld and Bryan—will scarcely be able to make the majority of the citizens of this well to do commonwealth believe that a change is desirable. The dreadful condition foretold by these witches three around the political caldron, that if we did not get the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the consent of any other nation on earth, did not come. You cannot fool the people all the time, and the "Bogy Man" crying out against imaginary ills frightens voters no longer. The principles of our Government will be applied to all our possessions, whether they come by conquest or purchase, and one soldier, freely offering to serve and not conscripted, to the one thousand of population and covering fifty-five square miles of territory, will not cause distress or threaten American liberty. I believe that Nebraska will go Republican, because the majority of the voters of the State can neither be fooled or scared.

PENNSYLVANIA PROSPECTS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Mr. Reeder, chairman of the Republican State Committee, said to-night that he has now received reports from every county in the State conveying conservative estimates of the vote of Tuesday next. He declined to make public any of these county estimates, but said his estimate, based on these returns, is that the Republican State ticket will have a plurality of at least 175,000 votes. The Democratic State chairman, Mr. Rilling, in summing up the situation to-night, said: "We frankly state that we cannot hope to win if the fraudulent conditions in Philadelphia that have existed in the past are to continue next Tuesday."

Should these alleged fraudulent conditions not prevail Mr. Rilling expressed the belief that Mr. Creasy, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, will be elected by a handsome majority. To sustain this conclusion Mr. Rilling says the Democrats will benefit by the stay at home vote on account of its being an off year, that 50 per cent of the 130,000 votes cast for Swallow, the independent candidate of last year, will go to Creasy, that 25,000 independent citizens will vote for Creasy, and that "by the action taken by different organizations we hope to prevent at least 25,000 illegal votes from being counted in Philadelphia."

DENIAL BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

HE HAS NOT DECLINED TO TAKE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE AMERICAN SPOOL COTTON COMPANY, AND AWAITS FURTHER DATA ON WHICH TO PROCEED.

Albany, Nov. 5.—Attorney General Davies is out to-night with a vigorous denial of the statement made by President Dowe of the Commercial Travellers' League, that his office had refused to take action against the so-called Spool Cotton Trust. Mr. Davies says that not only has his office not refused, but that it is at present trying to get tangible evidence against the company, and that the sole delay was because Mr. Dowe's list of merchants who would give evidence was proved fictitious, and that Mr. Dowe, although promising other evidence, failed to furnish it.

When President Dowe formulated his charges against the Spool Cotton Company he gave these names of dealers who would furnish information as to the alleged illegal agreement: J. M. Blumenthal & Sons, No. 50 Essex-st.; M. Gottlieb, No. 78 Stanton-st.; Jacob Davidson, No. 200 Avenue B; A. Metze, No. 75 Avenue C; L. Ellinger, No. 625 East Twelfth-st.; G. Lippman, No. 221 First-ave.; M. Newburger & Co., No. 365 Canal-st.; Berg Bros., Walker-st.; Krause, No. 30 Broadway, and H. P. Lefkowitz, No. 255 Church-st., all of New-York. He suggested that information could be received on the same subject from wholesale dealers such as Dunham, Buckley & Co., Charles Broadway Rouss and Tefft, Weller & Co.

Attorney General Davies sent letters to each person or firm, asking them to kindly advise him as to whether they had any knowledge as to the character of the contract required by this company from dealers as a condition for the sale of its goods, and also the nature and extent of their information with regard to the violation of that contract, and any further facts which they had in their possession which would tend to show a violation of the law of 1899 prohibiting illegal combinations and trusts.

To this request not a single answer was returned, and when Mr. Dowe some time later suggested in a letter to counsel, J. Newton Fiero, that he had additional information Mr. Fiero wrote him saying there was not a particle of information received from his first sounder, but he would be glad to have additional names. The Attorney General says that Mr. Dowe never answered, and continues in his statement:

Thereupon the Attorney General instructed his deputy in New-York City, Mr. Francis, to make personal inquiry and a thorough investigation from the persons named in Mr. Dowe's letter as to any information which they may have bearing upon the subject. In the last week Mr. Francis has made a partial report to the effect that he had been unable to complete the investigation, largely from the fact that it was difficult and almost impracticable to locate many of the persons named, the places of business not having been accurately given, and from the extreme unwillingness of those interviewed to talk upon the subject. He was instructed to expedite the matter and make as vigorous and complete an investigation as it was possible for him to do, and to report as soon as he had completed it.

It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Dowe was in error in the statement that the Attorney General had decided to refuse to institute proceedings upon the information furnished by him against the Spool Cotton Company, and that no conclusion whatever has been arrived at, and no determination will be had until the question has been thoroughly investigated. The Attorney General has up to this time been in daily expectation of receiving the further information referred to in the last letter received from Mr. Dowe.

OBITUARY.

DR. EDWARD BLEECKER.

Dr. Edward Bleecker died at his home, in Whitestone, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Cirrhosis of the liver, from which he had suffered for the last six weeks, caused death. He had been expected to die for almost two weeks. During his illness he was attended by Drs. Goodrick and Bloodgood, of Flushing, and Drs. Janeway and Tompkins, of Manhattan, had been called in consultation.

Dr. Edward Bleecker was born on January 9, 1844, in Albany, N. Y. He was a descendant of Yan Yancy, the first Recorder and second Mayor of Albany. His parents were William E. and Elizabeth (Russell) Bleecker. He secured his early education at the Albany Academy, and from there went to Burlington College, Burlington, N. J., being graduated when twenty years old. He then took a year's course at the Albany College of Medicine, after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York City, from which he was graduated in 1865. He immediately began work with Dr. Swinburne, at the State Barracks, in Albany, where many wounded soldiers were quartered. There he obtained surgical practice, which was of great benefit to him in later years. When Dr. Swinburne was appointed Health Officer of the Port of New-York, Dr. Bleecker went to Staten Island with him, but remained only a short time.

In October, 1868, he married Miss Ellen H. Barton, of Philadelphia. He went to Whitestone in 1868 through an arrangement with the late John D. Locke, then the owner of the big tin factories in Whitestone.

From the time Dr. Bleecker settled in Whitestone he took an active interest in the affairs of the village and was a member of the Board of Education for twenty-five years. He was one of the promoters of the Flushing Hospital, and when that institution was opened, thirteen years ago, under the management of the Board of Lady Managers, he offered his services free to it, and his example was followed by the other prominent physicians in the old town of Flushing, who immediately elected him president of the Staff of Physicians. A year later, when the Board of Lady Managers was unable to carry out the financial end of the business and the hospital was about to be closed, the staff of physicians, at the instance of Dr. Bleecker, accepted the burden and saved the hospital from the fate that threatened it.

After the women gave up the management of the hospital Dr. Bleecker was unanimously elected president of the hospital, a position which he held until two years ago, when his increasing business and cares made him resign from the Board of Trustees, but he gave his medical services to the hospital until he was confined to his bed. Last year he refused the offer of the presidency of the Queens Borough Board of Education.

Dr. Bleecker's widow, one daughter, Miss Anna Bleecker, and three sons, William, Rutger and Edward, survive him. Arrangements for the funeral have not been announced.

EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS.

Effingham H. Nichols, who died on Saturday at Greenfield Hill, Conn., in his seventy-eighth year, was one of the old time lawyers of this city. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Nichols, an Episcopal clergyman, was graduated from Yale in 1841 and received from that institution the degree of LL. D. He was a member of the Union League Club since 1863, a fellow of the National Academy of Design and of the London Society of Science and Art, a member of the Century Club, No. [illegible] Fifth-ave., and of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. His office was at No. 47 Cedar-st., and his city home at No. 429 Fifth-ave., which is now closed. He leaves a widow and daughter.

Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, of the Supreme Court, told a Tribune reporter last evening at his home, No. 28 West Forty-eighth-st., that some years ago Mr. Nichols gave particular attention to real estate law, and when the first term of the Columbia College leases in this city expired he took an active part as a lessee and as counsel in readjusting the terms of the lease with the trustees of the college. The lease covered the property from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first-st. Justice Gildersleeve served on the committee in this matter, and at the meetings of the tenants he frequently met Mr. Nichols.

"I found him an agreeable and capable man," said Justice Gildersleeve, "a man of high character, tenacious in his views and persevering and energetic in carrying them out. He had not practised in the courts for many years, but up to the last he acted as counsel in his specialty of real estate law. He was fond of sports, especially of field shooting in his younger days, and even down to the last years of his life he was fond of trout and salmon fishing. He was a great lover of nature."

TO LOOK INTO BERKELEY CASE.

Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Berkeley drowning case will, according to a statement made by District Attorney Moran, of Seneca Falls, be presented to the Grand Jury of Seneca County. Mr. Moran holds that Dickinson, the student who was with Berkeley at the time, was in one sense liable for Berkeley's death, in that the latter was told to obey the orders of Dickinson while undergoing the preliminary initiation of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. Dickinson should have known the ground before sending him on the errand he did, the District Attorney argues. The accident occurred in Seneca County, and is therefore in the hands of the authorities of that county.

NEW RUMPUS IN 69TH.

CAPTAIN GRIFFIN SAYS HE WAS "FROZEN OUT" OF THE HENRY FUNERAL PARADE.

There is fresh discord in the 69th Regiment, and it is understood that General George Moore Smith, commanding the Fifth Brigade, will take a hand in the trouble. The difficulties have grown out of the parade of the regiment last Sunday at the funeral of General Guy V. Henry. The men had to be turned out in a great hurry, and only a small proportion of the regiment got the order to parade.

The short notice resulted in a small turnout of nearly all the companies. The strength of the regiment was six commands of sixteen files each, as they lined up for the march. With the guides of two to each company, this made a total of 204 men. The companies were "equalized," as the process of absorbing weak companies into others is called in the Guard. Company F made a very small showing, and Captain Griffin looked around after the process and found he had been "equalized" out. The companies took their places in line as follows: B, under Captain Edward T. McCrystal; C, Captain Sullivan; A, Captain Declan; E, Captain Rafferty; K, Lieutenant Haran, and G, Captain Duffy. Captain Griffin was the third ranking captain. The Captain looked down the line and found that two officers junior to him had been put in command of companies other than their own. These were Captains Sullivan, of Company I, and Devlin, of Company H. Captain Sullivan is one of the newest captains of the 69th, having succeeded the well known Captain Charles Healy, who resigned last spring, with half a dozen other officers.

Captain Griffin had put on his uniform and was waiting for an assignment from Colonel Duffy. No order came, and as the regiment filed up Captain Griffin grew extremely angry. Finally he strode up to the adjutant, Captain John Davidson. Bottling his anger, he asked blandly:

"By the way, hasn't the Colonel given any orders about my place in the line?"

Captain Davidson, who had a lively recollection of the strained relations between the Colonel and Captain Griffin, answered with a faint smile, "None that I have received, Captain."

"Does this mean I am to be frozen out of this parade," thundered Captain Griffin, "and prevented from doing my share as a soldier in honoring General Henry?"

The Adjutant smiled still more, but said nothing. The Captain grew warmer. "I see my juniors put over companies while I am left out in the cold," he said. "Look at them. There they are."

The Adjutant softly replied: "Those men came long distances, perhaps."

"So did I. I have come all the way from Bath Beach to take part in this parade. That's neither here nor there. If I came from only around the corner I am entitled to a place by my rank. As I can get no satisfaction, I shall have to take off my uniform. But I protest to the Colonel through you before doing so."

Adjutant Davidson made no reply. Captain Griffin thereupon returned to his company room and donned his civilian dress. Then he left the armory, watching his men pass in parade under another officer.

This trouble is said to be primarily the outgrowth of an incident connected with the Dewey parade. Then Captain Edward T. McCrystal, the senior captain, was temporarily made acting major of the 2d Battalion, his company, B, which was on the right of the line, being placed back behind several companies. Company G, commanded by Captain John Duffy, son of the Colonel, was moved up to the coveted place.

Captain Griffin was seen yesterday, and at first declined to talk.

"You did not parade?" he was asked.

"No, I will admit that," he said.

"Did you leave the armory in civilian dress before the parade?"

"Yes, because I had no place in the line."

"Why was that?" he was asked.

"Ah, that is a thing I cannot discuss, as it is against military law to do so."

Captain Griffin, it is understood, will lay the matter formally before Brigadier General Smith in the shape of an official protest. Captain Griffin was among the accusers of the charges against Colonel Duffy last winter on the muster out of the regiment. While in the volunteer camp in the South, Captain Griffin was put in military arrest by Colonel Duffy for an alleged technical dereliction, but was released without trial.

When asked yesterday about the trouble Colonel Duffy said that he knew of no trouble at all, and could not see why there should be any, as he had always followed the regulations and "in my service of over thirty years," said the Colonel, "I ought to know something about them." Speaking of the Dewey Day incident, an officer of the regiment said that Colonel Duffy had the right by the drill regulations to put Company G at the right if he chose. Brigadier General Smith declined to discuss the matter.

MR. WILCOX AND HIS BREAKFAST.

IT INTERFERED WITH A COURT CASE IN WHICH HE IS PLAINTIFF, SO THE LATTER HAD TO BE POSTPONED.

Charles H. Wilcox, a sewing machine manufacturer of Westport, Conn., who is a member of the New-York Athletic Club, was complainant in the Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Flammer yesterday morning against William Fagan, a waiter employed in Cavanagh's restaurant, at Twenty-third-st. and Eighth-ave. A gold watch valued at $100 was stolen from a coat belonging to Mr. Wilcox on Saturday night at No. 283 West Twenty-fourth-st., where he is staying at present. As he suspected Fagan of taking the watch he had him arrested. The defendant was remanded for examination to-day, after Mr. Wilcox had held a long discussion with the Magistrate to get him to dispose of the case at once so that he might not detain some women with whom he had arranged to take breakfast at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Wilcox's meals and those of other persons living in the house in West Twenty-fourth-st. were served in their rooms from Cavanagh's restaurant. According to the police, Mr. Wilcox, while dressing on Saturday evening, took off his coat and left it in the parlor. Fagan called soon afterward for dishes left there earlier in the day. When Mr. Wilcox put on his coat, some time after Fagan's departure, he missed the watch. He went directly to the West Twentieth-st. station and demanded the arrest of Fagan.

The police thought that he had no case against Fagan, and it was not until he had made three visits to the police station that the police decided to arrest Fagan. At the station Mr. Wilcox was told to be at the Jefferson Market Police Court at 9 o'clock in the morning.

"Can't be at court at 9 o'clock," he said. "I have made arrangements to go out on a steamer with several ladies. Can't I be there at 7 o'clock and have the case disposed of?"

"You might get the building opened at 7 o'clock, but the Magistrate won't be there at that hour."

"Well, you ought to be able to arrange with the Magistrate. You see, I have already made arrangements. Telephone to Mr. Flammer and ask him to be down at 7 o'clock."

The police must have forgotten to carry out the instructions, for Magistrate Flammer did not get to the court till 9 o'clock, and the case did not come up till 9:30.

When the case was called Mr. Wilcox placed a bundle of manuscript before the Magistrate. "This will tell you all about the case," said he, "better than I can tell you offhand. If you don't mind excusing me, I have an engagement for breakfast at 10 o'clock."

After asking him a few questions about the alleged theft, the Magistrate said: "I'll dispose of it after your breakfast if you want to go out and get something to eat."

"Very well; at what time shall I be back? One o'clock?"

Magistrate Flammer said that all the cases would be disposed of before 1 o'clock, but that he was always willing to oblige people who liked to eat their breakfast slowly. Mr. Wilcox replied that he did not wish to inconvenience the Magistrate, and he finally suggested that the case be postponed until to-day. The Magistrate did so, and Mr. Wilcox hurried out of court to keep his engagement to take breakfast at 10 o'clock.

PURCHASE-ST. TORN UP.

MORE SUNDAY TROLLEY TRACK LAYING IN RYE.

PROPERTY OWNERS AGAIN HELPLESS BECAUSE TOWN OFFICERS ARE ABSENT—A GAP OF TWO HUNDRED FEET COVERED BY INJUNCTIONS.

At one minute after midnight yesterday morning the Port Chester Street Railroad Company, which has for two years been attempting to build a trolley road between Port Chester and Rye Beach, in opposition to the wishes of the property owners, again put men to work to tear up Purchase-st., the principal thoroughfare of the village of Rye. There were about one hundred Italians in the gang, and one detachment, by the light of lanterns, ripped up the street with horses and plows, while a second body which followed shovelled the dirt away and laid the ties and rails.

While the demolition of the street was going on holes were hastily dug in the sidewalks and poles were put up, from which the feed wires were suspended.

Few of the residents except those having homes on the street knew anything of the intention of the trolley company to built until daybreak, but this sort of Sabbath desecration in Rye has become so common since the advent of the trolley that it has ceased to be a surprise to any one who lives there. In fact, nearly the whole road has been built on Sundays, this course having been pursued by the company in order to prevent the property owners from applying to the courts and getting injunctions to stop the work. Yesterday, as usual, the only local authorities to whom application might have been made for restraint were conveniently absent from the town, and the property owners had to stand helplessly by and witness the destruction of their property. Later in the day people on their way to the churches found the street almost completely blocked, and it was with great difficulty that coachmen were able to drive through. Purchase-st. is one of the oldest highways in the county, and years ago stages used to stop at its taverns on the way between New-York and Boston. One of these old buildings is still standing, and the trolley company succeeded in laying its tracks in front of it yesterday morning.

A CLAIM NOT CONCEDED.

The trolley company claims to have a majority of the consents along the streets, but this is disputed by the residents. James M. Fields, a well known citizen of the place, said yesterday that the question was still an open one before the Supreme Court, and that the action of the company in laying the tracks before it is settled, in his opinion, constitutes a contempt of court.

The whole question of Purchase-st., Mr. Fields said, came up before Supreme Court Justice Keogh on Tuesday last in Brooklyn, and William Samuel Johnson, of Mamaroneck, was appointed as referee to find the value of the property on the street. The trolley company, in order to establish its possession to a majority of the value of the abutting property, has put in the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's consent, but Mr. Fields says that instead of voting that part of its property abutting on Purchase-st. the company is put down for $250,000, which is the amount of its entire holdings in the village. In this manner the trolley company has been able to outvote the other residents of the street. The referee was to have begun hearings this week to learn the value of the property that is really in favor of the trolley road, but these proceedings will be only a farce after the work yesterday.

SAFETY DISREGARDED.

One great objection which has been urged against the line built yesterday is because Purchase-st., which is the principal business thoroughfare and route to the railroad station, is too narrow to accommodate an electric railway with either convenience or safety. It is the only means of communication with the post-office, the churches, and the fashionable houses, clubs and country homes on Long Island Sound.

Last winter when a public hearing was held, George R. Read, William H. Catlin, John E. Parsons, Mulford Martin, and many other prominent residents and horsemen, took a decided stand against having a trolley road in that street. Mrs. Bessie Daniels, the wife of Frank Daniels, the actor, also appeared before the commission. She has three children, who with their carts and ponies are familiar to every one in Rye during the summer months. She testified that if a trolley road was built in Purchase-st., she would be compelled to keep the children at home, as driving would be dangerous under such conditions.

BLOCKED BY INJUNCTIONS.

When the Italians finished their work last night the road was within two hundred feet of completion. The only gap that exists is in front of the stores of James M. Field and James L. Howard. Injunctions held by these citizens have prevented the company from making the final connection. Friends of the trolley company said yesterday that it will make things so uncomfortable for them by transferring people in front of their places that they will be glad to give in, but as yet they have shown no signs of being tired out. Instead of giving up, the indications are that, backed by the Rye Protective Association, they will fight for their rights before the highest courts. If this is done it will be a long time before the company can run through cars.

The company has been defeated before the courts on the part of its route projected from Rye to Mamaroneck over the road in front of the Marium Osborne estate and the Boston Post Road. Justice Woodward, in the Supreme Court, in declining to confirm a report of a commission in the trolley company's favor, said that it had no right to roads which had been so largely improved at private expense. The decision has been received with satisfaction by all of the larger property owners in Rye.

The conflict expected in Scarsdale between the "Huckleberry" Railroad and the P. H. Flynn syndicate did not occur yesterday. A special guard of deputy sheriffs remained on duty all day. It is rumored, however, that an outbreak may occur at any time, and both companies are preparing to send large forces of men to the scene.

PRODIGALITY.

From The Detroit Journal.

Prodigal? Is she prodigal? Why, Mame is positively the most prodigal person I ever saw! She's perfectly reckless when it comes to spending money! She married her own cousin, you know, and nobody could have thought of criticising her if she had made one ancestry answer for both herself and her husband. But what does she do but purchase two complete ancestries, a distinct ancestry for each of them! Think of it! And ancestries cost more then than they cost now!

Oh, yes, her other expenditures were quite in keeping. For instance, her library could hardly have cost her less than $10!

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