

GREAT STRIKE ORDERED LABOR IN ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS TO SUSPEND.

MITCHELL DECLARES FOR A GENERAL STRIKE OF WORKMEN—ALL WORK TO CEASE ON MONDAY.

Indianapolis, Sept. 12 (Special).—The die has been cast, and the long meditated struggle between the miners and mine owners in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania has been officially sanctioned by the United Mine Workers of America. The officers who have ordered the strike believe that nearly 150,000 men will leave the mines as soon as the order is officially promulgated among them, and that there will be a complete suspension of the anthracite mining industry till the mine owners change their attitude toward the organization, and consent to treat with them with a view to redressing grievances. Opinions even among the mine workers' officers differ as to the probable duration of the strike, but all admit that it will be a bitter struggle, and that it may tax the endurance of the anthracite miners to its utmost, and even bankrupt the treasuries of the National and State organizations, which now have an aggregate of nearly \$500,000 in the strike fund.

CONFERENCE BEFORE ACTION.

The action to-night was preceded by a long conference to-day between President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson, and the order was drawn up and signed after a careful examination of all the reports that had been received at the mine workers' headquarters since the adjournment of the Board on Sunday. President Mitchell did not return from Chicago till this morning, and all the telegrams and letters which came from the anthracite fields were on his desk when he reached his office. None of them gave any encouragement to believe that the mine owners would recede from their position, and many of them urged the officers to give their sanction to a strike without further delay. It was said that the kindly offices which the business men had invoked in behalf of a settlement had met with no response from the mine owners, and that every local effort had met with signal failure. Mitchell went through the telegrams and letters methodically, and when he had completed the work he declared that there was no alternative left except to strike. Secretary Wilson concurred in this view, and the strike order was dictated to the stenographer and ordered transcribed at once.

While the clerks in the office were preparing the order a telegram was addressed to the coal operators in the anthracite regions, making a last appeal to avoid a strike. The message called attention to the injurious effects that a strike would have upon business, and asked that the operators consent to submit all questions regarding wages and conditions in the anthracite fields to arbitration. An immediate reply was requested, but the telegram failed to elicit a reply, and at 5:30 o'clock this evening the strike order was telegraphed to the local officers in the anthracite fields.

After the order was placed on the wire President Mitchell said that he had hoped influences would be brought to bear in Pennsylvania to avert the action that had been taken, but all hope of an amicable settlement had been abandoned to-day, and the fight must now be fought to a finish.

TEXT OF THE ORDER.

The order issued by Mr. Mitchell is as follows: Indianapolis, September 12, 1900. To the officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America and all other miners and mine workers of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Greeting. At a convention of the miners and mine workers of the anthracite coal fields, held at Hazleton, Penn., August 27, 1900, a resolution was adopted asking the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America to endorse a proposition for a strike of the miners and mine workers of the anthracite region, in accordance with the laws of our organization, provided certain conditions were not granted by the coal companies within ten days. The National Executive Board was called together for the purpose of considering the situation and after a careful examination of all the facts in its possession it is now of the opinion that a strike should be ordered at once and our hopes of improved conditions staked upon the outcome. During the afternoon of Saturday, September 8, while the Board was still in session, information reached this office that outside influences were being brought to bear upon the coal companies to bring about a settlement of the strike, and in view of the opinion that a strike should be ordered at once and our hopes of improved conditions staked upon the outcome, it is hereby notified that the application of the anthracite miners to strike, in accordance with the laws of the United Mine Workers of America, has been endorsed, and, in accordance with this endorsement, all the miners and mine workers of the anthracite coal region, whether members of the United Mine Workers of America or not, are instructed to cease work on and after Monday, September 17, 1900, and remain away from the various collieries, stripings and breakers until the demands of the Hazleton convention have been acceded to by the coal companies.

Be law abiding, self-respecting and quiet; do not allow any person, whose interest it may be to provoke you into quarrels and violations of the peace. That is one of the most common methods used by large employers to destroy the public sympathy and defeat our cause. With thoroughly aroused public sentiment, behind us, we are confident that we will be successfully questioned, and the mine workers united and determined to stand until their many wrongs have been righted, we have supreme faith in the ultimate success of our cause. Do not wait for any further notice to strike, but cease work in a body on and after Monday, September 17, 1900.

By order of the National Executive Board, JOHN MITCHELL, President. W. B. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. United Mine Workers of America. WANT TO GO OUT AT ONCE. SCRANTON MINERS IMPATIENT AT THE DELAY OF THE STRIKE TILL MONDAY. Scranton, Penn., Sept. 12 (Special).—Information that the strike had been declared was received at local mine headquarters, No. 215

Lackawanna-ave., this evening, at 8 o'clock. The message was addressed to the National Organizer, Mr. Dilcher, and reads as follows: All efforts to effect peaceful settlement have failed. Strike orders issued to-night, to take effect Monday. JOHN MITCHELL. W. B. WILSON.

When this dispatch was read to the two hundred miners in attendance many exclamations of disapproval were voiced, and much impatience was exhibited that the strike does not take effect immediately. As all the tools were removed to-day in expectation that suspension of work would be declared to-morrow, the strike is virtually on. Superintendent Loomis of the Lackawanna coal company, in a statement to-day the report that his company had reduced the price of powder from \$2.75 to \$1.75 a keg, and stated that no thought of such reduction had been considered.

EXCITEMENT AT WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 12 (Special).—A horseman dashed through the streets here to-night shouting that the strike had been ordered, and this was the first news of it the people had. There was a lot of excitement, the streets being well filled, and the rest of the night nothing except strike talk was heard. The miners are generally surprised. They did not expect it until to-morrow night, and thousands will not know of it until they report for work to-morrow.

THE NEWS AT HAZLETON.

Hazleton, Penn., Sept. 12.—The first news of the declaration of the coal strike caused crowds of people to gather on the streets. Business men, when they heard that the order to strike was at last out, greatly deplored the action taken, and fear that they will suffer heavily if the strike continues long. Business had been completely paralyzed for the last two weeks on account of the threatened trouble, and the word from Indianapolis has added to the depression. While business men fear the beginning of the strike, colliery superintendents who could be seen to-night look it calmly, and said they would await developments.

NO GRIEVANCES AT READING.

Reading, Penn., Sept. 12 (Special).—There does not appear to be any restlessness among the miners of the lower Schuylkill region, and the strike is not expected to spread in this direction. The majority of the miners in this section are not affiliated with the United Mine Workers, and therefore are not expected to be in perfect accord with those of the Luzerne and Lackawanna regions. Besides this, they are employed in mines operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company at a comparatively satisfactory rate of wages, and with the knowledge that their grievances always receive prompt attention.

FAVOR ACTION AT SHAMOKIN.

Shamokin, Penn., Sept. 12.—When the news reached this evening that the strike of anthracite coal workers had been ordered by President Mitchell a large crowd of miners assembled about the hotels and street corners to discuss the situation. The United Mine Workers' leaders said the men would obey orders, and that the unorganized men will join in the strike in sufficient numbers to close down the collieries.

NO COMPROMISE, OPERATORS SAY.

The coal operators of this city adhere to their determination to resist the demands of the workmen. The justice or injustice of the men's demands does not seem to be engaging the attention of the operators so much as the fact that if they grant concessions at this juncture it will be in obedience to the pressure being exerted upon them by a trades union. Did they give way now, the operators assert, it would be tantamount to placing their coal properties in the control of the United Mine Workers' organization.

IN MASS MEETING THEY PROTEST AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY AND "WHITEWASH" INQUIRY.

An enthusiastic meeting of colored people was held last night at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Citizens' Protective League. The object of the meeting was to protest against the "whitewash" investigation of the police force on the charge that brutality was used by the police in the recent riots, and to raise funds to prosecute the officers alleged to be guilty. Father Phillips, pastor of St. Mark's Church, in West Fifty-third-st., presided, and among those on the platform were the Rev. H. P. Miller, T. Thomas Fortune, the Rev. C. T. Walker and the Rev. R. D. Wynn.

THE FRANCO-HAYTIAN TREATY.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The State Department has received from Deputy Consul Alexander Battelle, at Port-au-Prince, the text of the new Franco-Haytian commercial treaty, which has been sanctioned by the Haytian Legislature and transmitted to Paris for final ratification. The articles of the Haytian treaty principally benefited are coffee and cocoa. Under the old tariff, Haytian coffee paid \$30.10 on each 100 pounds; under the new tariff it will pay only \$25.24 for the same quantity. French goods imported into Hayti are exempted from the 50 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent additional duties imposed on all other goods. French sailing and steam vessels are exempted from the same dues for the French merchandise brought by them.

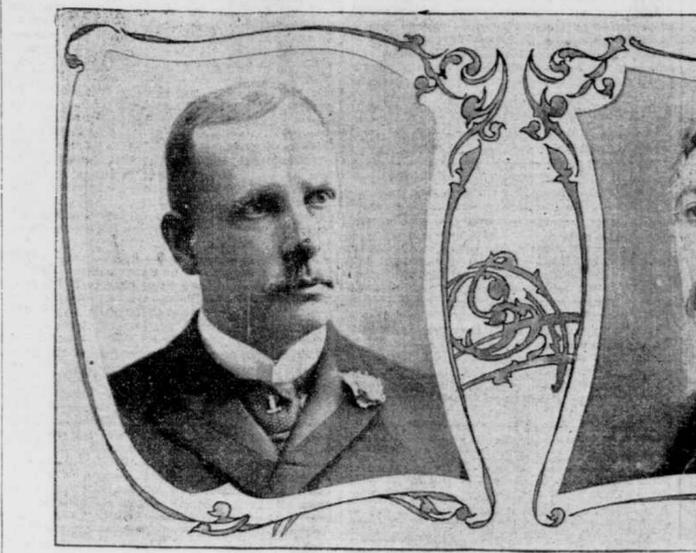
THROWN FROM HIS SEAT BY A COLLISION IN BROOKLYN.

A trolley car of the Putnam-ave line, in Brooklyn, was going west about 9 o'clock last evening in charge of August Schmidt, a motorman, thirty-two years old, of No. 116 Covert-st., when at Fulton-st. and Clermont-ave. it ran into a coach driven by Patrick Riley, of Hancock-st. and Patchen-ave. The trolley was thrown from its track, and Schmidt was arrested by Detective Thompson and locked up in the DeKalb-ave. station. The car was filled with passengers, who were considerably excited by the accident, but none of them were injured. There was no one in the coach.

NO EXTRA FARE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED TO ST. LOUIS.

Leaves New York every morning.—Adv't.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.



JOHN B. STANCHFIELD, of Elmira.



WILLIAM F. MACKEY, of Buffalo.

FIRE AT NARRAGANSETT. THE CASINO AND THE ROCKINGHAM HOTEL BURNED TO THE GROUND.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 12.—A serious fire broke out in the Rockingham Hotel, a large wooden structure several stories high, early this afternoon. At 1 o'clock the flames, driven before a seventy knot gale, had burned all except the three lower stories of the hotel and were threatening the Casino and the Hazard Block. The occupants of all the buildings in the vicinity began moving out their goods and valuables, in the belief that their buildings would be swept away. The local fire brigade worked desperately in the vain endeavor to keep the flames from spreading, and assistance was sent to them from Wakefield and Peacedale.

By 2 o'clock the flames had spread from the Rockingham to the Casino, and soon Hazard's block, the Knights of Pythian block, and twenty small stores owned by James O. Burns & Son had been burned to the ground, and the indications were that the flames would sweep down the entire stretch of beach destroying everything in their path.

The fire was under control, however, shortly before 4 o'clock, and the total loss is estimated at \$400,000. Everything, from Charles Hitchcock's cottage to the big bath houses on the beach, is in ruins, and only the chimneys and the Casino arch are left standing.

The Casino was owned by Louis Sherry, the well known caterer of this city. The manager of Sherry's, at Forty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ave., was asked last night by a Tribune reporter if he had received any messages about the fire which destroyed the Casino. He said he had received a message to the effect that the Casino was a total loss. He further said that the value of the ground on which the Casino stood and the building was about \$100,000, and that the building was not fully insured. He could not say what was the total loss, as he did not have the necessary papers. He said he had sent a dispatch about the fire to Mr. Sherry, who is in Europe. The Casino had been closed for a week and the stock of groceries and wines in the vaults was removed some time ago.

NEGROES DEMAND JUSTICE. IN MASS MEETING THEY PROTEST AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY AND "WHITEWASH" INQUIRY.

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STANCHFIELD'S SECRET CANDIDACY.

Lastly, Mr. Stanchfield's secret candidacy for Governor deprived Mr. Coler of a goodly body of delegates living in the Southern tier of counties who would otherwise have favored him. Notwithstanding all of Tammany's influence and money, Mr. Coler received 154 votes for Governor, and his support came from forty-four counties of the sixty having representatives in the Convention. Mr. Stanchfield received 284 votes. There were 105 votes from New-York, 22 votes from Erie County, 62 votes from Kings County, 9 votes from Rensselaer County, and 9 votes from Albany in the list of the votes for Mr. Stanchfield, or 207 votes in all. It only requires 226 votes to make the nomination. Practically the cities of New-York, Buffalo, Troy and Albany, in which the machinery of the Democratic party is unresponsive to the will of the Democratic voters, nominated Mr. Stanchfield for Governor.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS COACHMAN.

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FIGHTING PESTILENCE. RADICAL MEASURES ADOPTED IN GALVESTON.

THOUSANDS OF BODIES THROWN INTO THE SEA AND BURNED—ESTIMATES OF DEAD INCREASED.

Galveston, Tex., via Houston, Sept. 12.—This morning, for the first time, it was possible to get away from Galveston. Notices were given that a train would leave Texas City, nine miles across the bay from Galveston, at noon for Houston. All manner of craft was pressed into service by refugees escaping from disorder, famine and thirst. The boatmen charged what they pleased. A thousand men, women and children were carried to the starting point of the train. The men were haggard and unkempt. The women were bareheaded and clad in the most nondescript costumes. Some of them were barefooted. On every face there was the apathy of despair. The train pulled out at noon. Hour by hour the significance of the disaster is growing. Many well posted, conservative men today place the loss of life at 8000 to 10000. A definite count of the dead will never be made.

CREMATION FOUND NECESSARY.

After the first shock had passed and the work of relief had begun, bodies were held for identification, being carried to half a score of buildings which had been pressed into service as morgues. At this time a record was kept of the number of bodies recovered. The impossibility of continuing such a record soon manifested itself. The buildings were choked with the bodies, which began to decay, and the authorities were made to see that there was no other course than to dispose of them as rapidly as possible. The tug Charles Clarke was chartered by the Relief Committee and two barges were lashed alongside. On these bodies were heaped. When they had been loaded the Clarke stood out to sea, and the cargoes were cast into the waves. Those who had lost friends or relatives were in the beginning opposed to such a step, but its sanitary necessity was so strongly urged that they acquiesced. The Clarke made two trips, carrying about eight hundred bodies on each occasion.

THOUSANDS OF BODIES, HOWEVER, STILL LITTERED THE SHORES OF THE BAY AND THE STREETS OF THE CITY, AND THE BIG OCEAN VESSEL PANAMA TOWED OUT SEVERAL BARGES WEIGHTED DOWN WITH DEAD.

It is said that about twenty-five hundred bodies were taken out to sea and thrown off far from land. While the work was going on and laborers were loading the barges at the points of bayonets by the improvised military force, the accumulation of bodies continued. The air was stifling, and the authorities took an even more radical step. Bonfires were built along the beach and throughout the city, and on these fire bodies were cast for cremation. In one bonfire alone one hundred and three bodies were consumed, and of this number fifty-six were women. There were several fires in which a score were burned. Babies of several months were thrown into the flames with the dead of mature years. The fires were fed with bodies and piled with driftwood until far on into the night. By this morning a thousand bodies had been consumed.

In the afternoon it became manifest that the plan of dumping the bodies into the sea would have to be abandoned, for the tide brought them back to the island, the shores of which were soon thickly strewn. To-day the method of cremation has been the only one in favor, and it will be at least a week before it can be dispensed with, for there are two square miles where no attempt has been made to remove the bodies.

MANY VANDALS SHOT DOWN.

Sunday night the streets were patrolled by a force of citizens under command of Major Fayling, who had served in the Cuban army. When the Major stationed his men, he soon found that there were hundreds of desperate characters, both black and white, engaged in robbing the dead. He gave his men definite instructions to kill any one caught in the act of robbery without warning, and during the night a score or so of men, in most instances negroes, were shot down. There was no compunction among the men in carrying out the orders, for they had found the bodies of women with missing fingers and mutilated ears.

CLEARING UP THE CITY.

ORDER SLOWLY COMING OUT OF CHAOS. Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12, 2 p. m. via Texas City and Houston, 6 p. m.—Mayor Jones to-day estimated the loss of life in and around Galveston at five thousand.

At a meeting of the Relief Committee, held this morning, reports were received from the various wards. The chairman called for armed men to assist in getting labor to bury the dead and clear up the wreckage, and arrangements were made to supply this demand. The situation in the city to-day is that there are plenty of volunteers for this service, but an insufficiency of arms. There have been two or three small riots, but the officers have managed to quell them. The committee rejected the proposition of trying to pay for work, letting the laborers secure their own rations. It was decided to go ahead impressing men into service if necessary, issuing orders for rations only to those who worked or were unable to work.

All the ward chairmen reported the imperative need of disinfectants. A committee was appointed to sequester all the disinfectants in the city, including the lime which escaped wetting, and to obtain more. Houston was called upon for a large load of lime. The Relief Committee was greatly encouraged by the offer made through Herman Frick and William Cowan, of the White Screwmens' Association, tendering the services of all its members, five hundred in number. They were placed at the disposal of the various ward chairmen, and foremen appointed for each division. Chairman McVittie announced that it was necessary for him to have help. John Kirilicks and Dr. A. W. Fly volunteered their services.

Captain Sinclair Taliaferro, of Houston, who did such efficient work at the time of the Brazos flood, arrived here to-day. He was asked to assist Chairman McVittie in his work. Daniel Henderson announced that Mr. Van Vleck, the manager of the Southern Pacific, advised the chairman to draw on that company for \$5,000. Mr. Van Vleck returned to Houston on the tug Juno, to send a barge load of supplies.

TRANSPORTATION FOR REFUGEES.

The Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad is operating relief trains over the line to Texas City Junction, and thence over the Texas City terminal to, or nearly to, Texas City. A boat is carrying dispatches from Galveston to Texas City. Arrangements have been made to start a passenger service to-morrow. The RECREATION AND INFORMATION BUREAU of the New-York Central at No. 1216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street, supplies without charge valuable information about over two thousand resorts reached by the New-York Central Lines.—Adv't.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELLERS USE THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railroad of America.—Adv't.

STANCHFIELD AND MACKEY. NAMED FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR BY THE NEW-YORK STATE DEMOCRATS.

CROKER DEFEATS HILL AND COLER.

For Governor—JOHN B. STANCHFIELD, of Elmira, Chemung County. For Lieutenant-Governor—WILLIAM F. MACKEY, of Buffalo, Erie County. For Secretary of State—JOHN T. MORTON, of Troy, Rensselaer County. For Controller—EOWEN S. ATWATER, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County. For Treasurer—JOHN B. JUDSON, of Gloversville, Fulton County. For Attorney-General—THOMAS F. CONWAY, of Plattsburg, Clinton County. For Engineer and Surveyor—RUSSELL R. STUART, of Syracuse, Onondaga County.

CROKER RIDES RUTHLESSLY OVER RURAL DEMOCRATS.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Richard Croker to-day defeated Bird S. Coler as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and nominated John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, thus stamping the latter emphatically as Tammany Hall's candidate for Governor.

Mr. Coler had the support of all the rural counties of the State uncontaminated with Tammany's influence or money. It is true that his candidacy was sustained by a master of the arts of politics, David B. Hill, but Mr. Hill has no patronage at his command, and is a poor man, and therefore Mr. Coler obviously had a widespread and intense support among the Democratic voters of the State. Clearly, in their view, he was the strongest man the Democratic party could nominate for Governor. Their sentiments in this respect were expressed again and again by prominent Democrats on the floor of the convention, but Mr. Croker sat unmoved by all their arguments, and finally accomplished Mr. Coler's defeat.

An analysis of the vote of the convention since its adjournment shows that if Mr. Coler had not used his Committee on Credentials to deprive of their seats in the convention a large number of Coler delegates, the Kings County delegates, sixty-three in number, could have nominated Mr. Coler. It need not be pointed out that the representatives of Kings County, in which Mr. Coler lives, aided Mr. Croker to grasp control of the convention, and name the Committee on Credentials. It should be stated, also, that there was a powerful movement in Erie County in favor of Mr. Coler's nomination, but that it was suppressed by the device of Mr. Croker and Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, in making Senator William F. Mackey a pretended candidate for Governor. There were twenty-four votes in Erie County thus that were congregated together, and finally transferred to the Tammany Hall candidate for Governor.

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DAVID B. HILL PLAINLY INDICATED HIS INTENTION TO-NIGHT OF GIVING Mr. Stanchfield his support, since he has received the nomination for Governor, but Mr. Hill and the rural Democrats who with him supported Mr. Coler for Governor must be bitterly disappointed over the result of the vote in the convention. Mr. Hill depicted Mr. Coler as the best candidate to be nominated, and his opinion was re-echoed again and again by other speakers before the convention. Nevertheless, the rural Democrats heartily sustain Mr. Stanchfield, the candidate of the man who defeated Mr. Coler.

Mr. Hill also dexterously put into the minds of the rural Democrats the thought that Mr. Croker was dictating the nomination of Mr. Stanchfield for Governor. He said quietly that he agreed with Mr. Raines "that the paramount issue" this fall "was to be against political dictatorship." Then he added: "Where can you find a better man to present that issue than the gentleman I have named?" Finally he said: "It is said that his friends who have presented his name—those who have suggested his name—ought not to have done so without the consent of some one—I know not who, and care not who. I have simply to say that if Mr. Coler is unfortunate in his friends he is certainly fortunate in his enemies."

DICTIONARY OF CROKER.

Charles N. Bulger, of Oswego, spoke with even more plainness than Mr. Hill about the dictation of Mr. Croker that was bringing about the nomination of Mr. Stanchfield. Mr. Bulger boldly said that it could be suspected that a political trust was in process of formation to control absolutely the nominations of the Democratic party, and deprive the Democratic voters of all power, even in the nominations of their party. Mr. Bulger declared he was a "free man," and he intended to remain a "free man," even if the penalty two years hence was his expulsion from the Democratic State convention by means of a "paper contest." Finally, Mr. Bulger said: "All over the State there is a demand for the nomination of an independent man here, that the puppet of a boss shall not be set up for Governor."

The fact was perceptible here this afternoon that Mr. Bulger's speech has given a distinct impetus to the movement among the rural Democrats to form an anti-Tammany organization in New-York City. The argument is made that the present Democratic organization in New-York is unrepresentative of the Democratic voters there, and damaging to the interests of the State. With two Democratic organizations in New-York City in former years, it is pointed out, the Democratic party had better success in the State than when it was dominated by the chiefs of Tammany Hall of recent years. No heed, it was declared, this evening by many Democrats, was paid to rural Democratic sentiment in the convention.

NOMINATIONS DECLINED.

Mr. Croker had difficulty in filling out his State ticket after it was plain that he would defeat Mr. Coler. George M. Palmer, of Schoharie County, could have had the nomination for Attorney-General, but declined it. Elliot B. Norris, of Wayne County, was placed on the ticket as candidate for State Treasurer, but he declined the nomination, and the name of John B. Judson, of Gloversville, Fulton County, was hurriedly substituted for it. As a whole the ticket is not a strong one, and the remark was frequently heard to-night that it was already beaten.

A prominent Democrat said: "The Democrat who has permitted himself to be used to defeat Bird S. Coler cannot be elected." Senator Mackey, of Buffalo, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, began his campaign to-day in a most infelicitous way by assailing certain men, whom he did not name, before the Erie County delegation, as men who had killed his candidacy for Governor, while pretending to be his friends. These men are to a certainty well known in Buffalo, and Senator Mackey's attack upon them will not improve his candidacy. In any case, the Buffalo Democrats recent having had the votes of their delegates cast for Tammany Hall's candidate for Governor, under the dictation of Norman E. Mack, the chief supporter of Senator Mackey. Nor will they like Senator Mackey's act in accepting a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor at Mr. Croker's hands, for there is no city in the interior of the State where the Democratic voters are so much opposed to Tammany Hall as in Buffalo.

Two of the candidates—Edward S. Atwater, for Controller, and Thomas F. Conway, for Attorney-General—were beaten when candidates for the same positions two years ago. John B. Judson, the candidate for State Treasurer, was also beaten a few years ago, when a candidate for the same office. Russell R. Stuart, the candidate for State Engineer, was beaten when a candidate for the same office in 1885. The Continued on page three.