concerned, is ended. On Saturday we got a notice from our employes' committee that the arbitration agreement had been broken. We posted a notice on Sunday, giving their statement and saying in consequence we will start up all our collieries on October 1 and afford any of our employes an opportunity to work so long as our collieries are sufficiently manned to enable us to operate them. The present rate of wages will continue until further notice.

Mr. Markle asserted that his visit here had nothing to do with the other independent coal operators. He knew nothing about them. He declined to discuss the nature of his plans or to say whether or not he had called on J. Pierpont Morgan and other capitalists interested in the coal regions.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company announced that the offer of a 10 per cent advance in wages would hold good only until to-day.

At the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company it was said that Vice-President Thorne had no statement to make. There were informal meetings of the independent operators at No. 1 Broadway and in the Jersey Central Building, Liberty and West sts.

There was no change yesterday in the wholesale or retail prices of coal in this market.

## *READING'S OFFER REJECTED.*

MINERS INSIST ON RECOGNITION OF THE UNION—THREE MORE COLLIERIES CLOSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pottsville, Penn., Oct. 3.—The strike in the Schuylkill regions was marked to-day by two occurrences which showed the solidity of the United Mine Workers. The first was the rejection by the miners of the Reading company's offer of what is practically arbitration, in addition to a 10 per cent increase of wages, and the other was the tying up of three of its largest collieries in the west end of the county. Notices were posted this afternoon, signed by R. C. Luther, general superintendent of the Reading company's collieries, in which he says:

This company makes the following announcement to its mine employes: It will adjust its rate of wages so as to pay its mine employes on and after October 1, 1900, a net increase of 10 per cent on the wages heretofore received, and will take up with its mine employes any grievances which they may have.

The labor leaders say that this is not satisfactory, because the company only offers to consider the grievances of its employes with them alone. It leaves out the recognition of the union, and they have advised the men to pay no attention whatever to the notices. They declare that the Reading company has been selected by the operators to make this offer to create dissensions among the strikers, but that it will not have the desired effect. It has only resulted in the labor leaders redoubling their efforts to organize the miners. They say that the Reading's men have few grievances; there are no company stores or doctors, they get their wages every two weeks, they are not charged as much for powder, and in other respects the lot of the mine worker is not as hard in the Schuylkill region as elsewhere; that the strike in this district is largely sympathetic, and therefore the company can well afford to make this offer to the men to consider their grievances.

"Why are not this concession and an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of its employes made by the Reading company satisfactory to the miners, since the Reading is already paying considerably higher wages than other companies?" was asked of an organizer of the United Mine Workers to-day, and he replied:

If the Reading company's men returned to work the strike would be broken, and before the end of the year the wages of all would be just as low as ever. It is necessary for the men to present an unbroken front in order to win. This is the first time the miners of the anthracite region have struck that the big coal companies did not have their storage yards filled with coal. With a six months' supply of coal on hand they could snap their fingers at the men and bid them strike and starve. But now the market is bare, we have the operators at our mercy, and we intend to bind them to an agreement which shall be in force for one year at least.

Officials of the Reading company say they do not intend to make any offers of a more liberal nature. In the west end of the county only native miners, many of whom own their homes and have snug bank accounts, are employed by the company.

NIGHT MARCH OF STRIKERS.

No such scene as was witnessed there late last night has been reported before in all the strike. High up in the mountains the blazing torches of the miners were seen in the valleys below. The miners marched from place to place and were joined by many as they proceeded. The consequence is that Brookside and Good Spring collieries are idle to-day, and not more than 25 per cent of the men are at work at Lincoln Colliery. This practically closes the mines in that section. One of the surprises occurred near Tower City. It was a sort of walk around, in which about fifteen hundred men took part. The procession was headed by the Johnstown Band and the Tower City Drum Corps, and started at 8:30 p. m. to make the rounds of the adjacent towns. The men in line all carried lighted mine torches in their hats, and the sight as viewed from the mountain top was one never to be forgotten. The night was clear and the marchers could be seen for miles. The route was through Johnstown, Reiner City, Donaldson, Reinerton and other smaller towns. They did not visit Good Spring or Lincoln. The applause was generous all along the route, and great enthusiasm prevailed. There was no disorder and the men marched like veterans. Addresses were made at the different owns by George Henry, John Elkins and Daniel Thompson. The distance covered by the marchers was about six miles, and they returned at midnight. This morning Brookside and Good Spring were idle in consequence, and Lincoln was as good as closed up.

All the mines in the Panther Creek Valley resumed operations this morning as usual. A meeting was to have been held at Summit Hill, but the attendance was so small that there was no speechmaking. All is quiet, and there is no evidence to show the slightest defection in this district. This is the only stronghold that remains to be carried by the United Mine Workers.

ANOTHER REGIMENT ORDERED HOME.

Shenandoah, Penn., Oct. 3.—General Gobin to-day ordered another regiment to return home to-morrow. One regiment left the coal fields on Monday. There now remain only one regiment, a battery of artillery and a company of mounted troops.

Good-night!
And good morning!
That's the whole story of an Ayer's Pill.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comatone


## *NONE RETURN TO WORK.*

OFFER OF INCREASED WAGES HAS NO EFFECT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 3.—It was expected that the first effect of the 10 per cent advance notices on the strikers would be seen to-day. These notices were posted at the Lehigh Valley, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western collieries yesterday, too late for the men to accept if they desired. Not a man offered to return to work, and the companies are no better off than they were before. They hardly expected any stragglers from the ranks of the strikers, however, so their disappointment was not great. The notices were merely the announcement of the companies' willingness to give the men an increase, and a lead for the other companies to follow if they desired. So far none of them have done so, and it is not expected that they will. The Pennsylvania, Susquehanna and the Delaware and Hudson are holding aloof, and the individual operators are determined to make a fight for a higher price of coal before granting an increase which they say they cannot afford. They sell their coal at the breakers to the railroad companies for 60 per cent of the price at tide water, and they declare they must have 65 per cent in order to grant a 10 per cent increase. They expect that the coal carrying roads will raise the price at tide water in order to meet the increase they offer the men. They are making a vigorous fight, but are at the mercy of the big companies.

The offer of the companies to the miners of 10 per cent net advance and powder at $1 50 a keg—the 10 per cent advance to be figured as part of the reduction in the price of powder—is too complicated for the lay mind to understand, and many miners have been unable to figure it out. After numerous explanations, none of which were clearly reported, the coal companies today gave out a statement explaining it. It is based on an estimated price of $1 a car, which with most companies is about the average, and allows five kegs of powder to a hundred cars of coal. It shows that the miner would get $100 for one hundred cars of coal, and his expenses would be about $2 for supplies, tool sharpening, etc.; $13 75 for powder at $2 75 a keg, and $32 14 to his laborer, making his total expenses $47 89 and leaving him a net profit of $52 11. This is the present rate. Under the new offer the supplies would cost the same, $2. The powder would be, at $1 50 a keg, $7 50, and the laborer, at 10 per cent increase, would be $35 35, making a total expense of $44 85. This would leave him as it stands a gain of $3 04, the expenses being so much less. But this is based on the same price a car, $1, and as it is not a 10 per cent increase the company has to pay more for the car in order to make this increase, and the price is raised to $1 02½ a car. The operators explain this briefly by saying that in time the price a car would be fixed so that the miners could earn just 10 per cent more than they get now, but at present, owing to the different prices a car in different collieries, it would be a work of some time before a fixed rate could be made. The increase would sometimes be a little less than 10 per cent and at others more.

Everything was quiet in this region to-day, the men resting after the parade of yesterday. A striker named Charles Marjus, who was shot by a watchman at the Clear Spring Colliery last Friday night, died of his wounds this afternoon. He was trying to enter the company store when he was seen. He ran and was shot.

STRIKE LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL SAYS ONLY FIVE THOUSAND MINERS ARE NOW AT WORK.

Hazleton, Penn., Oct. 3.—A secret conference was held to-night by the officials of the United Mine Workers which lasted for an hour and a half. At its close President Mitchell said the meeting was held for the purpose of canvassing the entire situation. It was found, he said, that only about 5,000 miners out of 142,000 were still at work. It was the opinion of the officials in the conference, he said, that all of these will stop work in a short time. Mr. Mitchell also said that of the 5,000 non-strikers 2,100 are in the Hazleton region and the remainder are at work in the Schuylkill district.

The questions of calling a joint convention and of giving the strikers relief were not considered at the conference, according to Mr. Mitchell. Those present, besides Mr. Mitchell, were Secretary Wilson, of Indiana; W. B. Fairley, of Alabama; George W. Purcell, of Indiana; Frederick Dilcher, of Ohio; Benjamin Ames, of Pennsylvania, members of the National Executive Board; Presidents T. D. Nichols, of the Lackawanna-Wyoming district; Thomas Duffy, of the Lehigh District, and John Fahy, of the Schuylkill District.

President Mitchell to-night decided to go to Scranton next Wednesday and address the big mass meeting to be held there on that day.

STRIKE ON ASTOR APARTMENT HOUSE.

There is a strike of the Brotherhood of Carpenters who were employed on the Astor apartment house, being built in Seventh-ave., between One-hundred-and-sixteenth and One-hundred-and-seventeenth sts. The building is eight stories and 200 by 170 feet in superficial construction. There were nearly 1,000 men at work on it. About four months ago the organization of Associated Carpenters was formed. It is composed of men who seceded from the brotherhood, and it is asserted that the membership is one thousand. Some time ago a delegation from the brotherhood called on John I. Downey, the contractor for the building, and demanded that all carpenters at work there who were members of the Associated Carpenters be discharged. Mr. Downey refused to take this action, and a strike was ordered on last Monday. There were twenty-six of the Brotherhood who struck, leaving fifty-four of the Associated Carpenters at work. Since then several other classes of workmen have struck in sympathy. They are the plasterers, steam fitters, painters, elevator construction men, power and water proofing men, marble and Mosaic tile workers. The cabinet shops have also refused to furnish goods. Those who refused to strike are the Associated Carpenters, the bricklayers, electricians, plumbers and iron workers.

NINE ARRESTS IN BROOKLYN.

Nine arrests were made in Brooklyn yesterday on the charge of burning soft coal. The men taken into custody were Richard M. Dorsey, superintendent of the National Lead Works, No. 174 Front-st.; William P. Talbott, superintendent of the paint factory at No. 256 to 262 Water-st.; the superintendent of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, No. 34 Ryerson-st.; Bernard Bentrop, No. 250 Myrtle-ave.; Edward Widderman, superintendent of the Waterbury Rope Works, No. 101 Classon-ave.; Charles E. Valentine, of the Valentine Rolling Mill, in Second-ave.; William Jackson, superintendent of cream of tartar works, No. 47 Ninth-st.; William Jackson Mills, Hall-st and Park-ave., and William Dick, of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery, Kent and Division aves.

Richard M. Dorsey and William P. Talbott were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Bristow in the Adams-st. court. They said that they had contracts for anthracite, but on account of the strike it could not be delivered, and so they had to use what they could get. Both were paroled until next Tuesday.

## *MAY SPEAK IN INDIANA.*

The impression prevailed at Republican National headquarters last night, after a call made on General Benjamin Harrison by Senator W. P. Frye and Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, that the ex-President will make two speeches for the Republican National ticket as soon as he returns to Indiana, provided his voice improves. As already told in The Tribune, the General's throat is in bad shape. When he spoke before the Ecumenical Conference in this city in May last he was in good voice. Now he makes himself heard with difficulty. He is in hopes that the hoarseness will soon wear off. It is said he will consult a throat specialist before he leaves the city.

Senator Frye and Mr. Manley called on the General at 4:30 o'clock, and remained in his room for about half an hour. Afterward Senator Frye said that the call was purely social, and that General Harrison had not said anything about making any speeches. "General Harrison's voice is so weak that I could scarcely make out what he said," added Senator Frye. "I don't see how he can make any speeches."

In answer to a question Senator Frye said that he didn't know whether ex-Speaker Reed would take part in the campaign, as he had not seen him in a long time. Senator Frye is to make four speeches in New-Jersey, and then he goes to Maryland and West Virginia.

## SMALL LIBERAL GAINS.

Continued from first page.

plexion of the new Parliament. As matters stand now, out of the 287 candidates returned the relative strength of parties is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ministerialists | 212 |
| Liberals (including Labor members) | 47 |
| Nationalists | 28 |

Altogether, the Liberals have gained ten seats and the Conservatives seven. Only one Conservative seat was gained yesterday, but it was an important victory. In the Brightside Division of Sheffield, an industrial constituency, held for ten years by the late Anthony J. Mundella, who was succeeded by Frederick Maddison in 1897, the Maddison majority of 183 was converted by J. F. Hope, Ministerialist, into a Conservative majority of 964.

LIBERALS WIN AT DERBY.

At Derby the Liberals had a striking success, recovering there the two seats wrested in the general election of 1895 from Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir Thomas Roe by Sir Henry Howe Bemrose and Geoffrey Drage.

The following was the result of the polling:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Thomas Roe, Liberal | 7,917 |
| Richard Bell, Labor candidate | 7,640 |
| Sir Henry Howe Bemrose, Conservative | 7,389 |
| Geoffrey Drage, Conservative | 6,776 |

Mr. Bell is the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The outcome, therefore, is one Liberal and one Labor candidate elected, which is a gain for the Liberal party.

At Walsall, Sir Arthur D. Hayter, Liberal, recovered the seat won from him in the election of 1895 by Sydney Gedge, Conservative, receiving 5,610 votes, against 5,285.

The Liberals retain their seats in Dundee with increased majorities.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, has been elected at Gravesend, securing a Unionist majority of 738 over the Liberal candidate, Hildebrand Harmsworth.

John Kensit, the anti-Ritualist crusader, has been defeated at Brighton, although he polled 4,693 votes in the interest of his propaganda.

DEMAND FOR REVISED RETURNS.

T. Brassey, Liberal, who was defeated by 84 votes at the last general election, when Abel H. Smith, Unionist, was elected, has reduced that majority to three in his contest with Major K. R. Balfour, the present Unionist candidate, and the Liberals have demanded a scrutiny of the vote.

The notable triumph of Mr. Burdett-Coutts at Westminster is regarded by the Liberals as almost equivalent to a victory for themselves. Mr. Bell has been prominent in railway disputes, and Derby is a great railway centre.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, has been re-elected for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield with an increased majority.

JOHN HOWARD PARNELL DEFEATED.

John Howard Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, lost his seat in South Meath in a singular manner, while W. H. Carew, of College Green, Dublin, has been elected for South Meath without his own knowledge or consent. It appears that Mr. Parnell, Nationalist, expected to be unopposed, and had deposited a nominal sum with the Sheriff, sufficient to defray the cost of an uncontested election. The local managers, however, angry with him because he had attended Queen Victoria's reception in April, at the last moment nominated Mr. Carew. Mr. Parnell did not have sufficient money with him to cover the cost of a contest, and therefore the Sheriff was compelled to declare Mr. Carew elected without opposition.

Mr. Carew happens to be opposed at College Green, which he represented in the last Parliament, because he attended the Duke of York's levee, and his friends had seized the occasion to put him froward by stealth for South Meath. He now offers to resign in favor of Mr. Parnell, but it is doubtful whether the law will permit this. "The Daily Chronicle" remarks:

If there are any more royal visits to Ireland, the bulk of the Nationalists will be unseated by their own friends.

MANY CONTESTS TO-DAY.

Large crowds awaited the results in London last evening, but less excitement was displayed than on the evening before. To-day will prove decisive as to the ultimate result. There were only twenty-eight contests yesterday, but eighty-eight have been fixed for to-day (Thursday), including thirty in London alone. Excitement is likely to be raised to fever heat. Mr. Chamberlain especially, and, in fact, most of the leaders on both sides, are exhibiting untiring energy, speaking nightly and writing letters of encouragement and thanks to candidates and successful contestants.

F. R. Burnham, the American scout, who was on Lord Roberts's staff in South Africa, has been assisting the canvass of F. G. Ricarde Seaver, Conservative, in Newington West, London. Many women are engaged in electioneering, some of them making speeches and doing other work successfully.

The Primrose League has issued an adroit circular to the effect that 33,836 more marriages occurred in the four years of Conservative administration than in the previous corresponding period of Liberal rule.

PRITCHARD MORGAN DEFEATED.

London, Oct. 3.—To-day's unopposed returns include William Wither Bramston Beach, Conservative (Andover Division of Hampshire), known as the "Father of the House of Commons." He has represented Andover since 1857. Also among those elected without opposition to-day are Joseph Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain (East Division of Worcestershire), Liberal-Unionist, and John Dillon, the former chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party (East Mayo).

The result of the poll at Westminster was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Conservative | 2,715 |
| Mr. Smith, Conservative | 439 |

The result of the election in the Merthyr-Tydvil District of Wales was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| David A. Thomas, Liberal | 8,598 |
| James Keir Hardie, Labor | 5,745 |
| William Pritchard Morgan, Liberal | 4,004 |

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS AT WORK.

A NEW LEAGUE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 33 BROADWAY—PROSPERITY UNDER M'KINLEY.

Many telegraph operators in this city have taken part in the formation of the McKinley and Roosevelt Telegraph League, with headquarters at No. 33 Broadway. An address has been prepared by the league, and copies have been sent to all the telegraph operators in the city, asking them to use their individual influence for the election of McKinley and Roosevelt. The address calls attention to the effect of the prosperity of the country, and says that "for the first time in the history of the telegraph profession, every respectable operator desiring employment is found at work." The statement is made that "the ranks of the unemployed were also augmented by a large number of telegraph operators from stock and banking houses, for the condition of the financial world had in 1896 become strained to the breaking point. It was then that a conservative estimate placed the number of unemployed operators at thirty-five thousand." The address ends as follows:

We should remember that our prosperity depends entirely upon the prosperity of our respective companies, who in turn depend upon the support of the business world. The question as it confronts the telegraph profession is, whether through the re-election of McKinley we shall continue to be blessed with steady employment and satisfactory wages; whether we shall grow in prosperity, influence and respect; whether each through persistency and honest effort shall seek to attain a higher sphere of influence and usefulness; or whether, on the other hand, we shall by our own acts invite business stagnation, financial depression and distrust, retard our commerce, reduce the volume of telegraph business and return to the condition existing previous to 1897. Our duty to our country, to our future and to our friends seems clear. It points inevitably to the casting of our votes and the honorable use of our influence toward the election of McKinley and Roosevelt. Fraternally,

McKinley-Roosevelt Telegraph League. Committee—C. W. Harmon, president; S. E. Ostrom, vice-president; J. C. Rohlfs, secretary; J. P. McBurney, assistant secretary; Rudolph W. Sheffler, treasurer.

## SPURS FOR ROOSEVELT.

A PAIR PRESENTED TO HIM IN NEBRASKA ON BEHALF OF REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE.

Chadron, Neb., Oct. 3.—When Governor Roosevelt mounted the platform at Chadron, where a twenty minute stop was made, State Senator J. H. Van Dusen, of South Omaha, presented him with a set of spurs of the cowboy type. In making the presentation he said:

I was commissioned by the Nebraska delegation to the National Convention of Republican League Clubs, to appear here upon this occasion and, in its behalf, and in behalf of the Republicans of our great State, to present you the spurs that both upon our Western plains and upon the field of battle you have so honorably earned the right to wear. I am a native of old New-York. I am a descendant of the Holland Dutch, and I see here New-York's most distinguished son, of good old Dutch ancestry, the fearless publicist, the matchless soldier and the unconquerable Rough Rider. These spurs you will appreciate as typical of the great Northwestern country over which we have expanded and which furnishes to-day a large portion of the beef that feeds the world, and which, above all, in this year of our Lord 1900, will be found in the Republican column.

Governor Roosevelt responded, briefly expressing his thanks for the presentation. He said:

Before I begin my speech I want to do something that I have not done in this campaign at all before now, and that is to answer one of the lies circulated in reference to me. I have not hitherto thought it worth while, but I have read a telegram from Captain Allen G. Fisher stating that Populists have convinced labor organizations that Roosevelt said in the Auditorium after the Pullman strike that "any man who engages in a strike or any man who goes where a strike is on should be shot." Captain Fisher states that some credence has been given that statement, and I therefore want to answer it. Yet, it is almost irritating to have to stop to answer such a statement, for I should suppose that any one of common intelligence would know that I not only never made any such statement, but that I am incapable of making it. At that time I never spoke in the Auditorium to begin with, and I never said anything anywhere to any human being out of which could have been construed any such statement. It is not only a lie, but was made up by people who knew it was a lie, to be circulated by others who also knew it to be a lie.

SPEECHES OF THE DAY.

Broken Bow, Neb., Oct. 3.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt and party reached here at 8 o'clock this morning. Senator-elect Dolliver, of Iowa, and Charles H. Dietrich, Republican candidate for Governor of Nebraska, joined the Vice-Presidential candidate, and all three addressed a crowd in the public square. Governor Roosevelt said, in the course of his remarks:

I want to appeal to you on the ground of your material well being to continue the conditions under which we have achieved such prosperity in the last four years. I want no better campaign document than to quote the prophecies of Mr. Bryan four years ago and compare them with how the events have come out since. Four years ago you were told again and again that unless you had free silver everything would go wrong. Then go back a little further—eight years ago it was free trade and lower prices for your products. At present, if I understand them aright—and it is hard to keep track of their issues—the paramount issue is that the brown man in the Philippines has a right to shoot at any one he wishes, and the black man at home, though born a free citizen and an American, has not the right to vote.

Chadron, Neb., Oct. 3.—At Hyannis Governor Roosevelt and General Curtis Guild, jr., of Boston, addressed the people. Governor Roosevelt said in part:

Mr. Towne has been appealing to our people against keeping the Philippines, on the ground that they have under them the Sultan of Sulu, polygamy and slavery. Now, how will it be stopped if we go away? If we withdraw our flag that merely means that slavery and polygamy will become perpetual there. To put a stop to slavery in this country we did not withdraw the flag from the slave States; on the contrary, we kept the flag there until slavery vanished. That is also the way to handle the question in the Philippines. We should stay there and keep the flag there, and slavery and polygamy will ultimately disappear. Take the flag away and you render these evils permanent and a host of others like them permanent in the island. You cannot do everything at once, but it will be done in time if only we stay in the Philippines. Yesterday I was asked a question about Alaska. In Alaska we have merely been establishing a modus vivendi to insure the rule of law and the punishment of offenders until the line which is in dispute has been run, exactly as any two neighbors would come to a temporary agreement if there was doubt about a line between them until that line could be definitely settled. You may rest assured that no American territory will be given up to any Power.

At Alliance Governor Roosevelt and United States Senator Dolliver made speeches from a platform in the town. Governor Roosevelt said in part:

Now, I ask the stockmen here to compare how they were off four years ago with how they are off now. I ask them to consider whether if it is ruin now we had not better have a little more of it. We have put a tariff on the importation of Mexican cattle, and our herds now are twice as numerous and the prices you get are very much higher, half as large again and larger than two years ago. You can get money at a lower rate of interest now than you could then. All your products sell for much more. You are better off now than you were four years ago. Every prophecy that was made by our opponents has not been justified by the result. Now you are asked to trust the same party which made those promises, every one of which came false. If you were dealing with a man and he did not keep his word, the first time he fools you it is his fault, the second time he fools you it's your fault.

The train stopped at Crawford long enough to enable Governor Roosevelt, Senator Dolliver and Mr. Dietrich, candidate for Governor, to show themselves upon a platform in the middle of the town. Governor Roosevelt said:

Mr. Bryan has said again and again that if the Republican party under Mr. McKinley came into power you would see the prices of ranch and farm products go down; that you would see savings bank deposits go down, mortgages go up and wage workers stand idle. Those were the prophecies four years ago. The fulfilment has been that here in your State your mortgages have decreased 40 per cent; in your savings banks deposits have increased 25 per cent, the wage workers have had about 60 per cent greater opportunity to work and the price of farm products has gone up from 15 to 60 per cent. Out here where you raise cattle, not only the amount of cattle, but the value of them, has increased anywhere from 40 to 60 per cent. Now, under our free Government, it is our inalienable right to make fools of ourselves if we wish, and if you want to go back to the old conditions, that is your right; you can go. You can go right straight back into the slough out of which we worked our way four years ago by putting into power the party which for forty years has never done any constructive work, but has always criticised and has generally criticised wrong.

## *COLORED MEN PROTEST.*

DISFRANCHISEMENT AND OTHER ISSUES DISCUSSED IN COOPER UNION.

"Negro Disfranchisement the Paramount Issue" was the subject discussed by several speakers at a mass meeting of colored men in Cooper Union last night. It was conducted by the Colored Citizens' League. The hall was filled. About half the people present were white. The Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon was chairman. Inspector Cross, with fifty policemen, preserved order.

The Rev. P. Butler Thompkins called the meeting to order. He said it was a great honor to stand upon the same platform where Abraham Lincoln forty years before stood and gave final warning to the South.

"But the enemies buried by Lincoln in 1865 have risen again," he said. "They are led by Anarchist Altgeld, Lung Expansionist Bryan, Demagogue Tillman and Emperor Croker."

Dr. Lyon, in taking the chair, said the Democratic party has ever been and is the foe of the colored race. A very black man rose with a proposition to send to President McKinley a dispatch of congratulation on behalf of the negroes present. The idea was adopted unanimously.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the disfranchising of negroes in Southern States; calling on Congress to reduce the representation of such States to a proportion to votes cast; asking Congress to pass laws for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution and "a force bill if necessary"; protesting against lynching; asking the President to use military force to prevent lynching; pledging the negroes against the election of Mr. Bryan, as the representative of "mob violence, flat money, free trade, repudiation of protection, open disloyalty to the American flag"; favoring the election of President McKinley; by way of rebuke to "recent Tammany police methods," indorsing the State administration and declaring for the election of Odell and Woodruff.

Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg spoke next. He said the negroes will never get equal rights with white friends by following the Democratic standard.

Escape

from the horrors of Dyspepsia and the intensified horrors of Insomnia by taking

SAMPLE SENT ON APPLICATION TO
Brunswick Pharmacal Co.,
New Brunswick, N. J.

Johnson's Digestive Tablets (Papoids)


## *CROKER TO HIS DEAR PEOPLE.*

"EMPEROR OF NEW-YORK" SO SORRY REPUBLICANS WILL NOT TAKE TIME TO ANSWER HIS ARGUMENTS.

Richard Croker heard yesterday that Senator Hanna had referred to him as "the Emperor of New-York," and he didn't like it. Mr. Croker shook his head viciously, and said: "Called me an emperor, did he?" I only wish I was emperor for awhile. I would make Hanna and his gang step around lively."

"Now, you see how it is," continued Mr. Croker, plaintively. "I tell the people about the trusts and the other evils of Republican rule, and instead of answering my arguments Hanna and these other fellows abuse me personally. They cannot answer my arguments, so they revert to personal abuse. I try to enlighten the people about the evils of trusts. But how can I do any enlightening when the Republicans won't answer my arguments? The Republicans just turn around and abuse me and try to make me the great National issue. It seems to me they are badly frightened when they won't answer straight, square arguments, but have to resort to personal abuse. But any way, I am going on to tell the people the truth."

Every few days for the last month Mr. Croker has made the statement that he would do no more talking this campaign, and then he has turned to and babbled and gurgled and chattered as long as any one would listen to him. After his introduction of the subject yesterday, he took a hitch at his trousers and cut loose with some great, blinding truths for the people!

JUST WAIT AND SEE.

"I see," said the Tammany boss, "that some of the Republican managers are giving out tables. They claim the election of McKinley, and show in these tables how the electoral vote will be recorded. The trust bosses are howling that McKinley's election is sure, but they have overlooked something. Let me tell you the laboring men, the men whom the trusts have ground down until they are no better than slaves, are saying nothing. They don't dare to for fear of getting discharged! But I tell you these silent men will go to the polls on Election Day and cast their ballots for Bryan! The trust bosses are few, but the slaves are many, and will carry the election for Bryan!"

Here Mr. Croker stopped to shudder over the awful prospect, and in a hushed voice continued: "Just think how the trust bosses filch the money from the masses and then contribute some of it to the Republican campaign fund! Of course the trusts are assessed for campaign purposes, but they in turn screw it out of the poor workingman. It is awful. It is true. I have pointed it out before and have argued about it, and all I hear from the Republican managers is abuse. Now, I am not going to give any estimate of the electoral vote. I have not given any time to such an estimate. All I am doing is relying on the masses to vote as their interests dictate, and if they do the Republican estimate of the votes in the Electoral College will be knocked sky high."

Here Mr. Croker stopped and gulped. Suddenly he gave a start. He had just unearthed another villanous trust, and he didn't wait a moment to expose it. "Do you know there is a lawyers' trust in this city?" shouted Mr. Croker. "Well, there is, and a young lawyer has got no chance. These old lawyers have formed a trust. They own the railroads and corporations, and the young men are shut out."

"Who are in the trust?" was asked.

"I am not going to give names," said Mr. Croker evasively, "but you know them as well as I do."

"How about Edward M. Shepard's firm?" Isn't that firm counsel for the Sugar Trust?" was asked.

"I don't know anything about that," said Mr. Croker hurriedly, "but there is Tracy, Boardman & Platt. They have a trust of their own—a political trust." Here Mr. Croker's thoughts took another switch, and he added, viciously: "Look at that wild man the Republicans have nominated for Vice-President. He is going screeching over the country, bellowing about the Ice Trust. By this wild talk he will certainly lose votes for the Republican party."

A SORE SPOT TOUCHED.

"Isn't the Ice Trust one of those dangerous trusts you spoke of?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"I don't know about that trust?" he replied. "It is owned and controlled by Republicans. I know that several Tammany men have independent ice companies and are in competition with it. I never had anything to do with the management of the company. I simply bought the stock as an investment, as I would buy any stock that promised to pay well, and I would buy it again if I thought it a good business proposition."

An effort to get Mr. Croker to talk upon the 16 to 1 question, by asking him if Bryan would pay the obligations of the United States in silver, if elected, caused Mr. Croker to make the somewhat vague remark that the Democracy was in favor of all kinds of money. "I don't know what Bryan will do," continued the Boss. "I haven't seen him for three years, and I don't know what his intentions are. Now, you just tell the public that every trust employe is going to vote the Democratic ticket, and, as to the money question, that we favor all kinds of money."

MUST DO MORE EXPLAINING.

John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will have to do more explaining. That is about all that Mr. Stanchfield has been doing since he accepted the nomination for Governor from the hands of Richard Croker, and now the Eccentric Association of Firemen, No. 2, Knights of Labor, of this city, is after him with a sharp stick. At a regular meeting of the association in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on Tuesday night, a resolution was adopted declaring that the failure of passage of the Employers' Liability bill was a loss to workingmen, and that they were therefore opposed to John B. Stanchfield for opposing and helping to defeat it. They called on workingmen to oppose every one opposed to their interests.


BURGLARY INSURANCE.

There has been a marked increase in the number of burglaries during the past few months. The large cities seem to be specially singled out for these depredations, and individual losses in several cases have been very heavy. The only method of providing against loss is through carrying Burglary Insurance in some responsible Company.

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