OUTCRY ALARMS CROKER.

HE OFFERS TO AID THE CLERGY IN SUPPRESSING VICE—MANY DISREPUTABLE PLACES ON THE EAST SIDE CLOSE.

"The troubles of the Rev. Mr. Paddock must now surely come to a speedy close," said a public man last night, "and the East Side be purged of its more flagrant iniquities without any further loss of time." The speaker had been reading the statement of Richard Croker which the Tammany boss made yesterday afternoon concerning the storm of indignation that the police have aroused by grossly insulting a clergyman who urged them to do their sworn duty. In this statement Mr. Croker said among other things:

I have carefully read the statements printed in some of the newspapers attributed to the East Side Committee, composed of such distinguished gentlemen as Dr. Paddock, Felix Adler and Jacob Schiff, and beg to tender these gentlemen my support and aid as a private citizen in the movement they are about to undertake to better the conditions on the East Side. A movement of this kind will naturally be non-sectarian, although I have seen articles whereby certain Church dignitaries have been approached with a view of having them lend their vast and respected influence to such a cause. I wish to say here once and for all that I am and always will be most anxious and willing to do all I can to assist them or any others in such a movement.

A Tribune reporter who called on the Rev. Mr. Paddock yesterday to learn if Bishop Potter had taken any steps yet toward making charges against Police Captain Herlihy and Inspector Cross for allowing vice to flourish openly in the neighborhood of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton-st., was told by Mr. Paddock that he had resolved to give out no more interviews on the subject, for the present at least. Later he might have something to say.

MAKES MR. PADDOCK SMILE.

When the reporter told the minister that a most powerful ally, one who could at a word cause the police to enforce the laws to the letter, had come to his aid in the person of Richard Croker, Mr. Paddock seemed surprised. He paused for a moment, thought it over, smiled, and then said:

If I had not already announced my resolution to give no more interviews for publication I would have made a few remarks about Mr. Croker's offer, but, having formed my resolution to keep silent, I will abide by it.

Whatever may be the general opinion as to Mr. Croker's sincerity in this offer, the fact that he was about to make it seems to have been imparted to the police beforehand, and a "tip" of some kind evidently went around what is called the "Red Light" district on Wednesday night. Certain it is that many of the dives and the more disreputable cafés were closed yesterday, the "touts" who distribute cards advertising evil resorts were missing, and vicious women no longer sat boldly at the windows and beckoned to the passer by, as has been the custom for months.

"Why isn't your place open?" asked a Tribune reporter of a man who stood before a closed café, with a big new sign "To Let" in the window.

"Business is no good," replied the man evasively. "But we'll be open again for the Christmas trade," he added.

"This may be only temporary," said a worker among the poor on the East Side, "and may only last until election is over, but I am thankful for even so brief a respite from the abominations which the respectable poor of the East Side have been compelled to witness almost daily since Devery has been Chief of Police."

CROKER SEEMS BADLY SCARED.

That Richard Croker, whose feeling toward moral reformers is generally one of irritation and contempt, as he demonstrated when he gave his evidence before the Mazet committee, should now offer to ally himself with them in any cause is considered by many to be a certain indication that he has become badly scared by the rising tide of indignation against prevailing police methods, and that he has decided to make scapegoats of those police officials who are responsible for stirring up the present agitation. Mr. Croker said yesterday, in speaking of the force:

I have no reason to doubt that the police of this city are doing their utmost to suppress all crime brought to their notice in any manner. That is what they are paid for. I believe that we have a most efficient force of policemen; there may be a black sheep here and there, but if there is such a one the sooner he goes the better. I personally know that the Board of Police Commissioners would not tolerate such a man on the force for a moment and would remove him at once.

That was thought to have an ominous sound for Captain Herlihy and Inspector Cross. They both declined to say a word for publication yesterday, but they looked worried.

BOSS SHELTERS TAMMANY HALL.

The terrible arraignment of the police and of Tammany Hall by the council of the City Club on Wednesday night evidently alarmed Mr. Croker considerably, for he said:

The attitude taken by certain ministers is responsible for the attacks on Tammany Hall. There is no doubt that they are men of the highest integrity and of unblemished character, but why they should hold Tammany Hall to account for the alleged vice is more than I can understand. The reputed acts of individual policemen should not be charged up against the good name of the Police Department and Tammany Hall. The statements that gambling has been openly carried on I question. If so, it is done in such a manner that the police are unable to procure evidence. Regarding the charges of blackmail and extortion, I consider them ridiculous.

CITY CLUB'S COURSE NOT KNOWN.

R. R. Bowker, who read the report of the council at the meeting of the City Club, was asked yesterday if any plan had been suggested whereby the club could co-operate with Bishop Potter and his clergy in forcing the police to do their duty. He replied that until further consultation on that point had been had he preferred to say nothing about it. At the Social Reform Club, No. 45 University Place, it was said that the question of co-operation with Bishop Potter would be presented at the next regular meeting, on Tuesday night. The Executive Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Crime meets on Tuesday afternoon, and, it is expected, will consider the advisability of offering its aid.

At the offices of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor Manager Tucker said their workers could fully corroborate the reports of police negligence on the East Side, and the society felt a hearty sympathy for the Rev. Mr. Paddock. The City Vigilance Committee, various good government clubs and the Social Purity Committee will also be found in line, it is thought, when Bishop Potter returns to the city, all anxious and willing to uphold his hands with evidence and influence. Small wonder that Croker is nervous!

CALLS BRYAN A COWARD.

DR. CUYLER ALSO WARNS AGAINST MAKING THAT "BRUTAL DESPOT" CROKER A POWER IN NATION.

William Jennings Bryan was called a skulking coward and Richard Croker a brutal despot by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, pastor emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in a spirited address before the Republican district associations of the Eleventh and Twelfth districts of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, at No. 104 South Oxford-st., last night. Dr. Cuyler has for years been known as an independent and fearless campaign orator. He is now well along in years, but retains his powers as a speaker.

"Shall We Make a Change of Pilots?" was the subject chosen by Dr. Cuyler. In beginning he said that personally both McKinley and Bryan were clean American citizens. Bryan, he said, was a fine orator, but speechmaking was not one of the necessary qualifications for a President. In continuing Dr. Cuyler said that some years ago Major McKinley favored free silver, but being the honest man that he is he threw it all overboard as soon as he recognized what an unsound and dangerous doctrine it was.

"It is not Bryan alone, but Bryanism that we oppose," said the speaker. "He is an out and out Populist. The Populist National Convention nominated him and the Kansas City Convention indorsed the nomination. The Kansas City platform is a witch's cauldron. There is a little Populism in it, some free silver doctrine and a spice of Socialism. Bryan is stirring it all up with a big ladle and dishing it out."

Dr. Cuyler then spoke of silver as the paramount issue. He said that he did not believe Americans had a right to govern the Philippines against the consent of the people, and he did not believe that McKinley desired to do so.

"I deny that Bryan has a right to stand as a champion of anti-imperialism," thundered Dr. Cuyler. "Even that brutal despot Croker a year ago declared himself in favor of imperialism. Then John B. Stanchfield, who by the gracious goodness of that brutal despot Croker was nominated for Governor, has declared himself an expansionist and imperialist.

"Our brave Brooklyn citizen, Mr. Coler, who looked him in the face and told him he was in politics only for his own pocket, was turned down by this brutal despot Croker. That brutal despot Croker fought Coler, and will do so and year hence, when we all will want to make him an honest Mayor."

Dr. Cuyler related that while Bryan was addressing a meeting out West in aid of the brown man of the Philippines some one had asked him about the black man of South Carolina, and he had evaded the question.

"I desire before this meeting," said the speaker, "before this community and before this entire Nation to brand William Jennings Bryan as a skulking coward for not standing up for the rights of the colored man while defending the brown man."

Dr. Cuyler then drew a vivid picture of what would happen should Bryan be elected.

"First comes Altgeld," he said, "and says that he carried Illinois. What will be get? A place in the Cabinet. And then will come Tillman and Towne and George Fred Williams. They all will ask places in the Cabinet. Last, but not least, will come that brutal despot Croker, who sits on the neck of this city of New-York. He will go and demand his pound of flesh for every blow that he struck in the fight.

"Tammany Hall, the cancer of New-York, will, in the event of Bryan's election, spread out and become a power in the Nation. Will you take this brutal despot Croker and make him a power in the Nation?"

Dr. Cuyler said that he was not grinding any political axe, but speaking from a profound and independent conviction. Among other things which the election of McKinley would accomplish, Dr. Cuyler added, would be the retention at the head of the State Department of that "astute, brilliant diplomat, John Hay."

DISAGREE IN ACKRON CASE.

JURYMEN STAND TEN TO TWO IN FAVOR OF CONVICTING FORMER TIVOLI PROPRIETOR.

The jury disagreed yesterday in the case of Charles E. Ackron, former proprietor of the Tivoli, a resort in West Thirty-fifth-st. Ackron was on trial before Judge Cowing in Part III, General Sessions, charged with the larceny of fifteen dozen chairs from the Brooklyn Chair Company. The prisoner in his testimony on last Tuesday said that on September 16, 1895, he was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree before Recorder Goff and sentenced to three years, but was pardoned by the Governor after serving sixteen months. In view of Ackron's testimony that Recorder Goff recommended his discharge from State Prison, the following extract from a letter written by the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Vernon M. Davis, to Governor Morton on December 7, 1896, is of interest:

I am advised that in answer to a like request for a report as to this case Recorder Goff, before whom this prisoner was tried and by whom he was sentenced, has stated that he did not think it would meet the ends of justice to grant a pardon; but there are some matters in regard to his unfortunate family which have been brought to the Recorder's attention and which induce him to suggest—not for the prisoner's sake—that if Your Excellency should feel so disposed a commutation of his sentence would be a merciful disposition of his case. I coincide with this conclusion reached by the learned Recorder, and respectfully submit the matter for such disposition as you deem just and proper.

When the case was called yesterday morning Juror O'Brien was absent. He lives in the Borough of The Bronx, and his house was burned on Wednesday night. The case was about to go over when the tardy juror hurried into the court.

The first witness called was John Finck, a dealer in bar fixtures. The witness said that he sold fixtures to Somers for the Tivoli before the resort was opened. Somers was to pay the bill. Mr. O'Hare, attorney for the defence, in summing up the case, described Ackron's connection with the Tivoli, and declared it had been both before and after Somers's departure that of an employe. In concluding his address Mr. O'Hare made an appeal to the jury not to be guided by public clamor, but by the dictates of justice and humanity. While the lawyer was speaking Ackron bit his thumbs convulsively and his eyes were filled with tears.

In summing up for the prosecution Assistant District Attorney Walsh denounced Ackron, and said that his crying on the witness stand and acting in that manner was a sham.

Judge Cowing began his charge to the jury at 12:45 o'clock, speaking for half an hour. The jurymen returned to court at 5 o'clock, the foreman reporting a disagreement. They stood from the outset ten to two for conviction. The jury was dismissed, and Ackron's bond of $2,000 was continued.

The case of James Brown against Ackron, whom he charges with assault, was adjourned yesterday in Jefferson Market court until October 11, because the defendant was on trial in General Sessions.

THE NEW QUEBEC BRIDGE.

IT WILL HAVE THE LONGEST SPAN OF ANY SIMILAR STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD.

Montreal, Oct. 4 (Special).—The formal laying of the first stone of the Quebec bridge on Tuesday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier marks the definite commencement of a great undertaking, which has been talked about for a generation. The bridge will cross the St. Lawrence four miles above the city of Quebec. It will cost several million dollars, and heavy subsidies have been granted both by the Dominion and Provincial governments to aid in its construction. The remarkable bridge over the Firth of Forth has a cantilever span of 1,710 feet, but the span of the new Quebec bridge will be ninety feet more than this, or 1,800 feet. This will be the longest span in the world. The total length of the structure will be 3,600 feet, or a little more than two-thirds of a mile. The centre span of 1,800 feet will be 150 feet above high water. The bridge will have double railway tracks, electric car tracks, roadways and footwalks for pedestrians. The railway tracks will be used by the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial, the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific railways.

DANGER FROM NEGROES FEARED.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 4 (Special).—The planters of Georgetown County report the situation in the country districts dangerous on account of the temper of the negroes. It is considered unsafe on the isolated plantations, and wherever possible the wives and daughters of planters are being moved to places of safety. The negroes do not fear the military coming into the rural districts.

SPEED COURSE IN TAPPAN ZEE.

Officers on the Coast Survey schoonel Eagle are making a survey of Tappan Zee. They have been placing in position range marks with white flags for the measurement of a course of speed tests. One of these range marks is on the pier at Irvington and another on Miss Helen M. Gould's pier at her home, Lyndhurst. It is supposed that these courses will be used for testing torpedo boat destroyers, now being completed, over a measured mile.

BRYAN AT INDIANAPOLIS.

HE AND STEVENSON ADDRESS DEMOCRATIC CLUBS—SAYS ALL ICE TRUST STOCKHOLDERS ARE REPUBLICANS.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4.—The hall in which was assembled the National Association of Democratic Clubs was thronged this afternoon as the hour approached for the advent of Mr. Bryan. After Adlai E. Stevenson had concluded James R. Sovereign, ex-Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, spoke, dealing with the workingman from a political standpoint.

Mr. Sovereign was followed by Bishop J. Milton Turner, Minister to Liberia under Grant's Administration, who spoke briefly. As Bishop Turner concluded Mr. Bryan appeared upon the platform. He was escorted through the streets by a number of marching clubs. As soon as the Democratic National candidate appeared on the platform there was a wild shout of greeting, and this soon developed into a demonstration which continued for about six minutes.

At the morning session of the association of clubs Governor McMillin of Tennessee presided. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization recommended that the following officers be elected: W. R. Hearst, president; Max F. Ihmsen, secretary, and Marcus Daly, treasurer. It was also recommended by the committee that the Executive Committee of the association, which now consists of seventeen members, be increased to forty-five members—a member from each State.

President W. R. Hearst did not arrive, and it is possible he will not be able to attend.

The convention took up the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization as soon as the session convened, and an animated discussion followed the recommendation of the committee to increase the membership of the Executive Committee. It was unanimously decided not to increase the membership. The rest of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted.

WHAT STEVENSON HAD TO SAY.

At the afternoon session the speakers were Adlai E. Stevenson and W. J. Bryan. Mr. Stevenson said in part:

Important and far reaching as the trust evil is, it is secondary to the yet greater evil of imperialism. No unmeaning words are used when it is declared "the paramount issue" of the campaign. Other questions, however important, must remain in abeyance until this question is determined. This is the supreme question that takes hold of the very life of the Republic. Imperialism was the issue of the pending contest before even the assembling of political conventions.

The re-election of President McKinley will be held by himself and his party—and justly so—an indorsement of the policy of the Administration toward the Philippine Islands. Let no Republican with uneasy conscience, delude himself with the hope, that, if sustained at the polls, there will be a change in the methods and policy of the Administration. Such delusion is worse than midsummer madness. The re-election of the present Executive would be a vote of confidence, a solemn indorsement by the American people of a war of conquest—the salient feature of his Administration.

The condemnation of the Administration by the ballot is our only hope of escape from the perilous policy it has inaugurated. Against the lust of empire we are solemnly warned by the admonitions of Washington, as well as by the wrecks that lie along the entire pathway of history.

Imperialism knows nothing of limitations of power. Its rule is outside of the Constitution. It means the adoption by the American Republic of the colonial methods of European monarchies. It means the right to hold alien peoples as subjects. It enthrones force as the controlling agency in government. It means the empire. Following close in the wake of imperialism will come the immense standing army. The dread hand of militarism will be felt in the New World as in the Old. The strong arm of power will be substituted for the peaceful agencies which have for more than a century made our people contented and happy.

In the great struggle now on us we invoke the co-operation of all who revere the memory of our fathers, and to whom this Declaration is not unmeaning parchment but the enduring chart of our liberties. Upon the supreme issue now in the forefront we appeal to the sober judgment and patriotism of the American people.

BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

In his speech Mr. Bryan said:

The Republican party is not prepared to meet the issues of this campaign. The Republican party is to-day dodging and running from nearly every issue in the campaign. When they started out they said the money question was the question of paramount importance. But, my friends, they found that when a man says that a question of money is more important than a question of Government he at once arouses suspicion and people begin to wonder whether he thinks a dollar is more important than a man. Think of trying to make the money question paramount in this campaign!

Why, my friends, when the money question was paramount in 1896 we found the Republicans trying to make out that the tariff was the paramount issue. They said, "Let us open the mills instead of the mints," and the first thing they did when they got into power was, not to reform the currency, but to reform the tariff and give the men who contributed a chance to run their hands deeper into the pockets of the people.

Now, when the questions of the human race and human liberty are at stake the Republicans say that the money question is the paramount issue. They were afraid in 1896 that we were going to have a fifty cent dollar. Now they have given us a 85 per cent citizen in Porto Rico, and they don't dare tell us what per cent of citizenship the Filipino is to have. In 1896 they said we could not have a double standard of money. Now they think we can have a double standard of Government, a Republic here and a despotism in the Philippine Islands. They said in 1896 that we could not maintain a parity between a white metal and a yellow. How can they maintain a parity between a white citizen and a yellow subject in the Philippine Islands? They find that it is too sordid a doctrine to say that the standard of money you have is more important than the form of Government under which you live.

THE MATTER OF TRUSTS.

And yet, my friends, while they cannot now boast of the supremacy of the money question, they are not prepared to meet the other issues. Mr. Hanna says there are no trusts. That settles that question. He ought to ask his wife. Every wife knows there are trusts. The only trust tnat any Republican in this country seems to know about is the Ice Trust, and the Republicans don't know much about that, for if they did they would know that every stockholder is a Republican. If they knew more about the Ice Trust they would know that its harm was confined to the people of New-York, and if they knew that they had a Governor of the State of New-York, a man who would not let any harm come to his people, they would know there could be no Ice Trust or the Governor would kill it.

New-York has a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature, and you Republicans who have been worrying so much about the Ice Trust can just ease your minds, for as long as the Governor is out West making speeches you may be sure nobody is being hurt in New-York. Why is it that no Republican knows anything about the Standard Oil Trust, or the Sugar Trust, or the Salt Trust, or the Cracker Trust, or the Window Glass Trust, or the Envelope Trust, or the Writing Paper Trust, or the trust in paper that Republican editors use to write a defence of the trusts upon? Why don't they know about these trusts? Is is dishonesty or is it ignorance? Why is it that no Republican speaks out against any trust except the Ice Trust, and why is it that the Republicans in charge do not destroy that? So you can believe Mr. Hanna when he says there are no trusts.

The Republican party is not prepared to defend itself on the trust question, therefore they try to get it out of the campaign. The Republican party is not prepared to defend itself on the army question. They say there is no question of militarism, and yet an army four times as great as the standing army of 1896 is demanded by the President's message of December 1898. How much do we spend for education in the United States? Less than $200,000,000 a year. How much do the Republicans want to spend on a military establishment? One hundred millions a year. They want to spend more than half as much for a military establishment as we spend for the education of all the children in the United States. Is that not a step toward militarism? What reason can they give for it? They can only give one. That is the one they do not give.

REASON FOR LARGE ARMY.

There are two reasons which lead men in this country to want a large standing army. One is a domestic one; the other is connected with our foreign affairs. What domestic reason is there for a large army? To protect us from the Indians? No, the less Indians we have the more army the Republican party wants. That is not the cause. Why do they want it? So that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by remedial legislation.

The laboring man asks for arbitration and gets a large army; he asks relief from government by injunction and gets a large army; he asks protection from the black list and his answer is a large army; he asks for shorter hours of labor in order that he may have more time with his family and for the development of his mind, and his answer is a large army. He asks for representation in the President's Cabinet in order that labor may be protected, and his answer is a large army. That is the domestic reason which is not given, and yet it is a reason entertained by many. What is the reason they give? They say we need it for our foreign policy, but, my friends, they asked for the army before the American people had ever decided upon a foreign policy that made a large army necessary.

In December, 1898, when the President asked for his army, the treaty had not yet been signed, but its terms were understood. When the Republican Congress voted to raise the Army to 100,000 the treaty had been signed, and no arm was raised against this Nation anywhere in the world. But the American people had never voted for a colonial policy; up to this time the American people have never voted for a colonial policy, and yet the Republican party is pledged to a large army. What does it want with it? It intends to exploit the Philippine Islands. And if you want to understand the reasons for a large army read the prospectus issued by the Philippine Lumber and Development Company. You will find at the head of the company stands a Republican member of Congress who is the chairman of the Army Committee of the House of Representatives, and the prospectus shows that already valuable timber lands have been secured, and the prospectus also explains that the labor problem is easily solved, because there is a quantity of Chinese labor there that can be employed at from 50 to 75 cents a day in Mexican money. What do you want an army for? To hold the Philippines while they are being developed by syndicates headed by Republican politicians?

M'CARREN TALKS CORRUPTION AGAIN.

M'GUIRE WILL PREACH ABOUT ROOSEVELT AND VICTOR IN SYRACUSE.

Richard Croker, Mayor McGuire, State Chairman Frank Campbell and Senator M'Carren had a long powwow at State headquarters in the St. James Building yesterday. After the conference Senator McCarren was the only one that would talk. It was learned that Mr. McGuire spent the day yesterday sending out letters and telegrams to county chairmen over the State urging that they send in at once an estimate of the vote in their respective counties. Mr. Campbell also seemed to be busy with some mysterious undertaking, but he would say nothing. Mayor McGuire has Roosevelt and the Victor riot on the brain, and he was busy yesterday preparing a speech which he will deliver in Syracuse on Saturday night attacking the Governor. He had a lot of letters and telegrams from Colorado in front of him, and he will use extracts from these letters and telegrams in making his speech. When Mr. McGuire was asked if he had made a poll of the State he said that he had not.

"I never give out figures," he added. "I may make a poll, but I make no public announcement. Let others do that." Mr. Croker and Senator McCarren nodded wisely when this was said. They would not comment upon the estimate given out by the National Committee in Chicago. It was evident that they were quite bewildered by the glitter of this glorious rainbow painted by Mr. Johnston, calculator of the Democratic National Committee. Senator McCarren spoke of conditions in Kings County and the State, saying:

I am not good at figures, but you can put it down sure that Brooklyn will go Democratic by from 10,000 to 20,000. The Republicans admit this on the quiet. The change has been brought about by the working people, who have determined to rebuke the Republican party for its attempt to buy the election. This is a serious matter. The people realize it. They know that all over the State a huge corruption fund is being distributed to buy votes on Election Day. The people realize that if this plan is successful there will soon be no use for elections, but simply when election time comes around an enormous fund will be raised to fix things.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have little or no money. All they want is enough to keep headquarters open, send out literature and speakers. We are relying on the people, and they will not fail us.

"GUM SHOE" COMMITTEE TO MEET.

STONE, GORMAN, RICHARDSON AND GUFFEY TRYING TO STIR THINGS UP.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee in charge of the Eastern headquarters of the Democratic National Committee to-day. Ex Governor Stone of Missouri, chairman, will be in the city. Congressman Richardson, Colonel Guffey and ex-Senator Gorman will also be on hand. The progress made so far in the campaign will be reviewed, and plans will be laid for continuing the work. "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone is up the State on a sleuthing expedition after Bryan votes, but is expected back to-day.

Colonel Guffey and ex-Senator Gorman, both of whom were in the city yesterday, did not take rooms at the Hoffman House. They left the six sumptuous rooms with three fine bathtubs to Mr. Richardson. They went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the course of the day they dropped in at headquarters and had a talk with Mr. Richardson. Mr. Gorman declared that Maryland would give Bryan 30,000 majority, but made no prediction as to New-York or other States.

Mr. Gorman will remain here until Saturday, when he will return to Baltimore. He will make a speech there on Monday night, as will ex-Governor Stone. From now until the end of the campaign ex-Senator Gorman will be in the city about two days a week in consultation with the other members of the committee.

Despite this spasmodic effort at stirring things up, the campaign drags at Stone's headquarters. So far as can be seen there is no organization and no systematic effort is being made. Mr. Stone and Mr. Richardson, the two faithful members, spend their time in the city stowing away expensive meals and enjoying the soft cushions and sofas in the silk draped apartments reserved by the committee. Mr. Gorman and Colonel Guffey apparently take only a languid interest in what is going on. They say little and appear seldom, making their visits as brief as possible.

J. M. LEVY'S FRIENDS ANGRY.

Richard Croker's brutal turning down of Jefferson M. Levy in the XIIIth District has caused a great deal of irritation and dissatisfaction among Mr. Levy's friends. This resentment will take tangible form on Election Day, it was said yesterday, and the result will be a cutting and slashing of Mr. Croker's nominee for Congress in that district which will insure the election of the Republican nominee. The refusal to renominate Mr. Levy is said to be mainly because he declined to pay the heavy assessment for the nomination. Mr. Levy's friends point out that Mr. Croker has been ungrateful, as Mr. Levy has always been a stalwart defender of Mr. Croker personally and a liberal contributor to the campaign funds, as well as a hard worker for the party.

ASHBEL P. FITCH FOR M'KINLEY.

SAYS HE KNOWS BRYAN WELL AND CANNOT VOTE FOR HIM.

Ashbel P. Fitch, the ex-Controller of the city, said to a Tribune reporter last evening that he had determined to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Fitch said:

I voted for Palmer and Buckner four years ago because I thought that was my duty as a Democrat who believed in honest money. This year I can see no way except to support McKinley. I could not vote for Bryan. I know him well, as I sat with him in Congress. He is running on a platform that I cannot accept as Democratic. My determination to support the Republican candidate for the Presidency has been known to my friends for some time, as I announced it some weeks ago.

EX-SENATOR HILL BACK FROM VIRGINIA

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, who has been down in Virginia speaking for the National ticket, returned to New-York yesterday. He was at the Hoffman House yesterday and talked with Frank Campbell, Elliot Danforth, Mayor McGuire and others of his followers. He would not say anything about politics. He attended the theatre last night with Mr. Campbell. Mr. Hill will speak in Newark to-night.

WON'T TAKE OFFICE AS A MEDICINE.

JOHN J. BRODERICK OFFERS TO SUPPORT FORMER RIVAL.

John J. Broderick, the former Westchester County Democratic leader and ex-Alderman, of Yonkers, for whom a unanimous re-election to the office of Alderman was recently planned as a means of restoring his health, nas declined the proffered office. Broderick's strength proved unequal to the occasion, and he felt called upon to decline at the last moment the kindly efforts of his friends.

Broderick ordered that the present Alderman, Michael H. Reagan, the man who defeated him for the office two years ago, be sent for. When Reagan arrived he was greeted with a hearty handshake. Broderick said, "Mike, I'm out of this. The plan was to turn you down to give me a show, but I'm not in it. My day has come and gone, and when you beat me two years ago you did it on the square. I called you out of your bed to-night to tell you that I withdraw as a candidate in your favor, and I want my friends to work for you, because you will be sure to have a strong opposition, now that I am out of it."

SAYS HEATH WILL NOT BE INDICTED.

One of District Attorney Gardiner's assistants said yesterday that the report of Congressman Sulzer's intention to have Perry S. Heath indicted was nonsense. "If Congressman Sulzer had any intention of seeking the indictment of Mr. Heath I surely would have heard of it," said the Assistant District Attorney. "Sulzer may have felt angry at the alleged intimation by Mr. Heath that Boer funds had been squandered, but I don't think any indictment will be sought."

FRANK K. HUNTER NAMED FOR ASSEMBLY.

The Democrats of the IId Assembly District of Westchester County, in their convention in Port Chester yesterday afternoon, nominated Frank K. Hunter, of Pelham Manor, for the Assembly. The candidate is a broker, of this city, and a member of the Board of Governors of the New-York Athletic Club. For many years the Hunter family has lived in Pelham. Mrs. Hunter, who was formerly Miss Bruce, was active in the Red Cross and Little Mother movements. It is reporetd that Mr. Hunter will use his automobile in conducting his campaign. His Republican opponent is Assemblyman Alfred W. Cooley, the son of Major Cooley.

ENTHUSIASM IN CORNING.

Corning, N. Y., Oct. 4 (Special).—The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting held in this place for years was that of Corning Republicans to-night. The City Hall was packed to its doors, and hundreds were turned away. The speakers were Colonel Archie E. Baxter and County Judge Swift, of St. Lawrence County. Both speakers gave splendid addresses, and were cheered and applauded at frequent intervals. Corning will roll up a magnificent plurality for the Republican ticket.

ROOSEVELT AT OMAHA.

HE SPEAKS AN HOUR AND A HALF IN A THRONGED TENT—SHOWS GOVERNOR POYNTER'S UNVERACITY.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 4.—Governor Roosevelt, after a day of strenuous effort, in which no less than ten speeches were made, was met at the train this evening by the Reception Committee of this city, and after a parade through the streets he was conveyed to a tent, where an enormous audience had assembled. He spoke an hour and a half, and was listened to with profound attention. At midnight he started on his Iowa trip.

Valentine, Neb., Oct. 4.—A crowd of cattlemen assembled here at 7 a. m. to hear Governor Roosevelt speak a few minutes from a stand in the open air. He said:

Once when I was in Texas, in a little cow town called Nueces, there was a large cowpuncher leaning against a wall, and a little, dapper fellow standing near, with a little nickel plated revolver in his hand. By some means it went off. The cowpuncher looked at him a moment, and then remarked, "Now, if you shoot me on purpose I may forgive you, but if you shoot me by accident I may kick you out of town."

Now, don't let us shoot ourselves by accident and put up the excuse that we didn't know it was loaded. Do not go back to the old conditions. Now we have tried the experiment, we have got a good thing, and we should stand by it. There are just two types of men who are our opponents. One is the short sighted, foolish, and the other is the unpatriotic type. Every man who is worth his salt is proud of his country. Every man who feels keenly the honor of the flag, who realizes the debt that all of us owe to those who upheld the honor of the flag in times gone by, should stand with us to-day.

Bassett, Neb., Oct. 4.—Governor Roosevelt spoke briefly at Ainsworth. On the stand was a faded and tattered banner bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, which had been carried in the campaign of 1860. Senator Dolliver also made a few remarks. Mounted cowboys and citizens afoot collected in large numbers at Bassett. Governor Roosevelt said in the course of his remarks:

In the name of candid Americanism I ask, for the sake of the pride we all take in our country, that we stand by the deeds of our fathers who in the great war have written the longest page on the honor roll of our history. We should be brave and true to their memory. They did the greater task and we did the lesser. I appeal to you men who have founded this great Commonwealth, as they founded so many others, that you stand loyally with them and that you vote to uphold not only the cause of our material wellbeing, but the cause of the honor of the American flag.

CONTRADICTION OF POYNTER.

O'Neill, Neb., Oct. 4.—A stop of fifteen minutes was made here. Governor Roosevelt said, in part:

The other day at Lincoln I stated that Governor Poynter had been reported as having spoken of the United States Regular soldiers as $15 a mouth hirelings. He has denied that he ever made such a statement, attributing to me the use of the word butcher, which I never used. Not only was he reported in the press as having made such a statement, but Mr. Dietrich and Mr. Stuefer, now running on the Republican State ticket, heard him make use of those words in the latter part of August at an old settlers' picnic at Dakota City. In the latter part of September at Superior Messrs. Dietrich, Prout, Savage and Stuefer all heard him make the same statement in slightly different words. The name of this town, O'Neill, will always have a very close association to me, because of one of my captains, who was killed at Santiago—Buckeye O'Neill.

In the big war we had Sherman and Sheridan. Who cared that one was of New-England and the other of Irish stock? Or Siegel, who was of German stock; or Farragut, whose father came from Majorica? It made no difference what a man's creed was, or what his birthplace was, if he was an American in heart and purpose. That was enough for us. Three stations back there were on the platform with me three men, the sons of farmers from the neighborhood, who had gone into the Regular Army and served at Santiago. Those are the men to whom Governor Poynter alludes as "hirelings."

THE MEN CALLED HIRELINGS.

I was glad enough to have these "hirelings" on either side of my regiment down there. We were not any of us in a mood to pay much attention as to whether a man was a volunteer or a regular, white or colored, and honored the uniform when he wore it. The "hirelings" at Santiago left between thirteen hundred and fourteen hundred of their killed and wounded. The mould is fresh on the graves of these "hirelings" who lie in the Philippines. Have they not deserved well of their country? You, my comrades, remember when you were called Lincoln's "hirelings." For the sake of the memory of the deeds done by those who preceded you, for the sake of the men who now wear the uniform of the American Republic, who are inspired by the memory of what your fathers did, I ask the American people to stamp with disapproval any party that would speak slightinly of those who wore the uniform of Uncle Sam and who bared their breasts to the bullets of the enemies of this Republic, who achieved glorious deeds that we might lift our heads higher. I ask you as American citizens to stamp your disapproval on all who sneer at such men, who put upon them slight and slander. I have answered the statement of Governor Poynter and have given names and dates. I do not make any statement that I cannot stand by.

West Point, Neb., Oct. 4.—Three hundred mounted men came from Madison to-day, besides an excursion train loaded with people, to hear Governor Roosevelt speak at the town of Norfolk. Madison is fourteen miles distant from Norfolk, and is the home of United States Senator Allen. More people than could well hear surrounded the speaker's stand. United States Senator Dolliver supplemented the remarks of Governor Roosevelt by a short address.

At West Point a large crowd was found waiting, composed of mounted men and citizens. Governor Roosevelt said:

I ask you men of the West, whatever may be your birthplace or creed, or whatever your ancestry, or in whatever way that citizenship has been created, to stand by us because we say, whether born abroad or here, whether in creed a Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Gentile, whether born in Germany, Great Britain or Ireland, or in Scandinavia, whether descended from the stock of Jefferson or from the Puritans that landed at Plymouth Rock, that we know no distinction; that we claim the right of American citizenship without reservation for any man who shows himself to be such in deed and not merely in name.

MASS MEETING IN THE XXIVTH.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING LISTENS TO SPEECHES AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE DISTRICT.

There was a big meeting last night at the headquarters of the Republicans of the XXIVth Assembly District, No. 942 Third-ave. The hall was filled and the speakers were vigorously applauded. The announcement that Cornelius Vanderbilt was expected to make a speech helped to swell the size of the crowd. Mr. Vanderbilt, however, did not appear.

Henry Zweifel presided. Among the speakers were William R. Wilcox, Republican candidate from the XIIIth Congress District; Adelbert H. Steele, William H. Douglas, Republican candidate from the XIVth Congress District; Charles K. Lexow, brother of the ex-Senator, who was chairman of the Lexow Investigating Committee; Lamont Hartshorn, Republican candidate from the XVIIIth Senate District, and Michael Lacey.

While Mr. Steele was speaking, some one shouted out:

"Talk on the trusts!"

"If the gentleman will stand up I will speak on the trusts," retorted the speaker. No one stood up.

M'KINLEY WINS ON STRAW VOTE.

OF A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS' EMPLOYES 95 VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND 47 FOR BRYAN.

A straw vote for Presidential candidates has recently been taken at the store of A. D. Matthews & Sons, drygoods merchants, at No. 398 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Only those persons who will vote in the coming election were allowed to use the ballots. As this store has taken a poll of this kind just before the close of every campaign for several years, and as the result of its vote has always been the same as the outcome at the polls, the result is looked upon as a good indication of what is likely to happen on Election Day.

There were 158 votes cast. McKinley received ninety-five, Bryan forty-seven and the Prohibition candidate six. There were ten votes for personal friends.

G. D. Matthews, of the firm, said that the voters represented about all parts of the Nation and many nationalities. Among them were Southerners, Westerners, New-Englanders, Germans, Italians, Englishmen and members of many denominations.

He feels sure that the straw vote indicates Republican victory. McKinley gains ten votes and Bryan nineteen over the straw election of four years ago. This means a slight gain for Bryan, but Mr. Matthews says that three Republicans were away when the vote was taken, and since then two or three men who had been in doubt have decided that McKinley is their candidate.

Four years ago the vote was: McKinley, 85; Bryan, 28; Prohibition candidate, 4.

MR. ODELL'S PREDICTION.

No official forecast of the Republican vote in this State is likely to be made until after the last day of registration, but the Republican leaders already have a fairly accurate "line" on the way things are likely to go. Chairman Odell of the State Committee yesterday, in answer to a request for a prediction as to what the vote would be, said:

"I have received about fifteen hundred reports on the political condition in the State, and I can say that I will be elected."

This is as far as Mr. Odell will go at this time. He laughed at the estimate of the electoral vote given out in Chicago by the Democratic Executive Committee.

"It's very kind of them to give McKinley eighty-eight votes," said he. "Do they concede Pennsylvania and Maine to us?"

E. W. BLOOMINGDALE FOR CONGRESS.

The name of E. W. Bloomingdale is being considered by the Assembly district leaders of the IXth Congress District for the Republican Congress nomination in that district. Mr. Bloomingdale is a successful business man, and the Republicans who know him say that he would poll a large number of independent Democratic votes.

SUBSTITUTED FOR PERRY BELMONT.

The committee appointed to fill vacancies by the Ist Congress Convention, which nominated Perry Belmont for Congress on Tuesday, met yesterday in the Murray Hill Hotel. Mr. Belmont had refused to run. From the hotel the committee adjourned to the Democratic Club, where it was decided to run Rowland Miles, a lawyer of Northport, for the place. Mr. Miles was born in 1865. He worked his way through the Hackettstown Institute and Wesleyan. He is the law partner of N. S. Ackerly, of Northport. Mr. Miles was defeated two years ago for District Attorney of Suffolk County.

BAR ASSOCIATION AND WHALEN.

Albert Stickney, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association, when asked yesterday about the possibility of the association taking action on the proposed retirement of Justice Patterson by Richard Croker and Tammany Hall, said:

The Bar Association will avoid mosquito tactics. The most pestiferous thing with wings is the mosquito, and it is largely because of his nerve disturbing buzzing that his life is sought by even the peaceably minded. The Bar Association took a positive stand, and made its weight felt in the Cardoza and Maynard cases. I think there is a disposition on the part of the association to go very slow in any matter attacking the reputation of a responsible lawyer.

George L. Rives, a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, with reference to the proposed displacement of Justice Patterson by Corporation Counsel Whalen, was quoted last night as saying:

Mr. Whalen has had no judicial experience whatever, and, so far as I know, never appeared in court to plead a case. Before he was elected to the place of Corporation Counsel I cannot find that, as a lawyer he ever had a case in any court.

SENATOR J. L. HAVENS RENOMINATED.

Senator John L. Havens, of Suffolk County, was renominated at the Democratic Convention in the Ist Senate District, composed of Suffolk and Richmond counties, yesterday afternoon. The convention was held at New-Brighton, Staten Island.

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