while in the Schuylkill district more men have quit work.

The notice posted by the Pardee company this afternoon is as follows:

This company makes the following announcement to its mine employes: It will adjust its rates of wages so as to pay to its mine employes on and after October 1, and until further notice, a net increase of 10 per cent on the wages heretofore received.

Note.—It is understood in the foregoing that powder will be sold to miners for $1 50 a keg, and that the difference between this rate and the old rate of $2 75 shall be taken into account in figuring the net advance of 10 per cent noted above for this class of work.

UNITING WITH THE RAILROADS.

OPERATORS AT SCRANTON DECIDE TO OFFER A TEN PER CENT INCREASE.

Scranton, Penn., Oct. 5 (Special).—At a meeting of individual operators held in this city this afternoon it was decided to unite with the railroad companies in the offer of an advance of 10 per cent in miners' wages, and notices to that effect will be posted to-morrow. The operators present were J. N. Rice, Riverside Coal Company; William Connell, Connell Coal Company; W. L. Connell, Enterprise Coal Company; T. E. Jones, Forest Coal Company; William Robertson, Dolph Coal Company; William Law, of Robertson & Law; M. B. Williams, Red Ash Coal Company; J. M. Kemmerer, of Whitney & Kemmerer; M. B. Fuller, Newton Coal Company; H. W. Kingsbury, Stevens Coal Company; J. L. Cakes, Clear Spring Coal Company; S. B. Bennett, Butler Coal Company; R. G. Brooks and T. R. Brooks, Greenwood, Langcliffe and Laflin Coal companies; C. C. Bowman, Horatio Bowman and C. D. Sanderson, Pancoast Coal Company, and James B. McClure, of Elliott, McClure & Co.

This action is the result of a conference held in New-York yesterday between the presidents of the railroads entering the coal fields and the following men representing the independent operators: T. H. Watkins, of the Temple Coal and Iron Company; Rees G. Brooks, of the Laflin Coal Company, and E. L. Fuller, of the Fuller Coal Company. They went to New-York to confer with the railroad presidents regarding a reduction in the cost of transporting coal to tidewater. Unless the tolls were lowered the independent operators threatened not only not to grant the 10 per cent increase, but also to flood and abandon their workings. When this announcement of the stand taken by the individual operators was made the prospect of an early settlement decreased, and the enthusiasm of the strikers was visibly dampened, for they feared that the threat would be put into execution and that thousands would be compelled to seek other employment. Because of the railroads' alleged desire to force the independent operators out of business it was believed that the outlook was far from cheerful; but now that the coal men here have acted there is little doubt that the others throughout the anthracite fields will follow their example.

One of the men who served on the committee which went to New-York explained that this action was due to the willingness of the operators to bring about a settlement, and they felt that their position warranted co-operation with the railroads. When asked if the railroads had agreed to lower the transportation tolls he replied that they were not in a position to discuss that question at present, but admitted that "we are working along those lines." It is announced that the Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania companies will also post notices granting a 10 per cent increase.

The mine workers were pleased with this announcement, and say that the outlook has brightened greatly. If the 10 per cent advance offer is made general throughout the coal fields, as is expected, a conference of the miners will be held in this city to act on it. While the miners declare they are determined not to yield unless their demand for 20 per cent increase is conceded, it is believed by many that they will vote to resume work.

Preparations are being made for a big parade and demonstration in Scranton on Wednesday. All the miners, from Pittston to Forest City, are expected to take part.

DENIED BY PRESIDENT MITCHELL.

REPORT THAT THE STRIKE WAS PLANNED AT A POLITICAL CONFERENCE UNTRUE, HE SAYS.

Hazleton, Penn., Oct. 5.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, when a dispatch in which an officer of a political organization was quoted as saying that the anthracite coal miners' strike was planned by Mr. Johnson, of the Democratic National Committee, the Mayor of Indianapolis and himself at a recent meeting in Indianapolis was shown to him to-day, said he was reluctant to believe the man quoted had made the charge, and stated positively that the story was untrue. He said he did not know Mr. Johnson, and had never held a conversation with Mayor Taggart in his life. President Mitchell said that any man who would start a strike in the interest of any political organization would deserve the severest punishment which could be given to him, and any person who would make political capital out of the suffering and misery of the men, women and children of the anthracite region would be unworthy of the privilege of citizenship.

IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION.

ALL THE READING COLLIERIES CLOSED—NO ADVANCE YET OFFERED.

Pottsville, Penn., Oct. 5 (Special).—There are no surface indications to-night of an early settlement of the anthracite miners' strike in the Schuylkill region. The operators say that they cannot afford to make any further concessions, and the men are holding off for the absolute recognition of the union. All of the Reading Company's thirty-nine collieries are now idle. Rather than invite bloodshed, North Franklin Colliery, at Treverton, shut down to-day and the company is not mining a pound of coal. The colliery at Williamstown, the ten in the Panther Valley and a few about Hazleton are still working short handed. There is not much defection in Panther Creek Valley, and every colliery is working ten hours a day. The output of coal at present is greater than ever, all the mines being worked to the fullest capacity. The strike leaders say they will invade that territory in force and close every one of them.

In conversation with C. S. Pottier, the labor leader among the men at Shenandoah, especially the foreign element, it was learned that the men were not suffering for want of food. Observation among this element of the people confirmed his statement. In every house an abundant supply of flour, meat and potatoes, and, in fact, everything necessary to maintain life, was found. Their coal sheds are filled, and they are far better prepared to stand firm than their English speaking brethren.

No notices granting concessions of any kind have been posted by independent operators in this region.

Edward Coyle, a miner, one of the victims of the riot at Shenandoah two weeks ago, died to-day. While the riot was in progress Coyle left his home to look after the safety of his children, when a stray bullet struck him below the heart. A widow and a large family survive him.

The striking miners will have a demonstration at Shenandoah to-morrow, in which ten thousand men and breaker boys are expected to participate. President Mitchell has promised to address the meeting, and the whole of the Schuylkill region will probably turn out. Shamokin, Hazleton and other towns in the upper anthracite belt have promised to send delegations. In the mean time the military remains on guard in Shenandoah. This was payday in the Panther Creek Valley, and the seven thousand mine workers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in that district received in the neighborhood of $100,000. This company has some thirteen collieries in operation, and it is asserted by the officials that they will positively remain at work. A large meeting was held last night at which addresses were made, and it was decided to continue work.

WOMEN ATTACK MINE WORKERS.

Hazleton, Penn., Oct. 5.—Eight Italians employed on the night shift of the Calvin Pardee & Co. colliery at Lattimer, were attacked on the public road leading from that place to Hollywood, early this morning by twenty-five women who had marched from Milnesville. The women were mostly Hungarians and Italians. They left Milnesville at 4 o'clock, marched through Lattimer, two miles distant, and waited to attack the men working in the Lattimer mine as they passed along the road which leads to their homes at Hollywood.

A few of the women were armed with clubs, but most of them carried stones of all sizes in their aprons. The first non-striking mine workers to leave the colliery were the little band of eight Italians. They saw the women on the road ahead of them, and, suspecting an attack, crossed the field in an endeavor to avoid them. The women, however, were on the alert, and they also crossed the field, and, overtaking the men, hurled showers of stones at them. The workmen did not attempt to defend themselves, but ran away, and were soon out of the reach of the fury of the excited women. One man received a severe cut on the head, while several of the others were struck by pieces of rock, but were not injured. The women returned to their homes, satisfied with their demonstration.

There was to have been a march of women and men from McAdoo and Jeanesville to Lattimer early this morning, but for some reason it was called off at midnight. It may be made to-morrow morning.

READY TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.

BELIEF THAT PRACTICALLY ALL ANTHRACITE OPERATORS ARE WILLING TO OFFER A 10 PER CENT ADVANCE IN WAGES.

It is believed that practically all of the anthracite coal operators are willing to make a 10 per cent advance in wages if this is necessary to settle the strike. More than this none of them will do, it was said. The Delaware and Hudson company, which has been inclined to hold out against any advance, is now ready, it is understood, to make that concession with the other companies and operators.

President Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey confirmed yesterday the report that there had been a meeting on Thursday night of the presidents of some of the coal roads, and added:

The operating companies have made every concession that they intend to make. Such of the companies and independent concerns as have not yet agreed to an advance promise to announce their willingness to-morrow. It will then be up to the miners. They will do well to remember that it is their opportunity. We will not go beyond that.

The president of another important coal carrying road said: "The case stands this way: If I have a horse for sale and make an offer to you and you do not wish to buy it, then I refuse to chase after you and try to make you purchase what you do not want."

The position of the Markles at this time, it is said, plays no part in the general situation. At the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, where Mr. Markle makes his headquarters, no news was obtainable yesterday. One of the operating officials of a large coal carrying road said that he looked for a settlement of the strike by the middle of next week. The fact that a number of miners in the Wilkesbarre district were already asking for aid was proof, he added, that the strikers had been misled by the labor agitators, who had promised them financial assistance for at least five weeks.

There was talk among the retailers downtown of another advance, probably 50 cents a ton, for stove, chestnut and such sizes. The advance may be announced to-day.

SMALL RIOT AT HAZLETON.

Hazleton, Penn., Oct. 5.—At quitting time tonight another attack was made on the men employed in the Lattimer mines. While about fifty of the men were being conveyed to their homes at Hollywood in a railroad car drawn by a mine engine, they were attacked by about one hundred strikers. Stones and rocks were thrown at the men in the car, and two of the workmen were severely cut about the head. Sheriff Harvey, who was on the car, ordered the engineer to stop, and as he and a few deputies stepped from the coach the attacking party scattered in all directions. Two pistol shots were heard, but which side fired them is not known.

WANTS CONFERENCE IN COAL STRIKE.

The Executive Committee of the Universal Peace Union has issued an address to mine operators, miners, officers of labor organizations, railroad companies and all persons interested in the strike in the coal districts of Pennsylvania, requesting them to appoint from each interest three delegates to represent them in a conference, with a view of adjusting all the differences. The union offers its services, and the use of its rooms, in Philadelphia, in effecting a settlement.

STRIKE AT PAWTUCKET THREATENED.

HIGHER WAGES FOR EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SPINDLES ASKED.

Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 5.—Unless the American Yarn Company grants an increase of wages to the mule spinners employed in its mill in this city by Saturday noon a strike will be ordered, and the eight thousand five hundred spindles in the mill be idle. Secretary James Cliffe of the Rhode Island Mule Spinners' Association had a conference with the management of the mill to-day, and stated that the association would sanction the strike. The spinners say that they are paid 80 points a hundred skeins below the standard wages, amounting to a difference in their earnings of about $2 a week. They say that this standard is paid in other mills, and they have demanded that their wages be put on this basis.

"PUTTING IT UP TO CROKER."

FRANK CAMPBELL AND "GUM SHOE BILL" ADEPTS AT A NEW GAME.

They have a new game in Democratic politics now called "Putting it up to Croker." Frank Campbell, one of ex-Senator Hill's closest friends, is an adept at the game. Mr. Campbell, who is chairman of the State Committee, played the game hard this week. He recalled that Mr. Croker forced the nomination of John B. Stanchfield for Governor at Saratoga, and then said quaintly that if Croker gave the ticket 85,000 majority in this city the ticket would win. This caused every one to chuckle, for politicians say that Croker can get hardly 40,000 for the ticket, if he does that.

Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri took a hand in the game of "Putting it up to Croker" yesterday. Mr. Stone also knows that this is Mr. Croker's ticket. Stone has been up the State making speeches and looking over the field. He returned to headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday and declared himself. He said that he had been told on his trip that Bryan could carry the State if the city gave Bryan the same majority it gave Van Wyck two years ago, namely, about 84,000. The most sanguine of Tammany men do not expect more than 40,000 for Bryan in the enlarged city, and the irony of "Gum Shoe Bill's" remarks is evident. This was a cold and unfeeling way of throwing the responsibility for the success or the defeat of the ticket on Croker.

Mr. Stone pretended to be much encouraged by his trip. He thought Stanchfield—despite the hard time the latter has had in explaining his attitude on labor and other questions—was making friends. He also expressed the belief that Bryan had the German-American vote in his pocket.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

GOLD DEMOCRATS' DUTY.

IT IS TO DEFEAT BRYAN, SAYS THEIR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EVILS THAT WOULD FOLLOW HIS ELECTION STRONGLY SET FORTH.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 5.—The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee issued the following address to-night:

To the National Democracy, the Gold Democrats of the United States:

Four years ago your patriotic position saved the country from the peril of Mr. Bryan's election. You were not deceived by the plea of regularity in his nomination. You saw him truly as the nominee of a combination which had taken your party name to gild principles unknown to Democracy.

You stood steadfastly by the financial views and political philosophy of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland. In your National convention at Indianapolis you declared that you had "assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party." That convention said that "the Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago."

You went firmly to your duty, and did it well, in the hope that there would be no further attempt to use your party name as a mask to the abhorrent principles advocated by Mr. Bryan. In his defeat his misled supporters were admonished and chastened to an extent which turned them away from the path to which he allured them. The Kansas City Convention was averse to reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and a majority of its delegates honestly hoped to purge the party of the vicious heresies which had lost it the respect and confidence of the country. But through the power of his organization and by reason of the hope of success born in his nomination by the Populists, Mr. Bryan prevailed against the better sense of the Convention, compelled indorsement of the false doctrines of 1896, and by the votes of Alaska and Hawaii forced the specific restatement of his dangerous and destructive financial theory. He stands now, therefore, for all he advocated in 1896, and accepting the Populist nomination has added thereto his declaration in favor of an unlimited issue of greenback currency.

WHAT BRYAN STANDS FOR.

He is pledged by his own declarations to destroy the gold standard, to effect the free coinage of silver at the artificial ratio of 16 to 1, to the expulsion of both gold and silver from the country by a resumption of an issue of greenbacks, to destruction of judicial independence and revolution in the judicial tenure, to a system of direct legislation, which transfers law making to the ballot box and destroys our representative institutions, and to a change of the veto power from the Executive to the ballot box, removing one of the checks provided by the Constitution, and unbalancing the system created by that instrument.

This assault upon the three co-ordinate branches of our Government, if it succeed, will revolutionize and destroy the whole system. What will follow is already visible in his appeals to class hatred, envy and prejudice.

Since 1896 the National Democratic party has promoted the purposes which then justified its existence. We have urged and accomplished legislation to strengthen the gold standard. In that standard the interest on the public debt has been reduced to 2 per cent, and the National credit has been so strengthened that our 2 per cent bonds are at a premium. Private credit has felt the impulse of this improvement. The producing and wage paying industries of the country are promoted by the command of abundant capital at the lowest interest known in our history. Cheap capital, represented in economy of production, has opened the world's markets to our surplus, and we hold primacy in the world's trade. The gold standard has transformed us from a debtor to a creditor Nation, and has made the United States the clearing house of the commercial world. It has increased the consuming power of the people by industrial restoration, and has added value to the farm crops of the country and to the land which produces them. The further effect of the gold standard is the ready employment of American labor and payment of its wages in the best money in the world.

GREAT INTERESTS AT STAKE.

The destruction of that standard, the degradation of the public credit, the paralysis of industry, the restriction of commerce, increased cost of production and descent to a paper basis are the disasters threatened by the election of Mr. Bryan, and he is pledged to inflict them on us as soon as he gets the power. He seeks that power by an appeal to the anti-expansion and anti-trust sentiment of the people. The difficulties of our external policy were as unforeseen as their solution is at present unrevealed. The evil of trusts has no party parentage, and will be remedied by the combined intelligence of our parties. Without minimizing the perils of either, we affirm that no greater evil can befall our Government than the impairment of its vigor, the destruction of its credit and the ruin of our industries which Mr. Bryan is specifically pledged to effect if he gets the power.

Therefore, we appeal to our countrymen again to avert disaster from their country by his defeat. Executive Committee—Charles Tracey, chairman; L. M. Martin, chairman Campaign Committee; John P. Frenzel, secretary.

MR. CLAYTON'S PAMPHLET.

Joseph Culberson Clayton, of the New-York bar, has written a pamphlet entitled "Some Earnest Words of an Old Fashioned Democrat on the National Crisis." It is said the Republican National Committee will circulate fifty thousand of them. Mr. Clayton, among other things, says:

As an old-fashioned Democrat, as a lawyer, and as a careful student of Constitutional law and history I firmly believe that William McKinley has been an eminently wise and prudent President, and that he merits re-election as much as any predecessor ever did. I believe, too, that upon all the issues involved in this campaign McKinley and Roosevelt are infinitely nearer than their opponents to Jefferson's Democratic theory and practice that silver should be coined, freely, only at the market ratio to gold, that the sanctity of the courts and of the Federal laws should be observed and enforced, that our territory, whenever practicable, should be expanded, and should be governed by the President and Congress until admitted to full fledged Statehood, as decided by Marshall.

M'GUIRE MAKES A NEW CLAIM.

James K. McGuire started for Syracuse last evening. Mr. McGuire is going to use the Victor riot as his text for a speech there. He closed the week at headquarters yesterday by sending out letters urging county chairmen to send in estimates and by consulting with Frank Campbell, ex-Senator Hill, Richard Croker and other leaders. No one had anything to say except Mr. McGuire. The Mayor's last statement was to assert that at least half the colored men in the State would vote the Democratic ticket this year. "I am told there are forty thousand negroes in this State. We will get half of that vote. There has been a steady drift of colored men to the party for some years. The colored men are coming to realize that the Democrats are their real friends. We take care of them. Several hold offices in the city. Mr. Stanchfield is personally popular with the race both at home and over the State generally."

WOODRUFF AND BAXTER AT NORWICH.

Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of Chenango County held a big mass meeting here today. There were a large crowd from surrounding towns and several bands of music. The meeting was held in the open air in front of the courthouse at 1 o'clock, the speakers being Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff and Colonel A. E. Baxter, of Elmira. Mr. Woodruff's speech was about the same as that delivered on Thursday at Elmira, consisting principally of contradictions of statements made recently by prominent Democratic orators in the State. The party will be entertained at the home of George W. Ray until Saturday noon, when they will start for Owego. Mr. Woodruff was entertained at dinner this evening by Howard D. Newton, a classmate, of Yale, '79.

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 5.—General William S. C. Wiley, of Catskill, was nominated for State Senator to-day by the Republicans of the XXVth District, comprising Greene and Ulster counties.

Monticello, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republican electors of Sullivan County met in convention here this afternoon and placed in nomination Edward R. Dusenberry for Member of Assembly, renominated, and John Dyker for Sheriff.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republicans in the IIId Onondaga Assembly District to-night nominated Martin L. Cadin for Member of Assembly, and in the IVth District Frederick W. Hammond.

EVER HUNT FOR AN APARTMENT?

Yes; but "Never Again." What's the use, anyhow, when The Tribune presents each Sunday pictures and plans of the best in town?

WILL NOT SUPPORT BRYAN.

WAYNE MACVEAGH TELLS WHY HE WILL VOTE TO SUSTAIN M'KINLEY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—In a letter to "The Ledger," which will be published in that paper to-morrow, Wayne MacVeagh, who was Ambassador to Italy under President Cleveland's administration, in giving his reasons for supporting McKinley, says in part:

For the war with Spain the politicians of both parties were equally responsible, but Democrats, both in Congress and in the press, were even more shrill and insistent in demanding war than Republicans, while the President was resisting the importunities of both. If Congress had left the matter a few months longer in his hands, I believe he could have persuaded Spain to withdraw her flag from the American continent in peace, as the other European nations, with only one exception, had withdrawn theirs.

Then followed the ignoble, hysterical condition into which we all lashed ourselves over victories won from an enemy whom we outnumbered more than five to one in population and more than twenty to one in all the resources now needed in war. It was in that mood the treaty with Spain was negotiated and ratified.

While the treaty was before the Senate an amendment was proposed placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba, thus depriving the treaty of its most obnoxious feature—that of a grave and serious departure from the fundamental principles of those free institutions which have been at once the strength and the glory of the Republic in all its splendid history. Senator Vest's amendment would have brought the treaty into exact harmony with Mr. Lincoln's statement and prevented the war in the Philippines, which we all so much deplored. That amendment was defeated by Mr. Bryan, and nobody else could have defeated it. I do not question that his motives were patriotic, but extend the same charitable construction to President McKinley. When the treaty was ratified without the amendment and thus became part of "the supreme law of the land," the deplorable consequences which have followed would have followed just the same, in my opinion, if Mr. Bryan had been President.

Nor can I believe anybody with ordinary common sense is in danger of regarding President McKinley's re-election as an indorsement of the war in the Philippines. It seems to me the present tendency of President McKinley's mind can be discerned in the true American policy he is now pursuing in China.

Continuing, Mr. MacVeagh says he finds himself in harmony with the Republican platform on the gold standard. "But the controlling reason with me for supporting McKinley and Roosevelt," he concludes, "is the unwillingness I feel to intrust the government of the country to the men who now represent and control the Democratic organization, standing as they do upon the Chicago platform of 1896."

DEMOCRATS WHO CAN'T STAND BRYAN.

CONVERSIONS TO M'KINLEY IN THE POPOCRATIC CANDIDATE'S OWN STATE.

Advices being received at the Republican National headquarters in this city indicate that Mr. Bryan will soon be hurrying home to Nebraska. In the rapidly growing list of converts to McKinley none are more significant than those from Bryan's own State. Senator Scott yesterday had drawn up a "convert list," and started it off with Nebraskans. Bryan's neighbors have found that the leader of the silver forces is only a pretender, and they realize that all of his predictions have proved false. Here is the latest list of Nebraska Democrats who are working and talking for McKinley:

J. STERLING MORTON, President Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture.
JAMES E. BOYD, the only Democratic Governor Nebraska ever had.
General PAUL VAN DER VOORT, formerly National Commander of the G. A. R.
Dr. GEORGE L. MILLER, founder of "The Omaha Herald."
Judge ELEAZER WAKELEY, the leader of the Omaha bar.
WILLIAM A. PAXTON, who twice assisted Bryan's election to Congress.
THOMAS B. M'PHERSON, president of the Omaha Cattle Loan Company, and cashier of the Union Stock Yards' National Bank.
EUCLID MARTIN, of Omaha, for years a leader of the Democratic party, formerly chairman, and postmaster of Omaha under Cleveland.
EDWARD RILEY, of Omaha, a party wheelhorse.
F. B. LAWRENCE, president of the Lawrence Shot and Lead Company. Had voted as a Democrat since 1864.
E. WYMAN SHELTON, Populist member of Legislature.
GEORGE E. PRITCHARD, a lifelong Democrat.
B. T. FARNSWORTH, formerly Democratic City Attorney of South Omaha.
Judge W. D. M'HUGH, leading attorney, Omaha.
WARREN SNITZLER, nominee of the Gold Democrats in 1897 for Supreme Court Justice.
CHARLES W. LYMAN, president of the Commercial National Bank, Omaha.
WILLIAM F. WAPPICH, resigned from Douglas County Democratic Council because he could not indorse the Kansas City platform.
W. L. MAY, ex-State Fish Commissioner of Nebraska.
LEE W. SPRATREN, of Omaha, prominent worker in the Democratic ranks.
E. L. STONE, of Dewey & Stone, furniture dealers, Omaha.
WILLIAM M. BUSHMAN, leading warehouseman.
Dr. GEORGE TILDEN, Omaha, Democratic worker for many years.
HENRY W. YATES, president Nebraska National Bank.
Dr. H. CHAMBERS, Fremont, active supporter of Bryan in 1896.
N. J. PASCOE, Dodge County, for twenty-five years a Democrat.
JULIUS BECKMAN, Fremont, Neb., a leading business man.

Some converts in other States follow:

NEW-YORK.

J. G. CARLISLE, formerly Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's Cabinet.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, formerly Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's first Cabinet.
ABRAM S. HEWITT.
WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.
JACOB STERN, Surrogate of Erie County.
E. ELLERY ANDERSON, leading attorney.
E. P. WHEELER, leading attorney.
W. H. PECKHAM, leading attorney.
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.
JOHN T. GROW, attorney.
Captain A. L. DELCAMBRE, Mount Kisco.
GEORGE HOADLY, ex-Governor of Ohio, now a leading lawyer in New-York City.
LYMAN W. REDDINGTON, recently New-York Assemblyman. When he lived in Vermont, candidate for many offices, including Governor. Formerly postmaster of Rutland, Vt.
ABRAM H. DAILEY, of Brooklyn, former Surrogate of Kings County.
AUGUST KREAMER, of Brooklyn, the tinware manufacturer.
FREDERICK BELTZ, attorney.
CHARLES M. WICKWIRE, of Waterville.
JAMES BRITTINGHAM, of Mount Vernon.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, formerly Controller of New-York City.

MARYLAND.

LLOYD JACKSON, of Baltimore.
J. H. THOMPSON, of Annapolis, formerly Collector of the Port.
General F. C. LATROBE, ex-Mayor of Baltimore.
B. A. JAMESON, of Senemount, formerly Democratic candidate for Congress.
ALLAN M'LANE, of Baltimore, attorney, brother of the Maryland State Attorney and nephew of a former Governor.
JOSEPH BEAR, ex-Mayor of Frostburg.
SYLVESTER SUMMERS, postmaster at Lock 53.

OHIO.

JOSEPH H. OUTWAITE, of Columbus, ex-Congressman.
Colonel JOHN W. REXFORD, of Norwalk.
Judge W. C. DUNCAN, of Columbus.
Ex-Congressman DUGAN, formerly a stump speaker for Bryan.

INDIANA.

JOHN S. BUZZARD, of Huntington, Democratic candidate for Sheriff in 1894.
Captain L. C. BAIRD, civil engineer and Spanish war veteran, Jeffersonville.
JOHN T. STRONGE, attorney, Marion, delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1896, late Democratic candidate for Grant County Circuit Judge.
JOSEPH NEWBERGER, ex-postmaster of Mathews.
GEORGE T. WHITTAKER, of Dunkirk, State's Attorney.
HERMAN HULMAN, Jr., wholesale grocer, Terre Haute.
A. H. URBAN, manager of the Indiana Shovel Company, Newcastle.
D. F. KENNEDY, Indiana organizer of the American Federation of Labor.
PAUL KRAUSS, brewer, Indianapolis.
Captain WILLIAM H. HILLIGOSS, of Muncie, for many years on Delaware County Democratic Committee.
Captain W. W. KEEN, of Dunkirk, served in three different regiments during the Civil War and has been a Democrat many years.
ALBERT TRABER, one of the most prominent German-Americans of Indianapolis.
G. C. CONN, of Elkhart, ex-Congressman.
GEORGE A. TANNER, of Indianapolis, prominent Democrat.
Colonel LEROY TEMPLETON, of Indianapolis.
J. C. CARELTON, of Bedford, Mexican War veteran.

"IT IS A BUSINESS QUESTION."

GENERAL L. L. JACKSON, OF MARYLAND, WHO SUPPORTED BRYAN IN '96, TELLS WHY HE IS FOR M'KINLEY.

General Lloyd L. Jackson, of Baltimore, the backbone of the Democratic campaign in Maryland four years ago, and a Democrat all his life, was a caller at Republican National headquarters yesterday, and predicted that McKinley would have 10,000 plurality in Maryland. General Jackson said:

It is true that I supported Mr. Bryan in 1896. It is almost true that I furnished all the money used by Maryland Democrats to aid in his election. I organized Bryan meetings in Baltimore on the same plan that the New-York men are holding daily meetings for McKinley. I merely mention this to indicate that I was the stanchest of Democrats. Yet, on Election night, when I learned that McKinley had been elected, I said I would take off my hat to him if he did what he promised to do. He has done it, and I have taken off my hat to him. I shall work for him and vote for him. I cannot see why the business men of the country should regard this question as a political question. It is a business question, more so than any of the technical questions of business which arise daily. My business interests require that I should support the present Administration, and my interests are no different, as concerns this question, from the interests of all the other business men of the South. McKinley will carry Maryland by not less than 10,000.

ASSEMBLYMAN WISSEL FOR SENATOR.

The Democrats of Queens Borough and Nassau County, constituting the IId Senate District, met yesterday at Flushing and nominated Assemblyman Charles Wissel, proprietor of Ridgewood Park, for Senator. Mr. Wissel has served two terms as Assemblyman.

DANGERS OF BRYANISM.

JAMES H. ECKELS TELLS LABORING MEN WHY THEY CANNOT AFFORD TO SUPPORT THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency under President Cleveland, spoke in the Auditorium to-night to an audience that packed the great hall as tightly as it could be packed, hundreds of persons being turned away.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Business Men's Sound Money Association, and embraced men of all parties who oppose the 16 to 1 plank of the Democratic platform. Mr. Eckels was introduced by William Davis, of Chicago, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who made a short address. The iron and steel industries were strongly represented at the meeting.

Mr. Eckels said in part:

I propose in this campaign, as a Democrat, to support William McKinley, the nominee of the Republican party, for re-election to the Presidential office, and on that behalf I am upon this platform. The fact may well challenge the thoughtful attention of every laboring man that nowhere do the declarations of principles of the Democratic party as to-day constituted, or the utterances of the Democratic candidate, appeal to any business interest, whether that interest be small or great. In every section of the country business men, no matter what the calling, repudiate them as violative of all sound rules of business conduct and destructive of those underlying principles upon which the common welfare of the successful commercial world must rest. On analysis the laboring man will find that this almost universal rejection of Bryanism by those who are conducting the great affairs of finance, of manufacturing, of trade and commerce, and who in the very order of things are giving the largest measure of employment to labor, does not arise from a selfish, a political or class prejudice, as Mr. Bryan would have them believe, because neither enters into the forming of that opinion.

It is their knowledge of the subject, gained through study, and their knowledge gained through experience in transacting business affairs, which uniformly unite in a verdict against the issue promulgated by a debauched Democracy and a theorizing Populism. They do not wish to evade any legal responsibility, to pay less than their just proportion of taxes, to treat unjustly their employes or to deal unfairly with the public. They want only stability in money, equity in law and wisdom of word and action in the Executive. They distrust Mr. Bryan because he has made it impossible for them to trust him.

WHO HAS MOST AT STAKE?

The question which I submit with confidence to the laboring man is, Who has most at stake in this country, the business man, whose energy, thrift and venture of capital have made possible its greatness, or the political demagogues who are going up and down the country preaching a gospel of discontent, arraying class against class, and proclaiming doctrines which, if enforced, would bring widespread and far reaching disaster upon every interest which now stands for the use of capital and the employment of labor? Who to-day are employing the thousands upon thousands of men in mine and mill, in furnace and factory, upon the railroads and the waters, in store and office? Are they the Bryans or the Tillmans, the Altgelds or the Weavers, the Townes or the Crokers? I call your attention to the fact that these men and all their associates who write the platforms, map out the policies and control the action of the Democratic party as to-day that party reveals itself are men who know no calling but politics, and contribute nothing to the support of their fellows beyond the emoluments of such political offices as they may by chance secure. If once eliminated from politics they will find, Othello-like, their occupation gone.

I assert that these men are not as well equipped, either in word or deed, to so well counsel with labor as are those who are in the daily life of business undertakings. I assert with still greater emphasis that any party which, by wedding itself to unsound and destructive doctrines, has so completely eliminated all employers of labor from its councils, and made impossible their support of its candidates, is not to be trusted with the power to legislate for either labor or capital. Its influence would be injurious to the interests of both; its acts destructive to that financial fabric, the maintenance of the integrity of which is essential to the wellbeing of all. Remember, you citizens who toil day in and day out, and thereby upbuild the country, I beg of you to remember before you give in adhesion to the cause of Mr. Bryan and his party as against the advice of the business world, that by so doing you embrace the tenets of a party solely of politicians, controlled wholly for the benefit of politicians and by politicians alone. I do not believe as a business proposition you can, from the standpoint of your own good and the good of those dependent upon you, afford to take the risk to which you are invited. I am certain, despite some individual injustice here and individual injustice there, you are better off at present, and will be in the future, by acting with those who employ labor, and not making common cause with men who neither themselves labor, outside of the realm of politics for their own advancement, nor give employment to others.

BRYAN'S MASS OF MISINFORMATION.

The difficulty with Mr. Bryan's statesmanship is that it is a statesmanship of prejudice, class distinctions and misinformation. It is a statesmanship which takes no thought of the morrow, but contents itself with the political advantage of to-day. I venture the statement that in all the range of American political annals there never has appeared a public man who has illumined so many different questions with so much misinformation. The leadership of Mr. Bryan found its origin in the peculiar conditions of the world of business and labor four years since. It has maintained itself because in the Bryanizing of the organization the Democracy has been denuded of every leader of thought, sagacity and high political principle. It has now neither ability for political organization, nor capacity for wise, safe or conservative constructive legislation. In the last analysis the leadership of Mr. Bryan demonstrates itself to begin and end in a denunciation of the existing order of things. Is it safe to trust the governmental control of a great nation in the keeping of a man who sees nowhere anything to commend; who is quick to charge conspiracy and dishonesty upon great numbers of people who in daily life draw to themselves the respect of all their fellows? What thoughtful and inquiring citizen will from a knowledge of Mr. Bryan's past erroneous discussion of these paramount economic problems believe him capable of bringing about a proper solution of present ones?

In the campaign upon which we have now entered the Democratic candidate, changing from the issue announced at the opening as paramount, has taken up the discussion of the trust question. I do not misstate the fact, I think, when I say he is discussing this issue in the manner which has characterized all the other discussions with which he has favored the public. He does not undertake to go into the merit of the question, for that would not be Bryanesque. He knows that such a course must eliminate the political advantage which he seeks for his party to his own advancement, and therefore he does not make it. The argument which he makes is addressed to prejudice, backed up by misstatements, illogical in presentation and unfair in deduction. There is no man of any prominence to-day standing in defence of illegal combinations of capital, whether great or small, formed for the purpose of throttling all competition, raising the price of articles of consumption and burdening the people. But there are a vast number who, recognizing the economic soundness in the added volume of business to be obtained through aggregated capital properly brought together and wisely managed, deny that from such any harm flows to either the consumer or the laborer. They go further and assert with an emphasis not to be mistaken that, far from being harmful, such combinations are, on the contrary, productive of good, most of all to the laboring man.

SO-CALLED "TRUSTS" NOT TRUSTS AT ALL.

The misinformation which is on every hand upon this subject has arisen from an insistence upon a discussion of it in the light of partisan politics instead of in that of economic truth and history. If those who are now protesting so vigorously against what they deem the baneful effects of so-called trusts would better inform themselves we would have more reason and less declamation from press and platform. I am sure I do not misdefine the term when I say that what they call a "trust" is not a trust at all, but merely the concentration of capital or labor, or capital and labor, for a specific, legitimate purpose. It is the unification of the resources of many for the common welfare. In political life it ultimately assumes the form of government; in finance it results in systems of banking, upholding the transactions of the business world; in transportation it finds fruition in railroads and steamboat lines; industrially it evidences itself in manufacturing plants, in mines and mining and the thousand forms of industry which make for an advanced state of civilization. It is, I assert, the highest development of a complicated and efficient form of civilization, made more manifest as man is more and more removed from the influence of ignorance and barbarism.

There is one policy, however, over and above all these to which Mr. Bryan is wedded, which, unsafe, un-Democratic and un-American, ought not to be forgotten in this campaign. Mr. Bryan may talk anti-imperialism, but back of it all are his free coinage of silver purposes. He may denounce trusts, but his acts in office will be in the interests of silver. His expressions of sympathy with the Boers are but a subterfuge to make the voter think less upon a debased currency. Whatever his words may be now, his acts will, if once given an election, accord with the wishes of those who first made him a possibility in the country's political annals. Mr. Bryan has not within these four years put behind him a fixed determination, if clothed with authority, to enforce that financial policy which would inevitably result in repudiation of the Nation's obligations and impairment of the Nation's credit. It will not do for the country to lull itself into a supposed security from all danger on this score because Mr. Bryan has seen fit to cease talking on the money question, or because we have had some financial legislation. The people must not flatter themselves that Mr. Bryan or those with whom he counsels have changed their views on this subject. Mr. Bryan has not, and he will not. He has found it politic for the present to only conceal his erroneous views. Who forgets that he was the strenuous advocate of silver until he had got through with the Populist and silver conventions? If he no longer talks it he still, notwithstanding such fact, entertains and stands for it.

The new found friends of Mr. Bryan, who four years since repudiated him with scorn and indignation, now lay the flattering unction to their souls that he would not do that which he says he will, or that he could not if he would, or if he could he might by the defeated party yet in power be bound hand and foot and thus rendered harmless—in short, that he would exercise the Presidential function in other directions only, and not in that upon which his reputation has been built. I do not propose to analyze a position so absurd and puerile. It is hardly statesmanship to experiment with such grave questions with one who declares his purpose to wipe out the gold standard if given the opportunity.

BRYAN WHOLLY UNSAFE.

Upon what theory then can it be argued that Mr. Bryan, in the face of so much that the thoughtful hold to be harmful, is a safe man to elect to the Presidency? The importance of the office is not to be underestimated, nor its power to be gainsaid. It is a mighty instrument for good or a tremendous engine for harm. By force of circumstance its occupant enters into the civil, the social, the business life of the American people, and it is not wisdom to say that upon a single qualification a Chief Executive shall be selected, despite a lack of many others vital in themselves for good or evil. Those who now try to reconcile their conscience with their new political position, repudiating Mr. Bryan as unsound and unsafe in every other direction, ally themselves to his cause, to his issues, to his associates, to his un-Democracy, because they assert that his views on the one newer question in the country's politics are more to their views than those of President McKinley.

I do not propose to argue this phase of the question at any length, for it seems to me there is no justification for all this hue and cry of imperialism and threatened militarism. It is an issue conceived and uttered by the opposition to divert from the real things at stake, to conceal the purposes of those who are in the confidence of Mr. Bryan, to make for their plans at home and not work out reforms abroad. Who, knowing Mr. Bryan, analyzing his mind, following the course of his career, passing impartial judgment upon his declarations on any question, will believe him capable of heading an Administration which can carry out a successful foreign policy? How is it possible for Mr. Bryan, wrong on all things at home, to be right on all things abroad? But his position upon the Philippines is not one that entitles him to consideration. He did make possible the acquisition of the Philippines by insisting upon the ratification of the Paris treaty, and now when it, his act, returns to plague him, undertakes to disprove his responsibility by asserting that his action was based upon the idea of making more manifest the dangers of imperialism. Why make it more manifest? Why jeopardize, if his present position is correct, the liberties of the Philippines by creating more evidence of title for the United States to the land he claims is theirs? Why? Simply that Mr. Bryan might have another issue in his Presidential campaign. If he states the truth that he was against it all the time, but yielded to make more manifest the issue of imperialism, he stood for politics then, as he does now; for partisan purposes then, as he does now; for self-aggrandizement then, as he does now. He was not patriotic then and he is not now.

CENTENNIAL OF JOHNSTOWN.

Johnstown, Penn., Oct. 5.—The first day of Johnstown's centennial celebration found the city overflowing with visitors and enthusiasm. The weather was bright. Never before in the history of Johnstown were the decorations so elaborate. A fantastic parade opened the celebration this morning. This afternoon Governor Stone made a brief address, and laid the cornerstone of the new municipal building in the presence of 15,000 persons. Ex-Governor Hastings, Mayor Woodruff and others also spoke. Music was furnished by a children's chorus of 1,200 voices. To-night there was an illuminated bicycle parade, and a patriotic mass meeting was held in the Opera House. The celebration will continue to-morrow and Sunday.

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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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Owing to the demand for space in The Sunday Tribune Advertisers will confer a great favor by sending in their copy at the earliest moment