POLICE SHOW ACTIVITY.

ORDERS FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF DISORDERLY PLACES NAMED BY M'CULLAGH.

Some slight indications were observable yesterday for the first time that the outcry against "protected" vice is beginning to have an effect even upon a police force which permits brothels to drive out churches from certain parts of the city. The Police Commissioners met, and by a formal resolution directed Chief Devery to cause an investigation to be made at once of each place specified in the recent letter of the Superintendent of Elections as an illegal resort. This letter was recently published in The Tribune. It gave the street numbers of more than two hundred such places. The Board ordered Devery to report to it specifically upon each of the places named, and also asked the Superintendent of Elections to give to the police all the evidence which he has collected against these places. This Mr. McCullagh has already refused to do, saying when Devery made a similar request of him that the police could easily collect evidence for themselves if they wanted it.

Devery followed this action by calling upon the commanders of all precincts to send a "single man" each to Inspector Cross, with orders to work under his instructions. In Cross's district most of these places flourish which have been pointed out by McCullagh. Last year Cross sent out forty unmarried men to gather evidence against disorderly women. They took about two months to do it, and only two of them made any arrests. They were promptly sent back to the regular patrol work of the precincts whence they came. It may be that this show of activity on the part of the police is merely a bluff. Time will quickly tell.

M'CLUSKY BEGINS TO ACT.

Captain McClusky, of the detective force, was also formally requested by Superintendent McCullagh to assist him in "spotting" repeaters at the polls. McClusky said yesterday:

I am detailing men for that work, and I am going to issue instructions to all my men to be on the lookout. I haven't men enough to cover polling places, but men will be sent to some specific places indicated by Mr. McCullagh.

There was an unusual number of detectives at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. McClusky said that they were there to get instructions about election matters.

Superintendent McCullagh has also stirred up the District Attorney's office. To Mr. Gardiner he submitted yesterday a list of proprietors of alleged disorderly houses, gambling rooms and other illegal resorts on the East Side, which he declares are being used for "colonizing" purposes. He asked that the District Attorney begin criminal proceedings against the proprietors. A conference followed between Gardiner, Judge Newburger, who has charge of the October Grand Jury, and Job E. Hedges, special Deputy Attorney-General assigned to attend to the work of McCullagh's office. The conference was a long one, and at the close it was reported that the matter would be presented to this Grand Jury, but just when no one would tell.

McCullagh's deputies made their first arrest of the present campaign when they took into custody at noon Louis Fuchslocher, a tinsmith, of No. 118 Sixth-st., on a charge of failing to comply with the order of Superintendent McCullagh to send in a list of the inmates of the Raines law hotel at No. 73 Stanton-st., the license of which is in Fuchslocher's name. Fuchslocher is a brother of William Fox, a Tammany leader of the VIIIth Assembly District, who has had his name changed.

Two deputies arrested Fuchslocher at his tinsmith shop, and as they passed the saloon at Stanton and Allen sts. a crowd surrounded them and tried to rescue the prisoner; but the deputies resisted successfully. Fuchslocher was held for examination in the Essex Market court.

TO WATCH VOTING BOOTHS.

This man is not the only one who has neglected to make returns to McCullagh's department of the guests in his house who intend to vote at the coming election. Other arrests will follow. This is the first day of registration, and a close watch will be kept at the voting booths for men who attempt to register illegally. Mr. McCullagh says he has discovered that many of the Raines law hotels are not constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Excise law, and that licenses have been obtained for them by rank perjury. These will be looked after vigorously. McCullagh's letter to the Health Board on this subject has received little attention as yet. President Murphy was asked yesterday concerning the terrible arraignment of Tammany methods made by Franklin Matthews in the current number of "Harper's Weekly." Among other alarming revelations Mr. Matthews shows that under Tammany the death rate in the Seventh, Tenth and Seventeenth wards has steadily increased. Mr. Murphy denies this. He says no increase has taken place in the death rate in any part of the city in recent years. Dr. J. C. Taylor, assistant registrar of records, corroborated his chief.

Mr. Matthews, however, gives figures to show not only that the death rate in these wards has increased under Tammany's administration, but that there is more crime in the city, that more persons are buried in Potters' Field, that more women are decoyed to New-York for immoral purposes, that there is an increase of crimes against children, that homicides have increased, and that Tammany has been the cause of many other deplorable practices, vices and crimes. Speaking of Bernard J. York, president of the Police Board, Mr. Matthews says that "though not known to be not honest," yet there is "no figure more to be despised" than York.

President York was asked if he had read the article, and he replied:

"I have nothing to say. I never pay any attention to these attacks."

DEVERY DOESN'T MIND.

Chief Devery was asked if he had read it, and he said: "I have not. We don't mind that kind of thing."

Bishop Potter has returned to town, but he said yesterday that he had no news to give to the reporters concerning his expected movement to procure the closing of evil resorts in the neighborhood of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton-st. The disorderly resort over which the trouble between the Rev. Mr. Paddock and Captain Herlihy arose was still running wide open yesterday.

"There will be plenty of news for New-Yorkers in a little while now," said Mr. Paddock. "Until then we must say nothing."

NO LETHARGY ON PART OF REPUBLICANS.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith called at Republican National Headquarters to-day. He said:

Up to four weeks ago there was a good deal of lethargy throughout the country on the part of the Republicans, due to overconfidence. Recently there has been a great awakening. There was something of a scare. The result is increased activity. There has been a marked change in Maryland, pointing to a Republican majority. West Virginia will go Republican by a larger majority than four years ago. I went to Indiana a few days ago with the feeling that the State was very doubtful. I came away with the conviction that the Republicans' chances are of the best.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT FOR M'KINLEY.

Dr. John D. McGill, of Jersey City, Surgeon-General of the National Guard of New-Jersey, president of the Jersey City Police Board, and a stalwart Democrat, declared yesterday that he would not support Bryan. He said:

I am a Cleveland Democrat all the way through. I regard Grover Cleveland as the possible Moses of the party hereafter. I am utterly opposed to the free silver heresy. I am for the one gold standard and all that that implies.

REPUBLICAN GAINS PREDICTED

TWO OR THREE CONGRESS SEATS MAY BE WON IN PENNSYLVANIA, WITH AN INCREASED VOTE FOR M'KINLEY.

Washington, Oct. 11 (Special).—Representative Packer, of Pennsylvania, who has returned to Washington for a day or two, declares that McKinley's vote will be even larger in that State than it was four years ago, and there are good prospects of gaining two, and perhaps three, Representatives in Congress. He says:

The Democrats are in a muddle in the Wilkesbarre district, and unless they come to an agreement and straighten things out we are pretty sure of that district. We are making a fight for McAleer's district, and may carry it. That district might have been made safely Republican in the apportionment of the State, but it was thought best to leave it Democratic, and the same reasons may operate to continue McAleer in Congress. He has a good many friends among the Republicans and is active in looking after the interests of his district, and it is hard to tell just what will be the outcome there. In the Mauch Chunk district—the VIIIth—the Democrats treated Barber, their present member, very badly, turning him down without warning and nominating Mutchler after the latter had said there would be no opposition to Barber's nomination. There is a good deal of bad feeling on account of it, and as we have a strong candidate running against Mutchler there is a fair prospect of our making a gain there. No one can tell what will be the outcome in the Sibley district, but either candidate there, if elected, will support the Administration.

Speaking of the general political situation, Mr Packer said his information showed that McKinley was steadily gaining ground. He does not think there is any danger of the Republicans losing New-York. His district is close to the New-York line, and he is well informed as to conditions in the upper part of that State. He added:

The Republicans are better organized in the upper part of New-York State than they have ever been before, and I think they will go to the Harlem with almost as large a majority as they had four years ago. In other States from which I have heard directly satisfactory conditions are reported. In West Virginia our folks expected to carry the electoral ticket through, but were anxious about the Legislature. The latest reports, however, indicate that the Legislature as well as the electoral ticket is all right. About three weeks ago there was some anxiety about Ohio, but that has all passed away, according to recent advices I have had from well informed friends in the State. The fight in Chicago has disturbed things in Illinois, but the situation there is improving every day. Information from there and from Indiana is very encouraging indeed, as nearly as I can learn, the outlook is brightening all over the country. I believe, and I find the belief is very general among leading business men, that the Bryan campaign will collapse utterly within three weeks.

Register, and enrol as a Republican, to-day. You will make sure of your vote for McKinley and Roosevelt on November 6, and will gain the right to vote at the Republican primaries next year.

CROKER STILL IN A SULKY MOOD.

HE WANTS TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY—MAYOR TAGGART SURE OF INDIANA FOR BRYAN, WITH SEVERAL "IFS."

Richard Croker was still in a sulky mood yesterday. He said that the Republicans only abused and poked fun at him instead of answering his arguments about imperialism and trusts, and that he was not going to talk any more until he was taken seriously. He wouldn't say anything about the scathing charge made in "Harper's Weekly" by Franklin Matthews about Tammany's copartnership with crime in the city and Tammany's revenue derived from fostering vice. He wouldn't talk about anything.

Mr. Croker was at headquarters for a while with "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone, "Slim Jim" Richardson, J. Kosciusko McGuire, ex-Senator Murphy, Frank Campbell and others. The campaign was talked over in a general way, and letters were sent out appealing for funds and asking for reports from various county chairmen.

No one had much to say around headquarters. It was evident from the general air of depression and dejection that all the spring and bounce had been taken out of the campaign. The leaders no longer give figures, but talk in a brave way about the general result. They will not say what they base their conclusions upon.

The most prominent caller at headquarters yesterday was Thomas Taggart, Mayor of Indianapolis, and member of the Democratic National Committee from Indiana. He spent most of the forenoon in conference with Messrs. Stone and Richardson. When asked as to the Indiana outlook, Mr. Taggart refused to go into figures, but said:

Indiana will give a good account of herself in November, and I am confident will render a substantial majority for Bryan. The men who were against us four years ago on the financial plank are now with us to a man, and will support Bryan. The farmers and laborers are also with us, being violently opposed to trusts. It is true they get better prices for their produce, but they have to pay 20 per cent more for living necessaries. The foreign element is also with us, being opposed to any approach toward imperialism. There is no doubt that Indiana will go for Bryan, unless there should be a flagrant use of money at the polls on the part of the Republican party.

RECEPTION AT MADISON SQUARE CLUB.

Probably five thousand persons poured in and out of the rooms of the Madison Square Republican Club, No. 1,146 Broadway, last night, between the hours of 7 and 12 o'clock. What attracted them was a reception given so that the voters of the district might have a chance to meet, greet and shake hands with the local Republican candidates. Herbert Parsons is the candidate for Congress in the XIIth District, and the affair was managed by Henry Birrell, who has charge of Mr. Parsons's canvass. Those who helped Mr. Parsons welcome the guests were Nathaniel A. Elsberg, William Whittaker, John A. Weekes, jr., Gherardi Davis, Henry Bossert and John S. Shea. The clubhouse was gayly decorated and music and refreshments were liberally provided. Some of those present were Francis B. Thurber, General Francis V. Greene, Dr. P. H. Murphy, William E. Billings, Arthur P. Sturges, Bronson Winthrop, McDougall Hawkes, Captain F. Norton Goddard, William Henkel, Charles A. Hess, John Sabine Smith and Bernard Biglin.

MERCHANT TAILORS FOR SOUND MONEY.

AS MANY DEMOCRATS AS REPUBLICANS HELP ORGANIZE A CLUB.

The Merchant Tailors' Sound Money League was organized last night at No. 241 Fifth-ave. The following officers were elected: President, E. Twyeffort; vice-presidents, Rupert Ryly, Andrew Patterson and Charles Heckman; secretary, J. A. Heckman; treasurer, Matthew Rock.

As many Democrats as Republicans were present. The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic. The league hopes to do much good work for McKinley and Roosevelt.

SURE OF INDIANA.

THE "THIRTY DAY POLL" STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF REPUBLICANS.

Chicago, Oct. 11 (Special).—The Republican managers took Indiana out of the doubtful column today and anchored it in the McKinley row. What is known in politics as the "thirty day poll" has been completed in the Hoosier State and shows that Indiana will give a larger Republican majority in November than it did in 1896, when McKinley carried the State by more than eighteen thousand. The "thirty day poll" is the canvass made thirty days before election. Henry C. Payne, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, made the assertion that Indiana is no longer doubtful, while Senator Hanna sat across the room and nodded assent.

The claiming of Indiana is the best possible proof that the Republicans are confident of victory on November 6. The State always has been a puzzle in Presidential campaigns, for the fight has been close, and neither party has been certain of carrying it until the votes were counted. Since 1872 Indiana has alternated between the Republican and Democratic columns in Presidential years. In 1872 it went Republican, in 1876 Democratic, in 1880 Republican, in 1884 Democratic, in 1888 Republican, in 1892 Democratic and in 1896 Republican. According to custom Indiana should go Democratic this year, but the Republicans say it is now a question of majority for their party. Mr. Payne's opinion was amply corroborated by reports brought to headquarters from Indiana to-day by Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith.

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

DR. SHAW FOR M'KINLEY.

SAYS THE NATION'S SENSE OF CONSISTENCY DEMANDS BRYAN'S DEFEAT.

"The Outlook" for October 13 contains the first two of a series of papers on "The Issues of the Campaign," which the editor promises is to be concluded next week with an article by Dr. Charles Eliot, president of Harvard University, "summing up the issues and presenting them in a philosophic or academic manner, as it may be expected they will be viewed by the historian of the future when the heats of the present election shall have passed away." In the present number Dr. Albert Shaw writes of the campaign issues "From a Republican Standpoint," and Charles A. Towne treats of them "From a Democratic Standpoint." Dr. Shaw says:

I have been asked to write something as to what seems to me the propriety of supporting the Republican National candidates this year. I am the more free to do this because I write as a private citizen, under no obligations of any kind to make out a case or to give any reasons that might tally with those of party leaders or campaign committees.

He states two firm convictions—first, that the present is a suitable time for a vote of confidence in the Administration of the country, and an unfavorable time for the display of captious or intense partisanship; and, second, that issues not now sufficiently formulated for action or for mature discussion are likely within a few years to present themselves in such a way that rather sharp political conflict may be inevitable, whether men should seek it or not.

While the last quarter century has not been productive of great statesmen anywhere, Dr. Shaw thinks it has yet produced "many well trained men, of a type better qualified, perhaps, to act than to discuss or to philosophize." He continues:

At the present moment there is, in my opinion, no other man in the United States so well qualified to be President as Mr. McKinley. I observe that the only men who inveigh bitterly against the President's motives and character are a class of men not in a position to speak from personal knowledge. No President while in office has ever been more strong in the esteem of public men of all parties at Washington than William McKinley. Next to Mr. McKinley I am inclined to think that Theodore Roosevelt is the best qualified man in the country to bear the responsibilities of the Presidency. Both men know the country well in all its parts, and are wholly emancipated from local or sectional prejudices. They are both eminently National in their point of view.

MR. M'KINLEY'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Aside from his perfect temper, his self-control, his tact and his wide knowledge of men—all of which are very valuable qualities in politics—Mr. McKinley has great natural dignity, without any stiffness or self-consciousness whatever, and he constantly shows capacity for taking a disinterested view of public questions. With very few exceptions he has made remarkably creditable appointments to public office. He has great persuasiveness in public speech, and the power of singularly lucid presentation in his messages and State papers, as well as in such deliverances as his recent notification speech and his still more recent letter of acceptance.

But, it is sometimes asked, admitting that Mr. McKinley is an amiable gentleman of many excellent traits and qualifications, is it not true that he lacks decision of character, and is it not true that he is subject to undue influence from undesirable sources? These are questions that cannot be answered in such a way as to satisfy everybody, because no two men can possibly apply the same standards. I do not, for my part, think that Mr. McKinley has shown fatal infirmity of will, or that he has been as putty in the hands of either personal or official advisers. I believe that he has been and is now truly the head of the Administration. As to his being Mr. Hanna's man, I should be inclined to say, from what I have seen of politics, that it is at least equally true to say that Mr. Hanna is his man. Mr. McKinley's heads of executive departments and constitutional advisers have never, so far as I know, felt that a "kitchen cabinet" interposed itself between them and the President; nor have they felt that their councils were presided over by a weak or inefficient man.

If Mr. McKinley is not to be elected, the only alternative at the present time is the election of Mr. Bryan. Dr. Shaw points out that Mr. Bryan is known "only as a brilliant platform orator, identified with the advocacy of certain specific opinions and extremely skilful in the dialectics of political debate. How well fitted he is to perform the manifold daily duties of a great executive office, or to ascertain and pursue the wise course in a difficult and delicate matter of public policy—such, for example, as that which the Chinese question has lately presented—can be only a matter of conjecture, because Mr. Bryan has not as yet stood the test of experience in executive or diplomatic work."

SILVER THE REAL ISSUE.

Turning from men to measures, Dr. Shaw shows that it was the silver issue and nothing else which made Mr. Bryan the logical candidate of the three parties whose fusion had been brought about by sole virtue of the relation of Mr. Bryan to that particular question. The only way by which the Democrats at Kansas City could in reality have made imperialism the paramount issue was (1) to have omitted the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896, (2) to have ignored or expressly postponed the free silver question, and (3) to have nominated somebody else than Mr. Bryan. He says:

The country had squarely defeated free silver four years ago, and it had clinched that decision by again electing a very strong sound money majority in the House of Representatives two years ago, and further by gradually increasing the sound money and Republican majority in the Senate. If, indeed, the war had brought new questions to the front and relegated old ones to the rear, the Democrats should have gone this year and acted accordingly. Mr. Bryan perceived the impropriety of his being nominated except upon a silver platform, and, in consequence, his demand was granted.

Mr. Bryan's sense of consistency has thus forced upon the country this year a wrong platform and a wrong candidate, and I believe that the country's sense of consistency firmly demands Mr. Bryan's defeat. His election would inevitably open the silver question in a manner needlessly disturbing. . . . Even if Mr. Bryan's election should not precipitate a great panic it would lead to such distrust in business circles as very greatly to depress industrial and commercial life, with the result of idle workshops and hard times. . . . If there were conclusive reasons for defeating the free silver movement four years ago, those reasons are vastly stronger now. . . . To no man in the United States just now—whether day laborer, mechanic, farmer, clerk, school teacher, business man or professional man—does the gold standard present any really appreciable hardships while the attempt to make a shift back to the ancient bimetallic standard at the ratio of 16 to 1 involves some peril for everybody. Yet Mr. Bryan refused to take the Democratic nomination this year unless the platform should distinctly demand an immediate return to the free coinage of silver at the ration of 16 to 1. This, in my opinion, is reason enough why every thoughtful man should vote against Mr. Bryan.

THE SILVER MOTE IN MR. TOWNE'S EYE.

Mr. Towne's paper deals for the most part in glittering generalities and denunciation of the Republican party. He admits that the country has experienced some degree of prosperity, but denies that the Republican Administration has had anything to do with bringing this about. "The prosperity which has visited the United States has been only our distributive share of a revival that has embraced all of the great nations of the earth."

He asserts that the silver question is still unsettled, and harps thus on the old string:

The only practicable settlement of it is in a restoration of the equivalent money relation between silver and gold, which can only be brought about either by a consociation of nations or by the opening of the mints of a sufficiently powerful nation to give support by commercial use to the two metals at a proper ratio of equivalence.

Large numbers of Republicans believe that the gradual change in our financial system, which has resulted in narrowing its base to gold alone, has been to a great extent for the purpose of increasing the vacuum that must be filled by resorting to paper money, and thus enlarging the opportunities of the banks by permitting them to meet this call through the issuance of a currency under their control. Since the volume of money, other things being equal, determines the price of everything exchanged by means of it, and since men procure money with which to pay their debts by exchanging for money what they raise and make, it is therefore within the power of those who control the volume of money to regulate the prices of commodities and the burden of debts and taxes. This enormous and possibly tyrannical power the American people will hesitate to pass over for all time into the hands of private corporations.

A BIG REPUBLICAN CLUB AT CORNELL.

FOUR HUNDRED VOTING STUDENTS WORKING FOR M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 11 (Special).—The Cornell University Republican Club has been formed here to carry on an active campaign for McKinley and Roosevelt. Four hundred students of voting age have become affiliated with the organization, and every one is under pledge to vote the straight Republican National and State ticket, provided he can get home to vote. The club has appointed an active committee, which will see that over three hundred student voters who live in New-York State get to their polling places. W. H. Miller, one of the most popular seniors in college, brought about the organization of the club and was elected president. E. S. Mosher, of New-York, is secretary.

Cornell students are taking great interest in the coming election, and party lines are strongly drawn. There seems to be an overwhelming sentiment in favor of Republican principles this year, and a corresponding falling off in the number of adherents to the Democratic faith. Such slight interest has been shown by the Democrats that it was not until to-night that they were able to effect an organization among the students. Through the energetic work of a professor who is something of a politician, the Bryan Club was finally formed. It was promptly challenged to a joint debate by the officers of the Republican club. Some of the best debaters in college are among the members of the club, and five of them will be on the stump until Election Day. The club has arranged for several mass meetings, at which addresses will be made by men of National prominence. An illuminated procession is also announced for the last week in the month.

This is the first day of registration for the coming election. Don't put off until to-morrow a duty which can be performed to-day.

SAYS BRYAN'S WORK IS ANARCHY.

MAJOR JOHN BYRNE ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC HONEST MONEY LEAGUE—THE ORGANIZATION'S WORK.

G. B. Sheppard, secretary of the newly organized Democratic Honest Money League of America, in speaking of the work of the organization yesterday, said:

Our work differs some from that which we did four years ago. Then we were striving to defeat Bryan, as we are to-day, but we had candidates on a third ticket. This time we urge voters to cast their ballots for the Republican candidates as the surest way to defeat Bryan. There are five States in the field of this National association—New-York, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia. We have also had calls for literature from other places, notably Virginia. We soon found that there was little remaining for us to do in Maryland, for the Sound Money Democrats are well organized there and doing pretty effective work. Maryland is all right and will vote for sound money.

At a special meeting of the league yesterday the principal speaker was Major John Byrne, president of the organization. In speaking about Bryan's recent antics he said:

The honest Democrats all over the country are incensed at Mr. Bryan's latest utterances. He is dragging the great position of the candidacy for the Presidency to the lowest level it has ever been brought in this country. He is daily proving the character of a dangerous demagogue. His recent speeches must disgust even his honest though deluded followers. His present paramount issue is to array one class of citizens against the other, to breed discontent and unhappiness; to stir up the worst passions and prejudices of the masses against law, order and property. This is not the part of a statesman; it is anarchy, pure and simple, equal to anything that precipitated the French Revolution.

M'GUIRE AND GIBBS SECURE A BET.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS THAT M'KINLEY WILL HAVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PLURALITY ABOVE THE HARLEM.

This is a campaign where little actual betting has been recorded. There has been more or less talk about large wagers, but when run down the stories have usually proved untrue. After two days of bickering a bet of $500 was actually made yesterday between James K. McGuire, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, and Frederick S. Gibbs, New-York member of the Republican National Committee. This is about as large a bet as any one is known to have made. Richard Croker, according to stories, has wagered, through Bell & Co., about $100,000 on Bryan. Mr. Croker won't say anything about this and is content to have the credit of making the bets. Politicians declare that Mr. Croker has not wagered a dollar on Bryan, and that he himself put out these stories about large wagers to bolster up the Democratic cause and to make the National leaders believe him sincere in his protestations of loyalty to Bryan.

The bet yesterday grew out of a statement made on Wednesday by Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic National Committee, to the effect that McKinley and Roosevelt would not have 60,000 majority north of the Harlem River. When this was repeated to Frederick S. Gibbs, of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Gibbs said: "I do not believe that Mr. Mack really means what he says, and I am willing to wager $500 that the McKinley and Roosevelt majority above the Harlem River will be not less than 100,000."

McGuire had his attention called to what Mr. Gibbs had said. McGuire then said he would like to take that bet himself. On being assured that Mr. Gibbs was sincere, and would make the wager, Mr. McGuire said:

I am not a betting man myself, but I know a man who will bet $500 on the terms mentioned, and I will procure the money in five minutes.

Mr. Gibbs said that George W. Rouser, the chairman of the Press Bureau at Republican National headquarters, would make the bet. Mr. McGuire then had his stenographer draw up the following agreement:

George W. Rouser bets George M. Graham that the McKinley and Roosevelt electoral ticket will have 100,000 plurality in New-York State above The Bronx.

This, with $500, was given to a representative of Mr. McGuire, who then called on Mr. Gibbs, showed him the agreement, which had been prepared at Democratic State headquarters, and also exhibited the $500. Mr. Gibbs did not like the phraseology of the agreement, and had another one drawn. He had the following agreement drawn up.

George W. Rouser bets George M. Graham $500 even that the McKinley and Roosevelt electoral ticket headed by —— will have not less than 100,000 plurality north of the Harlem River (above The Bronx). George M. Graham bets George W. Rouser $500 even that the McKinley and Roosevelt electoral ticket headed —— will not have 100,000 plurality north of the Harlem River (above The Bronx). This bet refers to New-York State.

This agreement was then signed by George W. Rouser and taken over to George M. Graham, who, having no objection to the change in the phraseology, promptly signed the agreement, also.

A peculiar coincidence is that both parties to the bet wrote their checks for $500 and they were promptly cashed. Mr. Rouser's check was paid with five $100 gold certificates, while Mr. Graham's was paid with five $100 silver certificates.

Later Mr. Gibbs offered to bet the stakeholder an $85 suit of clothes against a box of fifty cigars that Mr. Rouser would win the bet.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS MEN FORM A CLUB

The business men of the West Side, from Fifty-ninth-st. to the Battery, have formed a West Side Business Men's McKinley and Roosevelt Campaign Club, with an enrolled membership of over eleven hundred. At a meeting of the Board of Managers yesterday it was decided to rent the first floor of the stores Nos. 192 and 194 Chambers-st., and hold noonday meetings from now until election time. The first of these meetings will be held next Tuesday.

CLOAK TRADE CLUB ORGANIZED.

The Cloak, Suit and Kindred Lines met at No. 737 Broadway at 3 p. m. yesterday, and effected an organization by electing Frank Rothschild, jr., president; E. M. Blatt, treasurer; J. C. Shenck, secretary, and Major "Abe" Herts, marshal. Vice-presidents representing the various lines were also elected, committeemen appointed, and the preliminary arrangements made for taking part in the Sound Money parade.

RHODE ISLAND APPROVES M'KINLEY.

CLEAR VIEW REGARDING THE PHILIPPINES—CONGRESSMEN RENOMINATED.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 11.—The Republican State Electoral Convention and the conventions for the Ist and IId Congress districts were held in this city to-day. Judge Clark H. Johnson, of Foster, was chairman.

Resolutions were adopted expressing approval of the course of the Republican Administration, and congratulating the Republican party on the establishment of a gold standard. The platform declares that the sovereignty of the United States had been rightfully acquired over the Philippines and that it must be maintained, and commends the course of the two members of Congress from the State, Adin B. Capron and Melville Bull.

The Convention nominated the following electors: Frank F. Olney, Providence; Alexander G. Crumb, Westerly; Robert B. Treat, Warwick, and George H. Norman, Newport. The Ist District Convention renominated Melville Bull, of Newport, as a candidate for Congress, and Adin B. Capron, of Stillwater, was renominated in the IId District.

L. C. WOOLF NOMINATED IN IVTH DISTRICT.

Louis C. Woolf was nominated for the Assembly in the IVth District at the Republican convention held last night at No. 280 East Broadway. The condidate is a sergeant in the 8th Regiment and a veteran of the Spanish war. He is a lawyer, with offices at No. 302 Broadway. This is his first political candidacy.

ALLEGANY MAY HAVE NO COUNTY TICKET.

Wellsville, N. Y., Oct. 11.—George A. Green, clerk of Allegany County, has refused to file the county nominations as made by the Sweet faction of the Democratic party on the ground that they have not been recognized by the State organization. A motion will be argued before Judge Norton, at Friendship to-morrow, asking for an order directing the clerk to file the nominations.

The Elliott faction, which has been recognized by the State organization, made no nominations, but indorsed those made by the other faction. If the motion is denied there will be no Democratic county ticket this fall.

ALL ACTIVITY, SAYS DEPEW

THE SENATOR FINDS THE PEOPLE PROFOUNDLY ANXIOUS TO BEAT BRYAN.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who for the last ten days has been making speeches up the State and made an address in Chicago, returned home yesterday morning. Commenting upon his trip Senator Depew said:

Three weeks ago I took a preliminary trip through the State, and then on every hand I found apathy, indifference and neglect. The people were inclined to take the view that even if Bryan were elected he could do little harm on account of a Republican Senate. This time I found a complete revulsion of feeling and intense activity and anxious interest. The people, I found, were saying to themselves, "Now possibly the election of Bryan may not upset things, but wouldn't his election agitate every commercial and financial centre in this country, if not of the world? Now I have a good position. I am getting good wages, a fair salary, and I am satisfied. I know that if McKinley is elected this will continue. If he is defeated I cannot be any better off and I will probably be much worse. I cannot afford to take chances. Bryan, if he is elected, by his efforts to bring about the changes he advocates, although he may not be able to effect them, will, nevertheless, through an extra session of Congress and the statements he will promulgate through his high office of President, alarm and upset everything. We cannot afford to take this risk, and it is better to insure what we have got than to gamble with fate by flirting with Bryanism."

This is the way the people are talking, and it has made a great difference. I find that many Democrats take this view, and on every hand there is the greatest desire to see McKinley reelected.

The meeting I addressed in Chicago was one of the most remarkable ever held. The campaign managers provided a tent capable of holding sixteen thousand people. It was jammed, and fully five thousand more were packed in the aisles. I found that I could reach every one of those twenty-one thousand persons. It was curious to witness the effect of an address upon such an enormous audience. You may recall what wonderful success Whitfield had as an exhorter. His addresses were made at a time when the whole country was deeply absorbed in the question of spiritual welfare. He had, of course, the magnetism of the orator, but he had further an audience a-hunger for what he had to say. I noticed in talking in Chicago that there was some of the same yearning and hunger manifested by this audience. I do not mean in a spiritual sense, but the questions before the people are so acute and affect so deeply their material and physical welfare, and have such a tremendous bearing upon their work and income, that they are anxious and eager to hear the questions discussed. There was no apathy, but on the other hand almost hysterical interest in what was going on.

I think that the tide has turned strongly against Bryan. The silent vote and the vote of the business man, wage-earner, salaried man, and the man of a small business, is going to be enormous and will go for McKinley.

These riots in the West and elsewhere are symptomatic. The Democratic leaders would stop them if they could, but they cannot. They have promulgated a creed, and as interpreted to the minds of the ward heeler and the district boss it means violence. He sees that the tide has turned against his side, and to his crude mind the only way to retaliate is by disorder.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew was at State headquarters last night after his Western trip. He was asked if he would go West again, and replied:

I don't think so. Any how, I don't want to. There was a peculiar incident in my speech at Chicago on October 8, at which 1,600 of the students of the Chicago University were present. Mr. Bryan had affected the minds of those students by telling them that they had no chance in life now on account of the trusts, and on kindred subjects of a dolorous nature. I was extremely annoyed at the many interruptions by the students asking about shooting down the Filipinos and other matters. Some of the questions were very sharp, and there was a perfect storm of them.

Finally, I turned to the 450 girl students of the university who were present and asked how many of them would like to see the country pull down its flag in the Philippines, allow Aguinaldo to set up as a dictator, and leave the islands to the mercy of foreign countries.

"Now all of you who do, raise your hands," I said. Not a single hand was raised.

"That shows there are more cowards among the young men than among you girls," I said, and I had no more questions after that.

Senator Depew will speak to the Yale students October 20.

A large registration to-day will encourage the friends of sound money and National honor. Register to-day.

A CHALLENGE TO BRYAN.

James J. Russell of No. 1,123 Broadway, has addressed an open letter to William J. Bryan, Senator James K. Jones and other members of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Russell says that he has been a Democrat all his life, but he cannot subscribe to the creed of free coinage. In his letter he put a series of questions to Mr. Bryan, showing the fallacy of that issue. He says that if Bryan will at his speech in Madison Square Garden on the night of October 16 take up these questions and answer them he will pay into the treasury of the Democratic National Committee the sum of $1,000.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The first important meeting in New-York of the National Prohibition party will be held in Cooper Union next Wednesday evening. "The Real Imperialism" will be discussed by J. G. Woolley, Henry B. Metcalf, William T. Wardwell, Professor Samuel Dickie, Oliver W. Stewart, Volney B. Cushing and J. H. Durkee.

E. B. Freeman, who rode downtown on a Broadway cable car yesterday and used his eyes on the way, said he had discovered a new case of 16 to 1. "On the way down from Bleecker-st. to Maiden Lane," he said, "I kept count of the political banners that are displayed in Broadway. I counted just sixteen McKinley and Roosevelt banners and just one Bryan and Tammany Hall banner. That struck me as significant."

Some dates for speeches by Republicans, as announced yesterday at headquarters, are as follows:

J. K. Richards, Solicitor-General of the United States—Trenton, October 24; Wilmington, 25; Jersey City, 31; Asbury Park, November 1; New-Brunswick, 2.

James M. Beck, of Philadelphia, Assistant Attorney-General—Brooklyn, October 17; Newark, 20; Woodbury, 27.

John S. Wise—Stamford, October 16; Hartford, 17; Ansonia, 22; Meriden, 23.

In the XXXIVth Assembly District is an independent Republican ticket that bears the emblem of the "Full dinner pail." Its candidate is George Brodmeixel, jr., for Assemblyman. The ticket and its nominee were presented to the Bureau of Elections recently with the dinner pail emblem, and under that title.

Under the auspices of the Austro-Hungarian Republican League, the Metropolitan Hugarian and Slovak Club will hold a mass meeting this evening at No. 109 East Fourth-st. Joseph J. Gabrik will preside. Among the speakers will be William Blau, Joseph Ferunclk, Andrew I. Tedesko, Charles Schwick, candidate for Congress, XIth District, and Jacob C. Brand, candidate for Assembly, Xth district. Another mass meeting under the auspices of the Austro-Hungarian Republican League will be held to-morrow evening at Frankovich's Hall, No. 533 East One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st.

The S. H. Goodacre Republican Club, of the XXVth Assembly District, with headquarters at No. 177 Seventh-ave., was organized yesterday with the following officers: President, Martin E. Kelly; vice-president, James Crawford; secretary, Martin J. Durkin; corresponding secretary, Martin F. Everard; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick J. Byrnes.

An unusual and pleasant incident occurred in the campaign for member of Assembly in the IXth District on Wednesday night. John A. Sheeran, the Republican nominee, married Miss Mamie Cummings, and while the merrymaking was going on in his new home several of his friends who had attended a Republican meeting near by took the band and went to his house. After the band had played "There's Only One Girl in the World for Me" and other selections the candidate, with his bride, appeared. He made a short speech.

S. V. White, ex-Congressman and ex-treasurer of the Republican National Committee, will address the Liberal Club on "The Republican Issues in the Campaign" at German Masonic Hall, No. 220 East Fifteenth-st., this evening. Ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, Dr. Edward B. Foote, jr., and Alfred B. Cruikshank will take part in the debate.

Ex-Mayor Charles T. Warwick of Philadelphia will be the speaker at the opening of the new rooms of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League, at Fifth-ave. and Fourteenth-st., to-day at noon.

LIPTON'S LETTER AWAITED.

GERMANIC DOES NOT GET IN WITH HIS CHALLENGE FOR THE CUP.

After the postman made his last round yesterday evening the chance of receiving Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenge for the America's Cup was considered slim. It was supposed to be in the mailbags of the steamer Germanic, which did not arrive on schedule time yesterday afternoon. The vessel had not been announced from Fire Island or Sandy Hook up till 9 o'clock, and it was seen that she could not pass Quarantine, and consequently could not land any mail or any missive bearing ambassadors till this morning.

Now that it is known that the challenge is certainly on its way, perhaps the best news of yesterday was the reply of "Nat" Herreshoff, at Bristol. While saying that he had received no orders to build a new defender, he admitted that he could turn out a new 90-footer which would beat the Columbia, and would be guaranteed to beat her fully five minutes over the usual thirty mile international course. Mr. Herreshoff added that he did not believe the English designers could beat the Columbia as she now stands, and did not consider the building of a new defender to be necessary. But when it was hinted that a rival yard might produce a boat for the American trial races, he added that in that case he would probably turn out a new craft to meet her.

For a long time it has been rumored among clubmen that Herman B. Duryea was much nearer building a boat for last year's defence than outsiders supposed, and that he consented to stay out of the running in order to give J. Pierpont Morgan a clear field in his building of the Columbia. At the present time rumor is insistent in connecting Mr. Duryea and his friend, Mr. Whitney, in the next Cup defence, and it is confidently said to have been a cut and dried arrangement that the present owners of the 70-footer Yankee should have the next shy at the foreigner. Mr. Duryea refuses to speak on the subject. C. Oliver Iselin is also silent.

London news says that this challenge was all arranged when the Hon. Charles Russell attended a meeting of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and asked, as the representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, that they should forward a new challenge for him, requesting further