New-York Tribune.

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ST. PAUL LOSES PROPELLER

AMERICAN LINER DAMAGED AT SEA BY STRIKING A DERELICT.

PASSENGERS WERE CALM, AS THE ENGINE WAS QUICKLY STOPPED AND THE SHIP WELL HANDLED.

The American Line steamship St. Paul arrived yesterday a day late, and with part of her machinery badly damaged. At 8 o'clock on last Wednesday evening, while she was in latitude 46.13 and longitude 48.03, she was either struck by high seas or a submerged derelict, which carried away her starboard propeller, a piece of the outside end of the starboard shaft, broke the starboard shaft inside near the stern, and damaged more or less the machinery connected with the shaft. Some of the engineers think that the ship ran into a derelict. The ship trembled only slightly as the starboard propeller and part of the shaft dropped into the sea, and although some of the passengers knew that something unusual had occurred, not one of them became excited. At the time the ship was going at full speed, and she continued on her way to this port under the port engine at a reduced speed. The extent of the damages caused by the accident will not be known until the starboard engine is opened at Cramps' yard, Philadelphia. The ship will leave her pier, No. 14 North River, for the Cramps' on Tuesday.

Whether she will be out of service for a long time will not be learned until the exact damage is known. An officer expressed it as his opinion yesterday that it would probably take five months to make the necessary repairs. As no one at present knows just how badly the vessel's machinery was injured, such an opinion is merely conjectural. Arrangements have already been made whereby the Friesland, which sails on Wednesday, will carry the passengers, mails and freight, which would have left this port on the St. Paul on the day on which she was scheduled to sail this week for Southampton and Cherbourg. The Friesland will stop at Southampton. A slight leak in the stern of the St. Paul was caused by the accident.

HAPPENS WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The St. Paul left Southampton and Cherbourg on October 27 with a full cargo, 816 cabin and 245 steerage passengers.

Nothing unusual occurred on the voyage until about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, when a sudden shock was felt. Some of the saloon passengers were at dinner, others promenading on deck and a number had retired to their staterooms.

Among the passengers was James A. Wright, the second vice-president of the International Navigation Company, who went abroad in October to bring his family home. In speaking about the accident to a Tribune reporter yesterday he said:

"I was sitting smoking in my stateroom, when I felt a slight tremor throughout the ship. I thought that probably her head had fallen away a few points and that she had in consequence shipped a high sea. I knew that something unusual had occurred, and I went below to find out what was the matter. There was no excitement. Of course, some passengers were aware that an accident had occurred.

"I found that the ship had lost her starboard propeller, together with part of her tailshaft, that the remaining part of the tailshaft was broken, and that her starboard machinery was damaged. Some of the engineers thought the ship had struck a derelict. Perhaps she did, as there are many derelicts at sea. We were running at full speed at the time. The second assistant engineer was at his post when the accident occurred, and he immediately turned the emergency valve, thus shutting off the steam. The governing machinery worked splendidly, and the engines were brought to a full stop in ten seconds.

"I do not know as yet the full extent of the damage caused by the accident, nor does anybody else. Just how much damage was done will not be learned until the starboard engine is opened at the Cramps' yard. It will also be learned then just how long it will take to repair the ship. The assertion alleged to have been made by a passenger that the engine looked like a mass of junk is untrue. I saw by looking at the machinery one or two things broken, nothing more."

NO ONE IS INJURED.

Clement A. Griscom, jr., whose father is president of the company, is manager of the line. He has been slightly ill for several days at his home in Flushing, Long Island. His sickness kept him at home yesterday, and his duties were attended to by Samuel Battle, his assistant. In speaking about the accident Mr. Battle said yesterday soon after the St. Paul reached her pier:

"At 8:06 p. m. on Wednesday night last, while the ship was running at full speed under the most favorable conditions, although she was pitching and rolling a good deal, the St. Paul's propeller probably struck a derelict. The tailshaft broke just inside the ship and the extreme end with the propeller dropped into the sea and serious damage was done to the starboard engine, which was stopped within ten seconds. None of the crew was inujred, and there was no excitement among the passengers, many of whom remained undisturbed at dinner, unaware that an accident had occurred."

Among the passengers on the ship was Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree. He treated the accident lightly when seen at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday by a Tribune reporter.

"The weather was damp and thick and the seas were running mountains high," he said, "and as I was suffering from an attack of neuralgia I stayed in my stateroom. When the St. Paul struck the jar was very slight, so much so that I did not even leave my stateroom for an hour and a half afterward to learn what had occurred. I then went into the smoking room, where I found many of the passengers chatting and laughing as usual.

"All talk of any excitement among the passengers is rot. There was no panic or anything of the kind even among the women. Some of the passengers jokingly asked me if I had been jarred. While we knew that something had occurred we did not learn what it was until the next morning.

I think from what I heard on board that we struck a derelict. After the accident the speed of the big liner was lessened, but at that we made good time and was only fifteen hours late, and an hour or more of that time was consumed in giving aid to a sailing vessel off Nantucket. The vessel had run short of provisions and we stopped to stock her up with our and other required necessities. Had the accident not occurred the St. Paul would have undoubtedly made one of her fastest trips. The weather was bad from the time we left England until the accident occurred. The Deutschland was also behind time in getting in on account of the weather.

With only her port engines working the ship made on Thursday 368 knots and on Friday 331 knots.

The officers of the line were much praised yesterday by the passengers for the excellent manner in which they fulfilled their duties after the accident.

Among her passengers from Southampton were Mrs. John Sergeant Cram, Carlton T. Chapman, Dr. Russell S. Fowler, J. F. Fahenstock, jr., George Munroe, Miss Olga Nethersole, Ropbert W. Van Baskerck, Solon J. Vlasto and Thomas F. Walsh.

"Break up" your cold with LAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advt.

CROKER'S RAGE EBULLIENT.

NOW HE CALLS PARADERS LAWLESS AND ROWDIES.

ANOTHER VICIOUS SCREED FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB—WANTON SACRILEGE ON A TAMMANY BANNER.

Richard Croker broke loose yesterday with another vicious attack upon the Sound Money parade of Saturday. Mr. Croker's rage in these closing days of the campaign seems to be ungovernable. "If I did not know absolutely," said a friend of Mr. Croker's last night, "that the boss was a temperate man, I would think he had been on a drunk for six weeks." Mr. Croker's utterances of late have astonished even his friends. Yesterday he denounced the men who took part in the Sound Money parade of Saturday as rowdies and lawless persons. An idea of the wanton sacrilege and infamous scurrility of Tammany's campaign may be gleaned from a banner carried in the Tammany parade Saturday night. This banner bore the following sneering, blasphemous motto:

TRUST IN M'KINLEY. GOD IS DEAD.

Mr. Croker was particularly incensed yesterday over the sermon preached by Dr. Parkhurst. When told that Dr. Parkhurst had come out strongly for McKinley and denounced Bryan for his association with Croker, the Tammany chieftain said: "The trusts have got the old man." Mr. Croker's statement last night was as insulting and bitter as he could make it. The politicians who heard of it and read it were amazed. A prominent merchant who was in the Fifth Avenue Hotel said: "I marched in the Sound Money parade Saturday. I intended to vote for McKinley on the money question and to vote the State Democratic ticket. Those banners Mr. Croker swung out were a disgrace and an insult. That caused me to waver, but this latest attack is so brutal and ruffianly that my mind is made up. I vote the straight Republican ticket."

After Mr. Croker issued his statement last night he went to the Casino Theatre to attend a Tammany Hall mass meeting. In his outgiving Croker attacked the Sound Money paraders, Governor Roosevelt and the Republican managers. He said:

The trusts had their say in the parade on Saturday and the people will have their say on Tuesday, and from all the indications and signs the trusts will be swept from our free land and the candidates of the trusts will be buried by the voters on Tuesday.

In the vaunted parade which was to demonstrate the power of McKinley and Roosevelt there were not one hundred thousand men, as they proudly claim, but a bare forty thousand. These, too, came from all over—from Jersey, Long Island and from New-York State as far up the river as Peekskill. The trusts hired these men to come here to march, paid their fares and all expenses—simply to swell their depleted ranks and make a big showing.

With all this expenditure of money and the vast preparation, the parade took less than seven hours to pass a given point. Any competent judge will agree with me that it would take 100,000 men, as they claim they had, twelve hours to pass a given point. In fact, regiments of soldiers to the number of 100,000, marching without stops and delays, would be allowed fifteen hours for the distance.

Counting all stoppages and waits, the trust paraders took less than six hours. Nearly half of these marchers will vote for Bryan, half of them were from other States, and if you allow that 10,000 men who were in that parade will vote for McKinley you are giving too high an average.

I refer to this parade again simply to show that with all their money and influence the trusts failed of the impression they strove to make.

But in another point I feel much stronger. It is this: There never was in this city such an exhibition of rowdyism as was shown on Saturday by these so-called cowboys. They overran all the hotels—turned them into dives and insulted men, women and children. I am not surprised that Roosevelt sanctioned this—that man who has been running all over the country defaming this city. I am not surprised that he should sanction it after his indorsement of the killing of Goebel, the lawfully elected Governor of Kentucky, and his commendation of Taylor, who is now a fugitive from his own State.

There is no longer any Republican party. We claim the name, which was ours in olden time. The Democratic party now is the Democratic-Republican party, as it was then. It opposes the party of the trusts.

The crisis of to-day entitles us to resume our old and honored name—Democratic-Republican—against the party of trusts, tyranny, militarism, Rooseveltism.

How any American who calls himself an American, and who loves his country, and who loves its noble Constitution, can vote for such a man as Roosevelt and the interests which he represents, is incomprehensible to me.

Mr. Croker's reference to the importing of men to march in the parade, his estimate of the number that took part and his declaration as to how many of the marchers would vote for Bryan caused only amusement, and were taken as another indication of the utter loss of judgment and apparent departure from a sane condition of mind on the part of the Tammany boss.

Ex-Governor Stone, who is in charge of the Eastern branch of the Democratic National headquarters, was alone with his glory in the sumptuous parlors of the committee in the Hoffman House yesterday. All the other members have left the city. Mr. Stone will stay here to keep headquarters open until after election.

"I watched the parade pass," he said, "and I must say that fifty-four thousand is a liberal estimate of the number in line. I see that General Anson G. McCook states that the men who took part in that parade were men who could not be coerced into marching. All I want to ask General McCook is, if that is true, Why did some of the men in line march past the reviewing stand in stolid silence like a driven chain-gang and others cheer for Bryan? Fully 50 per cent of those in yesterday's parade will vote for Mr. Bryan."

BUSINESS ACTIVITY RESTORED.

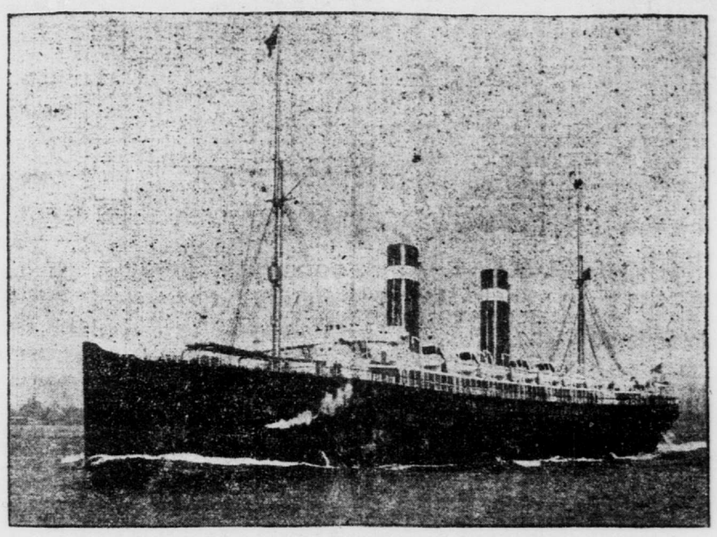
CONFIDENCE IN M'KINLEY'S RE-ELECTION GIVES IMPETUS TO IRON WORKERS IN SOUTH.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 4.—Confidence of the election of McKinley has give nan active impetus to the Southern iron and steel trade, something before unheard of so shortly before a National election. The Tennesse Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has in the last few days booked orders for thirty thousand tons of pig iron. This is the largest week's business since the downward trend of the market began, last spring. The Bessemer rolling mill resumes tomorrow, and on the same day the Birmingham rolling mill begins operations in all idle departments.

Many recent orders for billets and looms has caused preparations to be made for the largest operations at the Ensley steel plant, the Ensley rod and wire mill is rapidly working into its fullest capacity to supply the demand for its goods. All over the Birmingham district there has been an evident revival the last week, and it is contemporaneous with a general confidence in business circles in the re-election of McKinley.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT.

"Mr. Morris, the Republican nominee for the new Judgeship of the City Court, is a man of education, illustrated by the fact that he is a lecturer in the Yale Law School, and is qualified for the place, while his opponent was given the Tammany nomination by Croker for no other apparent reason than that he is a brother-in-law of ex-Senator Murphy, who must be provided for."—Evening Post, November 1.—Advt.



THE ST. PAUL,
of the American Line, which suffered a serious accident to her machinery.
(Copyright, 1900, by the International Navigation Company, of New-York.)

BRYAN OWES IT TO CLAQUE.

WON THE NOMINATION IN 1896 BY A CLEVER TRICK.

POPULAR VIEW THAT THE CONVENTION STAMPEDED TO HIM SPONTANEOUSLY DISPELLED BY EX-JUDGE SCOTT.

One of the chief claims of William Jennings Bryan upon the loyalty of Democrats has been the general understanding that he was nominated for President in 1896 at the Chicago Convention by a great wave of spontaneous sentiment which was started by his famous speech in support of a free silver platform, the speech in which he made his rather blasphemous remarks about the crown of thorns and the cross of gold. No vulgar machine methods, it has always been announced, caused that stampede of the party from its tried and trusted leaders to the unknown Nebraskan spellbinder; but the movement was almost involuntary, wholly unexpected, and, in fact, an inspiration. Mr. Bryan himself has modestly admitted so much, when asked about it; but now comes to the front a man who was one of a group of Mr. Bryan's friends who engineered the whole affair from start to finish, and is not unwilling to tell how it was done. The calcium light which he turns upon the Populist-Democratic candidate for President shows Bryan to be a crafty schemer and a clever actor, who owes his nomination not to spontaneous enthusiasm but to the simulated enthusiasm of a carefully trained claque.

The man who makes this revelation is Henry W. Scott, of the law firm of Scott & McIntyre, No. 41 Wall-st. Glanvil S. McIntyre, his partner, is a son of Assistant District-Attorney John F. McIntyre. Mr. Scott is and always has been a staunch Democrat. Before he came to New-York from the West, where he was brought up, he was a judge of the United States District Court in Oklahoma Territory.

Mr. Scott told a Tribune reporter yesterday that he was on his way from Cripple Creek, Col., to this city in July, 1896, and stopped in Chicago for the purpose of witnessing the Democratic National Convention as a spectator only. There he met some of his Oklahoma friends, to whom he was known as a hustling organizer. They had gone to the convention as delegates. One was the clerk of Judge Scott's court and another was connected with it as United States Commissioner. One of these, who was close to Bryan, informed the Nebraskan—now Mr. Croker's intimate friend—that Scott was in the city. Bryan and Scott had met several times and spoken from the same platforms in the West, and when Bryan heard that Scott was in Chicago he said he wanted to see him. Bryan was told where Scott was staying and called at Scott's hotel, but Scott was not in. Their mutual friend met Scott later on that evening and told him that Bryan wished to see him. The convention opened next morning and Mr. Scott, borrowing a pass from one of the Oklahoma delegates, went on the floor of the convention hall and there met Bryan.

BRYAN UNFOLDS HIS SCHEME.

Bryan then and there unfolded to Scott his ambitions to capture the nomination, saying that he did not know why he should not have a show for it as well as any one else, and adding that he thought the chances for creating a stampede of the convention were excellent if the right kind of men could be got to engineer the movement and start the thing going. Bryan said he knew Scott could do effective work along this line if he chose, and wound up by asking Scott to aid him. Scott said he would do so if Bryan would put him in communication with his friends. Bryan said his headquarters were at the Clifton House, and sent Scott there to meet his friends. It was a surprise to Scott that Bryan had headquarters. That same night Scott met Bryan's friends at headquarters in the Clifton House, and held a long consultation as to ways and means. Mr. Scott urged that as a necessary preliminary no stone should be left unturned to secure the seating of Mr. Bryan's contesting delegation from Nebraska. This was done, and resulted in a victory. It was then arranged, Mr. Scott says, that Bryan should enter the convention hall in as dramatic a style as possible, and that this should be the signal for the claque to make its first demonstration.

Bryan acted his part well. He entered the hall with a big Nebraska banner over his shoulder and leading the successful delegation. His head was held high, his eyes flashed, his chest heaved, his step was slow and stately. Instead of marching to their seats by way of the main aisle and by the nearest way from the back of the hall, Bryan led his men across the front of his platform, in front of the chairman, and then down the main aisle to the seats vacated by the defeated delegation. The claque, led by Scott and a few others, yelled with all their might. They were well distributed about the hall. The applause came from so many points that it bore no evidence of being concerted. The crowd of onlookers, waiting for some excitement, joined in. Bryan bowed. Many delegates who had never heard of him asked who he was.

THE CLAQUE STRENGTHENED.

That night there was another consultation at Bryan headquarters between Scott and Bryan's friends. Plans were laid for a bigger demonstration when Bryan should speak to the resolutions. The claque was strengthened, and each man was instructed to keep his eye on Bryan all day long, so that every time the Nebraskan rose to his feet a round of applause should greet him. It was arranged that Bryan should utilize every possible opportunity to walk about, show himself, speak, raise a point of order or anything of the kind, no matter how trivial, that would furnish any kind of an excuse for a brisk round of hand clapping. It was also managed that Bryan should close the debate on the resolutions, and Senator Jones, now chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to whom had been allotted forty minutes to make his speech, was persuaded to transfer thirty-five of them to Bryan, who otherwise, from his in-

Continued on eighth page.

DEVERY ECHOES CROKER.

INCITES HIS SUBORDINATES TO ATTACK M'CULLAGH DEPUTIES.

THE ELECTIONS SUPERINTENDENT WARNS THE POLICE OF SCHEMES FOR ORGANIZED INTIMIDATION OF LEGAL VOTERS.

Chief Devery, of the Tammany Police Department, is evidently carrying out the spirit of Richard Croker's recent instructions to Democrats, whom he advised to use violence at the polls if they did not like the way in which they supposed the secret ballots were being cast by the voters. Devery issued instructions yesterday to his captains which practically orders them to ignore the supervision of the State over the voting to-morrow, if the action of the State's officers do not suit the policemen's taste. Here is the language of this insolent order:

To All: Tactics and methods of intimidation perpetrated upon respectable citizens who have been one year in the State, four months in any of the four counties of New-York City, namely, New-York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, who have resided thirty days in an election district and who are legal voters, by John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections, WILL NOT BE TOLERATED OR PERMITTED BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, and the commanding officers of the Department will give all complaints touching on such matters their special attention and will instruct the members of their commands to use all means within their power to protect the honest right and franchise of all citizens on Election Day.

(Signed) WILLIAM S. DEVERY.

M'CULLAGH'S WARNING TO THE POLICE.

Reissuing of this order preceded by a few hours the mailing of a letter written by John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District, and addressed to the Board of Police, the Chief of Police, the Deputy Chiefs of Police, the Inspectors of Police and to the Mayor.

In it Mr. McCullagh says he knows of plots made by the lawless element in many election districts to intimidate legal voters at the polls, and to harass them in various violent ways in exercising the franchise. He calls on the police therefore, to enforce the law concerning the closing of liquor saloons on Election Day, as these places form rallying grounds for these ruffians. He also calls on the police to defend the voters from rowdyism, and in doing so Mr. McCullagh uses plain and vigorous language, pointing unmistakably at Richard Croker as the encourager of this premeditated violence. The letter says:

Recently I have received information from sources which I consider reliable to the effect that concerted and organized attempts will be made in many of the election districts in this city by the lawless element of the community to interfere with and intimidate the legal voters of this city on Election Day when they appear at the polls to vote. While I charge no particular person at this time with being responsible for the contemplated invasion of the rights of citizenship, I do not hesitate to state that the element engaged in this contemplated violation of law has been greatly encouraged and fortified by the open advocacy of violence at the polls reported in the daily prints by persons prominent in political activity.

The interference with the voters indicated in my information will be the blocking of the polls by organized gangs immediately after the opening thereof by forming in line ostensibly as voters and applying for ballots under fictitious names, and, after being rejected, to reform again in the rear of the line. In this manner it is expected so to occupy the time of the Board of Inspectors as to prevent the polling of the ballots of the legal voters of the district. The intimidation of voters is to be accomplished either by direct assault or by the inauguration of fights in the prosecution of which the qualified voters are to be hustled out of the line and out of the polling place.

Herewith I desire to state that open threats have been made that my deputies will be assaulted and interfered with on the day of election if they attempt to perform their duty. I more readily believe that these threats will be put into execution from the fact that similar threats, to which your attention was called in 1898 and 1899, were carried out, and my deputies assaulted and abused without securing from the police the aid and assistance demanded by them and myself and guaranteed by statute.

CASES FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Owing to circumstances beyond my control, it has been impossible until recently for me to present these cases of assault and interference with my deputies to the proper tribunal. I am now, however, in a position to do so, and beg to call your attention to the fact that already two members of the police force of the city of New-York are under indictment for felony for failing to render the aid and assistance required of them by my deputies on duty at the polling place in the Eleventh Election District of the VIIIth Assembly District in 1899 in executing the warrants for the arrest of colonizers who attempted to vote, on which occasion my deputies were assaulted and the prisoners rescued by a gang led by Max Hochstim, "Sonny" Smith, Abe Silverman and others, in the presence of the police, who permitted the colonizers to cast their ballots and escape from the polling place, although they knew that the deputies had warrants for their arrest. I propose as soon as possible, to present all other cases of a similar nature for the consideration of the Grand Jury of the assaults made upon and interference with my deputies by certain persons in the IId, VIth and VIIIth Assembly districts, including the interference by the police with myself and deputies last year in the election districts in the XVIIIth and XXth Assembly districts, in which are located Bellevue Hospital and the City Lodging House.

As I have indicated in previous communications, the source of nearly all schemes and conspiracies against the purity of the elective franchise are found in the dives run under the guise of saloons, hotels, poolrooms, gambling houses and disorderly places, and the conspiracy above referred to is no exception to the rule, as the base of operations of the people engaged in the conspiracy is found to be the saloons and so-called hotels in which the plans are laid and from which the conspirators are sent forth to execute the plans agreed upon.

In my communication to the Chief of Police of October 8, I submitted a long list of these dives, poolrooms, gambling houses and disorderly places, but up to the present time no action has been taken looking to the suppression of them

Continued on seventh page.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY ASSURED.

FORECASTS BY REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMEN INDICATE A LANDSLIDE TO-MORROW.

OF 27 STATES HEARD FROM 24 WILL GO FOR M'KINLEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 4.—The Tribune's Washington Bureau has collected from the Republican State chairmen in various States of the Union intelligent and careful forecasts of the vote to be cast in their respective Commonwealths next Tuesday. These estimates have been based on the latest information available at the headquarters of the various State committees, and can be depended on as giving the completest summary of the situation throughout the country obtainable from a Republican point of view. The forecasts of the various State chairmen are as follows:

ARKANSAS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Little Rock, November 3.

In 1896 I was the Republican candidate for Governor, and was again the candidate for Governor this year. In each campaign every inch of the ground was hotly contested in joint debate, and my vote this year showed an increase over 1896 of 14 per cent and the Democratic vote showed a loss of 2½ per cent. This, too, in the face of the fact that a large portion of the Populist vote this year went to the Democratic candidate, whereas four years ago it went to their own candidate. If McKinley's vote increases over that in 1896 in the same ratio that my vote was increased, and Bryan's vote decreases in the same ratio that the Democratic vote decreased in the September election, McKinley's vote would be 42,763 and Bryan's plurality would be 64,588. I believe, however, on account of the general apathy existing among Democratic voters, that Bryan's vote will fall off so that his plurality will not exceed 50,000. An active canvass is being made in all the Congress districts. The Republican candidate will undoubtedly be elected in the IIId Congress District, which embraces a large portion of the Black Belt, but the vote will be largely suppressed by Democratic methods, as was the case in September, and the certificate will be given to the Democratic candidate.

H. L. REMMEL,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

CALIFORNIA SAFE FOR SOUND MONEY.

San Francisco, November 3.

This State will give not less than 12,000 plurality for McKinley and Roosevelt and elect a full Republican delegation to Congress. The Legislature will have a Republican majority in both its branches.

GEORGE STONE,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

DELAWARE IN REPUBLICAN COLUMN.

Dover, November 3.

Delaware will give 4,000 plurality for McKinley and Roosevelt and elect the whole Republican State ticket. Republicans will also elect a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot, and thereby secure two Republican United States Senators.

J. FRANK ALEE,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

A STRONG CANVASS IN FLORIDA.

Gainesville, November 3.

Bryan and the Chicago and Kansas City platforms are not as strong in Florida as the old time Democratic platforms and candidates. A considerable number of Democrats in every town are sore and disgusted. Some will not even go to the polls. Others will vote for McKinley direct. The proposition to remove the State capital, which will be submitted to a Democratic primary to be held on Election Day, will cause a heavier vote to be polled than otherwise would have been. Considering this influence, Bryan will carry the State by 15,000 to 20,000. The Republicans have a strong and popular ticket, composed of some of the most prominent men in the State, and have made a strong, clean, dignified canvass, and will increase their vote largely over 1896. Sparkman and Davis, both Democrats, will be re-elected to Congress by reduced majorities. McKinley is popular with all classes in Florida, and his election will greatly please Republicans and Gold Democrats and will not be greatly regretted by Democrats.

HENRY S. CHUBB,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

IN DARKEST GEORGIA.

Atlanta, November 3.

There are hundreds of people in this State who voted for Bryan in 1896 who say they will vote for McKinley on November 6. The Republican registration is not as large as it was in 1896. The Populist party had no electoral ticket in 1896 and a large number of them voted for Mr. McKinley. This year they have an electoral ticket, so the vote that we will get from that source will be quite small. We have candidates for Congress in only three districts, the Ist, IVth and XIth. McKinley and Roosevelt ought to get a larger vote than our ticket received in 1896. Members of the Legislature were elected in October. No material change in the result—overwhelmingly Democratic.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

IDAHO CLAIMED FOR M'KINLEY.

Boise, November 3.

McKinley will carry Idaho by about 3,000. Morrison, Republican, for Congress, will be elected by about the same figure. Legislature will be Republican.

F. A. FENN,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN BY 30,000.

Indianapolis, November 3.

The Republican vote of Indiana will show an increase of 20,000 or more over 1896 and will show net gain over Democratic increase of not less than 8,000. The Republicans will carry the nine Congress districts they now hold, and gain two more, making eleven. Will elect both branches of Legislature by good working majorities, and, in the landslide, it looks like the plurality for McKinley and Roosevelt will be over 30,000.

CHARLES S. HERNLEY,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

IOWA FARMERS AROUSED.

Des Moines, November 3.

The Republican State Central Committee of Iowa is well satisfied with the outlook in the State. The registration in the various cities shows on the average an encouraging increase over 1896, and reports from the rural districts indicate great interest among the farmers. From these indications and other reports the committee feels justified in claiming that there will be a larger Republican vote polled in Iowa than in 1896. The people are not much affected by the cry of imperialism, and there are no indications of any slump toward Bryan in any part of the State; while, on the other hand, many who supported Bryan in 1896 are now openly working for McKinley. The committee believes the Republican plurality in Iowa will be materially increased, and the most conservative estimates put it at 65,000 to 75,000. The Democrats are making a desperate attempt to carry the IId Congress District, where they have nominated a Sound Money Democrat who supported Palmer and Buckner in 1896. The Republicans, however, confidently claim that every Republican Congress candidate will be elected.

H. O. WEAVER,
Chairman State Central Committee.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN ONCE MORE.

Topeka, November 3.

McKinley will carry Kansas by 20,000 majority. The Republican vote will be 27,000 greater than in 1896; the opposition vote 15,000 less. The Republicans will elect the Congressman-at-Large and the members in six of the seven districts. They have an even show in the remaining district. The Republicans will have a majority in each branch of the Legislature, thus insuring the election of a Republican to the United States Senate.

MORTON ALBAUGH,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

MAINE NOT LAGGING BEHIND.

New-York, November 3.

Maine will give 35,000 majority for McKinley and Roosevelt. Of course, this will not equal our majority of '96, which was 48,000. Our Congressmen were elected in September.

J. H. MANLEY,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

OLDTIME MAJORITY IN MICHIGAN.

Detroit, November 3.

Michigan will give President McKinley at least 65,000 plurality. We confidently expect to carry every Congress district, and our whole State ticket is safe. Both branches of the Legislature will be strongly Republican, and Senator McMillan will have no opposition for re-election as United States Senator.

G. J. DIEKEMA,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

CONFIDENCE IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, November 3.

We began our canvass in March, and I visited every section of the State and perfected the local party organization. Our State Convention was held in Kansas City on May 15, and for enthusiasm and unity of action exceeded any previous Convention in the history of Missouri politics, there being no bitter feuds or contests for any of the party honors. We nominated an exceedingly good ticket, well distributed over the State, each and every one of whom was a man of strength and character in the section in which he lives. During the months of June, July and August I visited many of the county conventions held in different parts of the State, and recommended that the standard of our party that had been raised at our State Convention should not be lowered by the nomination of incompetent men. Hence in all of the counties of Missouri we have the best set of candidates for the local and representative offices in the history of the State.

The campaign was formally opened at Sedalia on September 4 with the greatest popular demonstration ever known in our politics. Since that time the campaign has been conducted with aggressiveness and activity in every section of Missouri. Our Republicans have been in line, and are making the fight of their lives for the redemption of this State. The State Committee has been modest in its claims. In fact, it has never made any claim of carrying the State for the National ticket; but this much we do claim, that we have sounded the death knell of free silver in its home, and that the National and State tickets have made and are making strong gains in every section of the State. The result of these gains can only be judged when the ballots are counted on November 6.

Many of our most prominent workers sincerely believe that we will carry the State, which would be almost a miracle, when we remember that Bryan carried Missouri in 1896 by 58,720 majority. This much I am fully convinced of, that the result will warrant the prediction that Missouri will be the battle ground of the Nation in 1904. We feel that we have laid the groundwork in this campaign for Republican success, if not this year, four years hence. It has been our policy to bring into the line of action the brainy young men of the party, whose hands have been strengthened by the old party leaders, and they form an irresistible force that will ultimately carry our banner to victory. The Republican press of the State has done the best work in its history, and when the battle is over we feel that every force has been utilized for the good of our party. The late Democratic administration in Missouri was rotten and extravagant, and is a stench in the nostrils of all decent citizens, and it will assist us largely in the result we hope to secure in the coming election.

THOMAS J. AKINS,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

MONTANA SEES A NEW LIGHT.

Helena, November 3.

The sentiment in Montana has materially changed since 1896, when McKinley received but 10,494 votes. He will receive this year over 25,000 votes. While Montana is fully alive to the benefits of prosperity and expansion, the preservation of State honor and the defeat of boodle and bribery are fully as much an issue in this State as are National issues. The Republicans will elect the full State ticket and Congressmen by from 3,000 to 5,000 plurality, and all indications point to Republican control of the State Legislature by a safe working majority.

J. M. BURLINGAME,
Secretary Republican State Committee.

NEBRASKA 5,000 FOR M'KINLEY.

Omaha, November 3.

From a Republican point of view the situation in Nebraska is improving daily. Reassuring reports are coming in from every section of the State. The party is well organized, and our workers are enthused over the prospects of certain success. I have no reason to change the estimate of a plurality of 5,000 to 7,000 for McKinley made several days ago. The Ist, IId, IVth and Vth Congress districts are sure Republican. In the IIId and VIth districts the result will be very close, with the chances in our favor. The entire Republican State ticket will be elected by a plurality of from 5,000 to 10,000, and we will have a majority of from fifteen to twenty in the Legislature on a joint ballot, insuring the election of two Republican United States Senators.

H. C. LINDSAY,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE IN ITS OLD PLACE.

Concord, November 3.

In 1896 almost every leading Democrat in New-Hampshire openly supported McKinley, and thousands of others absented themselves from the polls. The result was that the Republican electoral ticket had a plurality of over 35,000 votes—more than twice the plurality that was ever before given to a Republican Presidential candidate. This year the leading Gold Democrats are still with us, but there are indications that there will be much less absenteeism, and that the rank and file of the Democratic party will be more united than in 1896. My prediction is that the State will give McKinley a plurality of between 15,000 and 20,000, and it may go possibly higher than that. Our two Congress districts will elect Republicans by substantially the same aggregate plurality, and the Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, thus insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator.

J. H. GALLINGER,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

NO DOUBT ABOUT NEW-JERSEY.

Newark, November 3.

There has been no doubt of the result in New-Jersey from the beginning of the campaign. The only change in these latter days has been in the increase in the estimate of the Republican majority. Careful estimates obtained from all the counties indicate that the majority will be somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000. The present six members of Congress will be returned, and it is hoped that a gain of one will be made in the IVth District, with the probability of another in the VIIth. The Legislature will probably stand 18 Republicans to 3 Democrats in the Senate and 45 Republicans to 15 Democrats in the House, thus insuring the re-election of a Republican Senator.

FRANKLIN MURPHY,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, November 4.

New-York State will give McKinley a plurality of 100,000. This is a conservative estimate and is based on the rock bottom figures from the canvas in all the counties. The Republican candidates on the State ticket will be elected by pluralities which will be well up to the National ticket.

Republicans will make substantial gains in the Congress districts, and the delegation in the next House of Representatives will be fully two to one Republican. Twenty-two of the thirty-four districts will send Republicans beyond a doubt, and six others will in all probability be found in the Republican column.

The State Senate will also have an increased Republican majority. Of the fifty districts twenty-six are now Republican and twenty-four Democratic. Conservative estimates from all districts indicate that thirty-three are sure to go Republican, while in four others the Republicans have more than a fighting chance.

The Republicans will also have a larger majority in the Assembly than they now have. Of the 150 Assembly districts in the State ninety-four are absolutely safe for the Republicans and four others are more than likely to elect Republicans.

B. B. ODELL,
Chairman New-York Republican Committee.

NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN.

Grand Forks, November 3.

A careful poll of the State revised during the last week shows that the Republican National ticket will have not less than 8,000 majority, and the Republican candidate for Congress will have about

NO EXCESS FARE TO ST. LOUIS.

The New-York Central's "St. Louis Limited," giving magnificent service via Lake Shore and Big Four.—Advt.