the approaching Democratic disaster, and, incidentally, to head off the irrepressible "Peerless Leader."

FAIRBANKS AT OMAHA.

Republicans Are Fighting Trust Abuses, He Says.

Omaha, Oct. 10.—In a speech at Omaha to-night Senator Charles W. Fairbanks discussed the trust question. He said:

Trusts may be strong, but the government is stronger. There is no combination which is not amenable to the law. The development of our industries has made combinations of capital necessary. It would be impossible to transact the present business of the country without the use of larger capital in manufacture and in transportation than was necessary a few years ago.

The evolution in our business affairs has been rapid and radical, and it has been attended with some abuses which have called for the interposition of the law. The Republican party has sought in a wise and effective way to restrain the abuses which have grown of such a development. It has not made war upon enterprises engaged in wholesale industry or commerce. It has not been provoked to strike out against good and bad with like impartiality, but has sought to ascertain the evils existing or likely to arise and to enact laws to cure or prevent them. It has done practically all that has been accomplished under national authority in a way not only to restrain or prevent abuses of corporate power, but it has effectively enforced the laws which were enacted by it fearlessly and without partiality. Whenever laws have been deemed necessary in the public interest the Republican party has put them upon the statute books, and it has executed them as they were intended and as the public interest required.

Kearney, Neb., Oct. 10.—Kearney was the first stopping place of the day at which Senator Fairbanks left his train. Here a speaker's stand was erected in the middle of the main street, and it was surrounded by a large crowd. In his speech the Senator referred to a visit made to this State in the campaign of 1896.

North Platte, Neb., Oct. 10.—Senator Fairbanks and party were greeted here to-day by a good sized crowd. Senator Fairbanks spoke briefly on the issues of the campaign, saying that "they are such that the Republicans do not have to apologize for them."

WILLIAMS GIVES IT UP.

Practically Admits That Parker Will Be Defeated.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 10.—John Sharp Williams, the minority leader of the House, practically to-day admitted that the Democratic national ticket had no show at the polls next month. When asked about the political outlook in the so-called doubtful States, he would only claim New-York and West Virginia as "practically assured" to Parker and Davis, but he expressed his conviction that, in addition to these two States, the Democratic nominees would carry the Solid South. Beyond this the House leader and platform builder declined to commit himself, and he did not display his customary enthusiasm.

That this is indirectly a confession of Democratic weakness and impending disaster on November 8 is the consensus of opinion here, and in the face of such discomforting news the managers of that party are brought to a bitter realization of the hopelessness of their fight. When they were informed of Mr. Williams's prediction, they tried to revise their figures so as to work out a winning combination, with only the Solid South and New-York and West Virginia in the Democratic fold. The result was discouraging, for that combination gives only 197 electoral votes in the electoral college, and 239 are necessary to a choice. As a compliment to the clever political manipulation of Senator Gorman, who is supposed to have guaranteed the electoral vote of his own State to Parker and Davis, Mr. Williams, it was suggested, might have added Maryland to his little list, but he would not do so.

Mr. Williams, who has been on an extensive stumping tour since the campaign opened, and consequently is fully informed as to the political situation in various parts of the country, and particularly in the so-called doubtful States, declines to indulge in rainbow chasing, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the Democratic National Committee, which is starring him as its chief attraction.

As an experienced campaigner and a close observer of the political trend, the House leader declined absolutely to commit himself when asked regarding the probable result in various States designated as "debatable" by his party managers. This is regarded here as peculiarly significant, indicating that the canvass has conclusively demonstrated to the conservative, thinking element of the Democracy that the battle is practically lost, and that four weeks before Election Day, with the conditions constantly improving, a sweeping Republican triumph is already assured.

The Democratic managers in Washington are discouraged by the prediction of the astute House leader, and they express the hope that his forthcoming visit to New-York may cause him to realize the necessity of claiming everything before election, because after that there will be nothing left to claim.

WHY ROOSEVELT SUCCEEDS.

Has Both Determination and Impulse, Says Chicago Bishop.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—President Roosevelt was eulogized by Bishop W. F. McDowell, resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a Conference sermon at the Evanston Avenue Church to-day. Taking for his theme "Determination and Impulse in Men's Character," he asserted that the best illustration of the combination of these characteristics was to be found in the President.

"Determination and impulse and action following impulse are elements that are sadly lacking in men generally," he said. "A man has an impulse to some great and good deed, but he thinks too often it is necessary to stop and think about it a long time.

"Our beloved President is an eminent type of the man who allows his impulses to control, and displays his determination to follow those impulses in spite of any opposition."

NEGROES INDORSE ROOSEVELT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Troy, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The North Ohio Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with Bishop Derrick presiding, indorsed President Roosevelt, and it passed resolutions characterizing him as the greatest President since the time of Lincoln. The conference urged his re-election.

REPUBLICAN CLUB MASS MEETING.

The sub-committee of the Republican Club for the mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden on October 19 announced last night that the Assembly district leaders had assured it that a thousand men from each district would be sent to the meeting, provided space could be found for them. The speakers will be Elihu Root, Frank W. Higgins, Charles W. Fairbanks and George J. Knight, of California. Admission to the Garden will be without tickets. It is expected that every person present will be able to hear every word that is said.

NOMINATIONS IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 10.—The Union party has nominated Tulio Larrinaga for Porto Rican Commissioner to the United States Congress. Munoz Rivera, whom the Democrats and Unionists nominated, declined both the Democratic and Unionist nominations. The Republicans have nominated Mateo Fajardo to succeed Federico Degetau, the present commissioner.

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SHAW TALKS TO YOUNG MEN

Gives Them Sound Advice at Oswego—A Big Reception.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Oswego gave Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, a cordial greeting to-night and a large audience listened to his address at Richardson Theatre. The Secretary, accompanied by Colonel Archie Baxter, of Elmira, arrived from the West this afternoon, and was met by State Excise Commissioner Cullinan, State Committeeman John T. Mott and several leading Republicans. A dinner in Mr. Shaw's honor was given at Colonel Mott's home to-night. Following this a public reception was held, and the Secretary met hundreds of Oswego's workmen. Many uniformed clubs from surrounding towns held a parade, and later escorted the visitors to the theatre.

David P. Morehouse presided over the meeting, and occupying the front seats were over one hundred students of the Oswego Normal School, including the six young Filipino men recently sent here by the government to be educated.

Mr. Shaw said in part:

I feel myself honored in being permitted to address so many students of the State Normal and Training School on political issues. I commend your wisdom in attending political meetings and in the study of political subjects. Whatever may be your choice of profession or occupation, you are to be, first of all, citizens. If it be worth your while to fit yourselves for secular duties, it is equally important that you be equipped for citizenship. There are some responsibilities which you can escape, but you cannot abdicate, and you must not shirk, the duties and responsibilities which the word citizen implies. Flatter not yourselves that only those who follow the flag on gory fields and those who are selected to represent positions can contribute to the perpetuity of our government or the glory of the nation. As patriotic courage can be exercised in the home, in the market places and in every time of commercial and industrial panic, as well as on the battlefield, so the same standard of patriotic statemanship can be exercised at the polls as is demanded in legislative forums.

Very likely you have ere this observed that there is less difference in the individual adherents of the several parties than in the parties themselves. If any of you young men are laboring under the impression that, because there are good and bad men in all parties, that, therefore, all political parties are about alike; or that it is by accident that one party is wise and the other unwise in a given campaign, I beg that you dispel that deusion. Political parties stand for political principles, and a political principle is a definite and definable economic or governmental policy. When aggregations of men possessing every possible phase of political belief, but with such scant political conviction that an accidental platform adopted by a bare majority, now for, now against, and then silent upon questions involving the happiness of every home in the land, will control their fealty, it is rather by courtesy than for the sake of academic exactness that they are still called political parties.

The only criticism I ever made of the opposition party is that its leaders always have evidenced, and still manifest, far greater anxiety to discover an issue on which a campaign may be won that in formulating wise policies for the advancement of the nation in things economic or in matters governmental after they shall have won their campaign.

After giving many illustrations to prove this point, Secretary Shaw continued:

This year, after a prolonged contest between the antagonistic elements of the party, being unable to agree that the adoption of the gold standard was a wise solution of the money question, and being likewise unable to agree that the free coinage of silver would be a wiser solution, it was deemed expedient that the platform be silent on the money question, and that the experiment be tried of again denouncing protection as "robbery of the many to enrich the few."

But the nominee of the convention, who seems to be an expedientist, when he found the New-York papers would no longer indorse silence, sent a telegram to the effect that he considered the money question irrevocably settled. Judge Parker is evidently well fitted for a Democratic party leader. Both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan gave evidence of having believed something, and therefore each failed to harmonize his party; but I see no reason why Judge Parker should not harmonize all elements of his party except those individuals who hold actual convictions on vital questions.

The telegram when analyzed amounts to nothing more than a prophecy. Had Mr. Cleveland at any time after the election of 1892 expressed the opinion that the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, the paramount issue of the Populist party in that year, had been irrevocably settled in his election, it would have attracted no attention, nor would his party have been bound thereby. Whether Judge Parker's prophecy that the gold standard is irrevocably settled is correct or not is dependent entirely upon whether his party gains the ascendency. I agree with him that it is settled, but I rely upon the good sense of the American people in far greater measure than upon the guess of the eminent jurist expressed by wire.

I submit, gentlemen, it ill becomes a self-respecting young man to support a platform which contains issues good only during a campaign. Similar conduct is traceable in each and every campaign since the Democratic party was organized. The birthmark of expediency has ever been visible.

Secretary Shaw's address was received with enthusiasm.

Colonel Baxter, who followed, confined his remarks to State issues.

THE PARKER PARADOX.

Watson Likens His Campaign to Prohibition Led by Whiskey Trust.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Thomas E. Watson, nominee of the People's party for President, to-night addressed an audience which filled Princess Rink to overflowing. The policies of both the Republican and Democratic parties were scored bitterly by Mr. Watson, and his declarations were received with enthusiasm.

Among other things he said:

A prohibition campaign led by the Whiskey Trust, a labor movement led by Bell and Frick and Peabody, a crusade against gambling led by Richard Canfield, of New-York, and "Tom" Taggart, of Indiana, would not be more of a self-evident and brazen attempt to deceive than this Parker campaign, which pretends to be against class legislation, and at the same time is led and cashed by such beneficiaries of class legislation as August Belmont, the Standard Oil Company and kindred corporations of the Wall Street sort.

GROUT RAPS CARNEGIE GIFT.

Would Hesitate to Vote Again for Library Plan—Says City Pays Too Much.

The Board of Estimate yesterday ended its public hearing on the different department estimates. To-day it will take up the estimates of the Controller, Mayor and borough presidents in executive session, and then the final discussion will be held on the annual budget. All the borough presidents ask large increases, which it will be impossible to give if the total budget is to be kept within a 3 per cent increase over the $106,700,000 appropriated last year.

President Ahearn of Manhattan asks $3,134,554 82, an increase of $1,226,900 32 over last year. The increase includes $350,000 for paving and grading, $250,000 for sewers and sewer cleaning, $200,000 for baths and $291,200 for the salaries of bath attendants and for public comfort stations. President Haffen of The Bronx wants an increase of $665,048 75, of which $477,000 is for maintenance in the Bureau of Highways.

For Brooklyn President Littleton asks an increase of $275,012. Three new baths and a new courthouse are among the purposes for which the increase is asked. President Cassidy of Queens wants $710,556 62 more than the borough got last year. In Richmond President Cromwell needs $448,639 more than was allowed for 1904.

At yesterday's hearing the applications for library systems were discussed. George L. Rives, for the New-York, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, including the new Carnegie system, asked $442,991 27, an increase over the amount granted for 1904 of $108,615 47. For the Brooklyn Public Library a request was made for $339,806 55, or an increase of $91,306 55. For Queens $56,440 was asked, or an increase of $26,440. The greater part of the large increase is due, it was explained, to the fact that several of the Carnegie buildings are completed or will be soon.

Mr. Grout did not like the figures. He said:

If this Carnegie scheme was to be brought before this board now I should hesitate to vote for it. Of course, it does not do to look a gift horse in the mouth, but it seems to me these libraries are far more city libraries than they are Carnegie libraries. Mr. Carnegie only gives the buildings, while the city has to give the sites, and the books and the cost of maintenance. The item of books alone exceeds $800,000. Until lately I always understood that a library meant a collection of books. Under the Carnegie gift a library means only a building. I don't know where all this money is to come from.

No one would hazard an opinion as to the possibility of building smaller houses and using the money saved for furnishing the libraries. President Fornes of the Aldermen suggested that a communication be sent to Mr. Carnegie, but no one took up the idea.

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HILL HITS AT CORTELYOU.

Throws Mud at Baltimore Mass-Meeting—Davis There.

Baltimore, Oct. 10.—The campaign tour of Henry G. Davis, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, through Maryland and West Virginia, was begun here to-night by an immense gathering of Democrats in Lyric Hall.

Nearly all the leading Democrats of the State and city were on the platform and in the boxes, including all the electoral and Congress nominees. There was great enthusiasm from first to last. Senator Davis received a chorus of shouts, as did the venerable ex-Governor and Senator William Pinckney White, David B. Hill, Senator Gorman and Senator Daniel, all of whom made speeches and all of whom, with the exception of Senator Gorman, will accompany Senator Davis on his tour. Senator Gorman presided.

Mr. Davis arraigned the present administration for undue extravagance, charging that the present executive "went into office three years ago with an overflowing treasury, with the receipts exceeding the expenditures, yet for the last fiscal year there was a deficit of $41,000,000, and if we add the six or seven million dollars received from the Pacific Railroad, the deficit is nearly $50,000,000."

He assailed the last Congress for failing to pass the River and Harbor bill and for hurriedly adjourning to prevent an investigation of the departments by Democrats. After paying a high tribute to the personality of Judge Parker as a man "equal to emergencies, but not prone to make them, and ready to devote his whole time, if elected, to the interests of the country without desire for further political preferment," Mr. Davis ended his speech as follows:

In the last Bryan campaign, we heard a great deal from the Republicans about the full dinner pail. We hear nothing of it this year. Their policy has not only emptied the pail, but has caused a general depression in business, resulting in reducing wages, working on short hours, with many men out of employment altogether.

David B. Hill followed ex-Senator Davis in a speech of great length. He began by severely criticising President Roosevelt for appointing his private secretary to the Department of Commerce for the palpable purpose of "acquiring much valuable information which might be utilized in obvious ways in the campaign to the political advantage of the party in power," and then making him the chairman of the national committee, especially to represent the candidate himself. "From that date to the present," said Mr. Hill, "Chairman Cortelyou has been diligently soliciting campaign funds from the very corporations whose business operations and secret affairs he had recently been investigating. The motive for this extraordinary action is scarcely disguised. The purpose is evident. It partakes somewhat of the nature of blackmail. It is a scheme to utilize official information secured through official power to compel political contributions. It is a stand and deliver policy, addressed to corporate interests which cannot well resist the appeal, for fear of retaliation upon themselves, either directly or by favoritism to their rivals in business. The situation constitutes a grave scandal which cannot be ignored nor condoned. It has no parallel in the history of the country.

"Protection, so called," he said, "is a species of paternalism of the most objectionable character. It invokes the aid of the government to help one man's business at the expense of another man; it demands that you shall pay higher prices for the imported articles which you purchase in order that your neighbor may receive greater compensation for his services; it is a selfish and not an enlightened or public spirited policy; it interferes with and sets aside the natural law of supply and demand, which ought, as a general rule, always to regulate wages and prices." He said that the protection policy of the Republicans had bred monopolies and combinations, and that the Democracy stands pledged to a revision of the tariff.

As to the Philippines, he said that Congress should promptly declare, first, to give independence to the Filipinos as soon as safety will permit, and, second, to protect them until they work out their destiny.

Speaking on sectional and race agitation, he declared that "this is still a white man's government, and must necessarily largely remain so," and that there is no defence for force bills or federal election laws.

After criticising the President's Panama policy Mr. Hill closed with a tribute to the Democratic Presidential candidate, saying that "the country needs a level headed and conservative statesman for its Chief Executive. It is weary of sensational and spectacular performances in the White House."

CHEERS FOR HARRISON.

He Alone Rouses Enthusiasm at Brooklyn Mass Meeting.

Coming at the end of a long and rather dreary session, in which the speakers had prosed on the tariff and imperialism to voters of one of "Pat" McCarren's lately acquired districts, Francis Burton Harrison, the young candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was received with the only genuine enthusiasm manifest at the Democratic mass meeting in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, last night. He read to the "rockribbed Democracy of South Brooklyn" an indictment—what he "considered the real issue in this State." This "indictment" was a couple of sentences from the Democratic State platform, charging Governor Odell with extravagance, mismanagement and the maintenance of corruption in various State boards.

"I needn't add one word to this," said Mr. Harrison, "nor need I detract one word from it. I must restrain the just indignation I share with every citizen of this State, be he Democrat or Republican, independent enough to share his party's shame. We maintain that the Republicans seek to perpetuate this administration, though the same name is not at the head of the ticket. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hand is the hand of Esau.

"We offer a man long tried, distinguished in the service of the State. Not very long ago, the people of this State found it necessary to throw out a canal ring, and the instrument of their wrath was a distinguished Democrat, Tilden. Once again we offer you a great Democrat. Put him into power, and he'll stand like a watch tower against the border raids."

Then he took up the issues which Governor Odell has been fighting out with Attorney General Cunneen anent the canal board appropriations, particularly the Furnaceville Iron Company item. This, on the authority of the Attorney General, he held to be corruption vast and culpable, and promised that if he were elected, he would know better than to pass an item like that, and would know how to keep down salaries and discourage useless office seekers—which didn't seem to appeal to the good McCarrenites as it might.

When Congressman Clayton, of Alabama, had got about half way through, a speech covering all the campaign arguments, from the trusts to the tariff, land frauds and postoffice iniquities, with the Philippines and the "big stick" as separate attractions, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor walked down the aisle with "Pat" McCarren. Applause stopped the Alabama orator, and the audience gave three rousing cheers for McCarren and three more for Harrison.

Congressman Michael J. Ryan, of Pennsylvania, was the first speaker.

COLORED VOTERS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Convention To Be Held in Charlestown, W. Va., Next Monday.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 10.—The Lincoln Republican National League, which meets in convention at Charlestown, W. Va., at 2 p. m., on Monday, October 17, will try to finish its work in one day and night. The address to be issued is practically complete. It appeals to the colored voters to stand united against the Democratic party, and for Roosevelt and the principles and policies of the Republican party. It also answers the attack made on President Roosevelt and the Republican party in the circular issued by "The National Independent Colored Political Union," an organization of colored Democrats. James W. Poe, president of the league, has received letters from Elliott Northcott, chairman of the West Virginia Republican State Committee, and N. G. Keim, chairman of the IId Congress District Committee, of that State, promising co-operation toward Republican success.

GROVER CLEVELAND TO PRESIDE.

Democratic Headquarters Say It Will Be His Only Appearance as a Speaker.

The following official announcement of ex-President Cleveland's appearance at a political meeting in this city was made at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday:

The Business Men's Parker and Davis Association, whose membership is drawn from the leading business men of New-York, has arranged to hold a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on October 21. Ex-President Grover Cleveland has so far overcome his disinclination to make a speech during the canvass that he has consented to preside at this meeting. It is, however, fully understood, both by the national committee and by his friends, that this appearance of the ex-President will be the only one he will make as a speaker during the campaign. The principal speech of the evening will be delivered by John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

TAGGART TO STAY WEST.

Gorman and Nicoll Will Do the Heavy Work in the East.

Chairman Taggart had a long visit with Judge Parker at the Hotel Seville last night. As the national chairman is soon to start for Indiana the conversation was confined almost exclusively to the campaign in that State. It has been decided by Mr. Taggart and his associates that his political experience will be needed in the West hereafter, and while he will be kept advised on everything that takes place in national headquarters the active management in the East will fall almost entirely on Senator Gorman and Vice-Chairman Nicoll, with William F. Sheehan devoting much of his attention to the situation in New-York. Colonel Daniel S. Lamont will take a more active part in the campaign.

Judge Parker, it is said, does not intend to spend more than one or two days out of each week in New-York after he returns home on Thursday.

George Foster Peabody was with Judge Parker until 10:30 o'clock last night. He left this city at midnight for Boston, where he will remain several days.

On the way to New-York yesterday, at a way station between Weehawken and Esopus, about twenty schoolgirls got on the train carrying Judge Parker. Finally one of the girls, Miss Ella Haberle, mustered up sufficient courage to walk over and shake hands with the candidate. Then Mr. Parker had to oblige all the other girls in the same way. Next they brought their copybooks for the defender of the Constitution to write his name in. This kept him busy half an hour. When the girls left the train they assured Mr. Parker that most of their brothers and fathers were going to vote for Roosevelt, but that he had their best wishes.

HIGGINS TO TAKE STUMP.

Will Speak in Brooklyn To-morrow Night—Next Here.

Governor Odell was at headquarters yesterday after resting over Sunday at his home in Newburg. The Governor had little to say, but he plunged right into the work of the campaign. In the course of the day he had a long talk with Frank W. Higgins, the candidate for Governor. After this conference it became known that Mr. Higgins would take the stump. He will speak at the rink in Brooklyn to-morrow night, and at the Union League Club on Thursday night. After that he will go up the State on a speaking tour. His itinerary is now being arranged at headquarters.

Michael T. Dady and other Kings County leaders were at headquarters to consult with the Governor. They indicated that the campaign was well under way across the Bridge, and that the outlook was most cheering.

As stated in The Tribune some time ago, a plan is now under consideration for the designation of a deputy leader in every Assembly district. The duties of this deputy will be to work under the regularly elected leader and with a corps of aides assist in the campaign work. This list of deputies is about made up. William Halpin, chairman of the executive committee of the county committee, said last night that he would probably make public to-day the names of this list. It is said that strong, aggressive and capable men have been selected for this work.

Governor Odell was asked if he would make any reply to the statements of Attorney General Cunneen, printed yesterday morning. The Governor said that he had already made one reply to Mr. Cunneen, and added, "I don't care to get involved in the legal end of this controversy, and Justice Miller will look after my interests in the matter. The justice will give out a statement some time to-day. The statement of Justice Miller can be relied on. He is a former Controller of the State of New-York, is now a Supreme Court justice, and has been unanimously renominated by both the Democrats and Republicans of his district. Mr. Cunneen I will not say has been untruthful, but he has so colored the facts that an answer seems desirable."

At national headquarters there was little news yesterday. George B. Cortelyou, chairman, was on hand, but had nothing to say. When Mr. Cortelyou was asked about the story that the La Follette faction in Wisconsin was fighting the national committee because the national committee refused to recognize it as the regular organization in the State, Mr. Cortelyou made reply that the national committee had remained neutral so long as the matter was before the courts, but the action of the courts in recognizing La Follette was conclusive, and at once instructions had been issued in Chicago to recognize La Follette. There was no friction, and everything was promising in Wisconsin, he said.

TO PUSH CAMPAIGN IN KINGS.

Canvass Shows That Democratic Plurality Will Be Not More Than 10,000.

There was a meeting of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee in the headquarters, in Joralemon-st., yesterday. Timothy L. Woodruff presided, and outlined a plan for vigorous work during the remainder of the campaign.

It is stated that a secret canvass, which is just being completed by the district leaders, shows that the Democratic plurality in Kings County will not be more than 10,000. The normal Democratic plurality there is about 20,000.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican students of Columbia University at a mass meeting yesterday organized a Republican college club. After a few remarks by George Leal, assistant campaign manager of the American Republican College League, the following officers were elected: President, A. B. A. Bradley; vice-president A. G. Hays; secretary, O. R. Houston; treasurer, L. J. Lawrence. Weekly meetings of the club will be held, and the members will take an active part in the campaign.

Major John Byrne, who in the last two Presidential campaigns was president of the Gold Democratic Honest Money League, has just returned from an extended trip through Northern New-York. "Roosevelt is very strong among the Republicans, and at least 50 per cent of the gold Democrats of 1896 and 1900 will stay with us," he said. "Their reasons are the same as mine, and with those the public is more or less familiar. There is a mistaken idea in the northern part of the State as to Mr. Higgins, and a disposition to punish Odell through Higgins. Mr. Higgins is absolutely the undisputed choice of his party, and would make an excellent Governor of New-York State, particularly at this time, when the State is about to make large expenditures on the canal and will require a Governor of great business experience and ability. Higgins is a good man, is firmly established upon the gold standard and sound on monetary reform."

Senator Fairbanks is scheduled for two additional Eastern speeches, the first at Troy, N. Y., on October 17, and the second at Providence, R. I., the day following. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, will speak at Newark on November 1.

The speakers at Camp Roosevelt, in West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., last evening were Hugh Gordon Miller, Dr. G. W. Mooney and Arthur B. Murtha. The chairman was William S. Bennet. There was a large attendance.

A poll of schoolmasters, made at a meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association at the New-York University Building last Saturday, showed that 38 of the 39 schoolmasters present were for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Of the 700 students of the New-York University, 306 were asked their preference for President and 260 declared for Roosevelt.

Richard Olney will make an address on Friday evening at Cooper Union. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Parker Constitutional Club.

The betting odds in favor of the Republican Presidential ticket lengthened yesterday in the curb market to 10 to 3½. Allen, McGraw & Co. wagering $2,000 on Roosevelt against $700 placed on Parker by A. Sartorius. Allen, McGraw & Co. also bet $1,000 on Herrick against $700 on Higgins by A. C. Gwynne.

Speakers at the Roosevelt and Fairbanks National Commercial League noonday meeting today will be Alfred R. Conklin, Henry Altman, Thomas Scott and James McCabe. The Austen Quartet will sing.

There will be a ratification and mass meeting under the auspices of the Live Oak Republican Club at the headquarters of the Republican Club, XXVIth Assembly District, No. 179 East Seventy-third-st., to-night at 8 o'clock. The nominee for Assemblyman in the district and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. The Royal Republican Quartet will sing.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

TWENTY-EIGHT KILLED.

WABASH TRAINS CRASH.

Engineer of Freight Forgot to Take a Siding.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 10.—Twenty-eight persons were killed and thirty injured, some of them fatally, in a head-on collision to-day two miles and a half east of Warrensburg, Mo., between the second section of a Missouri Pacific passenger train which left Wichita, Kan., last night for St. Louis, with World's Fair excursionists, and a heavy westbound extra freight train. Warrensburg is southeast of Kansas City. The collision occurred in what is called "Dead Man's Bend." Both engineers and both firemen saw the danger and jumped.

According to the local office of the Missouri Pacific, the engineer of the freight train was to blame for the wreck. He forgot his orders. He had been directed to wait on a siding at Knobnoster, just east of Warrensburg, but neglected to do so. The trains met at a sharp curve.

Travel to the World's Fair has been so heavy that all roads recently have been sending out many of their trains in two or more sections. The train wrecked to-day was made up at Wichita on Sunday night, and, as is the custom, it picked up additional coaches along the line. The last coach taken up was at Pleasant Hill, Mo., at about 4 o'clock the forward coach, which was crowded.

BOTH TRAINS RUNNING RAPIDLY.

Both trains were running at a good rate of speed when the wreck occurred. Dawn had hardly begun to break, and neither crew was aware of the approach of the other train until they were almost upon each other. The impact of the collision was terrific. The sleeping passengers were hurled in every direction. The most of the killed were in the forward coach, which was well crowded.

The spot where the wreck occurred was in a narrow cut, and this fact, with the darkness, added to the difficulty of the situation. The greatest confusion ensued after the first lull following the crash, and the groans of the injured were added to the roar of the escaping steam of the wrecked locomotives.

It was some time before word of the wreck was sent back to Warrensburg. Relief trains, carrying physicians, were sent out as quickly as possible from surrounding towns, and everything possible was done to aid the sufferers.

It was some time before the dead and injured passengers could be extricated from the debris. The dead were carried up the track and laid in rows in an open space until the relief train arrived, while the injured were cared for as well as could be.

The freight train was an extra. Its crew had, according to the story of the conductor of this train, been instructed to take a siding and let the passenger train pass. The first section of the passenger train had gone by when the freight pulled out. The passenger train bore no signal of a second section to come, he asserts, and he had no reason to believe that another train was due.

COACH CUT IN TWO.

The passenger train was made up of three coaches and a Pullman, with no baggage car, the front coach being next to the tender. The freight train was a heavy one. When the trains met the heavy freight train pushed the passenger engine back into the first coach. The tender of the passenger engine literally cut the coach in two in the centre, and never stopped until it had ploughed itself half way through the car and its passengers, killing those in the forward end instantly, and mangling all within reach in a most horrible manner.

Half a dozen who were not killed outright were so terribly injured that they died before they could be removed from the debris. Many of the dead were almost unrecognizable.

The next two coaches were also badly damaged, seats being torn up and windows smashed, but in these cars the passengers fared better, all except a few escaping with slight injuries. The Pullman remained upright, and none of its occupants were hurt beyond sustaining a severe shaking up.

ONLY ONE OF TRAIN CREW KILLED.

The train crew, with the exception of Brakeman Sidel, escaped miraculously, the engineers and firemen sustaining only minor hurts. The injured were taken to Sedalia and the dead to Warrensburg.

The following are the names of some of the dead:

ALLEN, W. H., and two sons, Bird and Francis, Pittsburg, Kan.
BURRES, L. F., Bronaugh, Mo.
DARST, Mrs. W. J., and her son Gilbert, twelve years old, Dexter, Kan.
GREER, Dorothy, Pennsboro, Mo.
GREGG, Dosia, Bronaugh, Mo.
HERRING, Clarence, ———, Kan.
KANE, Addie, Pittsburg, Kan.
KELFEY, Hattie, Oxford, Kan.
LINDSAY, M., Oxford, Kan.
LOUD, Gertrude, Bronaugh, Mo.
MILHENEY, Dr. H. L., Springman, Kan.
REAM, Dicy, Bronaugh, Mo.
REED, "Cal," Bronaugh, Mo.
SIDEL, ———, head brakeman of freight train.
SULLIVAN, Nellie and Dolly, Cherryvale, Kan.
WEBBER, G. A., Fountain, Penn.

The injured:

ALLEN, Perry M., Coffeyville, Kan.; legs badly crushed.
BARNES, E. L., conductor of passenger train; slight.
BARNES, Fred, Oxford, Kan.; scalded; arm hurt.
COWEDLY, Elizabeth, Adrian, Kan.; serious.
COWEDLY, E. T., Adrian, Kan.; serious.
DARST, William J., Dexter, Kan.; slight.
DRESSEL, L. C., Eatonville, Kan.; serious.
ENGLAND, Amelia, Dexter, Kan.; limbs badly crushed.
FOURMAN, Ruth Stewart, Independence, Kan.; serious.
FOURMAN, W. E., Independence, Kan.; serious.
HALE, D. D., Dexter, Kan.; thigh broken.
HALE, Mrs., wife of the above; leg and body injured; serious.
HOTON, ———, engineer of freight train; serious.
NICHOLSON, E. S., Dexter, Kan.; hurt about head.
ROSSEN, E. D., engineer of passenger train; badly scalded.
TOTTMAN, Bill, Cedarville, Kan.; cut about body; injured internally.
TRAUTWINE, Amelia, St. Louis.
WOOD, Miss N. J., Dexter, Kan.; serious.

THIS YEAR'S LONG LIST OF WRECKS.

Among the many railroad accidents that have occurred this year in the United States the following were the most disastrous:

January 1—Cumberland Valley train wrecked near Carlisle, Penn.; 1 killed, 12 injured.
January 11—Erie Railroad Chicago Limited plunged over embankment to river near Hancock, N. Y.; 20 injured.
January 13—West Maryland train wrecked near Hagerstown; 2 killed, 20 injured.
January 17—Rock Island express crashed into cattle train near Willard, Kan.; 17 killed, 37 injured.
February 24—Chicago Great Western train at Dyersville, Iowa; 7 killed, 15 injured.
March 7—Alabama Great Southern train at Kewanee, Miss.; 5 killed, 8 injured.
April 29—St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern train at Kimmswick, Mo.; 8 killed, 40 injured.
June 2—Missouri Pacific train, near Martin City, Kan.; 9 killed, 30 injured.
July 3—Chicago and St. Louis Limited, near Litchfield, Ill.; 18 killed, 50 injured.
July 11—Erie Railroad train wrecked at Midvale, N. J.; 16 killed, 50 injured.
July 12—Chicago and Eastern Illinois train at Glenwood, Ill.; 22 killed, 44 injured.
August 8—Denver and Rio Grande "flyer" went through bridge at Pinon, Col.; 60 killed.
September 8—Seaboard Air Line, near Monroe, N. C.; 4 killed, 35 injured.
September 24—Southern Railway, near Newmarket, Tenn.; head-on collision; 62 killed, 162 injured.
September 25—New-York Central Railroad at Luck Berlin; 1 killed, 20 injured.
September 26—Maine Central Railroad, near Lewiston; 3 killed, 20 injured.
October 10—Missouri Pacific Railroad, near Warrensburg, Mo.; 33 killed, 30 injured.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR DEAD.

Vacancy Caused by Death of Prohibition Nominee of Rhode Island Quickly Filled.

Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 10.—Henry B. Metcalf, Prohibitionist candidate for Governor of this State and the candidate of the party for Vice-President in 1900, is dead. He was seventy-five years old.

The vacancy in the Prohibitionist State ticket caused by the death of Mr. Metcalf was filled by the State central committee to-day by the nomination of William E. Brightman, of Tiverton, for the office.

WATSON'S HEADQUARTERS OPENED.

Headquarters for Thomas Watson, Presidential candidate of the People's party, were opened yesterday in the Hoffman House. The rooms are four in number on the first floor. Melville G. Palliser will be in charge of the rooms. Mr. Watson is not expected in the city for ten days. A meeting of the executive committee of the People's party will be held at the headquarters to-night to prepare plans for the campaign in this city.

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TAKING UP, ALTERING, RELAYING

Month
Improves
Upon Month
August comparisons showed a gain of
53%
in TRIBUNE sales.
But the sales in the month of September, 1904, were
59%
more than in September, 1902.

CUNNEEN'S CHARGES.

Continued from first page.

allowing every item that was allowed, the item for excessive wages referred to being disallowed by the unanimous vote of the board.

As the result of this action the Furnaceville Iron Company was paid back its deposit, which the State had held since the filing of its bid, with the interest which it had earned for the State. It was also paid the sum withheld by the State for the work actually done, with interest; and it also was paid the sum which the board determined to allow it as prospective profits, which were determined in this way:

The board determined from the proof the difference between the contract price and the cost of doing the work, this difference was computed upon the work remaining to be done as shown by the