New-York Tribune.

VOL. LX....No. 19,710. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1900, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

RICE VALET CONFESSES.

JONES ACCUSES PATRICK AND THEN TRIES SUICIDE.

SAYS HE SAW LAWYER HOLDING TOWEL OVER RICE'S FACE AND THAT HE GAVE HIM GRAYISH POWDERS.

Patrick said he had some smelling salts to quiet the nerves of old man Rice. Patrick then asked for a towel and sponge, and I got them for him. He said that I must leave the room. Then I heard Rice laughing a few minutes later and saw him lying on his back with the towel over his head in a cone shape, and Patrick holding it in his right hand. Patrick did not see me, and Rice didn't see me. As soon as I saw the condition of things I lay down and went to sleep.—CHARLES F. JONES, in his confession to Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

Charles F. Jones, who, with Albert T. Patrick, was arrested soon after the mysterious death of William M. Rice, the aged Texas capitalist, has confessed, and then, as if to seal the lips that were not strong enough to be silent, he attempted suicide. With a knife, which he says Patrick gave him, Jones slashed his throat yesterday morning in the Tombs, and now lies half delirious with pain on a cot in Bellevue Hospital.

The incidents leading up to Jones's attempt on his life were almost tragic. For a whole night he had been closeted in the Warden's room in the Tombs, and had been put through a terrible ordeal of questionings by the prosecution. He had been faced by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Captain Baker, executor of Mr. Rice, and Mr. Miller and Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, the local counsel of Captain Baker.

The group gathered around the big black table in the Warden's office in the Tombs about 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Jones was not led back to his cell until the gray light of the following day began creeping in through the windows.

THE OLD STORY REPEATED.

When Jones came into the room he was calm, and bore the expression of one who had mastered his emotions. When the lawyers present reviewed the case in which he played such a strange and yet so important a part, he appeared to be bored by a story drummed all too often into his ears. The lawyers told Jones how the old man had died at his home, at No. 500 Madison-ave., and how he (Jones) had been there at the time; and how, on the following day, Patrick, Mr. Rice's lawyer, had attempted to cash checks signed by the old man to the amount of $250,000. Then came the story of the refusal of the checks by Swenson & Sons, the embalming of the old man's body with poisonous fluids, the plans of Patrick for its cremation, the arrival of Captain Baker, Mr. Rice's Texas lawyer; the opening of the Rice strong box, the charge of forgery against Patrick and Jones, their arrest, and the discovery of mercury in the dead man's organs by Professor Witthaus, the examining chemist.

Jones stood unmoved throughout the recapitulation. According to Assistant District Attorney Osborne, the confession of the prisoner was entirely voluntary. Mr. Osborne said he had learned that Jones wished to make a confession through a member of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, who had received the information from a friend of Jones.

Mr. Osborne immediately sent a message to Jones, asking him if he thus desired to make a confession. The reply was to the effect that he did. The witnesses whose names have been given were then summoned, and Jones was brought down from his cell. He was informed that the law did not require any statement whatsoever, and that any statement that he might make would be used against him. He was also told that his questioners were not his lawyers, and that they might or might not believe what he said.

TEXT OF THE CONFESSION.

Without going into details regarding his previous life with the aged capitalist, as his valet, Jones said:

Some days prior to the death of Mr. Rice Patrick gave the old man tablets of a grayish color. Patrick had now become very intimate with the old man, and when he advised him to take them himself Mr. Rice began taking the tablets each night. Mr. Rice on Saturday—this was about September 12—sent me to Mr. Patrick to demand certain papers from the lawyer. When Mr. Patrick answered the request of his client he brought these tablets. I told the doctor about it, and the doctor said the old man was sick and would get well again, all right.

This was about eight days before Mr. Rice's death. He kept on taking these tablets every night—the ones furnished by Patrick—until Friday night before his death. He may have taken more; if he did I didn't know it. The last time that I saw him take them was Wednesday or Thursday night before his death.

Friday night Mr. Rice fretted and worried, and was grieving about his business in general. He was afraid Mr. Patrick had got him into some trap by which he would lose the rest of his property. He fretted and cried like a woman with hysterics until 2 o'clock in the morning, and he then slept until 7 a. m. He sent me to Mr. Patrick's house on Saturday morning, and told me to tell Mr. Patrick that if he did not return his (Mr. Rice's) papers he would report it to the authorities. Mr. Patrick wanted to know what Mr. Rice's condition was, and "What steps do you think he will take if he notifies the authorities?" and he said, "Telephone me if Mr. Rice takes any steps toward notifying the authorities." I told him that I was satisfied that Mr. Rice would not notify the authorities if he returned the papers. Patrick stated that he wanted to know for sure if I would telephone him, and I said I would not, as Mr. Rice would not take any such steps unless Patrick refused the papers.

When I left Mr. Patrick's house I went for the doctor, as I was told to do so by Mr. Patrick. When I returned to the house Mr. Rice was asleep, and nothing more was said about the papers until Sunday morning.

RICE WARNED PATRICK.

Sunday morning he seemed very much improved. His mind seemed clearer, but he was still weak, as he then asked me about the papers, and what I had done with the papers that I got from Patrick. I said I did not get the papers, and that Mr. Patrick promised to call but had not done so. He told me to go and see Patrick again, and tell him that this was his last chance. Patrick told me that the papers were in his office, and that he would get them and bring them to Mr. Rice's house about 1 or 2 o'clock. He did not do so, and I went to his house about 3 o'clock. He said he would bring the papers as soon as he could get them into the house without being seen. I said, "Have you the papers in the house?" and he said "Yes," and showed me a package of papers. I did not see the papers opened. He did not open them.

I did not see the signatures or contents, and do not know what papers they were. He then gave me something in a bottle which looked like salts, and he told me how to dilute it in twenty parts of water and give it to Mr. Rice, and it would strengthen him very much. I went back and Mr. Rice said, "I will not take it unless you take some of it first." I tasted it, and it tasted like an acid. Mr. Rice tasted it, and asked me if I would take it if I was sick. I said "No, not unless I knew what it was," and left it on a stand three feet from him.

When I returned some of it was gone—a very small part, just a little out of the glass. I asked if he had taken it, and he said: "Yes; some of it, about a mouthful of it." It was then about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Rice sat by the window, looking out on Madison-ave., and remained there until 4 o'clock. Then he went to bed. I heard a slight noise and went

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THE MARSHALS OF THE BUSINESS MEN'S SOUND MONEY PARADE.

Seated in the front row, beginning at the left, are Frank Brainard, John F. Doyle, A. Noel Blakeman, General Anson G. McCook, Major George De Forest Barton, General E. L. Molineux and Darius Ferry.

MINISTRY REORGANIZED.

APPOINTMENT OF LORD LANSDOWNE AS FOREIGN SECRETARY ANNOUNCED.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Nov. 2, 6 a. m.—The official announcement which was issued last night sets at rest once for all the rumors which have been prevalent for some time past in regard to the principal changes in the personnel of the Cabinet. In the first place, it is now beyond question that the statement of the decision of Lord Salisbury to resign the Foreign Secretaryship in favor of Lord Lansdowne was well founded. As Prime Minister Lord Salisbury draws no salary, but as Foreign Secretary his income has been £5,000, and as Lord Privy Seal he will receive the same amount, so he will not be out of pocket by the change. The fact that Lord Salisbury has associated with the Premiership the office of Lord Privy Seal, which is a sinecure, makes it probable that Viscount Cross will no longer remain a member of the Cabinet, and as Mr. Ritchie is to be Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley will, as has long been predicted, in all probability be elevated to the peerage, in which case there will be a bye-election at Blackpool. Mr. Ritchie, as President of the Board of Trade, received £2,000 a year; as Home Secretary his salary will be £5,000.

The inclusion of Mr. Brodrick within the Cabinet was not unexpected, it having been recognized that the right honorable gentleman was marked out for promotion. As Secretary for War, his salary will be increased from £1,500 to £5,000. This appointment will make a vacancy at the Foreign Office, where, since Lord Curzon's departure for India, Mr. Brodrick has held the position of Under Secretary. He sits in the House of Commons, and the natural inference is that Mr. Wyndham, the present Under Secretary for War, is destined for some higher preferment, and that his place in Pall Mall will be filled by a peer.

Similarly, the appointment of Lord Selborne to the Admiralty, which may be attributed to the influence of Mr. Chamberlain, and which will mean an increase of salary from £1,500 to £4,550, will create a vacancy in the Colonial Office, where the noble lord has acted as Under Secretary since 1895.

The Anglo-German agreement is nominally Lord Salisbury's last great stroke in diplomacy, but the Foreign Office under Lord Lansdowne will remain completely under his control. Diplomatists have known for six months that Lord Salisbury was consulting Lord Lansdowne about affairs in China.

The Cabinet appointments are, on the whole, received with satisfaction by the London press. "The Standard" is still bitterly annoyed that Lord Salisbury should have selected Lord Lansdowne for the Foreign Office, but "The Mall" has calmed down, and, although still regretting the promotion of the Secretary for War, heartily congratulates the Premier on his other choices. A good deal is expected of Mr. Brodrick and Lord Selborne, although, as "The Times" points out, the former has the harder task of the two, because all is chaos at the War Office, while the Admiralty is a machine merely in want of a little overhauling.

Other changes in the Ministry seem probable, as, apart from the fact that a new place must be found for Mr. Wyndham, it is understood that Earl Cadogan will shortly retire from the Irish Viceroyalty.

MISCELLANEOUS LONDON TOPICS.

The memorial service for Prince Christian Victor in the Chapel Royal was attended by the entire Diplomatic Corps, Lord Salisbury and all the prominent officials. The service was brief, simple and stately.

Polling in the borough elections has been in progress throughout London, but the results are still uncertain. Returns have been uncontested in only four wards, and everywhere the struggle has been a vigorous one between the Progressives and the Conservatives. About 1,360 Councillors have been elected for the twenty-eight new boroughs into which the metropolis is now divided, and the Councils will be empowered to elect 227 Aldermen for a term of six years. The creation of these new Councils leaves the ground clear for enlargement of the work of the London County Council, but it is probable that the multiplication of Mayors and boroughs will be an effective counterpoise to the centralized administration which the Progressives have favored.

Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon" is published to-day. It is welcome as a reflection of one of the most accomplished thinkers of our time upon the character of the most extraordinary figure in history.

While "The Life and Letters of Thomas H. Huxley" has met a favorable reception, it is satisfactory to know that the material has not been exhausted. Huxley and Tyndall were intimate friends, and carried on an extensive correspondence with each other. These letters are now mainly in the possession of Mrs. Tyndall, and may be collected in a single volume as a special study of the friendship of two eminent scientific men. There will also be material for another volume of Huxley's letters if the family can be convinced that these can be properly published when those receiving them are still living.

It is not generally known that Herbert Spencer has finished his autobiography. He has carefully guarded the secret, and has even taken the precaution of having the type set at different places, so that the complete proofs are alone in his possession. He objects strongly to the publication of this volume in his lifetime, and probably it will not see the light until after his death. It will be the most important literary autobiography since that of John Stuart Mill. No contracts have been made for the publication of any of these important works. I. N. F.

QUEEN APPROVES APPOINTMENTS.

CHANGES IN THE BRITISH CABINET OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

London, Nov. 1.—Queen Victoria has approved the appointment of Lord Salisbury as Premier and Lord Privy Seal, the Marquis of Lansdowne as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, William St. John Brodrick as Secretary of State for War, the Earl of Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty and C. T. Ritchie as Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

Lord Salisbury was formerly Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Marquis of Lansdowne was formerly Secretary of State for War.

William St. John Brodrick was formerly Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office.

The Earl of Selborne was formerly Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office.

C. T. Ritchie was formerly President of the Board of Trade.

According to this list of appointments, George J. Goschen, the First Lord of Admiralty in Lord Salisbury's last Cabinet; Sir Matthew White-Ridley, who has been Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and Viscount Cross, who was Lord Privy Seal, have been dropped in the reorganization of the Cabinet.

POWERS ALL IN LINE NOW.

THE BRITISH-GERMAN AGREEMENT RATIFIED SO FAR AS THE "OPEN DOOR" IS CONCERNED.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The alignment of the Powers on the British-German agreement is now complete. Aside from Italy and Austria, whose adherence to the agreement was expected, owing to their political relations with Germany, Japan is the only one of the Powers which has given unconditional assent to the agreement. As the matter now stands five of the Powers are united in all the terms of the agreement, viz., Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria and Japan; three of the Powers, the United States, France and Russia, accept the clauses relating to the open door and the territorial integrity of China, but withhold action on the third clause as to future procedure in case any Power seizes territory.

ACCEPTING THE AGREEMENT.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—The text of the American, French and Russian answers to the note answering the Anglo-German agreement on China is now generally known here. The answers are considered entirely similar in substance, showing that these three Powers are in perfect accord. This has produced an excellent effect both in Government and private circles in this city.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorf, is expected to return to St. Petersburg in the middle of November.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The evening papers print a semi-official statement that answers to the Anglo-German agreement had been received from all the Powers, France and Russia making a reservation regarding Article III similar to that made by the United States, and Japan making no reservations whatever.

This result causes much satisfaction in official circles in Germany, which emphasizes the contention that Article III is divested of all importance, as all the Powers have accepted Articles I and II.

The "Reichsanzeiger" officially denies that there are any secret adjuncts to the agreement. It says there is no agreement whatever beyond the note, the full text of which was published on October 20.

MR. ROCKHILL APPOINTED COUNCILLOR.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Secretary Hay to-day cabled Commissioner Rockhill an appointment as councillor of the American Legation at Peking. He has been directed to proceed at once from Shanghai to Peking to assist Minister Conger in that capacity in the negotiations for a final settlement. The purpose to appoint Commissioner Rockhill and General Wilson fellow commissioners with Minister Conger, to conduct the negotiations, was abandoned only because it appeared that no other Power was to appoint commissioners.

A CONTENTED WOMAN

is the one who uses the Pennsylvania Railroad's Limited on her Western trip. It provides every comfort and luxury.—Advt.

JAMESTOWN BREAKS LOOSE

GIVES TO ROOSEVELT ITS BIGGEST RECEPTION SINCE BLAINE'S IN 1884.

THE GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE OF A FAIR COUNT OF VOTES ON ELECTION DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Two years ago Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor made a campaign tour the day before Election Day in the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. Some persons thought a political tour so late in the campaign was a waste of time, but they were mistaken. Thousands of voters came to the various railway stations to hear Colonel Roosevelt speak on the political issues of that year; they became interested in the campaign and the counties of Western New-York in which he spoke all gave remarkably large Republican majorities.

To-day Governor Roosevelt traversed the counties of Erie, Genesee, Wyoming, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua as the Republican candidate for Vice-President, making political addresses at the chief places in these counties. He addressed voters at Batavia, in Genesee County; at Attica, Warsaw and Silver Springs, in Wyoming County; at Ellicottville, Salamanca, Little Valley, Cattaraugus and Dayton, in Cattaraugus County, and at Dunkirk and Jamestown, in Chautauqua County. The day was rather cold, but the meetings were well attended. Three large meetings were held in Dunkirk, and a big one, attended by twelve thousand persons, was held in Brooklyn Square, in Jamestown. As a result of these meetings big Republican pluralities, it is believed, will be cast in all the counties visited, and Chautauqua County may give ten thousand or more Republican plurality than in 1896.

Governor Roosevelt departed from Buffalo at 8:30 o'clock this morning. His train was first run to Batavia. There the Governor expressed his sentiment in a forcible manner regarding Richard Croker's and Senator Jones's recent advice to Democrats as to their conduct on Election Day. The Governor said he should use all his power as an Executive to protect Mr. Bryan's rights if it should be clear that he had a majority even of one vote on Election Day in this State; but, on the other hand, he added firmly, "The same measure of justice that we mete to others we shall see is meted to us." He continued in part as follows:

Without any rebuke or repudiation from Mr. Bryan and with the openly expressed encouragement and approval of Senator Jones, who is running Mr. Bryan's National canvass, Mr. Croker has now twice in open statement incited the ignorant, the violent and the lawless to riot on Election Day next Tuesday. He has done this in so many words, with the approval, tacit or expressed, of the National leaders of his party. Such advice is a fitting sequence to the way in which the members of his party have for the last six weeks been conducting their campaign. It is fitting and natural that when gangs are encouraged to break up peaceable political meetings, to interfere with the right of free speech and of free discussion on the platform of the issues before the people, there should follow advice from the recognized leaders of the party guilty of such conduct to endeavor to overthrow the verdict of the people where it shall be given. Against such conduct I have the right to appeal to every honest Democrat, as well as to every honest Republican.

Let me recall to you our present election law, which provides for equal representation of the two great political parties through their inspection at the count of votes. That law was passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Democratic Governor, the late Roswell P. Flower, a Democrat of the old school, by the way, who four years ago repudiated Mr. Bryan and his teaching of anarchy, and who, if he were alive now, would be standing stanchly on the side of order and honesty.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Croker know well that under the present election law in this State absolute justice will be done, unless they or their followers are able to prevent it. Have they now forgotten the events of 1893 and 1894 in this State? Have they forgotten that precisely such inflammatory sentiments, such incitement to riot and disorder as that of which they are now guilty, then led in Troy to the murder of one man at the polls and the execution of his murderer?

These men incite ignorant and violent men to such deeds of violence as in the past have culminated in murder, to such deeds as are liable at any time to culminate in murder. There lies an added baseness in their conduct, for they themselves, no matter how guilty morally, would go free, while their ignorant and lawless dupes would pay the full penalty of the law. Have these men forgotten the scores of election officers of 1894 who paid in prison the penalty of doing just the kind of thing which they now try to instigate others to attempt? Let there be no misunderstanding. Every power of the State will be exerted to see to it that on next Tuesday each man in this State shall cast his vote as he pleases and shall have it counted as cast. I should regret the election of Mr. Bryan as the greatest possible calamity that could befall this Nation, but if Mr. Bryan has a plurality of only one vote in this State its count will be protected by every force at the command of the Executive, and the same measure of justice that we mete to others we shall see is meted to us in return.

There was a good sized crowd at Attica, where the train next stopped. From Attica the Roosevelt special ran northward in the Wyoming Val-

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TRADERS' FIRE CASE AGAIN.

TO BE TAKEN UP BEFORE NOVEMBER GRAND JURY.

Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger obtained from Justice Fursman, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, an order that the case of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company be submitted to the November Grand Jury. The company was declared insolvent some time ago, and it was charged that a false statement of the affairs of the concern had been made to the State Insurance Department. The case was investigated by the October Grand Jury, but no indictment was found against any official or employe of the company. In asking for the order Mr. Unger is said to have declared to Justice Fursman that he thought sufficient evidence would be adduced to warrant the finding of indictments for misdemeanor.

The November Grand Jury will be sworn in on Monday by Recorder Goff in Part I of the Court of General Sessions. The October Grand Jury will be discharged to-day. It was reported that the October Grand Jury dismissed the complaint against the company yesterday, but recommended that the matter be taken up by the November Grand Jury, as it thought that there was some evidence that a crime had been committed. It was further reported that this alleged recommendation was referred to in the papers that were given to Justice Fursman yesterday, and that a note about the matter from District Attorney Gardiner was handed to him. There was a rumor current in the Criminal Courts Building about the time the papers in the case were signed by Justice Fursman that an effort would be made by District Attorney Gardiner to indict the directors of the company.

The following were at one time or another directors or officers of the company:

William A. Halsey.	E. S. Sutro.
Theodore Sutro.	D. Sidney Appleton.
Benjamin F. Tracy.	John S. Silvers.
George A. Helme.	Charles W. McMurran.
Warren Miller.	James G. Bennett.
Levi P. Morton.	Frederick Roose.
James A. Roberts.	John B. Simpson.
Henry Hazen.	Edwin Gould.
William E. D. Stokes.	J. W. Gail.
J. Seaver Page.	William A. Clark.
Theodore K. Pembroke.	William T. Wardwell.
J. Jennings McComb.	Frederick Sayles.
William Barr.	Sheldell Phelps.
Chauncey M. Depew.	

Former Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy was seen last night at the Waldorf-Astoria by a Tribune reporter, and when asked if he had heard such a report he smiled and said: "The directors of the company are no more liable than a person not connected with the company." He said he did not know of any new evidence of wrongdoing on the part of the company having been found.

Assistant District Attorney Unger could not be found last night, but District Attorney Gardiner was seen at a Democratic meeting at Forty-seventh-st. and Sixth-ave. He said:

The October Grand Jury failed in its duty. It did not find an indictment against any official or employe of the Traders' company. This case of wrecking a fire insurance company is a serious matter. I wish I did not have to prosecute the case, as many of the directors are leading citizens, and many of them I know intimately, but the responsible officials should be held liable.

The proceedings in the case yesterday are considered unusual. The Judge sitting in Part I of the Court of General Sessions, presides over the deliberations of the Grand Jury. Judge Newburger is sitting there now, and he naturally feels somewhat indignant, it is said, over the apparent slight. Why the papers were not presented to him could not be learned.

FATAL BRAWL IN RAINES HOTEL.

WOMAN NOT CONCERNED IN QUARREL KILLED BY BARTENDER'S REVOLVER.

Nellie Van Vleek, twenty-eight years old, was shot and killed in a brawl in Courtney's Raines law hotel, at Chester-ave. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 10:30 o'clock last night. Bernard McCormick, the bartender, who held the revolver when the fatal shot was fired, and Grace Lee, of No. 23 Jamaica-ave., were arrested. Lewis Wood and the woman who passes as his wife, and who started the quarrel which resulted in death, got away and had not been seen up to a late hour. The victim is thought to have lived at Chester-ave. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Van Vleek woman sat down at a table in the hotel about 10 o'clock. Soon afterward Wood and a woman known as Bessie seated themselves at another table and began quarrelling. McCormack left the bar and tried to quiet the pair, but Wood seized a chair and made a rush for him. McCormack got a revolver from behind the bar and went at Wood. In the mean time the Van Vleek woman had joined in the scuffle. A report rang out from McCormack's revolver and she fell to the floor.

She was shot in the abdomen and died almost immediately. Wood and his companion disappeared. When the police arrested McCormack he said the shot was fired accidentally, and that he had no intention of shooting Nellie Van Vleek.

SPECIAL TRAINS ACCOUNT CORNELL-PRINCETON GAME

November 3rd, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave West 23rd Street Station 12:25 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 12:30 P. M., arrive Princeton 2:05 P. M.—Advt.

PLANS TO ANNOY PARADE.

CROKER WILL INSULT THE MARCHERS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

MANY STANDS BEING ERECTED FROM WHICH TO VIEW THE GREAT SOUND MONEY DEMONSTRATION.

Fair and cooler weather is predicted by the Weather Bureau for to-morrow, and if the prediction comes true New-Yorkers will probably see the greatest political parade ever witnessed in this country. The sound money parade of 1900 has been completely organized, and it will engage the attention of the entire city to-morrow, even if the weather prediction is at fault. The local forecaster of the weather explained yesterday that the clouds might be expected to remain over the city to-day. He pointed to the weather map of the United States to show that the clouds were then spread over most of the Atlantic Coast and in the region of the Great Lakes, the centre of lowest barometer being at the lakes. Coming from the southwest was a wave of cool and fair weather that was expected to drive away the clouds by to-morrow morning.

Mr. Croker's policy of lawlessness and violence and discourtesy to political opponents will have a sweeping demonstration to-morrow in the course of the sound money parade. Mr. Croker and his lieutenants in Tammany Hall are preparing to swing Bryan banners all along the line of the parade. These banners, many of them bearing untruthful and trouble inciting mottoes, will be flaunted in the faces of the sound money marchers. Tammany hoodlums will be turned loose to skirt the ends of the parade and make forays on the side, waving Tammany flags and Bryan banners, and if trouble results Mr. Croker and his friends will not feel sorry. They seem to be goaded to an almost hysterical state by the coming parade, and are making every possible plan to counteract it, and heap insult, abuse and even violence upon those who take part in it.

STORM SIGNALS SET.

Two lines of wooden poles, about thirty feet high and a hundred yards apart along Broadway yesterday were storm signals of Mr. Croker's determination, expressed last week, that he would put every possible obstacle and all the Democratic regalia possible in the way of the sound money paraders. The plan is to string as many Bryan and Stevenson banners as possible from these poles, and try to overshadow and neutralize the effect of the McKinley banners hung along Broadway by independent and Republican clubs or organizations. The rarity of Bryan banners in lower Broadway has been the subject of much comment, and Tammany intends to make up for it now by flaunting them in the face of the sound money men from start to finish of the parade.

General McCook told the marshals yesterday that the police authorities had promised every possible aid in preserving order along the line of the parade. In the conference of the marshals it was said that there need be no fear of disorder in the ranks, because only men who are in entire sympathy with the principles of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association will be in the ranks.

The marshals met at 3 p. m. in the office of General McCook, the grand marshal, at No. 296 Broadway. They are the men who will lead the thirty-eight divisions of the parade to-morrow. They made their final reports to the grand marshal, became better acquainted with one another and listened to General McCook's latest instructions. General McCook impressed upon the marshals the necessity of keeping the marching column well closed up and moving rapidly throughout the entire line of the parade. In that way, he said, it would be possible to get 150,000 men over the designated route within the prescribed hours. After the column gets fairly under way it is expected that there will be no delays, and the marshals will do their best to keep the divisions moving rapidly.

DEWEY ARCH TROUBLESOME.

The most difficult point in the parade will be the Dewey Arch, at Fifth-ave. and Twenty-fourth-st. The width of the passage under the arch is only twenty-seven feet and six inches, and the captains of the companies are urged to get their men through the arch with as little delay and contusion as possible. From the arch to the reviewing stand there is a sufficient distance in which the platoons can recover their alignment. The commanders of platoons are to be directed particularly by the marshals not to try to execute any military movements on the line of march, and on no account to break the platoons into fours. The platoons will have to march too close together for any such movements.

The employes of the George C. Flint Company, makers of furniture, have formed a large company, which will march in the Central Dry Goods Division of the parade.

A great many private stands are being erected along the route of to-morrow's parade. Yesterday there were filed the following applications for permits for the erection of private stands:

Fifth-ave., northeast corner Thirty-ninth-st., Union League Club; seating capacity 300.

Fifth-ave., east and west sides, Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth-st., Department of Parks; capacity 4,000.

Fifth-ave., southwest corner Twenty-seventh-st., John L. Hamilton & Son; capacity 150.

Fifth-ave., southwest corner Twenty-sixth-st., John L. Hamilton & Son; capacity 700.

Fifth-ave., east side, north of Twenty-fourth-st., John L. Hamilton & Son; capacity 400.

Fifth-ave., in front of No. 247, Knickerbocker Apartment Company; capacity 75.

Broadway, in front of No. 512, Perkins estate; capacity 200.

TICKETS FOR THE REVIEWING STAND.

Edward A. Drake, the secretary of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association, yesterday sent to the various clubs of the association the tickets of admission to the reviewing stand. He said that he had not received letters of acceptance in reply to the invitations sent to the members of President McKinley's Cabinet. Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, who had been invited to ride with Governor Roosevelt at the head of the parade, yesterday sent to the headquarters of the association his regrets, declaring that he would not be equal to the strain and hardship involved. In his place the president of the association will occupy a seat in the Governor's carriage.

Members of the Produce Exchange have thrown the floor of the Exchange open to the association, and here the Governor, before starting uptown at the head of the parade, will be introduced to members of the staff and the members of the Executive Committee, who will meet him at Bowling Green. Chief of Police Devery yesterday sent out strict orders to the police to keep order along the line of to-morrow's parade, and prevent any attempts to make confusion.

Chief Devery issued a warning yesterday to the public to keep a sharp watch for thieves of all kinds while the parade is going on.

WANT THE ROUTE CHANGED.

Headed by Tiffany & Co., Hackett, Carhart & Co., W. & J. Sloane, the Whiting Manufacturing Company, the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the Bank of the Metropolis, Lord & Taylor, the St. Denis Hotel, the Morton House, the Sinclair House, the Continental Hotel and

A NEW TRAIN TO CHICAGO

via New York Central. Leaves Grand Central Station 2:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Sleeping, parlor and dining cars.—Advt.