FOR ARMY IMPROVEMENT.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY ADJUTANT GENERAL CORBIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 18.—Major General Corbin, in the most comprehensive and valuable annual report ever issued from the Adjutant General's department, attributable to his position as virtual chief of staff of the military establishment, his ripe experience in conducting the army organization and his recent inspection beyond the Pacific Ocean, makes many recommendations which will attract attention in Congress, and which, in some instances at least, are likely to shape legislation for the improvement of the army. Chief of these, perhaps, is an earnest argument in favor of the substitution for the army transport service in the Pacific of contracts with commercial lines for carrying the troops, freight and mails in that ocean, thereby encouraging the upbuilding of a great merchant marine, to the advantage of American commercial progress in the Orient. Many within and without the army will doubtless disagree with General Corbin, who treats the matter in his customary vigorous and courageous manner, and, notwithstanding the extremely heavy expense of the service as now maintained, will prefer to have the government retain absolute control of the marine transportation of its forces as a military necessity. General Corbin rests the urgency of an American cable across the Pacific on the fact that messages to Manila now cost $2 38 a word, and are transmitted through other countries.

Another important recommendation is that the army be placed on an equal footing with the navy in regard to the retirement of officers who have served in the last two great wars, and points out the injustice to Merritt, Brooke and Otis, of the grade of general, who have only the retired rank they would have had if the army had not been engaged in war, in spite of their conspicuous service.

General Chaffee's experience in China with the rowdyism of non-combatants dressed in soldiers' uniforms is cited as showing the necessity for a distinctive uniform for officers' servants, teamsters and other employes.

General Corbin regards it safe to declare that hazing, particularly of a brutal nature, is a thing of the past at the Military Academy, and commends to favorable action by Congress the rehabilitation of the West Point hotel. He believes in sending cadets to Fort Monroe for practice with coast batteries. The attention of Congress is earnestly directed to the advisability of giving the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel to all officers selected for the important and delicate duties of military attachés abroad, only those officers possessing large private means being able to afford service in those capacities at present. Further restrictions to govern the commissioning of enlisted men are proposed to insure their aptitude to command, with a longer period of probation, and attendance at one of the service schools is suggested in the course of extended consideration of the subject.

In reviewing at great length the reports of all general and staff officers the Adjutant General emphasizes General MacArthur's view of the capture of Aguinaldo as the most momentous single event of the war in the Philippines, as well as this sentence in that general's report:

The conclusion is therefore reached that in war every resource of administration should be invoked to devise new and ingenious methods of spending money, so long as money alone is required to keep the soldier in good health, which means to keep him contented and efficient.

REDUCTION OF PHILIPPINE FORCE.

General Corbin submits a table to show that the army in the Philippines is to be reduced by expired enlistments at the rate of about 2,000 a month from now until June, 1902. The question whether the regiments thus depleted in strength are to remain so, or be recruited to their full roster, he says, is one requiring the earliest consideration, for if the latter is contemplated it is already time to begin special recruiting.

The losses from all causes in the regular army and the volunteers from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, were 16,924 officers and men in the former and 8,191 in the latter. The casualties among the troops in the Philippines since the date of the first arrival, June 30, 1898, to June 30 last, were 115 officers and 3,378 men killed, and 182 officers and 2,646 men wounded. General Corbin dwells at some length on the subject of the volunteer army in the Philippines and calls attention to the promptness and dispatch with which these regiments were brought home and mustered out.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

He devotes especial attention to the question of the instruction of the army. He believes that the system of training for the officers should begin with elementary technical instruction at each post, and terminate in the higher training which would be provided at a war college, the speedy and complete organization of which he considers most desirable.

The general says that it has been reported to him that retired army officers, detailed with full pay as military instructors, in some instances, do not even live at the colleges and only occasionally visit them. This state of affairs, he says, should be corrected.

General Corbin recommends that the old law requiring that each candidate from the ranks for a commission in the army be a "non-commissioned officer in good standing who has displayed an aptitude for command and control of men," be revived. While a great many excellent young men have come into the service as officers under the present law, which opens the way for commissions to enlisted men who have had two years' service, General Corbin says that a number of others have entered the army as officers in this way who are not up to the requirements of their rank.

Justice has been already too long delayed, General Corbin says, in the matter of the medals for exceptional war service recommended by President McKinley in his message to Congress in 1899 for the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippine Islands, who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired, in order to serve their country in an extremity, and he urges that this matter be brought to the attention of Congress with renewed emphasis. General Corbin also cordially approves a movement to give service medals to all officers and men of the regular and volunteer troops who honorably served in the war with Spain, in the Philippines and in China.

He urges that more comfortable quarters for the troops in the Philippines be provided as soon as possible, and that an appropriation be made for the erection of storehouses in and about Manila, where the government now pays $300,000 annually for the use of rented buildings. If these suggestions are adopted, General Corbin says, the cost of maintaining the army in the Philippines will be scarcely more than if the troops were on home stations.

The last chance to register is given to-day. Register any time between 7 a. m. and 10 p. m., and help defeat Tammany in the election.

BANK UNION RUMORS CURRENT.

REPORTS THAT SOME OF THE MORSE INSTITUTIONS MAY BE CONSOLIDATED.

Persistent rumors are heard of the approaching consolidation of two of the most important national banks in the Wall Street district, but no official confirmation of the reports can yet be had. It is said on good authority, however, that two banks have recently compared their resources, with a view to the possibility of consolidation. Nevertheless, emphatic and absolute denial of the consolidation rumors was made by a leading representative of one of these banks yesterday afternoon.

There is not a little talk about a coming union of various smaller banks, and the feeling in the Street is that several of these institutions will before very long be combined into a single large and powerful bank, the alternative for some of them being liquidation, although not a few of the small banks are prosperous and strong.

There have been reports that several of the banks in which Charles W. Morse has recently become a dominant factor may be merged into one, or perhaps two, banks, but this has been denied by Mr. Morse and some of his associates. Experienced banking men realize, however, that a great saving in operating expenses and in other ways could be brought about by a union of some of the smaller banks.

LABOR PROBLEM IN HAWAII.

SECRETARY COOPER SAYS THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS—THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S PLANS.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Henry E. Cooper, Territorial Secretary and for several months before his departure for the United States Acting Governor of Hawaii, has discussed with Secretary Wilson the conditions in the Territory. One of the main aims of Mr. Cooper's trip here is to acquaint the administration with the actual situation in Hawaii. In his conference with Secretary Wilson he emphasized the seriousness of the labor problem. The natives are dying off rapidly, the mortality being in the neighborhood of forty deaths to the thousand, and foreign laborers are getting out of the country much more rapidly than they are coming in. The encouragement of Chinese labor, he says, is regarded as the most promising solution, and the Territorial government is anxious that large numbers of laborers shall come in from China. The sugar cane crop, that should have been harvested at the beginning of July, is not yet off the field, and will not be harvested before next month. The natives generally will not work. The coffee industry is languishing, and many things that should be raised there have to be bought outside the islands.

Secretary Wilson informed Mr. Cooper of a report from the superintendent of the agricultural station in Honolulu showing, among other things, that it costs $26 an acre to fertilize the cane crop in Hawaii, and pointed out the big wages which have to be paid to farm laborers—$40 a month, including board—which are approximately $10 more than are paid in this country. Mr. Cooper suggested that the average farm wages might be even greater. Secretary Wilson told Mr. Cooper of the plans the department was making for Hawaii, and said that he intended to build up the coffee, spice, rubber and other industries, and to help to diversify Hawaiian industries. No attention will be paid to the sugar industry there, as Mr. Wilson contends that this already is developed to the limit. The department purposes, Mr. Wilson says, to make all these islands within the United States raise whatever is adaptable to them individually, and to furnish everything that is needed among themselves.

Mr. Cooper called at the Interior Department today and finally revised his annual report, which he has submitted to Secretary Hitchcock. He says all experiments have shown that Americans are not fitted for labor in the islands, and that there is nothing to do but to get foreign labor, including all nationalities. Mr. Cooper says this in no wise will affect the labor conditions in the United States, as the entrance of foreign labor already is sufficiently guarded against here. He pointed out that $20,000,000 worth of machinery and similar supplies had to be bought from the United States for use in Hawaii last year, and said that improved conditions there would advance commercial conditions here. He will start for Hawaii next Thursday.

To-day you have the last opportunity to make sure of a vote for decent municipal government. Do not fail to get your name in the registration books before 10 p. m.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN EXPORTS.

INTEREST OF COMPETING NATIONS SHOWN BY A REPORT OF THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL AGENT AT CHICAGO.

Washington, Oct. 18 (Special).—The interest felt by the great manufacturing and exporting countries of the world in the growth of exports from the United States and their invasion of new fields is illustrated by a recent official report of the British commercial agent at Chicago, in which he discusses the export trade of the United States for the last fiscal year. A copy of this report has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. "The trade returns," says E. Seymour Bell, the author of the report, "show evidence of a considerable increase in exports to Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies. There are many indications that an attempt is about to be made to capture the trade of South America. Shipping facilities are being improved, though slowly, and every effort is being made to draw more close the commercial relations of the two American continents. Particular attention is being paid to the needs of buyers, and the conditions of trade are being closely studied. Everything that can give satisfaction to buyers is being done. Close attention is given to packing of goods, and price lists are circulated in Spanish, with, in many cases, prices quoted in the current coin of the country the one hundred kilos. The advantage of this to the customers cannot be overestimated."

The report then quotes extracts from leading newspapers of Chicago and New-York, in which the statistics of the export trade for the last fiscal year are presented, and especially those showing the growth of exports to South America and those showing the establishment of new steamship lines to operate along the Pacific coast of North and South America, and adds:

The States on the Pacific Coast have chiefly benefited by the increase of trade with South America. The new steamships trading between Pacific ports of South America and Pacific ports of the United States, due, perhaps, to the new interests acquired in the Pacific Ocean, greatly facilitate the trade between the several countries. The development of railways in Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina, often with American capital, has also greatly aided the expansion. In all probability this increase will continue, especially if the plans of certain American investors are carried out. The whole of South America only takes about 3 per cent of the total exports of the United States, but they are increasing. The increase in trade with Chili is considered particularly gratifying, as it was unexpected. Chili is recognized as one of the most prosperous and most progressive countries in South America, and it is expected to have a great future. The desire to increase trade with South America is very keen, and there is probably no part of the world where greater efforts are being made to obtain a supremacy. Not only has the trade been very small, but in most cases the South American republics have been selling to the United States more than they have been buying. Particular attention is being called to the trade in cotton goods. That the United States should have only sold in 1900 to Mexico, Central and South America cotton goods of the value of $3,605,269, while the United Kingdom sold to these same countries similar goods of the value of $38,007,564, causes amazement, taking into consideration the fact that the United States sold to the United Kingdom raw cotton worth about $100,000,000. I merely mention this in order to indicate an important line of goods where severe competition may be expected.

The report also discusses the growth of the export trade from the United States to Japan, which, it says, "is becoming an important importing country of American goods." The report then quotes tables showing the total imports of Japan and the total from the United States and United Kingdom, respectively, at quinquennial periods from 1881. It shows that the imports into Japan from the United States have risen from 1,781,108 yen in 1881 to 62,761,196 yen in 1900, and that the imports into Japan from the United Kingdom have only grown from 16,364,740 yen in 1881 to 71,638,219 yen in 1900. Thus the United States exports to Japan were in 1900 more than thirty-five times as large as in 1881, while those of the United Kingdom to Japan were less than five times as large as in 1881.

Commenting upon this phenomenal growth in the exports from the United States, Mr. Bell says: "If we make a comparison between the quantities of certain merchandise exported this year with those exported the year previous many a useful lesson may be learned." After reviewing the growth of exports of manufactures in leading articles, he says:

That the United Kingdom makes such a poor showing in competition with the United States is due almost entirely to the use of more perfect and more economical machinery in this country. By improvements in methods of manufacture and close attention to the wants of buyers, there should be no difficulty in competing with the United States. As regards heavy steel goods, such as rails, structural material, etc., the abundance and cheapness of raw material in the United States make competition more difficult. For finished articles, such as machinery, etc., it is more a question of economy of manufacture and design than in the first cost of material. In this country of high wages and in many cases long railway carriage, the only way to be able to compete with other countries is to cut down expenses as much as possible by the use of labor saving machinery and general economy. If this is possible in America it ought to be equally possible in other competing countries.

Failure to register to-day will cost you your vote. This is the last day of registration for the municipal election.

THE PRESIDENT'S COACH HORSES.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The three coach horses recently purchased by the President in New-York are now in the White House stables. The President is much pleased with them. They are Kentucky bred animals. Mrs. Roosevelt has named them Admiral, General and Judge. A Shetland pony has been ordered for the use of Archibald, the third son of the President, who is about seven years old.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The President to-day appointed Frank R. Mower, of Ohio, United States Consul at Ghent, Belgium.

The appointment of George Sawter, of New-York, as consul at Antigua, W. I., has been decided upon, and will be announced in a few days. Mr. Sawter was consul at Glauchau, Germany, for seven years. He was appointed by President Cleveland. He made an excellent record, and his new appointment will be in recognition of his service in Germany.

HACKETT TO RETIRE SOON.

JUDGE CHARLES H. DARLING TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Frank W. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will ask to be relieved shortly. He will resume his law practice in Washington. He had intended to do so on October 1, but remained at the request of Secretary Long, who, on account of the death of President McKinley and domestic afflictions, has been obliged to be away from the department. Judge Charles H. Darling, of Bennington, Vt., will succeed Mr. Hackett. Judge Darling is strongly recommended by Senator Proctor and many other well known citizens of Vermont. He is understood to be a successful practitioner in the courts of Vermont and a man of high character and standing. For many years he was a judge of the municipal court of Bennington.

NAVAL ENGINEERING NEEDS.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ADMIRAL MELVILLE IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 18.—That there has been retrogression rather than an advance along engineering lines in the navy in the last two years is the most significant statement contained in the annual report of Rear Admiral George W. Melville, engineer in chief of the navy. He says that this is not the time to entertain the suggestion frequently made that a separate engineer corps should again be created. He quotes an expression of President Roosevelt, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy—"Every officer on a modern warship has to be a fighting engineer"—in support of his urgent recommendation that the young candidates of Annapolis be not allowed to specialize altogether in other directions, but that they be assigned in fair proportions to the engineering divisions. He says it must either come to this or the warrant officers, on whom are falling all engineering duties, must receive commissioned rank.

Admiral Melville declares that the number of trained and expert naval engineers is being reduced steadily, and the reduction is certain to become more rapid as the old officers take advantage of the retirement law. He points to the disablement of torpedo boats as a striking result of the lack of engineers, for these boats have no commissioned engineers. On the other hand, he proudly calls attention to the overtaking of the twenty-knot Colon by the sixteen-knot Oregon as an example of what can be achieved by trained and educated engineer officers. Therefore, he advises that a large number of junior officers be sent to the navy yards for practical engineer training; that a post-graduate engineering course be established at Annapolis; that stokers be specially trained; that torpedo boats be used to train machinists and water tenders; that naval machinists receive special instructions on repair work at navy yards; that deserving naval machinists after twenty years' service have navy yard duty; that warrant machinists be placed on the same footing as other warrant officers, and that special pay be allowed to water tenders of torpedo boats.

The engineer in chief asks for a new building at Annapolis and an appropriation of $150,000 for experimental work. He wants to test liquid fuel, the steam turbine and electricity as a prime mover, including the storage battery. He declares that the wonderful strides made by Germany in the last ten years can be ascribed in great part to the Charlottenburg experimental station.

All the polling places are open for registration to-day for the last time before election. No citizen can vote unless he is registered.

CIVILIANS MAY BUY COMMISSARY STORES.

COMPLAINT OF THE PHILIPPINE SCHOOL TEACHERS MET.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Acting Secretary Sanger has modified the order prohibiting the sale of commissary stores to civilian employes of the War Department so as to permit such employes to purchase at cost such excess goods as are not needed for the regular troops, and to convey them to the interior of the Philippine Islands by quartermaster's transportation when the same can be used without detriment to the regular service. This meets the complaints of the school teachers, who went out to the islands under the belief that they could enjoy the privilege of purchasing commissary stores.

APPOINTMENT ENDS A FACTIONAL FIGHT.

POSTMASTER AT YORK, PENN., NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The President to-day appointed Augustus Loucks postmaster at York, Penn. The appointment ends a long factional fight in which Senator Quay figured. The appointee was named by Representative Lewis, the first Republican Representative from that district for many years. The Postoffice Department says it recognizes his right to name the postmaster in his home town. The term of the present incumbent, David A. Minnick, expired on January 18 last.

ARGUING THE "MIXER" CASE.

SUIT OF THE CARNEGIE AGAINST THE CAMBRIA COMPANY IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The famous "mixer" case, the suit of the Carnegie company against the Cambria Iron Company, of Pittsburg, involving a patent process for mixing the molten metal in steel manufacture, was argued in the United States Supreme Court to-day. Colonel Thomas W. Bakewell, of Pittsburg, of counsel for the Carnegie company, opened the argument. Other counsel include ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who will argue the case for the Carnegie company, and Thomas R. Kerr, of New-York City, also for the Carnegie company; Francis T. Chambers, of Philadelphia; Philip T. Dodge, of New-York, and James I. Kay, of Pittsburg, for the Cambria company. This is the second argument of the case before the Supreme Court.

COURT MARTIAL FOR COL. R. L. MEADE.

MARINE CORPS OFFICER TO BE TRIED ON SERIOUS CHARGES.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Secretary Long has approved the recommendations of the court of inquiry in the case of Colonel Robert L. Meade, of the Marine Corps, and will order a court-martial to try Colonel Meade on charges of intoxication while on duty, of giving false testimony and of violating the regulations in failing to respond to charges preferred against him by Colonel Denny and Lieutenant Colonel Lauchheimer.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The following Marine Corps orders have been issued:

First Lieutenant LOGAN FELAND, ordered to headquarters Marine Corps for temporary duty.

First Lieutenant EDWIN A. JONAS, granted leave of absence for thirty days.

Second Lieutenant HAMILTON D. SOUTH, granted leave for thirty days.

Major GEORGE BARNETT, detached from the Marine Barracks, Newport, and ordered to assume charge of the recruiting office, Philadelphia, and command of the recruiting district of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Western New-Jersey, relieving Captain James E. Mahoney, who is ordered to Cleveland to open a recruiting office.

Captain BERTRAM S. NEUMANN, from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Second Lieutenant RUPERT C. DEWEY, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, to the Marine Barracks, Washington, for duty, and as assistant instructor at the School of Application.

First Lieutenant LOGAN FELAND, detached from temporary duty at the Marine Barracks, League Island, and detailed for duty as superintendent of the Marine Barracks to be erected at the Naval Academy.

TO BE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

It was announced in the Jersey City depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey yesterday that Division Superintendent W. W. Wentz had been appointed general superintendent to succeed J. H. Olhausen, who has retired because of ill health. Mr. Wentz has been the acting general superintendent for several months.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The great Flower Show at Madison Square Garden will be a most charming and interesting exhibition. Some of its beautiful features illustrated in Sunday's Tribune.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

MURPHY IN JERSEY CITY.

GREAT ENTHUSIAM FOR THE REPUBLICAN TICKET—HUDSON COUNTY DEMOCRATS BECOMING FRIGHTENED.

The evidence of the Republican boom, which the Jersey City Republicans have been endeavoring for several days to convince the people of other parts of the State was on in that city, was forthcoming last night in both Jersey City and Bayonne. There have been many times when the Republicans were enthusiastic, and there is no time when they are not in earnest, but the times have been few of late years when they have been able to frighten the Democrats into putting themselves to the trouble of doing their best to save the several cities in Hudson County from Republican control. Even when the Republicans have been able to elect a Mayor of Jersey City—which has once in a while occurred, notably in the cases of Gilbert Collins and General Peter Farmer Wanser—they have been assisted by Democratic dissatisfaction with the municipal administration. Of course, they would have no hope of cutting down to a minimum the abnormally large Democratic majority—population and intelligence and "open primaries" considered—which ordinarily, and almost regularly, discourages the Republican party, if there were no trouble among the Democrats, a fact which cannot be concealed, even by the most astute Democratic leader in the State, or that Hudson County has ever known. In fact, it has become apparent that a great many well informed Democrats are now thoroughly alarmed, or the Republicans have totally lost at least two of their senses.

A Republican State leader, who lives in Hudson County, said yesterday: "We know that a great many Democrats are disgusted with the conduct of municipal affairs, and that, if their number increases as rapidly during the next fifteen days as it has in the last ten, not only will the Democratic majority be cut down to less than five thousand against Mr. Murphy, but there is a strong hope that we may break square, and that is what we Republicans of Hudson County call victory. Our county organization is in almost if not quite as good running order as is the Democratic machine. We have come to know as well as our opponents know who the men are in the county who are entitled to vote.

"We know within a small fraction the exact number of names that properly can be admitted upon the registry lists, and it will be one of the most unwise things that it is possible for a political party to do for the Democrats to attempt to increase their voting strength by trying to put one name into those lists illegally. We are fully and amply prepared for such an emergency, and have, we think, properly guarded every entrance and exit of fraud. We have a strong candidate for Governor, an acceptable assembly ticket, an able man as our choice for State Senator, whom the people of all parties respect for both his intelligence and his integrity, and we have one of the strongest, in fact, the very strongest, candidate for Mayor of Jersey City that could possibly have been selected. In a word, the Republicans of Hudson County believe that they have the Democrats on the run, and that our prospect for keeping them going, with the aid of patriotic Democrats, has not been so promising in many years."

HEARTY WELCOME FOR MURPHY.

Last night was one long to be remembered in Jersey City politics. The occasions have been rare, indeed, in a State campaign when the voters have taken so great an interest in political candidates and meetings. One thing stood out conspicuously, and that was the number of Democrats who attended the meetings. The interest in the speeches was clearly manifested, and at no time in the campaign has Franklin Murphy been more heartily welcomed than he was in Jersey City last night. There was the spontaniety of good fellowship and the sincerity of earnest purpose everywhere. The augury for reducing the Democratic majority was encouraging everywhere in Hudson County.

Mr. Murphy, after attending the reunion of the 13th Regiment, was met by Senator Kean and Congressman Fowler, and was the guest of the Union League at dinner.

The meetings at Bayonne and Jersey City were held simultaneously, the speakers going from one to the other. Colonel S. D. Dickinson, the Hudson member of the State Republican Committee, accompanied Mr. Murphy to Wake's Hall, where he first spoke, and where they were met by a committee consisting of Morgan Thomas, T. H. Edwards, John B. Bechtold and A. W. Maxwell. Mr. Thomas, who was the chairman of the meeting, made a brief speech.

Senator Kean was the first speaker. He dwelt at some length upon the importance of sustaining the present Republican National and State administrations if continued prosperity was the desire of the people, who, he said, had the determination of the policies of the National and State governments in their own hands. He said that it was all important to the people of the State that they elect Franklin Murphy as Governor.

Mr. Murphy was the next speaker. He did not get an opportunity to speak for fully three minutes after he had been introduced. The hall was crowded, and it appeared that every man in it had a surplus of enthusiasm to dispose of, and that not a man could wait an instant longer for the opportunity to do so. First came shouts and cries from all over the hall, and then followed cheer upon cheer, until the hall seemed to be a bedlam, in which the noise would never cease. When quiet was restored, Mr. Murphy reviewed the course of the Democrats and Republicans in conducting State affairs. The results were, he said, that public office was used for private purposes, and the whole power of the State was used for personal gain; scandals were constant, and the good name of New-Jersey was besmirched while the Democrats were in power. Under Republican administrations there had been no dishonesty or discredit; the good name of the State had not been tarnished, and there had been no scandals; millions of dollars had passed through the hands of the Republicans, and not one penny was missing; the State had been prosperous and the people better contented than they had ever been before. These two conditions, Mr. Murphy said, were familiar to the people of the State, and on the next Election Day they must decide for themselves which condition they preferred. The record of the Democrats and the record of the Republicans were before the voters. They must decide the question, and to their decision the State must submit. Mr. Murphy said that he thought he knew, thought he could feel, what the decision would be. To him it seemed that it could not fail to be in favor of prosperity and not in favor of adversity. The victory of the Republican ticket would mean prosperity in the nation and in the State.

ENTHUSIASM AT ELKS' HALL.

Mr. Murphy was hurried back to the Elks' Hall, in Jersey City, into which were crowded, sitting and standing, nearly, if not quite, two thousand people. On the stage were Senator Kean, Congressman Richard Wayne Parker and a number of the representative Republicans of Hudson County. Congressman Fowler, having already spoken, had been taken to Bayonne. Mr. Parker had spoken after Mr. Fowler, and their speeches were greeted with round upon round of applause. Frank H. Hall was the chairman of the meeting. Mr. Murphy made a brief speech, near the conclusion of which he said that the record of the Democratic party was so well known that he would not go into details.

"If you should you would be here until morning!" cried an elderly man in the rear of the hall, and it was sometime before the applause had sufficiently subsided to permit Mr. Murphy to continue his speech.

Senator Kean spoke after Mr. Murphy. At every mention of the name of McKinley, Roosevelt, Murphy, Record or Fagan, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Jersey City, the audience broke into applause, which clearly showed the temper of the meeting. It was noteworthy that those present were as forcible in advocating the election of their Mayor by applauding his name as they were in supporting any of the candidates. At the conclusion of Mr. Kean's speech he called for three cheers for Franklin Murphy and the whole Republican ticket, and it is safe to say that no more hearty cheers have been given at any meeting in this campaign.

At this point Mr. Murphy arose, and said that it had been his purpose, as it was his preference, not to pay any attention to or to resort to personalities. "But," he said, "I have learned that there has been made upon me an attack by an Hoboken newspaper. That newspaper, I have been told, has said that I have declared that one of my greatest regrets was that I was born in Jersey City. I wish to say in reply to that attack that it is gratuitously and absolutely false and without the slightest foundation in fact." A round of applause greeted this statement.

THE GOOD WORK OF FAGAN.

The next speaker was Frederick Frambach, the Republican candidate for Surrogate, who largely confined his speech to the advocacy of the election of Mark M. Fagan. Mr. Fagan, he said, was by his candidacy rapidly breaking up the Democratic machine in Hudson County, so rapidly, in fact, that the Democrats were kept busy trying to pick up the pieces that Mr. Fagan was constantly pulling apart and throwing down. Mr. Frambach said it was needless for him to applaud Franklin Murphy. His election, Mr. Frambach believed, was a foregone conclusion, for the people of New-Jersey would not fail to honor a man whose whole life had been an honor to the State, in whose service he had been a good soldier when a boy, and for whose good name he stood always as an upright man.

While James J. Irwin was speaking George L. Record arrived and was welcomed with cheers. The remark by Mr. Irwin that Mr. Record probably had brought the reply to his challenge to Senator Hudspeth to meet him in public debate caused shouts and cheers which were long continued.

As a greeting to Mr. Record the band played "Hail to the Chief!" and the audience gave him a round of cheers. A voice cried, "Where's Hudspeth?" As soon as Mr. Record could make himself heard he said he really did not know, but wished he were there so that he might be advised, in the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Always do that which you are afraid to do." Mr. Record then made an eloquent appeal to the voters to support the Republican ticket and thereby vote for good administration, municipal and State, and for the prosperity of themselves.

VETERANS ELECT MURPHY PRESIDENT.

One hundred and twenty-one Union veterans, the remnant of the 13th Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, that fought from South Mountain to Atlanta, and then joined Sherman's Army in its march to the sea, gave a reception for Franklin Murphy at Humboldt Hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon after the business meeting had been held.

All told, from time to time, the regiment contained 1,550 men. One hundred veterans were present with their wives, their children and their grandchildren. Mr. Murphy, in a brief and feeling speech, accepted the office of president of the association, to which he was elected by acclamation. He enlisted as a private, and rose through the regular grades of promotion to acting captain of Company C before he was mustered out of the service. The association passed a resolution regretting the death of President McKinley, denouncing yellow journalism and urging Congress and the New-Jersey Legislature to pass laws which would throttle anarchy and punish anarchists wherever they might be found in this country.

Colonel Grimes, who commanded the regiment in a part of its service, and Major Ryerson, of Newark, were among the members present. The following officers were chosen: President, Franklin Murphy, of Newark; vice-president, Gilbert O. Lytle, of Newark; treasurer, James E. Garabrant, of Newark; recording secretary, Albert Delano, of Newark; corresponding secretary and historian, S. M. Hulin, of Bloomfield; chaplain, the Rev. A. M. Harris, of New-Providence, N. J. All the officers, with the exception of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Harris were re-elected.

MAYOR SEYMOUR AT SOMERVILLE.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM, AND DELEGATIONS HAVE TO BE BROUGHT FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

Somerville, Oct. 18 (Special).—Somerset County was invaded by the Democrats in the Governorship campaign to-day. Mayor Seymour came here after spending the morning in Newark and the afternoon in Bound Brook. The meeting to-night was well attended, but only fairly enthusiastic. A reception was held at the Somerset House. Calvin D. McMurtie, candidate for Sheriff; S. S. Childs, Assembly candidate, James E. Martine, ex-Judge John E. Bartine, Sheriff Schoonmaker, Alvah Clark, Major Nelson Y. Dungan and other Democrats of Somerset met the Mayor.

There were not enough Democrats in Somerville to make a big showing in the mass meeting, which was held in Germania Hall, so delegations were drummed up from North Plainfield, Bound Brook, Raritan and Dunellen, and inducements were held out to the farmers in the country districts to come in to see and shake hands with the candidate. There was considerable applause when Mayor Seymour was introduced, but his speech was disappointing. Controller F. T. Johnson, of Newark, supplied the place that Senator Hudspeth, of Hudson, refused to fill. Eckard P. Budd and Arthur M. Gray also spoke. The local candidates, Calvin D. McMurtie and S. S. Childs, made brief addresses.

Mayor Seymour continued his policy of evading issues. He repeated his oft told tale of his love for the workingmen, at the same time disavowing opposition to corporations. Major Nelson Y. Dungan, of Somerville, was chairman of the meeting, and David S. Corney, of North Plainfield, secretary.

Mayor Seymour will carry his campaign into South Jersey to-morrow. He will spend the day in Camden County, ending with a mass meeting in the city of Camden at night.

TOWN OUT ON MAN HUNT.

BOYS AND GIRLS BRUTALLY HANDLED BY STRANGER.

The men of North Arlington were searching Thursday night for a man who has been loitering about the town for several days and who has brutally handled several boys and girls. Last night, at the call of Mayor Bayless, there was a meeting of citizens in the schoolhouse to organize a posse to run down the fellow.

Accounts differ as to whether the man is white or colored. Several days ago a man said to be white attacked a party of girls, among whom was the daughter of President Brandenburg of the Board of Education. On Tuesday a caddy boy from the golf links, while on the way home, was set upon and 85 cents, his day's earnings, stolen from him. Thursday Jennie Bearer, twelve years old, was delivering milk to a customer of her father's when she was attacked. In her struggles she let fall a milk pail. The man stepped on it and fell and the girl made her escape.

FIRE DESTROYS TIN CAN PLANT.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $100,000—EMPLOYES PANIC-STRICKEN.

The plant of the American Tin Can Company, formerly owned by the Burger Manufacturing Company, at Nos. 266-274 Seventeenth-st., Jersey City, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, causing a loss estimated by representatives of the company at $100,000, fully covered by insurance. The plant was a four story frame structure, about 100 by 50 feet. The flames broke out on the top floor in a storeroom. The fire burned for some time before being discovered, and then the seventy-five employes, including a dozen women, became panic-stricken and made a mad rush for safety. They all got out, but several met with slight injuries.

An alarm was sent in from a nearby firebox, but the flames, fanned by a strong west wind, had gained great headway when the firemen arrived. The latter met with much difficulty in getting a sufficient force of water, and it was soon realized that the building was doomed to destruction, and the firemen devoted their efforts to saving other structures.

A few days ago the contents of M. Beggs's tin can factory, at Nos. 161 and 163 Water-st., this city, were purchased by the American Tin Can Company and placed in the Jersey City plant. The loss includes $40,000 worth of tinplate and machinery valued at $45,000. Several firemen had narrow escapes from being injured by the falling timbers.

THINK ROBBERS WANTED EVIDENCE.

THEY TRIED TO ROB HOUSE OF FREEHOLDER WHO HAD PAPERS IN BALLOT BOX CASE.

There was an attempt to rob the house of Emil Gorth, at the Hackensack Plank Road and Bergenline-ave., Union Hill, N. J., on Wednesday night, and it is believed the object was to obtain possession of what is said to be incriminating evidence and other documents in connection with the Union Hill ballot box scandal. These documents were kept by Mr. Gorth, who was formerly a Freeholder, in a tin box at his home until two weeks ago, when he placed them in a safe deposit vault.

THE SHARK TO BE LAUNCHED TO-DAY.

The United States submarine boat Shark will be launched at the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J., at 12 o'clock to-day. Miss Wainwright, daughter of Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., will name the boat.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDALS.

Designs for the prizes awarded to successful exhibitors at Buffalo in Sunday's Tribune.

RICH MAN MAY BE FATALLY SHOT.

ACCIDENTAL, PIANO MANUFACTURER'S FAMILY SAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Derby, Conn., Oct. 18.—Rufus W. Blake, the wealthy piano manufacturer of this city, who shot himself while handling a revolver at his home last night, is in a critical condition. The physicians have not much hope of his recovery, and if he lives he will be blind. Mr. Blake has been conscious at times to-day, but has not yet been able to give a lucid account of the shooting. There are conflicting stories of the occurrence, but as Mr. Blake was alone at the time, he is the only person who can clear them up.

The story given out by the family is that Philip E. Mock, a brother of Mrs. Blake, who lives at the Blake home bought the revolver in New-York; that he had shown it to Mr. Blake, and that the latter had taken a great fancy to it. The theory of the family is that Mr. Blake had stepped into Mr. Mock's dressing room last night to examine the revolver, and that while doing so the weapon was discharged. The bullet entered just below the right eye, passed back of the nose, and, carrying some of the eye with it, emerged through the left optic cavity. The revolver contained only one charge, and it is said Mr. Blake did not know it was loaded. Dr. Carmalt, a New-Haven specialist, and Dr. C. T. Baldwin, of this city, are attending Mr. Blake, and they both say the shooting was accidental.

Mr. Blake has been in poor health and confined to the house for a month, and at times has been despondent. His wife recently returned from a visit to her parents in West Forty-second-st., New-York. She is prostrated over the affair. She is twenty-five years old, and Mr. Blake is forty years her senior. They were married not quite two years ago.

THE FRANCHISE TAX HEARING.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY AND NEW-YORK GAS COMPANIES SUBMIT EVIDENCE.

Albany, Oct. 18 (Special).—Ex-Judge Earl, of the Court of Appeals, as referee in the suit of the corporations of the State testing the constitutionality of the Franchise Tax law, and also the legality of the proceedings of the State Tax Commissioners in carrying out that law, had documentary evidence submitted to him to-day at the Capitol concerning the Third Avenue Railway Company, the Central Union Gas Company, the Northern Central Gas Company and the New-Amsterdam Gas Company.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was the chief representative of the corporations, but ex-Judge Charles F. Brown specially appeared for the Third Avenue Railway Company, and submitted documents showing its franchises and the receipts from them. William H. Paige, jr., for the New-Amsterdam Gas Company and the other gas companies, submitted documents in relation to their franchises. The State was represented by Deputy Attorney-General Cowan and by J. Newton Fiero. The hearing was adjourned to October 25, when the State may complete its presentation of evidence.

The evidence to be taken next Friday will be in relation to the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company, the Flatbush Railway Company and the Consolidated Subway Company.

The Wanamaker Store

Women's Tailored Suits

A Rare Bargain.

Brilliant as is the variety of Women's Tailor-made Suits that this collection contains, and remarkable as are the regular values offered, they pale momentarily before offerings such as the one of which we have the good fortune to tell you to-day. This:

Sixty Tailor-made Suits of cheviot, Venetian cloth, broadcloth and mixtures; many of which are silk-lined throughout, with silk drop skirts, handsomely tailored, and in a splendid variety of this season's latest styles. Values are $18 to $30, but the remarkably low price they shall bear to-day,

Fifteen Dollars a Suit.

will gladden the hearts of the sixty lucky women to get them.

Then this word of moderately-priced Suits:

$18—Of hopsacking; Eton jacket, trimmed with satin; vest of