New-York Tribune.

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Vol. LXIV....No. 21,161. To-day, fair and colder. To-morrow, fair; fresh west to northwest winds. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1904.—SIXTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANOTHER BATTLE NEAR.

RUSSIANS PRESS SOUTH.

Japanese Lose Shakhe—Total Losses Estimated at Ninety Thousand.

The positions of the Russian and Japanese armies in Northern Manchuria remain unchanged, except for the loss of Shakhe Village by the Japanese, who were forced by flanking movements to beat a hasty retreat, leaving a gun and stores behind them. There are further signs of a speedy renewal of hostilities. A small force of Russian cavalry has crossed the Tai-Tse in the direction of the Japanese right.

Approximate figures of the total losses in the ten days' battle widely vary. Japanese official estimates place the Russian casualties at 60,000, 10,550 being killed and 500 taken prisoners. Forty-three guns were captured. The Russians admit a loss of 40,000 men, and estimate the Japanese killed and wounded at 30,000.

RUSSIAN HOPES RISING.

Kuropatkin's Masterly Retreat and Reorganization of Army.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—With the closing of the week the semi-panic produced by the heavy reverse sustained by General Kuropatkin's army last week has in a great measure disappeared, and there is a much more cheerful feeling pervading the War Office. The general disaster which threatened to engulf the Manchurian army has been averted by the result of the ten days of almost continuous fighting, which to-night is practically a draw.

General Kuropatkin has again displayed consummate skill in preventing Field Marshal Oyama from reaping the fruits of victory. By withdrawing his shattered left wing under shelter of the right centre he succeeded in the gigantic task of taking 30,000 wounded off the field of battle, and, more than this, according to all indications, he reorganized and reformed his broken legions, and again confronts the Japanese across the Shakhe River.

That Kuropatkin, after losing close to 40,000 men, was able to resume the offensive within a fortnight constitutes a feat in military history. There was an impression early in the week that he was concentrating his forces on his right and centre to avoid being driven off the line of the railroad, which would have embarrassed the retirement of his left, but now he has had ample time to withdraw, and the situation shows more determination than ever to secure strong advanced positions across the Shakhe. It is known that the left has pushed forward slightly, and the idea that operations contemplate only rear guard actions seems false. Nevertheless, dispatches from Moukden to-day say that Kuropatkin has been fortifying positions on the Hun River behind him, which might indicate that he purposes only to make an active defence below Moukden.

The general staff simply attributes the cessation of operations to the natural exhaustion of both sides. It is significant, however, with what satisfaction the news of the capture of Shakhe town, at the intersection of the Shakhe River and the Mandarin road, was received here. The taking of the town is considered an important strategical gain, placing General Kuropatkin in complete mastery of both sides of the Shakhe River between the railroad and the Moukden and Bentsiapudza railroads and assuring his communications against the possibility of being cut off from the south. The only point on the left bank of the Shakhe River remaining in the hands of the Japanese is Lamun-Tung, within rifle shot of the railroad bridge. This bridge has presumably been confounded with the Shakhe station, five miles north, the report that the Russians had bombarded the station applying to the bridge, as the station is now beyond the sphere of their operations.

The heavy concentration of both Russians and Japanese between the Mandarin road and the railroad makes certain a tremendous action at this point. The Associated Press learns that a part of the Eighth Army Corps, which had reached Harbin, is hurrying southward.

While the Japanese evidently are determined to pursue the policy followed by them since the beginning of the war of concealing the extent of their losses, the War Office believes that their casualties must be at least three-fourths as great as those of the Russians—probably in the neighborhood of 30,000.

The weather has again become clear, but is cold, and the soldiers are reported to be suffering. A correspondent telegraphs that twelve Japanese were found on Friday night by a detachment of Cossacks. They were unconscious and half frozen, and were conveyed to the Russian camp, where they were cared for.

General Kuropatkin, in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, under date of October 21, says:

The Japanese retired from the village of Shakhe at nightfall on October 20. Thursday night passed quietly along the entire front.

General Sakharoff, in a dispatch to the general staff, says:

The retreat of the enemy from Shakhe was precipitate. We found in the village arms, munitions and provisions which had been abandoned by the Japanese, who also left behind on our old artillery position one cannon, four limbers and a wagon full of instruments which they had previously captured from us.

Since the battle of October 16 we have captured altogether fourteen Japanese guns, including nine field pieces and five mountain guns, and have retaken one of our own lost guns.

There was no fighting on October 21 on the front of the Manchurian army.

General Sakharoff also sent word that all was quiet on the night of October 21-22.

KUROKI THREATENED.

Russians Massing on East—Small Force Crosses Tai-Tse.

Tokio, Oct. 22.—The armies of Oyama and Kuropatkin continue to confront each other, but neither has again assumed the aggressive.

According to a report from the Japanese Manchurian headquarters telegraphed yesterday, the Russians are massing in heavy force against the

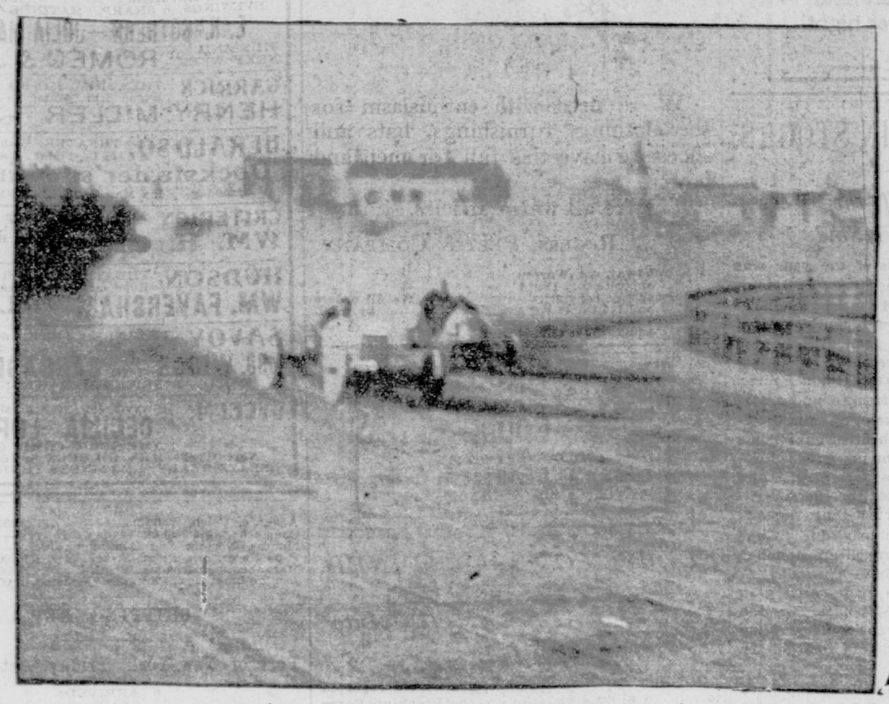
Continued on fourth page.

DEWEY'S (1904 VINTAGE) GRAPE JUICE.

The Best we have ever pressed.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Advt.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH.



COMING AROUND THREE-QUARTER-MILE CURVE IN FIRST LAP OF THE SECOND MILE CONTEST.

WRIDGWAY'S PEERLESS, WHICH RAN OFF THE TRACK, THROUGH A FENCE AND LANDED INTO A STABLE.

For the story of the automobile races at Brighton Beach yesterday see sixth page.

CONCORDAT'S END NEAR.

THE CHANGE IN FRANCE.

Deputies Sustain M. Combes by Large Vote—Stormy Session.

Paris, Oct. 22.—By a decisive vote—325 to 237—the Chamber of Deputies to-night approved the government's course in the matter of the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican by the recall of Ambassador Nisard. The vote was taken after a boisterous session, in the course of which Deputy Baudry d'Asson called Prime Minister Combes a brigand and was restrained with difficulty from personally assaulting the Premier.

M. Combes replied to the criticisms made in the two days' debate in the chamber. He said the rupture of relations between the Vatican and France showed the impossibility of continuing the present Concordat between the church and the state. The Vatican had sought to discipline the Bishop of Laval before an ecclesiastical court which the French laws did not recognize. The Royalists had charged the Bishop with frequenting a Carmelite convent and writing love letters to the nuns. Christian charity, the Premier said, ought to save and protect the Bishop against the Royalist charges, but it was evident that Satan was continuing in his work.

This reference to the Royalists brought on violent disorder, Deputy Baudry d'Asson shouting, "The Royalists are better than such a brigand as you." The ushers held back M. d'Asson, as he tried to throw himself upon the Premier.

M. Combes, continuing, said Pope Pius X had seized upon the incident of the Bishop of Laval in order to disavow the policy of Pope Leo. The real reason for the prosecution of the bishop, he declared, was that the latter respected the laws of France and refused to recognize the preponderance of religious over civil power. The Premier added:

In the light of such incidents, the separation of church and state has become inevitable. Those who advise a revision of the Concordat are dupes who would condemn the government to final humiliation. I am in favor of a free Church, but with the same freedom as our other institutions have. In reality it is the Pope who wants separation. He wants to enslave the state as he enslaves the church. Let those who will perform penance before Popes; I have neither the age nor the taste for such practices.

M. Ribot, leader of the Opposition, replied to M. Combes, saying that the Premier was a theologian gone astray as a politician, and he accused the Prime Minister of flippancy. M. Combes made an angry retort, whereupon great disorder ensued. M. Ribot demanded the right to speak freely, and M. Combes responded, "Freely, but not insolently." Thereupon M. Ribot left the tribune, declining to proceed.

M. Combes sought to explain, but his voice was drowned in the disorder, and he finally withdrew his remarks to M. Ribot, who then resumed his speech. He declared that the Premier sought to cause irritation in the relations with the Vatican, instead of acting wisely and broadly, with a view to improving them. The rupture, he asserted, was the work of M. Combes, who must bear the responsibility.

The vote was then taken. M. Combes's large majority was vigorously applauded. The majority is larger than that which the Premier had at the last session. The carrying out of the Prime Minister's policy concerning the separation of church and state is regarded as certain.

CALM ACTOR; CALM AUDIENCE.

Burning Comb Adds to the Entertainment at the Lyceum.

The audience at yesterday's matinee in the Lyceum Theatre witnessed an exhibition of coolness on the stage that was so real that it might have been a scene from a melodrama. The same audience also gave an exhibition of coolness when it did not fly into a flurry over the burning of a celluloid comb, which caused a little damage and sent an odoriferous smoke all through the house. The coolness on the stage was shown by H. Reeves Smith, leading man with Miss Loftus in "The Serio-Comic Governess." In the first act Miss Loftus dropped from her hair a comb, which fell against the footlights, and remained there unnoticed until the opening of the second act. Then, when Mr. Smith was in the midst of an entertaining dialogue, the comb "butted in" with a little puff of smoke. Mr. Smith noticed it at once and proceeded to suppress the intrusion. Calmly picking up the comb, he slowly sloughed off the smoking fragments and trampled them under his feet. Then, with as much composure as if it had been part of his act, he slipped the remainder into his pocket. All this time there was not the slightest hesitation in the reading of his lines, and one might have thought he was in the habit of doing that very thing at every performance.

The smoke was perceptible in all parts of the theatre, but the audience, having confidence in the safety of the house, and reassured by Mr. Smith's composure, made no sign until Mr. Smith had disposed of the remnant of the comb. Then it applauded him with the utmost vigor.

TO CINCINNATI BY THE LIMITED.

The famous Lake Shore Limited of the New-York Central hauls a through sleeper for Cincinnati every day in the year. No excess fares. See New-York Central ticket agents.—Advt.

GREAT BATTLES IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

Battle.	Contending Forces.	Men Engaged.	Losses.
Shakhe River	Russo-Japanese	500,000(?)	90,000(?)
Leipsic	French-Allied Armies	430,000	93,000
Borodino	French-Allied Armies	280,000	80,000
Gravelotte	Franco-Prussian	320,000	62,000
Waterloo	French-Allied Armies	190,000	51,000
Sedan	Franco-Prussian	390,000	47,000
Gettysburg	American Civil War	172,000	44,000
Liao-Yang	Russo-Japanese	400,000	35,000(?)

LARGEST REGISTRATION.

IT IS 688,804 IN THE CITY.

Beats Record in Every Borough—In New-York County, 391,021.

The four days' registration in this city, which closed last night, footed up 688,804 for all the boroughs, the biggest on record, both for the entire city and in each borough. It will be regarded by the political experts as plain notice that there will be an unusually big Republican vote in the city on November 8.

In Manhattan and The Bronx, the county of New-York, the registration is 391,021, or 34,030 larger than in 1900, the last Presidential year.

The big Republican XXXIst District has rolled up a registration of 23,939 this year, a gain of 4,569 over 1900, while a gain of 6,271 is shown in the XXIIId District, which gives big Republican majorities, and a gain of 4,430 is seen in the big Republican XXXIst District. There is a gain of 1,785 in the XIXth District, which always gives a good Republican majority in a Presidential year.

The Vth District shows a loss of 61 from 1900. That is more than the Republican majority has been in some elections in the district. This year the district has been a field for the investigation of alleged attempts at colonization.

Other districts, usually classed as Republican, in which there is a small loss of registration this year are the XXVth and XXVIIth.

The XVIIIth District, Charles F. Murphy's own "gas house" district, which is a Tammany stronghold, gains 467 over the registration of 1900, but only 294 over the registration for last year's municipal election. It is one of the few Tammany districts in Manhattan, south of Fifty-ninth-st., in which there is a gain. There is a loss of registration, compared with 1900, in the Ist, IId, IIId, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth, XIth, XIIth, XIVth and XXth, all usually strong Tammany districts.

The Democratic districts in which there has been the largest gain are the XXXIId, XXXIVth and XXXVth, in which the Republican vote has been increasing rapidly in recent years as the population has been increasing.

The total registration for the fourth day in Brooklyn was 41,237, as compared with 35,281 in 1900. This is an increase of 5,956. There was an increase in all except two districts.

The total registration for four days is 246,945, as compared with 230,262 in 1900. This is an increase of 16,683. The largest total increases are in the Republican districts. A number of the Democratic districts show a decided falling off.

Following are the total registration figures for the four days of 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 and this year:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly Districts.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
1	5,270	4,812	4,465	4,523	4,374
2	7,884	7,936	7,082	6,945	7,204
3	8,743	8,098	7,487	7,583	8,077
4	7,578	6,887	6,915	7,077	7,656
5	9,331	8,937	8,130	8,692	9,270
6	9,110	8,836	8,475	8,320	8,372
7	9,404	9,069	7,981	8,408	9,025
8	5,871	4,959	5,005	5,103	5,194
9	9,981	9,416	8,871	9,441	9,977
10	8,579	7,850	7,444	7,478	7,715
11	8,733	7,790	6,552	6,641	6,976
12	6,917	6,037	5,778	5,949	6,026
13	7,223	6,603	6,375	6,713	7,616
14	8,721	8,277	7,651	7,850	8,022
15	8,345	7,832	7,707	8,210	8,943
16	5,073	7,756	7,438	7,466	8,079
17	7,595	7,496	7,192	7,988	8,594
18	9,222	8,980	8,766	9,395	9,689
19	13,690	12,634	11,739	13,309	15,575
20	9,620	8,775	8,502	8,425	8,974
21	19,370	19,237	18,627	20,963	23,939
22	9,046	8,693	8,237	8,852	9,394
23	19,291	16,941	17,303	19,504	22,532
24	8,382	7,993	7,473	8,000	8,880
25	9,558	8,427	7,218	7,761	8,382
26	7,887	7,533	7,154	7,543	8,190
27	8,519	7,802	6,462	7,028	8,126
28	8,481	8,189	8,061	8,611	9,310
29	11,170	10,493	9,827	10,612	11,337
30	10,891	10,288	10,252	10,906	11,663
31	18,008	11,110	17,995	19,595	22,498
32	11,696	11,409	11,168	11,843	12,241
33	9,143	8,653	8,595	8,983	9,164
34	19,169	18,799	18,507	20,055	21,853
35	24,974	25,588	25,088	28,679	32,367
Annex	4,546	4,524	4,458	5,010	5,522
Totals	366,991	351,371	336,940	359,161	391,021

BROOKLYN.

Assembly Districts.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
1	9,372	8,758	8,292	8,448	9,267
2	9,062	8,217	7,918	8,158	8,814
3	7,396	7,200	6,798	6,797	7,212
4	12,030	11,452	10,974	11,271	12,409
5	10,977	10,192	9,760	9,744	10,015
6	11,310	10,747	10,480	10,651	11,574
7	16,313	16,036	16,002	16,948	20,188
8	6,664	6,506	6,271	6,400	6,893
9	7,847	7,138	6,892	7,071	7,596
10	10,099	9,444	9,018	9,350	10,456
11	11,511	11,287	10,756	11,257	12,464
12	12,331	12,079	11,831	12,282	13,760
13	11,835	11,265	10,706	10,916	12,081
14	9,410	8,580	8,283	8,324	8,961
15	8,227	7,423	7,190	7,280	8,645
16	12,559	12,144	12,161	12,678	14,066
17	11,054	10,619	10,163	10,653	11,739
18	14,588	14,920	14,953	16,442	19,546
19	8,690	8,309	7,982	8,037	8,870
20	13,991	13,099	13,136	13,492	15,668
21	14,885	14,418	14,425	15,310	17,559
Totals	230,262	219,818	213,971	221,267	246,945

Continued on second page.

TO REPEAT 100 TIMES.

HOW TIGER WINS IN CITY.

Morgan to Give Startling Proofs This Week.

As soon as the registration lists are finished, positive proof of repeating in this city will be forthcoming, says George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections, and just about that time, his "busy season" will begin. How extensive this repeating has been, or what arrests will be made in connection with it, Superintendent Morgan is not ready to say now, but the repeating, he said, had not been confined to any one district.

"Early next week, when the registration lists have been completed," said Superintendent Morgan last night, "we will give to the people of this city not a statement that there has been repeating, but the absolute proof of repeating. This proof will come in the shape of extracts from the registry lists. This repeating hasn't been all in one district, either, as Mr. Murphy is supposed to have said. I can't say anything more about this now, but we shall have the proofs, and shall take action accordingly. Next week will be our busy season here."

To questions about the identity of "the man higher up," to whom Governor Odell has referred, Mr. Morgan would not reply. That much of importance toward maintaining clean election lists had been discovered by his deputies Mr. Morgan was sure. No charge of partisanship could be made against him because of the result of these investigations, because two deputies—one a Democrat, the other a Republican—were sent out on the cases, and always submitted a joint report.

The expected rush on registry places just before the 10 o'clock closing time last night, which was the subject of a special opinion from Deputy Attorney General Collins and a special order from the police, did not come. In only a few districts were there more men in line at 10 o'clock than could be inclosed within the registry places. Most of the boards were able to close their books promptly on the stroke of 10, for there were no electors waiting.

Friday the fear was expressed that many of the men on Superintendent Morgan's challenge list would wait until the last moment last night and then crowd the registry places. At first Superintendent Morgan decided that none who were not actually within the registry places at 10 o'clock could be registered. This decision was modified after a conference with Mr. Collins, and the boards were instructed to register all who were in line. Policemen were detailed to mark the ends of the lines, but in a few instances only were they needed.

Trouble was expected in some of the crowded election districts of the Vth Assembly District. It became evident early in the evening that the fine weather and the importance of the election had brought out the voters early.

Challenging from the lists sent out to the election deputies from Superintendent Morgan's office went on yesterday, despite Tammany Hall's frantic endeavors to have the lists cancelled and the objections of some of the Republican leaders. There was little trouble during the day and comparatively little challenging. This, Superintendent Morgan thought, was because most of those who were expected to try to register illegally were frightened by the supposition that their names were on the lists. Mr. Collins, Deputy Attorney General, said that there was little challenging, because the boards of registry took advantage of his opinion to challenge according to their own judgment, not from the lists.

LESS THAN 1 PER CENT CHALLENGED.

The challenging has amounted to less than 1 per cent of the registration—a percentage heavier than that of last year, but still not heavy, Superintendent Morgan thinks. Whatever challenges are found to be unwarranted will be withdrawn before election. On Friday there were 1,415 challenges in New-York and 167 in Kings. For the first two days of registration there were about 4,000 challenges.

Many voters who have registered have contended that if they moved into a house on October 10, thirty days before election, they could vote. This question came before Mr. Morgan, who asked an opinion from Mr. Collins on it. Mr. Collins said that a voter must live thirty days in a district, exclusive of the day on which

Continued on seventh page.

YALE-COLUMBIA.

SPECIAL SUBWAY TRAINS FOR GAME.

Oct. 29 at Am. League Park, Broadway & 168th St. Tickets on sale at 449 W. 117th St., also Spalding's, 22 W. 42d and 126 Nassau.—Advt.

"HOLD-UP" IN ASTORIA.

TRY TO ROB PAYMASTER.

Bold Robbers Shoot One Man and Escape—Fail to Get Booty.

A daring hold-up and attempted robbery took place yesterday on the Shore Road, near Hoyt-ave., Astoria. Samuel Dunham, paymaster for the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, who was on his way to Riker's Beach in a cab with $2,000 to pay off the men, was stopped by three highwaymen. The driver of the cab, Leroy Williams, a colored man, was fired at by the robbers and wounded in the ear and right arm. In the cab with Dunham was Albert Phillips, a special officer who always accompanied Dunham on such trips.

Phillips jumped out, and, firing two shots at the robbers, put them to flight. A general alarm has been sent out for the apprehension of the highwaymen. Williams's condition is serious, but it is thought he will recover. He is sixty-three years old and his home is in Tenth-st.

Mr. Dunham drew the money from a New-York bank yesterday morning and left the company's office carrying the money in a satchel. At a lonely spot near Hoyt-ave., on the Shore Road, the three men who looked like Italians sprang out from behind trees. One of them sprang at the horse's head, while the others pointed revolvers at the driver's head and commanded him to halt. Instead of obeying, Williams pluckily lashed his horse and attempted to drive on. Then the two men opened fire. As the first bullet found its mark Williams turned his head to one side, and a second bullet hit him behind the right ear. Then he fell backward on the top of the cab. The robbers started off in an easterly direction, and are supposed to have gone toward Newtown.

When word of the holdup reached the Seventy-fourth Precinct station house Bicycle Policeman Escher jumped on his wheel and started for the scene, but by the time he got there the highwaymen had had a long start, and no trace of them could be found.

That the robbers appeared to be Italians leads to a theory that they may possibly belong to the same gang that held up a paymaster on the Notch Road, near Little Falls, N. J., a few weeks ago.

TWO "BIG STICKS."

Flourished by Those Eminent Democrats, Olney and Jefferson.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 22.—Students of history in Washington view with amusement not unmixed with compassion the exigencies to which certain Democratic statesmen are forced by the necessities of the "anti-Big Stick" campaign. One of the most pitied victims of the Parker preternaturally pacific campaign is ex-Secretary Olney. When untrammelled by the exigencies of a political campaign Mr. Olney entertained views entirely foreign to those he now expresses and which, in the light of his own belligerent record as a statesman, must prove so painful to him. For instance, in his sensational note to Ambassador Bayard of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan question, Mr. Olney flourished the Democratic "big stick" with characteristic bluster. He said:

To-day the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition. Why? It is not because of the pure friendship or good will felt for it. It is not simply by reason of its high character as a civilized State, nor because wisdom and justice and equity are the invariable characteristics of the dealings of the United States. It is because, in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources, combined with its isolated position, render it master of the situation and practically invulnerable as against any or all other powers.

That Mr. Olney, when in possession of the portfolio of State, should have thus flourished a bigger stick than any of his successors has deemed equitable or judicious is accounted for by the students of history on the ground that he absorbed his real views from the great apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, so lovingly quoted by Democratic speakers, who, when he was Minister to Paris in 1786, expressed his views on the future policy of the United States as to expansion as follows:

Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled. We should take care, too, not to think it for the interest of that great continent to press too soon on the Spaniards. These countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them until our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them piece by piece. The navigation of the Mississippi we must have. This is all we are, as yet, ready to receive.—(Writings of Jefferson, edited by H. A. Washington, Vol. 1, pp. 517-518.

It is remarked, too, that every Democratic acquisition of territory was for the purpose of extending slavery, whereas Republican extensions of territory invariably have had as their object the abolition of slavery and betterment of the condition of the people.

RICE & HUTCHINS GET GRAND PRIZE.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22 (Special).—Rice & Hutchins, of Boston, makers of "All America" shoes for men and women and "Educator" shoes for children, received grand prize at St. Louis Fair.—Advt.

HIGGINS TAKES OFFENSIVE

HE AND ROOT AT BUFFALO

Ex-Secretary Declares There Is No United Democratic Party.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, Oct. 22.—Lieutenant Governor Frank Wayland Higgins, who closed an active week of campaigning here to-night, showed by his address to an audience of six thousand persons in Convention Hall that he had assumed an offensive attitude in the fight for the Republican State ticket, of which he is the head. Heretofore he had been forced to take a defensive attitude by reason of the necessity of denying false stories circulated by his Democratic opponents. He feels now that the Democrats and the few Republicans who are hostile to him and his associates on the State ticket have burned all their powder, and that the result was only a flash in the pan. From now on until the end of the campaign he intends to carry the war into the enemy's country.

Ex-Secretary Root made a strong speech in which he declared that there was no consistent and organized Democratic party, and exposed the lack of coherence in so-called Democratic opinions on important political issues.

The closing portion of Mr. Higgins's speech to-night, in which he discussed the ballot box stuffing record of the Democracy, under the same leaders who now seek to be restored to power, was one of the strongest utterances he has made thus far in the campaign. It was received with great excitement by the audience. Up-State Republicans are not deceived by the cry of Charles F. Murphy that an attempt is being made to disfranchise Democratic voters in New-York City, and they are thoroughly in sympathy with the efforts which are being made to compel an honest election in the metropolis. The issue of honest elections, which was brought to the front to-night by Mr. Higgins, will be a popular one up the State, where it is the current belief that the will of the people has often been thwarted by frauds committed in New-York and other cities under Democratic control.

Mr. Higgins made another most significant utterance when he said: "It does not seem necessary to increase our indirect tax or seek new sources of revenue." This assurance that the revenues of the State under the present tax law are sufficient to pay the expenses of the Albany government was welcomed by the extensive liquor and brewing interests of Buffalo, which had been told by the Democratic leaders here that it was the intention of the Republicans, in the event of the election of Mr. Higgins, to raise the State liquor tax 50 and perhaps 100 per cent. That nothing of the kind is intended is proved by the declaration of the Republican nominee, and many liquor dealers of this city, who have been leaning toward Herrick because they feared the election of Mr. Higgins would jeopardize their business interests, came out in favor of the latter immediately after the meeting.

General Francis V. Greene, the former Police Commissioner of New-York, presided at the meeting. It was the first great rally of the campaign here, and one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. The speakers, beside Lieutenant Governor Higgins, were ex-Secretary Elihu Root and Judge J. L. Griffith, of Indianapolis.

MR. HIGGINS'S SPEECH.

After referring to national issues and expressing his confidence in the success of the Republican national ticket, Mr. Higgins turned his attention to conditions in this State. He said:

Against the charges of waste, extravagance and corruption that characterized the Democratic State administration of former years, our Democratic friends plead a former conviction. My opponent declines to defend those administrations, but the Democratic party in New-York State to-day is, in leadership, in character and purpose, none other or different from the Democratic party of ten years ago. They assert that their party and its public men have been purified by defeat. If so, they are guided by policy and not by principle, and they would be speedily debauched by success. Their zeal is not for good government, but for office and the spoils of office. Their interest is not so much in the methods by which the moneys of the State shall be expended as in the men by whom the money shall be spent.

My distinguished opponent has urged as a reason why the Democratic candidates should be elected that they should be permitted to open and examine the books. Without making specific charges of dishonesty, he hints the possibility of concealed chicanery. I desire to say to him and to all the people of the State that since the Republican party came into power the books have not been closed to any of our citizens, and Controller Kelsey informs me that for weeks the sleuths of the Democratic machine have daily been visiting his office and freely examining the open books in the vain endeavor to trace some error or some dishonest act on which to base an issue in this campaign. My opponent has attacked the operation of the present ballot law without suggesting a remedy to improve it. He declares the law to be a menace to the peace and safety of the State.

No man stands more heartily than I for such amendments to the present election law as will simplify voting and insure to every voter that his will as expressed at the polls shall be accurately and honestly counted, but reform looks forward and not backward for improvements to the present law, and to the party which has always stood for a free ballot and a fair count, rather than to the party of Maynard and McKane.

MR. ROOT'S SPEECH.

Ex-Secretary Root spoke as follows:

It cannot be denied that this Presidential campaign is of inferior interest to many which have preceded it. The reason is plain. The opposition to the present administration has presented no real issues to the country for discussion.

The Democratic party adheres to its old position in favor of the free coinage of silver. The St. Louis Convention refused not only to abandon the position, but even to concede that it had been settled against them. Their candidate telegraphed to the convention that he regarded the matter as settled, and they replied in substance: "We don't want to discuss it now, therefore your views do not disqualify you as our candidate this time."

The Democratic party adheres to its old position that protection is robbery and that tariff should be for revenue only. Their candidate says in substance that the business interests of the country need not apprehend injury from this source, because there is a Republican Senate which will prevent Democratic tariff ideas from receiving effect during the next administration. Tariff discussion therefore would be academic.

The Democratic party demands still further legislation against trusts and monopolies, without telling what it should be, but their candidate says that the common law affords a complete remedy, and, in substance, that other and different laws are not needed. That appears to be an issue in the Democratic party—not between them and the Republicans.

The Democratic party and the candidate insist that we acquired wrongfully the title to the Panama Canal; but it is impossible to treat that assertion seriously when in the same breath they declare we should keep the title and proceed to build the canal without delay.

Both the party and the candidate say that it is imperialism for us to hold the Philippines. But the candidate truly says:

"The accidents of war brought the Philippines into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us, but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islands as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it."

That is precisely what we are doing, and precisely those assurances have been given.

The only difference between us is that the Democratic party and candidate insist that we should make a promise to the Filipinos that when they are fit for self-government, whether that be ten years or fifty years hence, the United States will give them full independence, instead of leaving it for the people of the United States and the people of the Philippine Islands at that time to say whether full and absolute independence, or some modified relation insuring at once self-government and the stability and protection of that government will be best for their interest and ours. That question is not entitled to very much discussion now.

PHILIPPINE PROMISES FUTILE.

The course of development of the Philippine people may work out an answer to that question, or when the time for action comes it may prove to be complicated and difficult of solution; in any event it must be solved when the time comes, with reference to the conditions in the Philippines and in the Orient generally, which it is impossible to foresee now. Our successors who will have to deal