

FORECAST OF ELECTION.

Continued from first page.

State, Congress and legislative tickets will probably be considerably cut owing to the split in the Republican ranks. The La Follette State ticket will be carried by the vote on Roosevelt, but it is expected that the legislature will be so divided between factions that a deadlock will ensue before a successor can be chosen to Senator Quarles. The Republicans are having a close fight in the 11th, 14th, 15th and 17th Congress districts, but the indications are that they will retain these seats.

Indiana is apparently an enigma on all features of the election, even the best judges varying in their estimates to such a degree that the State is left in doubt. The indications are, however, that, with the prestige of having one of their own citizens on the ticket as the Vice-presidential candidate, the Republicans will carry the State for the electoral ticket by a safe majority. On the rest of the ticket the Republicans are not in as good shape as they were four years ago, owing to the loss of the gold Democratic vote and factional fights, but even these are not expected to change the State from the Republican to the Democratic ranks. In the Congress districts the Republicans claim nine of the thirteen, but they have a close fight in one district, and they also appear to be gaining in one of the Democratic strongholds, so it would appear that the Congress delegation will not be greatly changed.

The legislative situation is very complex, but there is every reason to believe that the vote on the electoral ticket will carry that body as well, and insure Republican successors to Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge. The Democrats stand to profit by the fact that the Republican redistricting of the State has been set aside by the Supreme Court, and the election will be under the apportionment of 1897, but under that act the Republicans carried the State in an off election the following year by 17,000, and at all subsequent elections by increased majorities. With twenty-four districts, however, where the party pluralities are less than two hundred each, the election is very close, but is being fought in such a way by the Republicans as to give the highest hopes of a successful issue.

Nebraska's eight electoral votes will go practically uncontested to Roosevelt, as no effort was made by the Democrats and Populists to fuse on national issues. The Congress fights are close, except in the 1st District, which is safely Republican. The greatest fight is over the legislature, and late indications show that the Republicans may control on joint ballot, but the conditions favor the fusionists. Such a result would probably mean the election of William J. Bryan to the Senate.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Nov. 5.—The outlook in Indiana at the close of the last week of the campaign is exceedingly favorable to the Republicans, and there seems to be little doubt that they will carry the State. Estimates differ widely as to pluralities, these ranging from 15,000 to 25,000 on the national ticket and from 10,000 to 15,000 on the State ticket, it being generally conceded that the Presidential ticket will prove much the stronger of the two. Both parties are engaged in earnest work in the close legislative and Congress districts, and the fight is really centering there, to the exclusion of everything else. There are twenty-four close legislative districts in the State, and several of these are comprised within the 1st and 13th Congress districts, thus offering to the party carrying them almost a certainty of control of the legislature on joint ballot and the election of two Representatives in Congress.

The indications are that the Socialists, who are making an exceedingly active campaign in the larger cities and in the mining districts, will increase their vote very largely over four years ago, and the greater part of this will come from the Democrats. The indications also point to a slump in the free silver vote, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Bryan to hold it in line.

Evanston, Ind., Nov. 5.—Indiana is safely Republican by from 15,000 to 20,000. Moreover, there are evidences of a landslide in the Republican direction, but it is hardly possible that Roosevelt's majority will fall below the figures cited above.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 5.—Briefly stated, there are several very cogent reasons why it seems likely that Roosevelt and Fairbanks will carry Indiana by a larger plurality than McKinley had four years ago—27,000—than the State ticket had two years ago, 35,000. The first is that the farmers are satisfied with the high prices and shudder at thought of a change. The local Republican managers hear of specific instances to the effect in this, the staunchest Democratic county of the State, every day. Another reason is that the wage workers and the business men remember as if but yesterday the industrial and trade situation in Cleveland's second term, and want no change. Both business men and the workmen believe that the trusts brought Parker out because they found they could not use Roosevelt.

These are reasons of the positive, affirmative sort, sufficient in themselves, even if the Democracy were united and loyal to the leader. But it is not united, and the Indiana voter hesitates to restore the Democratic party to the Presidency, knowing that by so doing Congress would also be Democratic, but so split within itself that it could hold no caucus on any party policy. Still another reason for believing in a sweeping vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks in Indiana is the treatment given the Bryan and Hearst elements by "Tom" Taggart the night before the State convention. Taggart had agreed to deliver this State to Parker at St. Louis, and to do so he forced the adoption of the unit rule for the first time in the history of the Indiana Democracy, except where a favorite son was involved. Hearst delegations were ejected from the district caucuses and the voice of the party voters strangled in a number of districts. The voters of the Bryan and Hearst following believe that Taggart was acting for Belmont and other trust builders. Bryan was sent to Indiana to line them up, but everywhere he faced his declaration that Parker was not a fit man for the Democratic party or any other party to nominate, and it is not in evidence that he won back the objectors, already thoroughly satisfied with price and business conditions, to any appreciable extent. On the other hand, there is evidence that Bryan's trip through Indiana frightened such Gold Democrats as had been started by the gold telegram back into the Republican party.

As it looks now Indiana is as safely Republican as Pennsylvania. The only element of uncertainty is the corrupt use of money for which Taggart has no peer. The laws of Indiana exempt the vote buyer and disfranchise the vote seller for twenty years, on the theory that if evidence is published the State cannot secure the evidence needed to convict, as long experience had shown. Under this new law sixty vote sellers were disfranchised in Montgomery County two years ago, the evidence being a receipt

for \$1 paid on account. "Tom" Taggart is doing the same thing this year, and trustworthy information from one county is that three hundred voters have signed such a receipt. But in spite of all such practices, it is impossible for Taggart with a million dollars to stem the palpable undercurrent against Parker.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 5.—A careful résumé of the political situation in West Virginia reveals two or three important facts. The first is: President Roosevelt is certain to carry the State by a large majority, some Republican leaders putting it as high as 20,000; second, the Republicans will elect the legislature; third, they may lose the Governorship. That Secretary of State William M. O. Dawson is by no means sure of victory is conceded by Republicans all over the State. Significant, furthermore, is the fact that the Democratic counties and leaders have given up hope of getting the State for ex-Senator Davis, and have abandoned that feature of the fight, as well as the fight for the legislature, and have centered all efforts on the Governorship, determined to elect John J. Cornwell.

The peculiarities of the tax reform fight in this State are the direct cause of Republican uncertainty on the head of the State ticket. Powerful railroad and coal and oil interests are supporting Roosevelt, and it is the impossibility of getting their strength that so seriously affects the Governorship. Republicans are pretty certain to carry four of the five Congress districts, the only one in which there is any manner of doubt being the 11th, where Stuart W. Walker (Dem.) is opposing Congressman Alston G. Dayton. There the Democrats have a good fighting chance, owing to the closeness of the vote and some friction between Congressman Dayton and sections of his district.

WISCONSIN.

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 5.—The political situation is mixed on one subject only, that of election of Governor, for President Roosevelt will receive the usual Republican majority, which is about 50,000. The last two national elections, when the Gold Democrats voted with the Republicans against Bryan, cannot be taken as a fair parallel for the present estimates. George W. Peck, the Democratic nominee for Governor, will receive the support of many Stalwart Republicans, and with the return of the Gold Democrats, may carry the State. He will lose, however, many Democratic votes to La Follette, but the hope that they will be overbalanced by the Gold Democrats' vote. The candidacy of Edwin Scofield on the national Republican ticket is not taken seriously by any one, least of all by Mr. Scofield. He is simply being used as an excuse for Republicans who are opposed to the regime of Governor La Follette to take the stump against him without going openly into the Democratic camp.

The prospect is that the State legislature will be badly mixed. In some districts the La Follette Republicans have made deals with the Democrats to exchange votes, Governor for legislature, and in others like deals have been made with the Stalwarts. However, the Governor is sure to have a majority of the Republicans in the House, and if he can combine with the Democrats he can control the United States Senatorship. If not, and the Stalwarts cannot make a deal, it is probable that either William E. Vilas, Neal Brown or some other Democrat will be chosen to succeed Joseph Very Quarles, Governor La Follette would like this place, but it is not probable he can control enough votes to send himself there. Then there is the possibility that the Republicans, Stalwarts and La Follette, will get together and nominate a man who will be suitable to both factions. This is merely a possibility, however, as the prospects are for a Democratic Senator.

CONNECTICUT.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 5.—Connecticut next Tuesday will give a handsome plurality for President Roosevelt and elect its State ticket from the Republican ranks. The Republican national ticket will win by certainly 15,000, and, according to conservative figures, probably 20,000. The Republican State ticket will be elected by possibly 10,000, certainly by 7,000. The four Connecticut Congressmen will be returned to Washington Republicans, as will the Congressman-at-large. The legislature will also again be heavily Republican. There has been no practical doubt of these assertions in this State for some weeks. It is hard to find a Democratic leader who will claim a victory.

Connecticut, however, is not likely to give as heavy a vote to the Republican national and State tickets as in 1896 and 1900. In 1896 President McKinley swept Connecticut with a plurality over Bryan of about 54,000. In 1900 his plurality over Bryan was 28,000. This year Mr. Roosevelt will probably not be able to reach McKinley's 1900 figures. The State ticket of the Republicans will follow suit this year. Governor Chamberlain (Rep.) was elected by a plurality over Cary (Dem.) in 1902 of 16,000. The present candidate of the Republicans for Governor, Henry Roberts, will win the election by a smaller margin over Judge Robertson, of New-Haven. While this conservative forecast for the national and State ticket elections gives the Democrats a gain, it allows no license for a claim of Democratic victory. There is not the slightest suspicion to be gained from any of the political conditions of Connecticut at the present moment that the Democratic party will be able to capture the State this year. Connecticut is still heavily Republican.

The four Congress districts and the State at large will again send the present Republican incumbents of those offices to Washington. The only possible slip up for a Republican candidate for re-election to Congress will be in the 1st (Hartford) District, where E. Stevens Henry, of Vernon, is having a hard fight with Morse, the Democratic candidate. Henry, however, will be elected.

One great factor this year in Connecticut will be the so-called "silent" vote. Not the independent vote, but the uncalculated, in this case, trade union vote. While the People's party is to take over a number of free silver Democrats, it is the Socialist party that is looked upon in this State this year as the trouble maker with margins of both the big parties. Perhaps in few other States is the trade union vote so likely to organize as in Connecticut. There have been several lawsuits brought by trade unions and against trade unions in the last two years and against trade unions in the last two years that have a great deal to do with the bolting from both tickets of the workmen. Notable among these were the teamsters' strike and subsequent criminal prosecution in New-Haven, and the haters' trouble in Fairfield County. These and other labor matters have alienated from both parties a great part of the union vote and have carried it over to the Socialist party. It is a significant thing that, while the union men have not appeared in force at any of the regular big party rallies, they have been much in evidence at the frequent Socialist rallies all over the State. It is not unlikely that this feature will be a marked factor in the coming election in Connecticut.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 5.—Rhode Island will give Roosevelt a majority of about 10,000. Probably in no other State in the Union have the local Republicans put in such hard work as here. Nelson W. Aldrich is up for re-election to the United States Senate, and no stone has been left unturned to remove whatever shadow of a doubt there might once have been of his certain success. Nearly the whole State is in uniform and every night on the march to help return him to his position of leadership in the upper national house.

The great interest in his election is of considerable assistance to all his associates upon the ticket. They are, moreover, of an excep-

tionally high type of character and ability. The candidate for Congress from the 1st District, the position now held by Representative Granger, a popular Democrat of this city, is perhaps the ablest citizen in the State, John H. Stines, until his resignation a few days ago the Chief Justice of Rhode Island. His opponent has not failed at the polls for ten years or more, but the opinion is almost general that the long series of victories will be broken on next Tuesday. The character and attainments of the former chief Justice are too widely appreciated to admit of any other result. A. B. Capron, Republican Congressman from the 11th District, has for many years been so popular with his constituents that his return to Washington seems certain. Yet Democrats in charge of the Congress campaign have placed the two districts in their control when estimating their strength in the next House. There are no adequate grounds for their claims in Rhode Island.

The candidates for State offices on the Republican ticket will run behind President Roosevelt. Governor Garvin, the Democrat now at the end of his second consecutive term, like Congressman Granger, has always been able to poll a large independent vote. His opponent is Lieutenant Governor Utter, of Westerly, much liked and of considerable ability, but not of the caliber represented by former Chief Justice Stines. And yet because of the natural Republican drift that sets in here in a Presidential year there has not been a great doubt of Mr. Utter's election, and he may receive a big majority of the vote from all over the State for many years to come. The legislature will be more Republican than it is at present, and a big majority for the national and State Democratic ticket, an impossible result, could not give the General Assembly to the Democrats. Hence the return of the leader of the Senate, Nelson W. Aldrich, to his seat in Washington is absolutely assured.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5.—Trick ballots for the confusion and disfranchisement of the negro voters in the eastern and southern counties will complicate the election in Maryland. The Democrats who control the boards of supervisors of elections in these counties are resorting to outrageous methods. As a result the Republicans expect heavy losses due to rejected ballots. In many counties the names of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President and for Congress extend in one line across the top of the ballot. Thus it will be necessary for Democrats to place their cross marks in the two spaces at the head of the two columns. Republicans, on the other hand, will have to search all over the ballot of two columns for the names of Roosevelt and Fairbanks and the name of the Republican candidate for Congress.

In other counties the arrangement places the names of the Democratic Presidential and Vice-presidential candidates at the top of the first column and the name of the Congress candidate at the bottom of the same column. The names of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President appear in separate columns, thus requiring a close scrutiny of all names by the Republican voter in order to find the names of the candidates of his choice. Lawyers say some of these ballots are invalid.

Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic State Committee claims the State will give from 12,000 to 15,000 plurality for Parker.

The Republican managers are confident the State will go Republican on a fair count. McKinley carried Maryland four years ago by 14,000. The Republicans carried the State at the Congress election two years ago by more than 10,000; the State election in 1901 was a stand-off; the Democrats won last year by 12,000. If the Republicans have displayed greater strength than the Democrats at Presidential and Congress elections, it would seem that the mathematical chances would favor the Republicans this year. In other words, 7,000 men who four years ago voted for McKinley will have to change their politics this year to enable Judge Parker to carry the State by a plurality.

The only hope of the Democrats was a confusing ballot, and as far as the Presidential ticket is concerned this confusion has been eliminated by the opinion of the Attorney General that only one mark on the ballot is sufficient to carry all the electors. At Republican headquarters it is reported that from all parts of the State indicate a surprisingly large disaffection from Democratic ranks as a result of the continued personal attacks on President Roosevelt and the prominence given to the negro question.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 5.—When the vote is counted on Tuesday night Delaware will be found in the Republican column. It is conceded even by the Democrats that the Republican electors will be elected. The State ticket is much doubtful. In Republican ranks there is much apathy, caused by the manner in which the State ticket was adjusted by the State committees of the two factions in the interest of harmony. This will lead many Republicans to vote for Dr. Joseph H. Chandler, the independent Republican nominee for Governor, or the Democratic State ticket. It is not believed, however, that this vote will be large enough to defeat Preston Lea, the Republican candidate for Governor. The Republicans will, it is generally conceded, elect the State ticket by a small majority. A Republican Congressman will be elected. The Democrats say they have received no money from the national committee, but that if they get what they have asked for they will be able to carry the State ticket. The legislature will undoubtedly be Republican on a joint ballot. This is important, as a United States Senator is to be elected, to succeed Senator L. H. Ball. The Republican county ticket in the three counties will be elected.

COLORADO.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Colorado will give Roosevelt a majority of 25,000 to 35,000. The State will give Alva Adams, Democratic candidate for Governor, a small majority on the face of the returns, but owing to the usual wholesale fraud in the city and county of Denver, the State canvassing board will probably change this result. The legislature will be Republican, since Peabody will go to Denver with about 8,000 majority, thereby making it possible to sustain the canvassing board should it throw out the five wards where it is expected Adams will receive 12,000 majority in Denver. Of course, there is a possibility of a landslide either way, but the writer judges of present conditions, and having written my politics on Denver papers for ten years, I think the estimate is a good one. R. E. HICKS, Publisher of "The Evening Star," Cripple Creek, Col.

MISSOURI A PUZZLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The political situation in Missouri this year is a puzzle. Politicians who have hitherto been able to approximate the result with a considerable degree of accuracy are in a quandary. It is safe to say, however, that Missouri is easily in the doubtful column. Parker is extremely unpopular with the Bryan Democracy,

and it is believed that many will prefer to vote for Roosevelt or not vote for President at all rather than cast their votes for the Parker electors. If Parker carries the State it will be through Democratic party regularity, and not from any love for the principles which Parker advocates, or his personal popularity. The State situation for the Democracy is equally as precarious. The Republican party has in the field one of the strongest tickets of recent years, headed by Cyrus P. Walbridge, of St. Louis. The party is in excellent fighting condition and is confident of victory. The Democratic party is not that of other years. They have nominated Joseph W. Folk, Circuit Attorney of St. Louis, who is making the race solely upon his "hoodie" pretensions. He is exceedingly popular with one element of the party, but a bitter gubernatorial contest alienated many of his own party, and it is believed that while he may poll a few Republican votes the issue of "hoodlums" will lose the support of many of his own party. If he is elected it will be by the smallest majority even given to a Democratic nominee for Governor.

Taking the feeling here as an index of the sentiment prevailing elsewhere, it is safe to say that Missouri may be truthfully placed in the doubtful list. A. J. HUBBARD, Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 4, 1904.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trouton, N. J., Nov. 5.—Deductions from claims of rival managers of the Republican and Democratic parties indicate that the electoral vote of New-Jersey will be given to President Roosevelt on Tuesday by at least 15,000 majority. The managers of the Republican campaign say that Stokes, their candidate for Governor, will poll nearly as heavy a vote as that given to President Roosevelt, and declare there is no doubt of his election by a comfortable majority.

DAVIS' STATE SAFE.

Senator Scott Expects Roosevelt to Get 306 Votes at Least.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 5.—Senator Scott, of the Republican National Committee, closed the work of the campaign in this State by addressing a big meeting of Republicans at Wellsburg. Before the meeting opened he said: "The battle is over and the victory is mine. I feel the utmost confidence in the election of President Roosevelt. I have made sweeping claims, and I will reiterate them now. I expect Roosevelt will poll 306 electoral votes, and he will carry the State. West Virginia is certainly safe. It will give Roosevelt its entire electoral vote just as sure as Ohio goes Republican."

The Senator said he would retire now from participating actively in national campaigns. He has taken a prominent part in three, but intends to withdraw, and will not again enter the arena in the capacity of an active fighter. He will remain in this city until after the election, but says at headquarters the battle will be kept up to the last hour, because the committee does not intend to allow overconfidence to interfere.

HOW THEY FEAR TRUSTS!

Why Many Big Corporation Lawyers Work for Parker.

Henry Wollman, of No. 74 Broadway, the well known attorney, who with Samuel Untermyer conducted the hard fought legal contest in behalf of the bondholders' protective committee against the original reorganization plan of the United States Shipbuilding Company, is a Republican in politics. Perhaps moved to utterance by the declaration in a speech a few days ago by Mr. Untermyer, who has incorporated and is counsel for various large industrial combinations, that "the only good trust is a dead one," Mr. Wollman yesterday made some interesting remarks on the general subject of the Democratic opposition to the so-called trusts, with pertinent specific references to the contrast between professed and practice exhibited in the connection of certain leading legal supporters of Parker with conspicuous trusts. Mr. Wollman said in part:

Why, of course, Judge Parker is right; the trusts are all opposed to him and are all in favor of Roosevelt. That is the reason why the counsel for nearly every trust in the United States are in Judge Parker and against President Roosevelt. This week my distinguished associate in the Shipbuilding case, my esteemed friend Samuel Untermyer, who is now of counsel for Henry H. Rogers, the active head and front of Standard Oil, advocated Judge Parker's election, because the trusts favored Roosevelt. If anything were done to show the accuracy of Judge Parker's statement made in Connecticut on Thursday that "every trust in this country, including the Standard Oil trust, is doing what it can to get the 'Roosevelt' (meaning the Roosevelt ticket), Mr. Untermyer's speech would confirm that pronouncement. Mr. Untermyer is counsel for the Trust Company of combination and other important combinations; in fact, although a comparatively young man, he has been said to be one of the factors of the combinations in this country, and that's why he favors Parker, the slayer of trusts. Francis Lynde Stearns, the general counsel of the Standard Oil Company, the Northern Pacific, the Southern and many other railroads, and general counsel for J. P. Morgan & Co., ardently supports Parker. John C. Parsons, the general counsel of the Sugar Trust, is an earnest advocate of Parker's election. It is the reason that William E. Horlimer, the active head of this city, who represents as many corporate interests including the New York Life Insurance Company as almost any one lawyer in the State, is for Parker that he knows that Parker is down on trusts. Joseph S. Auerbach, one of the counsel of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who himself has formed many trusts, is a very ardent anti-trust supporter of Parker. Arthur H. Line, the general counsel of the Central Trust Company, with all that that implies, is a highly respected member of the Parker committee. Thomas F. Ryan, the active head of the Morion Trust Company, who has been and is one of the most important men in the affairs of the Tobacco Trust, as well as other trusts, is going to support Parker because he knows that Parker will annihilate the Tobacco Trust.

It certainly must make the trusts of this country tremble who they think how faithless their high officers and counsellors are in favor of the man who is going to destroy them. If you would read the list of members of the New York Parker club, you would see the heading that you were perusing a list of the lawyers, counsel and stockholders of the great trusts of the country.

Undoubtedly the most cogent reason which induces Delaney Nicol, who has tried many cases in the courts of New-York for trust owners, and which induces August Belmont and George Foster Peabody, both members of very important downtown banking firms, to take such an important part as officers of the Democratic National Committee, is that they estimate so dearly the Parker anti-trust sentiments.

Mr. Davis, the Democratic Vice-presidential candidate, one of the richest men in the United States, and Mr. Harrison, the Parker nominee for Lieutenant Governor, himself a millionaire and the constant associate of trust magnates, are both offering fat with pie and joy over the prospect of Parker driving the trusts from off the face of the earth.

The fact is that if President Roosevelt had not been elected, the National Security League, 110 Wall Street from itself, and some of the "wicked" trusts of the country did not believe that he would, in the next four years, enforce a strict trust laws, there would have been very little money to carry on the Democratic campaign. It is the inability here of that fear that has produced the large Parker campaign fund.

If you want to get quick, accurate and absolutely impartial news on an election night with The Tribune bulletins at any of the following places: 1. Main office of Tribune. 2. Hotel Bartholdi, Twenty-third-st. and Broadway. 3. Uptown office, No. 1,364 Broadway. 4. Broadway Arcade, Sixty-fifth-st. and Broadway. 5. Harlem office, No. 263 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. 6. Bronx office, No. 496 East One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. 7. In connection with Brooklyn Times, No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

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TRIBUNE

during the months specified compared with the same months during 1902.

CONSUL RACES FOR ELECTION.

J. E. Hopley Caught Etruria by Five Minutes Margin—Will Vote in Ohio.

John E. Hopley, American Consul to Montevideo, arrived yesterday on the Etruria, and started immediately for his home in Ohio, where he will vote on Election Day. Mr. Hopley took passage from Montevideo to

Genoa. The steamer on which he sailed became two days late in her run, and Mr. Hopley found it impossible to get off at Barcelona to make connections that would enable him to reach this country before November 8. He went direct to Paris, thence to London, and there by a margin of five minutes caught the only train that would carry him to Liverpool in time to board the Etruria.

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