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New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Reports from General Nogi, made public at Tokio, show that the Japanese continued the attack on Port Arthur through November 3; substantial gains, it is said, have been made by the Japanese, and there is a rumor in the capital that Wantai Hill, whose capture would divide the eastern ridge of forts, has been taken. ==== The opposing armies south of Moukden draw slowly nearer, and dispatches say that manœuvres are almost impossible; artillery actions are frequent, but the Russians believe that the Japanese will not attack before the end of the operations at Port Arthur. ==== Chinese driven from Vladivostok by high prices reached Che-Foo; the town, they say, is strongly defended, though the Russians expect no attack this winter. ==== The Baltic fleet sailed westward from Tangier. ==== Russia has accepted the convention to appoint an international commission to meet at Paris and fix responsibility for the attack by Russian warships on trawlers in the North Sea. ==== It is reported that China is about to urge Great Britain to hasten a settlement of Tibetan affairs. ==== Peace is said to prevail through the Dominican Republic.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt received a flood of congratulations from all over the country on his reply to Judge Parker's charges. ==== Senator Knox in Pittsburg replied to Parker's attacks on the President. ==== Secretary Morton, speaking near Baltimore, severely arraigned Parker and the Democratic party. ==== Lieutenant Governor Higgins made political addresses at Port Jarvis, Middletown, Owego and Corning, N. Y.; other campaign speeches in the East included those of Secretary Taft at Providence, Judge Herrick at Amsterdam and Schenectady, N. Y., and ex-Senator Hill and John B. Stanchfield at Elmira, N. Y. ==== Representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the executive circle of the United Textile Workers of America at Fall River voted to appoint a committee representing both bodies to investigate the declaration of the mill owners that they could not afford to pay the rate of wages in force before the recent cut.

CITY.—Leading active stocks closed lower. ==== Judge Parker failed to bring a vestige of proof of his charges against the President and Mr. Cortelyou in his Brooklyn speech. ==== Governor Odell, in Brooklyn, reiterated his charge that Parker had helped in the promotion of the Shipbuilding Trust. ==== It was announced that Miss May Irwin had provided in her will for a bequest of $100,000 to be used as a nucleus for an endowment for a national theatre. ==== A member of the New-York Athletic Club had a fight with a burglar whom he captured in the bedroom of his West End home.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair; fresh to brisk northwest to north winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 47.

A COWARDLY EVASION.

Mr. Roosevelt must think the people of this country are wanting in common sense. He affirms that many things Judge Parker never said or thought of saying are "false." What Judge Parker did say, what "The Times" has said and many other newspapers have said he does not venture to deny.—(The New-York Times.

That is false, and you know perfectly well it is false. It is only one more of the contemptible and cowardly evasions by which you have been for days trying to get away from your own definite and specific charges which you refused to support with any evidence. Now that the President has denied them with a manly and indignant declaration which rings true to every honest and decent ear, you try to sneak off, whining that your charge was something else which he did not deny. President Roosevelt's denials are exact and to the point. He meets squarely the charges of "The Times" and Judge Parker that Mr. Cortelyou was blackmailing corporations; that with official knowledge of their secrets he had been put in charge of the campaign for that purpose, and that trusts were contributing under promise, express or implied, of corrupt favor. The pretence that the charge was something else, a mere general discussion of campaign fund ethics and the comparative weight of trust influence on the Republican and Democratic sides, is simply a dishonest subterfuge.

On October 1, 1904, "The New-York Times" made the distinct accusation that Mr. Cortelyou had levied a "forced contribution" on a corporation. It referred to "many concrete instances" of Mr. Cortelyou going to Democrats and extorting money from them through fear of his official power. When challenged to produce evidence of these atrocious charges it refused, while still pretending to have it, on the ground that its information was confidential, and called on the President and Mr. Cortelyou to disprove the accusation of extortion.

On October 24, at Esopus, Judge Parker took up this charge, timidly at first, saying that the corporations were contributing dishonestly to the Republicans, with the expectation, if not the agreement, that governmental action would thereby be influenced. On October 31, in New-York, he declared that they were trying to "purchase immunity for wrongdoing." On November 1, in this city, he went still further, saying:

> The New-York Tribune this morning publishes a dispatch from Washington under the head of "Cortelyou Falsely Accused," with a sub-head saying that he "has not extorted campaign contributions from corporations." It gives what purports to be the statement of a man who withholds his name. He is described in the Tribune article as "a man who knows all "that occurred at Mr. Cortelyou's last call on "the President." Whether it was the one or the other is left in doubt.
>
> But, in any event, it is of no consequence which one it was, for these grave charges cannot be met anonymously. There are only two persons who can interest the people on this subject. If they have anything to say, the people would like to have it said promptly.

He then referred to "The New-York Times" and also to "The Brooklyn Eagle," which had made concrete charges of extortion, and in refusing to accept any denial from third parties gave his definite support to the accusation that Mr. Cortelyou had not been "falsely accused" and that he had "extorted campaign contributions from corporations." On November 1, in Carnegie Hall, speaking of the legislation creating the Department of Commerce, Judge Parker said:

> It placed at the head of this new department, as the first Secretary of the Department of Commerce of the United States, the private secretary of the President. What the department's researches were we know not. Of the results attained by such researches we are not informed. When, however, the present campaign opened the Secretary of Commerce resigned his office, and at the request and as the personal representative of the President became the chairman of the Republican National Committee to bring about, if it might be so, the election of his patron to the Presidency. And lest any should err, it was at the time of his resignation authoritatively announced that at the termination of the campaign he would be summoned again to the Cabinet to fill another Cabinet office. I leave it to you to say whether or not in your estimation the vicious circle is complete.

And on November 3, at Hartford, Judge Parker declared:

> We know full well how the opportunity for the use of that legislation has been availed of in this campaign. NO STATUTE COULD HAVE BEEN BETTER DEVISED FOR THE SUCCESSFUL "FINANCING" OF THE PRESENT ELECTION of the candidate of the Republican party, or for its indefinite perpetuation in power. . . . We do not want a Department of Commerce and Labor whose Secretary shall go out from it every four years, after he has filled his brain and his notebook with the secrets of all the great corporations and combinations, which depend upon the government for business or favors, in order not to serve the people, but to raise money to corrupt them. . . . We want to know what other countries are doing in industries, and this is all the more important because we feel sure that in none of them has the head of such a department retired from his work to go out into the business world in order to COLLECT BLOOD MONEY. We do not need and ought not to have a MODERN INQUISITOR WHO EXPLOITS CORPORATIONS TO COLLECT MONEY FOR CORRUPTING THE FRANCHISE, or electing pliant legislators, or capturing the electoral vote of pivotal States.

It is impossible to mistake Judge Parker's meaning. "Blood money," "inquisitor," "purchase immunity," "extorted campaign contributions" are his phrases. They were, and were meant to be, a direct charge that the President, through Mr. Cortelyou, was blackmailing the corporations, that contributions were secured by threats or improper promises, expressed or implied. That was the gravamen of the charges, and the President meets them specifically and absolutely. To pretend now that something else was the accusation and that the President denies what was not charged is a cowardly trick quite worthy of gentlemen who say they have "concrete instances" to prove other men's dishonor, yet decline to produce the facts, and go on repeating their discredited slanders.

THE PERSONAL ISSUE.

Never in the whole history of Presidential campaigns until now has one candidate for the Presidency attacked the personal honor and integrity of his competitor. We have had campaigns of bitter personalities. The rivalries of Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay drew forth torrents of abuse of the vilest kind, but the candidates maintained relations of mutual respect. Later we have seen campaigns where private lives were subjected to the attacks of jackals, through no fault of the candidates themselves, but it is reserved for the judicial, high minded Mr. Parker, who a few weeks ago was ostentatiously enjoining on his subordinates avoidance of any reflections upon Mr. Roosevelt's personal honor, to come forward and charge the President of the United States with being a blackmailer of corporations.

That is what, under the cover of his shifty phrases, he did charge. His words could have no other meaning than that the President, by use of official secrets, was extorting money for his campaign, and that he was selling himself as President, if re-elected, to those who contributed to his funds. Day after day Judge Parker rang the changes on these charges without producing a scintilla of evidence. They were charges so monstrous that, if true, they would, as Mr. Roosevelt says, brand both him and Mr. Cortelyou forever with infamy. Yet Judge Parker uttered them lightly, without offering evidence, and with nothing to back them up but a tissue of suppositions such as might equally have been applied to his own case, for, if contributions gave the contributor an enforceable claim on one candidate, they did on the other, and Mr. Parker as President could corruptly serve the interests of Belmont and Baer and McCarren, and therefore must be intending to do so, if his reasoning was sound.

President Roosevelt's letter speaks the natural indignation of an honest man. Its unconventionality is the natural result of an unprecedented situation. No other President ever spoke so in his campaign. No other President was ever subjected to such outrageous attacks upon his personal honesty, persistently repeated, with defiant refusals of evidence to sustain them. It has been perfectly apparent that there was no evidence to sustain them, or it would long ago have been produced. The frantic efforts of those who originally brought the charges to get away from the issue and discuss general collateral questions concerning campaign contributions prove that there is no evidence.

Judge Parker's statement stands against Mr. Roosevelt's. One is the shifty accusation of a dishonest mind trying to insinuate charges of the basest corruption into the minds of his hearers without boldly standing for them. The other is the frank and manly denial of a person conscious of his own integrity. The issue is squarely joined. Either Judge Parker or the President of the United States has spoken falsely. There is no middle ground.

After boasts of answers and affidavits at the Democratic headquarters yesterday, and frantic efforts, which evidently failed, to fabricate something to sustain the accusation of extortion and corruption, Judge Parker last evening adopted the cowardly tactics of his newspaper supporters and tried to run away from what he had said. A "slanderer by inferences," as Mr. Root called him, he confessed himself a falsifier by avoidances. He pretended that he had not criticised the President, but had merely called attention to an evil tendency, and complained that the President had attacked him "for venturing "to criticise the attempt of the trusts to control "the election." Yet his own words with reference to the President and Mr. Cortelyou were "extortion" and "blood money." In the face of the making of such infamous charges against the personal honor of the President, and the declaration that those charges were "true," such skulking and evasion of the personal issue of his own raising settles beyond dispute the irrepressible question of personal honor between the two candidates.

ANOTHER SHORT MEMORY.

> "The Evening Post" has never taken stock in the theory of "a conspiracy," in all this Cortelyou business. We have said that his appointment as chairman, after being in an official position where he could hold a club over corporations, was prima facie an impropriety; but we have also said (we said it no longer ago than yesterday) that a complete answer on this score would be to admit that the famous Bureau of Corporations was a humbug. This the President now confesses. He denies that Mr. Cortelyou has "any knowledge" about corporations "gained while in any official position."—(The New-York Evening Post.

On July 18, 1904, you said while protesting against the Democratic leadership of Mr. Gorman: "It is admittedly a step in advance to "have a man of Mr. Cortelyou's character at "the helm of one party. For insisting on this "type of man the President deserves all credit." On May 18, 1904, you did indeed criticise Mr. Cortelyou's selection, but not to complain of any impropriety such as you now allege, but to attack the President for a supposed "lack of delicacy" in himself so frankly selecting a man whom he personally trusted to manage his campaign. You also then criticised the departure of Mr. Cortelyou from the Cabinet, not because of any secrets he would take with him, but because he had "barely begun his work in a de"partment which the President himself has de"scribed as of the utmost importance." So by your own confession that the work was barely begun, the President's denial that Mr. Cortelyou had any "secrets" does not, as you now pretend to think, show that the bureau was a "humbug." It is your own argument that is the humbug. Your "club over corporations" cry is an afterthought merely, taken up in imitation of the rest of the pack of Parker libellers who, like you, commended Mr. Cortelyou's selection.

PARKER, THE IMPOSTOR.

Governor Odell's blunt declaration that he knew Parker was an unlucky investor in the Shipbuilding Trust, because the late Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals asked the Governor to let him have a block of the stock, received it and paid for it, was doubtless a surprise to the general public, though a good many persons have been expecting for some time that the transaction would come to light before the end of the campaign. It is easy enough to explain why Judge Parker's name was never mentioned in the course of the legal proceedings last winter, when the lawyers on each side, with professional indignation at the loquacity of the opposing counsel, were giving out for publication more news than the papers had room to print. A practitioner at the bar is naturally reluctant to exasperate an occupant of the bench before whom it may soon become his duty to represent the interests of a client. So Judge Parker escaped for a time, and might have escaped altogether if his own importunate indecencies had not almost irresistibly invited the disclosure which now makes him shudder.

As we said yesterday morning, Judge Parker may have reasoned that it was nobody else's business if he chose to put his money into a speculation in the hope of quick and large returns, though we are sure there are many judges whom no prospect of gain could tempt to invest in an enterprise with which they might at any time be called on to deal in their judicial capacity. But Judge Parker's freedom from scruples by which others would have been bound is, after all, less contemptible than his subsequent hypocrisy in posing as the valiant and immaculate foe of the trusts, the leader of a heroic crusade to destroy the corrupt and corrupting objects of his abhorrence. Was Judge Parker so sore over the loss of his money and so doubtful of getting any part of it back, even with the aid of the opinion which he rendered in an analogous case, that he was actuated not merely by the foul hope of political advantage, but by personal rancor, to make his venomous attack on the President's integrity?

Whatever the proportions in which these motives of expediency and revenge may be discerned in his conduct, Judge Parker stands exposed as an impostor, caught in the act of denouncing the trusts with trust certificates in his pocket and no longer concealed by his judicial robe.

MORE SAND, LESS WATER.

Mayor McClellan spoke wisely upon the subject of sprinkling and sanding the streets in his talk the other day with a Tribune reporter. There can be no doubt that for years past our street sprinkling system has been almost wholly bad. It is "ridiculous and preposterous," as the Mayor says, that that important public work should be farmed out to a money making alien corporation. It would be about as sensible to farm out to some detective agency the police service, or to give to some corporation in Oshkosh a contract for extinguishing fires. Not only is the system thus vicious in its organization, but it is also intolerably bad in its execution. The streets have not been properly sprinkled. The work has been done apparently without the least discretion or common sense. At times the streets have been neglected until they were as dusty as the Sahara in a simoom, and, again, they have been flooded until they were so sloppy and slippery as to make travel upon them all but impossible. One-half the water that has been poured upon them would, if applied with discretion, have been ample to lay the dust.

It should be obvious to even the meanest intelligence that a street should either be merely moistened or be thoroughly washed. This is one of the cases in which there is no "golden mean." The mean is not golden, but sloppy, sticky and nasty. When a street is covered with dust a slight sprinkling will prevent that dust from rising into the air until it can be swept up and removed. Or a thorough flushing, not from a sprinkler, but from a hose throwing a forcible stream, will sweep the dust into the sewers and leave the street clean. In some cases the one method is preferable, in others the other. But if instead of either we do as our street sprinklers have been doing, if we simply slop a lot of water upon the street, the dust is transformed into an unspeakably nasty mud, that is at once sticky and slippery, making the street loathsome to men and positively dangerous to horses. That is the condition in which the streets of New-York have habitually been under the present system. We are told that system is about to come to an end. It ought to be an everlasting end.

But, whether we have more water or less, we need more sand. In some cities, whose streets are the admiration of the world, it is the rule to flush and wash the pavement clean and then sprinkle it with sand from curb to curb. It may be that is what should be done with asphalted streets when they are thus flushed, though there is good authority for doubting the need of it if they are really washed clean. They should surely be sanded when they are coated with ice, as they so often are in our climate. It is a disgraceful thing to have horses slipping and falling by scores all along the avenues, as they so often do, when a little sprinkling of sand would make their footing secure. There used to be a favorite nursery song about "Little drops of water, little grains of sand." The guardians of our streets would do well to recall it and to remember that the sand is as essential as the water.

NEW-YORK'S HOSPITAL NEEDS.

A distinguished English medical man who was brought to this country by his interest in the development of hospitals now intends to make a longer stay on this side of the Atlantic than he had originally intended. He found so much to interest him, so much worthy of study, that he had no inclination to hurry home, but desired to make his acquaintance with these institutions in the United States as complete and thorough as possible. This prominent member of the healing profession was at the Mount Sinai Hospital on Friday, and he was hearty and enthusiastic in his praises of the thoroughness and skill with which those fine structures had been made ready for most extensive and difficult work.

Take into account the admirable way in which such institutions have been prepared for the care of the poor with rare wisdom and discretion. There are large numbers of excellent hospitals on either side of the East River well equipped for dealing with difficult cases, most of them owing their existence to private munificence, and nearly all of them equipped by the gifts of private benefactors. Take the New-York and the Presbyterian, St. Vincent's and the Roosevelt, St. Luke's and Mount Sinai, and the places provided for women alone—to mention only a few of the great number of retreats—and remember that it is intended to build a new Bellevue within a reasonable time, and the new home for the suffering will be many times larger and much better fitted to care for great numbers of the afflicted than is the present building. St. Luke's has a most attractive site, but its facilities are heavily taxed. Why do not some of our men of great wealth place at its disposal a generous share of their millions? It has one of the most admirable sites used by a hospital in any part of the city, one which will be of the highest possible value for generations.

Although many of the hospitals are already provided with ambulances, it would be of notable benefit were the number of these wagons to be much increased. Were New-York to have four times as many of these vehicles as are now included within its borders, great would be its gain. Were it also possible to secure ambulance surgeons who in all cases would be thoroughly attentive and careful of the patients they have in charge on the way to the institutions, the improvement would be notable.

To what phase of our foreign policy and to what use of the navy do our opponents object? . . . Our foreign policy has been not only highly advantageous to the United States, but hardly less advantageous to the world as a whole. Peace and good will have followed in its footsteps. The government has shown itself no less anxious to respect the rights of others than insistent that the rights of Americans be respected in return. As for the navy, it has been and is now the most potent guarantee of peace, and it is such chiefly because it is formidable and ready for use.—(President Roosevelt.

The drollest conundrum the campaign has yet raised is this from a labored article on the sins of The Tribune in Friday's "New-York Times":

> In what year and in what issue of your esteemed newspaper have you ever on honest information and belief unfavorably criticised a candidate of your party for the Governorship or other high office?

What innocent from the backwoods is this who has been let loose in the columns of the paper once edited by Henry J. Raymond? Who would have supposed such ignorance of the political history of the last third of a century possible outside the infant school of a college of journalism?

No man ever won the American Presidency by a campaign of gross misstatements and slander and for the credit, honor and perpetuity of American institutions, including the Constitution, it is to be hoped none ever will.

There is the ring of fearlessness, sincerity, honesty and square dealing in the President's indignant denial of Mr. Parker's atrocious charges against the President's honor as a magistrate and a man. The American people know and love Theodore Roosevelt, and will be prompt on their part at the polls next Tuesday to rebuke his slanderer and calumniator.

The Barnard girls got a little ahead of the men in electing Roosevelt, but the men will roll up the bigger majority.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A sermon written by a Newark pastor while awaiting an important operation in a hospital showed so much self-control, so much judgment and discretion that it has been made public. It was read to the congregation of which he was the pastor. The subject was, "Is Life Worth the Living?" and it taught the lessons of resignation, philosophy and faith in a highly effective manner.

A HANGING MATTER.

We hang a man for murder,
He has a hang-dog look;
We hang a door, a picture, too,
We hang around the cook.
A gun hangs fire, indeed, at times;
The robin hangs his wings,
We hang our banners on the wall,
The coward hangs back from things.
We hang a coat upon a chair—
That's queer, you must admit—
Across the sea the Japs hang on;
They've got the hang of it.
A hang-nail, sure, may bother one,
And hangers-on you knew;
Your sweetheart hangs upon your words
While hanging on to you.
The sky is often hung with clouds,
The bore hangs on a joke,
A mule hangs out despite the lash
That hangs upon a stroke.
The moon hangs low within the sky,
But prices still hang high;
We let the trusts together hang—
I'm hanged if I see why.
—(Mabel Cronise Jones, in Leslie's Weekly.

A Havre fisherman's wife drying codfish caught by her husband on the coast of France noticed that one fish had a hard substance inside. On investigation she found in the fish a golden bracelet. How the ornament came into its strange receptacle is, of course, not known; but it is conjectured that it must have slipped from the wrist of some fair passenger leaning over the bulwarks of a transatlantic liner, and been seized by the cod on reaching the water. As the shoals of codfish have only recently left the Newfoundland Banks, and are just beginning to make their appearance in French waters, it is probable that the bracelet has traversed the Atlantic in the fish's interior. Perhaps its owner will come forward to claim it!

The Russian Board of Strategy.—First Military Expert—I tell you, Kuropatkin is entirely too reckless.
Second Military Expert—Just what I contended right along. Why, during that last affair at Gang-Lang he didn't retreat till the enemy was almost within shelling distance!—(Town Topics.

The city budget for 1905 has passed the Board of Estimate. But for the decrease of payments for the redemption of public debt the figures would be appalling. As it is, there is a decrease of $2,368,300 in the payments in settlement of this form of indebtedness, the total falling from $9,496,514 to $7,128,213. But there is an advance in interest on the obligations from $15,188,951 to $17,101,850, an enlargement of $1,912,899. In most of the departments, barring that of elections, there is an increase, except in the Tenement House Department and in some of the court appropriations, although the police will draw $12,409,466, as against $12,030,500 for 1904.

FEMININE FIGURES.

Arithmetic 'tis well to shun,
Of puzzles it has plenty:
For instance, I was twenty-one
When Madge was sweet and twenty.

Old Time, as fast the seasons flow,
Worked on me with his leaven;
I felt the weight of thirty-two
When Madge was twenty-seven.

The marvel grew to huge estate,
Madge proved of time so thrifty,
Remaining simple thirty-eight
Long after I'd turned fifty.

My brain is plunged in awful whirls
By mathematics' rigors,
And who shall now maintain that girls
Have no control of figures?
—(Punch.

The policy of some Parisian journals of suppressing news of Japanese victories reminds a writer in "Gil Blas" of an amusing incident in the Franco-Prussian War. A well known journalist called on the Minister of War and asked him, in return for services rendered by his newspaper, for a revelation of his plans. The Minister, of course, refused this "insane" request, as he called it, whereupon the journalist got up, white with rage, and said: "Very well, Mr. Minister, then you may carry on your war by yourself; my journal will take no further notice of it."

A well known Chicago clergyman who is a widower and the father of two charming grown daughters is also something of a wag. During his vacation this summer he sent the following telegram to his daughters:
"Have just married a widow with six children. Will be home to-morrow."
The next day he arrived alone, and found his daughters in tears.
"W-where is the w-widow?" they sobbed in unison.
"Oh," he replied, a merry twinkle in his eye, "I married her to another man."—(Chicago Daily News.

Here is the latest of the book salesman's yarns: "Have you got that sequel to 'Robinson Crusoe,' just published?" inquired a young woman recently at a Chicago book shop.
"Sequel to 'Robinson Crusoe'?" said the man, puzzled.
"Yes—let me see, what is it called?—Oh, yes, 'Black Friday.'"

Mr. Sapleigh—I spent last evening in the company of the one I love best in all the world.
Miss Pert—Indeed! And weren't you tired of being alone?—(Illustrated Bits.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 5.—Mrs. Roosevelt has invited the wives of the Cabinet members and a few personal friends to spend the evening at the White House next Tuesday and receive the election returns.

Secretary Hay and Postmaster General Wynne called at the White House this morning. Mr. Hay has recovered from the cold which confined him to his home for a day or two. The President's visitors also included Judge Stanton J. Peele, of the Court of Claims, and ex-Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who declared that he was out of politics and came to the White House only to pay a friendly visit.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 5.—Baroness von Sternburg, wife of the German Ambassador, has been indisposed for the last few days, but was well enough to take a drive this afternoon. Mrs. and Miss Langham, mother and sister of the baroness, are guests at the embassy. The Ambassador and his wife expect to sail later in the month for the former's home in Saxony, to spend a few weeks.

Señora Walker-Martinez, wife of the Minister from Chili, will give a series of November teas, beginning next Friday and ending with the last Friday in the month, when she will introduce her daughter, Señorita Elisa Walker-Martinez.

Mme. des Portes de la Fosse, wife of the counsellor of the French Embassy, regrets that the name of her daughter should by mistake have been added to the list of debutantes to be presented this year. It is not customary in France for a young girl to be formally introduced, and as the social law of that country also decrees that she shall see little of worldly life before her marriage, it is likely that Mlle. des Portes de la Fosse will devote more time to her studies this winter than to the doings of the gay world.

Countess Marguerite Cassini arrived at the Russian Embassy this morning from New-York.

Señorita Elena Calderon, daughter of the Minister from Bolivia, who is shortly to make her debut, considers herself partly an American girl, as her mother was formerly Miss Yarnell, of the old Maryland family of that name, and Señorita Calderon was educated at the Girls' Latin School, near Baltimore. She prefers to converse in English, although she speaks French as fluently as her native Spanish.

Mrs. Calderon, wife of the Peruvian Minister, and her two elder daughters, the Misses Adelina and Rosita Calderon, expect to return to Washington later in the month to spend the winter, instead of remaining abroad, as they had intended. Before his departure with his family early in the summer the Minister gave up his legation, and as his nephew and his wife, who spent last year with them, have returned to Peru, and the Minister will pass the greater part of the season in his native land, he has taken a smaller house. The younger children have been sent to school in Italy.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

What with Election Day on Tuesday, the sale of the boxes for the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden on Thursday, numerous weddings, and the return to the city of many well known people from their country places and from Europe, the week bids fair to be a busy one, from a social point of view. Election Day will be spent by the fashionable set to a great extent out of town, as even those who come into New-York from the country to vote will return immediately after having fulfilled their civic duties, to take part in the numerous open air entertainments and sports of one kind and another that have been arranged for Tuesday. These include a meet of the Westchester Hunt, preceded by a hunt breakfast at Allendale Farm, Howard Potter's country place in Westchester; a breakfast and meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt at Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan's country seat on Long Island, and a polo match at the Whippany River Club, at Morristown, N. J. On Wednesday morning all the week end and Election Day house parties now in progress will break up, and people will return to town. At least a dozen weddings are scheduled for that day.

Among those whose marriages are set for Wednesday are Miss Gladys Robinson, daughter of James A. Robinson, and James E. Martin, jr. The ceremony at the Church of the Heavenly Rest will be followed by a small reception at Sherry's. Mrs. James Greame, of Washington, will be her sister's principal bridal attendant, while the two little daughters of Mrs. E. Bramhall Gilbert will officiate as flower girls. Alonzo Clark Robinson, Russell and Joseph Grace, Edward Fisher and Gouverneur Morris will be the ushers.

On the same day All Souls' Church, in Madison-ave. and Sixty-sixth-st., will be the scene of the marriage of Miss Judith Adams to Edmund C. Converse, jr., while at All Angels' Church, West End-ave. and Eighty-first-st., Miss Adele Sturgis Mason, daughter of the late Ebenezer Sturgis Mason, will be married to Henry Spaulding Schley, son of Dr. and Mrs. James Montfort Schley, of No. 628 Fifth-ave. The wedding will be followed by a reception at the Hotel Marie Antoinette. F. Raymond Lefferts, jr., Edward and William H. Hall, jr., J. Nelson Shreve, Arthur B. Toan and S. Barclay Lattimer will be the ushers, and J. Frederick Hahn the best man, while the bridal attendants will be Mrs. F. C. Rupert, Miss Charlotte Dennis and Miss Daisy Stedman, with Miss Alice McFadden, of Philadelphia, and Miss Lucy Thompson, of St. Louis.

Other marriages on Wednesday will include that of Miss Ann de Wolfe Gibson, sister of Charles Dana Gibson, to Dr. Alfred P. Hopkins, which takes place at St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, and for which a large number of invitations have been issued; that of Miss Anne Elliott, daughter of the late George Elliott, to Charles Luther Burnham, at the bride's home, in East Fifty-seventh-st., Miss Molly Elliott and Miss Lucile Bacon acting as bridesmaids; and that of Miss Clara Byron and Henry Forbes McCreery, at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, at South Orange, N. J.

John Y. Walker, whose marriage to Miss Mabel Burke takes place next Thursday at Orange, N. J., gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Racquet Club. Arthur P. Ripley, E. Norton, Beverley Bogert, Howard Slade, Howard Gillette, Randolph S. Walker, Seavey Battelle and Robert B. Wrenn were among his guests.

Another farewell bachelor dinner which took place last night was that of Arthur M. Peck, who is to marry Miss Ella Knowlton, and who entertained his ushers and best man at Delmonico's. The party included W. Scott Cameron, Robert and Alfred Maclay, W. Sterling Peters, Julian Gerard, H. I. Riker, J. S. Barclay, Julian Robbins, G. Trowbridge Hollister, Paul Kennedy, Edward Van Volkenburg, Lamont Dominick and F. W. Hoeninghaus.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, who have lingered at Bar Harbor until now, return to town this week for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, jr., sail for Europe on Thursday, and will spend the winter abroad.

Mrs. Helen Morton starts soon for Europe, and will spend the winter in the south of France. It is possible that Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, her parents, may likewise decide to spend the winter abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Hollister have left Islip, Long Island, and have arrived in town for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, who have been abroad for about three months, are on their way across the ocean, and will reach New-York this week. On their arrival they will go to their place on Long Island before coming into town for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt likewise arrive in town this week from Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who are still at Tuxedo, move into town at the end of the week and will occupy the Marquand house, in Madison-ave., which they have taken for the season, as the extensive alterations to which their own house, in Fifty-eighth-st., is being subjected have not yet been completed. Mrs. Alexander will have charge this season of the dancing class which meets in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club, and which is for young people not yet out. The other patronesses are Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Mrs. Benjamin Welles and Mrs. Gustav Kissel. The dances will take place on December 1 and 24, February 25 and April 29.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harty Alexandre have closed Shore Acres, their place on Staten Island, and are at their house, in East Sixty-seventh-st., for the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Montfort Schley have arrived in town for the season, and are at their house, in Fifth-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who are entertaining a house party, including Miss Dorothy Whitney, and Miss Beatrice Rend, at their country place, at Westbury, Long Island, return to town this week, and will open their house in West Fifty-seventh-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant gave a small dinner last night in honor of Mme. Sembrich, at their house, in West Forty-ninth-st.

Mme. Nordica will sing at the second of the Bagby musicals, the dates of which have already been announced in this column.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Wyeth, jr., are at No. 340 West Fifty-seventh-st., for the winter. Mrs. Wyeth was Miss Charlotte Prime.

Mrs. James C. Bishop will give a bridge tournament at her country place, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, on November 9, for the benefit of the Kip's Bay Day Nursery, one of the most deserving in New-York. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Philip D. Bartlett, Mrs. John F. Archibald, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. Arthur L. Barney, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Robert F. Hewitt, Mrs. William R. Merriam, Mrs. Usher Parsons, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. Michael Van Buren and Mrs. James Henry Whitehouse.

GOETCHIUS—GIBSON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Miss Marie Louise Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, was married this afternoon to Morgan Goetchius, of Great Neck. The ceremony was performed at 3 o'clock at Mr. and Mrs. Gibson's cottage by the Rev. William Fitzsimon, rector of St. Mary's. Miss Gibson was given away by her father, and was attended by Miss Mabel McAfee, granddaughter of J. B. Haggin. Henry Kellogg Goetchius, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Owing to a recent death in Mr. Goetchius's family, only near relatives and intimate friends were present. The guests were conveyed to and from New-York in a special train, lunching at the clubhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Goetchius left here on a special train at 4 o'clock for an extended wedding tour. They will return to Tuxedo for the winter. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Goetchius, Mrs. Ives, Henry K. Goetchius, J. Melton, jr., Charles A. Beldon, Charles A. Beldon, jr., Mrs. Charles A. Beldon, Miss Margaret Beldon, Mrs. S. M. Beldon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Schuyler Schieffelin, Louis Hosmer, Charles Lindley, Cecil D. Landale, Hjalmar H. Boyesen, Miss Helen Read, Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock, Miss Lydna Jones, T. Sanford Beatty, and Mr. and Mrs. James Ives.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Tuxedo society passed an enjoyable week. The weather being perfect was a great inducement for many well known New-Yorkers to come out to pass Saturday. The week's end feature was the Gibson-Goetchius wedding and the flower show at the clubhouse. A recital given at the club this afternoon by Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey, of Maryland, was largely attended. Among the patronesses were Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. M. G. Barnwell, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. H. W. Munroe, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. John Greenough and Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

In the week a large number have left their cottages, and others have arrived in their places. Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey have arrived at their cottage, just vacated by Dr. and Mrs. John McGaw Woodbury, who have returned to their town house. Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott have leased the small Douglas place, which has just been vacated by Mr. and Mrs. J. V. V. Olcott. Mr. and Mrs C. L. F. Robinson, who passed the summer at Newport, have arrived at the Charles L. Hyde cottage, just vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis have taken the Jones cottage, vacated by Charles Goodridge. Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Casimir De Rham, from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor and Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Hewitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster entertained at dinner at the clubhouse on Wednesday. Dinner was followed by a bridge whist tournament, at which there were many guests present. A special prize of a silver cup was offered, which was won by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Foster.

Among those entertaining at dinner to-night are Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable. After dinner a large number of guests assembled at the town hall in the village, where a Republican meeting was held, at which Price Collier spoke.

Mr. and Mrs. Harleston Deacon opened their new cottage to-day. Among to-day's arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow, who have apartments at the winter club; Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo and Miss E. Stuart Taylor.

TAMMANY'S CAMPAIGN FUND.

Democrats Not in a Position to Make Charges of Corruption.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Judge Parker's complaint that the corporations are subscribing enormous sums to the Republican National Committee reminds one of Grover Cleveland's remarks in 1892, when he lamented that the Republicans were debauching the suffrage with "boodle," but at that very time Mr. Cleveland knew that thousands of dollars were contributed almost daily to the Democratic campaign fund in New-York.

Perhaps Mr. Parker knows of Tammany's colossal corruption fund in 1897, when the first election for Mayor of greater New-York occurred.

The writer, on the authority of a merchant stockholder, states that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company subscribed $750,000 to the Tammany campaign fund in the year 1897!

Richard Croker, when a witness before the Mazet Investigation Committee of 1898, was questioned concerning the Metropolitan's contribution, but, of course, he denied the story.

The Democratic disbursements at that election were simply monstrous, probably five times the amount subscribed to both the Republican and Citizens Union committees.

In view of the recent completion of the subway, it is worth noting that the Tammany Mayor, from 1898 to 1902, often refused to attend the meetings of the Rapid Transit Commission, and the Tammany Corporation Counsel held up the contract about sixteen months, thus keeping several thousands of persons out of employment during that period!

Of course, Tammany's delay was for the purpose of "digesting" the subway contract, and not out of gratitude to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for its trifling contribution.

Judge Parker has lost many friends, as well as votes, since he began to "stump" for his party, and he will lose more of both if he continues to talk of Republican corruption, especially in the city and State of New-York.
ALFRED R. CONKLING.
November 5, 1904.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced of Miss Tressa Holmes, daughter of the late John Holmes, of this city, to Dr. Gustav Toepfer, of Vienna, Austria. No date has been set for the wedding, although it will probably take place the latter part of December. The Misses Holmes are spending the winter at the St. Regis Hotel.

BLACKMAILER OR BLACKGUARD?

From The New-York Evening Mail.

"The Chicago Tribune" declared editorially last Tuesday that Judge Parker had made it necessary for the American people to regard the President of the United States as a blackmailer or Judge Parker as a blackguard. The campaign seems to have narrowed down to that issue, for every question of party principles or national policies has been abandoned by Democratic candidates and newspapers