Amusements.

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# New-Dork Daily Cribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1904.

#### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—An effective wedge has been driven into the northern defences of Port Arthur, according to a dispatch from Dalny to "The Chicago Dally News"; P fort was taken on Saturday, and the Japanese succeeded in holding their positions; the fighting was desperate; the Japanese heavy guns are said to have caused great damage. —— Advices from Moukden repeat that a great battle will be fought along the Shakhe; opposing armies continue to strengthen their positions, which run from Bentslapudza to the Liao River. —— It was announced at the British Foreign Office, after a Cabinet meeting, that the details of the Anglo-Russian coning, that the details of the Anglo-Russian convention for the North Sea inquiry were practically complete.——Viceroy Alexieff is expected to reach St. Petersburg on Friday; rumors that he will be transferred to the Caucasus are re-

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt started for his home at Oyster Bay to vote, feeling the utmost confidence in the result of to-day's election. —— Lieutenant Governor Higgins, at his home in Olean, N. Y., said he believed President Roosevelt would carry this State by over 100,000, and that the Republican State ticket would be elected; D. Cady Herrick, at Albany, would not give out any figures, saying that he had not made any estimates of majorities, but looked for a smaller Republican majority north of The Bronx. —— One of Taggart's Indiana leaders declared that, financially, the Democrats had Bronx. — One of Taggart's Indiana leaders declared that, financially, the Democrats had been able to "take care of every county in the State very nicely." — The American party in Utah declared that many Mormon churches in Utah declared that many Mormon churches issued voting instructions. —— The Freedman's Aid and Education Society held a meeting at Manchester, N. H., and appropriated \$66,000 to various negro schools of collegiate grade. —— The Fall River cotton manufacturers and operatives were unable to come to any agreement, and the conference was brought to a close. —— A State Representative and alderman were sentenced to jail in Boston for impersonating others at a Civil Service examination. —— The Hoisting Engineers' Union in Illinois, which struck against a reduction of wages, has been broken up by desertions.

CITY.—Stocks strong and active. — The State Superintendent of Elections obtained about 10,000 warrants to serve to-day on those illegally registered. — The trial was begun of the suit of a French impresario for \$25,000 damages against the French Line. — Another conference over advertisements in the subway was held, after an inspection had been made of the offending signs. — It was decided to drop objections to the cleaning of the exterior of the City Hall. — A policeman was accused of being in the pay of a Chinese gambling society. — The Long Island Railroad was practically tied up yesterday by the failure of a new switching device to work. — The winners at Aqueduct were: 1, Fleur de Marie; 2. The Southerner; 3, Gay Boy; 4, Ocean The winners at Aqueduct were: 1, Fleur de Marie; 2, The Southerner; 3, Gay Boy; 4, Ocean Tide; 5, Thespian; 6, Foralia.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day Partly cloudy; probably local rain for the State. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees;

# THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The hypocrisy and sham of the Democratic State campaign in New-York have been so plain one familiar with the outlines of American histo all eyes that the party organs have found it almost impossible to say a good word for their candidate, and have been compelled to join sands of men and women, presumably Demothose who from selfish motives and for purposes of personal revenge have been slandering Republican officials. The energy of the Democrats has been entirely

devoted to reckless assertions of corruption against an administration which has uniformly responded to the best public sentiment, which minds when the band plays, to the waving of killed the Remsen gas grab, the Niagara power grab, the West-st. franchise grab and every other measure of doubtful propriety, and gave the State improved tax laws, good roads, tenement house and employment agency reforms, chorus: and better administered public institutions. These slanderous charges have one by one fallen to the ground. Supporters of Judge Herrick now confess that there was nothing in the Purnaceville charge. Judge Herrick misquoted figures in an attempt to show extravagance in the hospitals; but in reply it was demonstrated that they were run at a less cost per patient than under Governor Flower, and that the inmates were properly cared for on a diet more liberal than the one prescribed by the most eminent expert in the country.

In sharp contrast with their professed desire for "reform," but in complete harmony with the indecent character of their campaign, the Democrats nominated a candidate for Governor who had already shown himself unworthy of trust. Mr. Herrick had so conspicuously misconducted himself as, at the same time, a judge and boss of a most corrupt political organization, and had been so severely denounced by the Democratic papers, that it took them some days to get their breath and give him any positive support. Their own findings against him as a bad judge and a corrupt politician have stared them in the face all through the campaign. Judge Herrick has gone up and down the State repeating reckless untruths; has compared President Roosevelt with the blackmailing Devery police and then sought to run away from his indiscretion only to be compelled to acknowledge that he was cor-

Against this judicial manipulator of election frauds the Republicans have presented an honorable, capable and independent man. His record as an honest legislator is not attacked. His independence of party pressure to do what he thought wrong has been proved, notably in his resistance to all the persuasions of Governor Black and the organization to vote for the Payn confirmation. The only attacks made upon him have been abandoned by the reputable Demoin New-York has degenerated into a mere desprejudice, to put the old Hill crowd in the places

a desperate and bold politician like Herrick, the taxpayers of New-York would have to prepare for a long season of endurance.

#### VOTE!

Now, vote! There is something to vote for to-day; and there is something to vote against. Vote for courage and manliness, and therefore vote against the man who dared not declare himself in favor of the gold standard until he had secured his nomination by the votes of free silver men, and who dared not protest against the trusts until his own campaign treasury had been filled with trust contributions.

Vote for truth and honor, and therefore vote against the candidate who has gone about bearing false witness against his opponent, and who when convicted of untruth has tried to wriggle out of his predicament by misrepresentation.

Vote for progress and prosperity along assured and approved lines, and therefore vote against the candidate, the platform and the party whose only programme is chaos and whose only proposal is a leap into the dark.

Vote for Roosevelt, and therefore vote against the candidate put forward by David B. Hill-Hill, the "head devil," who carried one election by stealing it and who wouldn't shrink from attempting to carry another in the same way.

Vote, and vote the straight Republican ticket, national, State and local, without scratching, without fear and without reproach!

#### THE RAKE'S PROGRESS.

The one clear characteristic of the Democratic campaign for the Presidency which is destined to end in a disgraceful defeat to-day has been its progressive degeneration. Yet it did not start on a high plane. The St. Louis convention-a seething conglomerate of hostile factions-was betrayed into choosing a candidate of whose character and opinions so little was known that it readily accepted the assurance of his accredited agents that its will was his law, only to find too late that the man who twice supported Bryan had suddenly become convinced that the gold standard was irrevocably established.

The cowardly silence of the platform on the financial question was of a piece with its straddles and subterfuges in respect to other matters, but it contained some professions of belief and purpose which gave hope of a respectable effort to defend them.

Moreover, many honest Democrats trusted their candidate in spite of signs which they ought to have discerned. He was Hill's political pupil and constant friend. All through the canvass for the nomination Hill had been in complete charge of his interests and his honor. It was to Hill that he had confided his fortunes at St. Louis, and Hill's successful management had been dishonest. Yet it was possible to plead the candidate's recent unfamiliarity with devious political methods and to assume that when the beneficiary emerged into the standard bearer every doubt of his mental qualifications and his robust integrity would disappear.

In that mood Judge Parker's speech of acceptance was awaited. It was inept, irresolute. uninstructive, uninspiring-a crushing disappointment. The letter followed. It was not quite so teeble as the speech, but it had no power to lift the dead weight of the Democratic campaign; and then the party manage ment went to pieces. It had a few issues, as we have said, for which a stiff fight might have been made without discredit, if there had been any sincerity behind them. But the discordant leaders could not harmonize, or even agree to disagree, and when they began to fear one another's eyes out, instead of advancing on their adversaries, the semblance of an honorable contest for principles vanished.

After that there was nothing left but the wretched devices which desperation is always tempted to employ. The managers abandoned such issues as they had, and with one accord resorted to defamation. Then for the first time they got together, and, shameful to say, found that they had not merely a candidate, but a leader.

Where such leadership has conducted the Democratic party the country already infallibly discerns. The chasm yawns. It will close to-night over the wreck of frantic hopes and

# DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN MUSIC.

A Democratic mass meeting, such as that at Madison Square Garden last week, surely suggests strange and puzzling reflections to any tory for the last half century. To such a one it must have been a pathetic sight to see thoucrats, keeping time with flags and feet, and even cheering and occasionally singing the chorus of the grand old patriotic songs of the Republican party still vibrant with the stirring music of the war for the Union. What reflections, for instance, must arise in Democratic thousands of little banners, that war tune that has in it the victorious tramp, tramp of Sherman's legions marching through Georgia to the sea! Yet Democrats joined in the ringing

Hurrah! Hurrah! the flag that makes you free! So we sang the chorus, from Atlanta to the sea, While we were marching through Georgia.

Have words lost their meaning and has sound obscured sense and the facts of history? How else can a Democratic mass meeting permit bands to play such airs when it is recalled that the Democratic party opposed the war, opposed giving freedom to the slave, and even at present in one great section of the Union has practically disfranchised the colored voter, while its candidate for the Presidency dares not say whether the boasted party of the Constitution will enforce that much praised but little regarded document in its entirety? It has tears in plenty for the "little brown brother" in the far away Philippines, notwithstanding the fact that the future of that same "little brown brother" has never looked so bright with promise as since a Republican administration carried the flag of liberty to those shores and planted it in place of the standard of despotism. As to the "black brother" in the Democratic South, that, of course, is a different matter, and it is an offence against party proprieties even ask its candidate for the Presidency what he has to say as to the constitutional rights of that same black brother.

To an impartial observer some such reflections as the foregoing are naturally suggested as the band plays the stirring melody of Sherman's men while thousands of Democrats seem to be excited to a fine glow of patriotism by the strains. But the inconsistencies do not stop here. The band next strikes up "The Red. White and Blue," and enthusiastic Democrats join in the old chorus:

# The army and navy forever, Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

And while the Democrats are singing and waving the little campaign banners the disincratic papers. To-day the Democratic campaign | terested observer thinks of the present Democratic campaign against the army and navy, other members of the British Empire. We perate attempt, by slanders and appeals to and wonders why the Democratic managers do not put "The Red, White and Blue" on their om which they were so hardly dislodged, in index expurgatorius and forbid good Democrats spite of many scandals, when the people re- to sing it. Somewhat similar thoughts arise as ing the ratio of discrimination more, marked. spite of many scandals, when the people revolted at the election theft of Hill and Maynard. With them once again in power, led by strikes up "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old its essential and basic principle cannot reason."

5. Bronk once, No. 496 East One-nungred to sing it. Somewhat similar thoughts arise as ing the ratio of discrimination more marked.

6. Bronk once, No. 496 East One-nungred and thirty-eighth-st.

7. In connection with "The Brooklyn Times," No. 333 Washington-at., Brooklyn.

war which won for the American navy new laurels at Manila Bay and Santiago, gave Cuba a place among republics and brought Porto Rico and the Philippines under the American flag. These are achievements of which Americans are proud. But why should a mass meeting called by the party which belittles that war and avows its intentions to undo its results in part as soon as possible applaud so vociferously the martial air which inspired the colored troops as they rushed up the hill of San Juan?

But perhaps these manifestations of the crowd are thoughtless and the Democrats in mass meeting assembled are ignorant of their party's and the country's history. That supposition, and that alone, can satisfactorily explain such inconsistencies. When the speakers begin doubtless we shall hear them uttering genuine Democratic truth, clear, logical and consistent, glorying in their party's history and properly holding up, as in days gone by, Republican ideals and achievements to scorn. But no. Here comes Judge Parker and refers to Lincoln's exalted example as a worthy one for the present President of the United States to folow; and to "the last great speech of President McKinley"-a President who, when living, was subjected to all the varieties of abuse and vilification that Democratic ingenuity could devise. We may suppose that this was too much for intelligent observer, and that, wearied with attempting to explain or to understand present day Democracy, he joined the hundreds who, after satisfying their curlosity to see the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, slowly wended their way out of the Garden.

#### HERRICK'S THREAT

So Judge Herrick is already planning to remove the District Attorney of Albany County if he does not act in election matters to suit the Democratic candidate? The Judge-Boss is still full of the fire of the old days when he sat on the bench and ran a machine in Albany under which, according to "The Brooklyn Eagle," elections were worse than under John

Y. McKane in Gravesend. On Saturday he met the District Attorney and threatened him with removal on January 2, and we can readily believe that, if elected, he would carry out the threat, for according to the address of the New Democracy in Albany in 1897 he so conducted himself as a judge that "woe betide the law-"yer practising at our bar who dares to dis-'agree with him in any political move or sug-

The removal of county officers who do not do the will of the executive in election matters is a Democratic habit. It will be remembered it was one of the steps taken by Governor Hill in stealing the State Senate in 1891. The county clerks who would not make and transmit fraudulent returns under his orders were summarily removed and pliant tools of the Governor put in their places. One of these tools who was of not quite stern enough stuff for his business weakly obeyed an order of the Supreme Court and transmitted a true return from Dutchess County, and that blunder compelled Maynard to steal it from the mails to complish the Senate theft as planned.

No doubt Judge Herrick, if elected Governor, would be quite equal to removing sheriffs, district attorneys and county clerks who failed to do his bidding. He has long been known, "The New-York Sun" says, as a "desperate political operator." He is clearly planning to continue in the career which made him notorious as the daring and ruthless boss of a corrupt machine.

#### THE CANADIAN RESULT.

The sweeping victory of the Liberal government in Canada is of interest to Americans chiefly in view of its probable effect upon re lations between the Dominion and this Republic. Expectations of that effect differ. Some we observe, are acclaiming Sir Wilfrid Laurier's triumph as sealing the doom of "Chamberlainism," as assuring closer relations between Canada and the United States, and, incidentally, as meaning the larger use of an American port as the terminal of the Canadian railway system. It is difficult to see on what good ground any one of these anticipations is based.

So far as the American terminal of Canadian roads is concerned-to take the last point firstthe Liberal victory must mean a withdrawal therefrom, unless what we understand to have been explicit pledges are to be broken. According to the best information, an essential part of the railroad scheme of the Liberal government is that Portland, the terminal in question, is to be abandoned, and St. John and Halifax are to be winter ports of the Grand Trunk system. It was on the strength of that pledge that the Liberals carried New-Bruns wick and Nova Scotia. The original plan was, we know, to build the road no further east than Quebec, and to continue using Portland as the winter terminal. But then the Maritime Provinces rose up and asked what profit that would be to them, and why they should be taxed for the building of a road that would not cross their territory or bring them a single passenger or ton of freight; and it was to meet their demands and to win their votes that the government changed its plan and decided to abandon Portland and to build the road on from Quebec to Moncton at the state's expense. The rosy hopes of our friends in the beautiful city of Portland seem, therefore, to have little basis, save in a possible repudiation of pledges.

There is no better ground for the theory of closer relations between the two countries. This railroad scheme, which is the paramount item of the Liberal programme, means increased Canadian competition with the United States. It means a stronger bid for transcontinental traffic. It means greater efforts to divert our wheat and other Western products from New-York and other United States ports to Quebec and Halifax, on the way to Europe. We have already called attention to the increasing proportion of such products that is sent abroad by way of Canada. There can be no concealment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's intention to make, if possible, the increase more rapid and the proportion much greater. Increased friendliness to the United States has no place in the Liberal programme. Neither, course, has hostility to the United States. But the keynote of the programme is a note of political and commercial independence, involving competition, defiance and retaliation That is the policy Sir Wilfrid Laurier has consistently pursued since he took office in Canada, and we see no reason to suppose that now in the hour of his greatest triumph, he will

abandon it. As for "Chamberlainism," it is a mistake to suppose that because Sir Wilfrid Laurier is called a "Liberal" and Mr. Chamberlain is called a "Unionist," or even a "Conservative." there is therefore an irreconcilable difference between them. The difference is chiefly one of nomenclature. In fact, buch were once free traders, and both are now protectionists. Both are, especially, practical advocates of free trade within the British Empire and protection against all the rest of the world. must remember that it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier who, as Prime Minister of Canada, first made practical application of Mr. Chamberlain's principle, even before Mr. Chamberlain's own enunciation of it, in establishing a tariff system discriminating in favor of Great Britain and have observed no tendency in Canada toward revocation of that system. On the contrary,

Town To-night," with its memories of the brief ably be interpreted as a deathblow to "Chamberlainism.'

It looks, then, as though under its renewed lease of power the Liberal government would go on governing Canada much as it has done in the past, only further developing the policies It has been pursuing and carrying them on to their logical conclusion. That course will involve a more marked and intense Canadian rivalry with the United States, the withdrawal of Canadian commerce from our ports, the cultivation of closer relations with Great Britain and the strengthening of the system of discrimination against the United States in common with all the non-British world. That will not be enmity, or anything of which we can reasonably complain. It will be simple business, and it will doubtless be regarded and be met by the United States in a practical business spirit.

We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmental efficiency. Therefore, our promises may surely be trusted as regards any issue that is now before the people; and we may equally be trusted to deal with any problem which may hereafter arise .- (President Roosevelt.

The American citizen holds the sceptre to-day.

Hill stole one election by means of his miserable tool, Maynard, and the people of this State showed what they thought of the performance when they got a chance at Maynard at the polls. The same Hill has been trying to carry this year's election by making use of his disciple and chum, Parker, as a tool and figurehead. To-day the people have a chance to show at the polls what they think of the performance.

Vote early, but see to it that nobody votes

Between Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Parker there lies an impassable moral gulf.—(The New-York Times.

True. The moral gulf is impassable between a straightforward, honest man, who, when he is charged "ith practising extortion, squarely and vigorously and indignantly faces and denies the charge, and the cowardly trimmer who makes the charge, and, when challenged to prove it, whines that he never attacked his neighbor, and in Boston pretends that he was all the time talking about something else, which has received no reply.

his innings.

Many of the railroads of the country are busy with the handling of freight and of passengers and will be overwhelmed with heavy traffic after to-morrow. The New-York Central and Lake Shore have decided to try the experiment of using seven thousand steel ties. If these prove to be more useful and to give more sat- the New Willard this winter. isfaction than wooden ties, they may be adopted largely on the great Eastern lines.

If Parker could figure up the votes for himself in the same way that he has figured up American expenses and losses in the Philippines he would elect himself by a majority bigger than the total vote. But, unfortunately for him, the according to the rules of arithmetic.

Last Sunday's general election in Italy resulted in a triumph for conservatism against sulted in a triumph for conservatism against socialism and the extreme radicals. That is a E. D. Morgan's country seat on Long Island; a will work for the good of both state and church.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The phenomenon of the changes in the level of the sea is one which is well shown in the case of the Mediterranean. A recent brochure presented to the French Academy of Sciences furnishes inter-22, when her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinesting information on this point, it being apparent son, give a large dinner in her honor. that the sea has greatly increased in depth as compared to ancient times. Formerly a bridge three thousand feet long united Leucade to the Continent. To-day it is submerged, but the foun- Island, where she plans to entertain extensively dations of the work were discovered eleven feet and to take an active part in the Meadow Brook beneath the surface. It may therefore be concluded hunts. She is the stepdaughter of the late William that since the construction of the bridge the sea C. Whitney, and made her debut at his home in has risen at this point over nine feet. Similar inci- Fifth-ave. several winters ago. dents have been noted at other points.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE. Loving Husband—I don't see why you complain. Jones spends the best part of his life at the club every day. Fond Wife—Nonsense. He is only there for one hour of an evening.

Loving Husband (sighing)—Well, that hour is the best part of his life, anyhow.—(London Tit-Bits.

A medical journal vouches for the following

The preparation of artificial butterflies mainly From The Philadelphia Inquirer. consists in spreading with a camel's hair brush very thin mucilage or paste over the wings of ordinary butterflies, and then sprinkling over this certain delicate metallic powders of various colors. By formed into one that is extremely rare. The fraud came to light, says "The Liverpool Post," through an alleged specimen of a red admiral, the fly so widely noted for its brilliant red and white hues.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL. Ef I tickle you hyuh on top er yo' knee En you stan's hit lak a man, I knows dat nobuddy else's stuff 'Ll uver be cotch in you' han'.

But ef you laugh en laughs en jumps En wiggles away fum me, Yo' mu'r mus' hide her sugar box 'Ca'se you'll steal hit. Now, less see!

Ef I tickles you hyuh, kin'er under yo' knee, Atter creepin' up fum yo' heel, En you sets right solemn en keeps plum still, I knows you'il nuver steal.

But of you kicks on chokes yo'se'f, En can't take time to cry. o' pappy'll hatter watch es sheep,
'Ca'se you'll steal 'em. Now, less try!

-(Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

A new invention for insuring dry seats on electric cars in wet weather has been displayed in Edin-As explained by the inventor, the new arrangement is a simple one, and can be fitted to any style of garden, tramway, or ship's deck seat. It is practically a wooden covering for the seat, can be lifted in wet weather, the ordinary move ment of the back rest of the seat locking it in When raised, it forms a shelter for the for back of the passenger. In dry weather, the cover forms the ordinary seat.

Dissimulation.—"A wise man never says anything he is sorry for." remarked the philosopher.
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "and the next best thing is for a man never to let on that he is sorry for anything he has said."—(Washington

If you want to get quick, accurate and absolutely impartial election returns to-night watch. The Tribune bulletins at any of the following Main office of The Tribune. Hotel Bartholdi, Twenty-third-st. and

3. Uptown office, No. 1,364 Broadway.
4. Broadway Arcade, Sixty-fifth-st. and Broadway.

5. Harlem office, No. 263 West One-hundred- From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

In his speech in Brooklyn of

and-twenty-fifth-st.
6. Bronx office, No. 496 East One-hundred-

# About People and Social Incidents.

#### AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, Nov. 7.—The President left Washington at midnight for Oyster Bay. Immediately after voting to-morrow he will return to this city. eaching the White House in time to receive the

election returns. President Roosevelt received a visit to-day from Wilhelm Sebastian and Arthur Voegeding, agents of the Russian government, who are here for the purpose of buying supplies for the army. Their specialty, they told the President, was railroad material, but if they found other needed articles

at reasonable prices they would invest. Secretary Morton was an early caller at the White House, and later in the day came a second time. "I have no political news," he said, "but

everything is looking all right." President Roosevelt to-day received an address from the Greek Benevolent Association, in which he is extolled for his many sterling qualities, and the prayers of the organization for a great victory rrow are expressed. The address was presented by Andrew X. Alexaki.

#### THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Vashington, Nov. 7.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand gave a dinner last night in honor of Mrs. Richard Henry Green, wife of the author of "The Making of England." Among the guests were Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Egan, Mrs. Hobson, the Viscount de Chambrun and Captain Fournier, of the French Embassy staff.

Mme. Hengelmüller, wife of the Austrian Am-bassador, who was ill at the time of her departure for Bar Harbor in the early summer, has returned in good health.

#### PERSONAL NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, Nov. 7.—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Darling started yesterday for Chicago and other points in the West as far as California. They will be gone about three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, who have been spending the fall at the Virginia Hot Springs, re-

turned to Washington to-day. Senator and Mrs. Wetmore will close their Newport place to-morrow and come direct to Washington. Miss Wetmore has gone to Virginia Hot Springs, accompanied by Mrs. Harold Brown, of

Providence, R. I. Senator and Mrs. Newlands have had as their guest at their home just outside the city their on-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, who returned on Saturday to their home

Mrs. Hoy, wife of Paymaster James Hoy, of the navy, is in Washington for a short visit before returning to Paris, where Mr. Hoy and Miss Nora Hoy are established for the winter. Miss Hoy To-morrow the "I-told-you-so" man will have will be prevented from visiting her sister, Mme. Rojestvensky, at Peking, as she had planned, owing to the war in the East. The Hoy house in Connecticut-ave. will be leased for the season.

Rear Admiral Ludlow, having been appointed to a post in Philadelphia, where Mrs. Ludlow has joined him, will not occupy his Washington home this winter. Senator Platt, of New-York, who has heretofore

lived at the Arlington, will, with Mrs. Platt, be at

#### NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Election Day as usual finds society to a great extent out of town. There are many who vote in the districts in which their summer homes and country seats are, while those who are registered in the city come in early from the country in the morning to fulfil their civic obligations, and then votes are to be counted and the returns made return to rejoin the weekend parties that last over until to-morrow, and to take part in the numerous open air entertainments and sports of one kind and another that have been arranged for to-day. These include a meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt, preconsummation devoutly to be praised, and it meet of the Westchester Hunt, preceded by a hunt breakfast at Allendale Form, Howard Potter's country place in Westchester; a pole match at the Whippany River Club, at Morristown, N. J., and the automobile races at the Empire City track which are certain to attract a large number of the fashionable set.

Miss Corinne Robinson, niece of President Roose

Miss Adelaide Randolph has taken one of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg's cottages at Hempstead, Long

Prince Louis and Prince Anthony of Orleans-Braganza, sons of the ex-Crown Princess of Brazil, grandsons of Emperor Dom Pedro, and exiled from Brazil as members of the former reigning family of that country, are at the Hotel Algonouin in West Forty-fourth-st. They arrived in this coun-

MR. DOOLEY'S LAST WORD TO VOTERS.

ing St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Lenox and Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Miss Laure Swan, who are still at Newport, return to town on Saturday for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, jr., who were married last week in Scotland, are spending their honeymoon at Combe Abbey, near Coventry, the seat of Lord Craven, brother-in-law of Bradley Martin, jr. They are expected to arrive here before the end of the month, and will spend the winter at No. 8 East Eighty-seventh-st., a house built by Henry Phipps, jr., the father of young Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart and her daughter, Miss Anita Stewart, are on their way acre ocean, and will arrive here on next Friday or Saturday.

Mrs. Henry B. Hyde will give a ball at Sherry's on December 19, for her granddaughter. Miss Anne Ripley, one of the season's debutante's and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley

From Paris comes the news of the death of Miss Bessie Smith Clift, who for a number of years has made her home in the French capital, paying periodical visits to New-York, where she always staved at the Cambridge. Her father, the late Smith Clift, was at one time a well known lawyer and clubman of New-York. His other daughter, who was Miss Edith Smith Clift, is married to the Baron de Verneuil, and also lives in Paris

Mr. and Mrs. Tristram Robert Coffin, who were married a short time ago at Attleboro, Mass. have arrived in town, and taken possession of their new house No. 58 West Forty-seventh-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs are also in town for the season, at No. 22 East Fifty-fifth-st. which they have taken for the winter,

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks leave here the day after to-morrow, for Hot Springs, Va., where they will stay several weeks. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has already arrived there, and will remain until the

Colonel and Mrs Whitehead Ladd and Miss Ladd have returned from Europe, and are at their house, in East Thirty-fourth-st.

end of the month.

Ernesto and Alessandro Fabbri leave here day after to-morrow for a shooting trip in North Caro-Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen arrived in

town yesterday from Hyde Park for the season, and are at their house, in East Fiftleth-st. Mrs. William E. Dodge and Miss Grace Dodge.

who are at Riverdale, arrive in town for the sea son the day after to-morrow Mrs. W. Clarence Martin and Miss Gertrude Martin arrive on the Oceanic to-morrow, after an ab-

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane have arrived in town for the season, and are at their house, in Fifth-ave.

sence of three years abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, who were married in Providence R. I., last December, are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderoilt, at Oakland,

near Newport. Mrs., John R. Drexel, who has been detained at Newport by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. W. P. Troth, is herself now confined to her bed, She underwent an operation on Saturday performed by Dr. W. T. Bull. She is, however, in no danger and is on the high road to recovery.

### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II were:

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey
Anderson.
Edward M. Barlow.
Kommerzienrat Fritz Beckmann.
Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Bishop.
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ditzgen.
Mr. Span Gerick Kammerer.
Miss Frances R. Dunf.

# TWO SISTERS-IN-LAW DEAD.

### Mrs. Charles French and Mrs. Franklin Smith Pass Away in Virginia.

fer telegraph to the tribune. Newport News, Va., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Frances H. French, widow of Colonel Charles French, died last night. She was sixty-five years old. Fifteen died, at the age of sixty years. Both were ters of prominent Southern families. Mrs. leaves three daughters and one son. Miss Louise

leaves three daughters and one son, Miss Louise D. French, Miss E. Mercer French and Mrs. W. S. Upshur, of this city, and John Randolph French, of New-York.

The funeral of Mrs. French will take place tomorrow morning at St. Vincent's Catholic Church, Mrs. Smith's funeral will be neid at the Thirtieth Street Christian Church to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Smith leaves a brother, Seth Barton French, of New-York.

inight to find the nurse sitting at the foot of her bed smoking a cigarette and reading a novel. Greatly startled, the patient raised herself up in the bed and cried out, "What in the world are you doing, nurse?" To which the nurse replied: "Good gracious! I thought you were dead!"

"What have you to say for yourself?" demanded the ballle of the drunk and disorderly. "Am verra sorra, sir," returned the charge, "but a cam" up frae Glesca in bad company." "What sort of company?" "A lot o' teetotalers." "Wha-at!" roared, the ballle, "You mean to say, sir, that tectotalers are bad company?" "Weel," rejoined the prisoner, "ye ken how 'twas. A had a hale mutchkin o' wnuskey wi' me, an' a had to drink it all to myself."—(Judy.

The service of the foot of her tood of her badden and company that he patient raised herself up in hubble leaders as August Bilmont an' George Foster Peabody among his closest assocyates. He raycelves thim often as they come up in the overalls firm th' bank. Manny people arree opposite him because they think he is a man iv too decided opinyons. an' wan who, if lifted, wud pinge th' countiry into a great an' disastrous sleep. I won't go that far. While I think, Himissy, he prob'bly exceeds th' bounds iv caution, ye must raymimber that he is a young man, an' that his judicyal thraimin' has made him a little teeny mite radical. I'm sure ivry Dimmycrat heart was fired be his utthrances las' week: "I am." says he "irrevocably f'r a goold standard, but wud sind best regards to Willum Jennings Bryan," he says.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

From the swashbuckler, deflantly boasting and daring his opponent to come on when he (Parker) thought that there was no danger that the President would notice him, he has assumed the meek attitude of a whipped bully when the President's vigorous language summons him to account. The incident will therefore go down in campaign history as just one more blunder of the series that have followed the Democratic candidate from the moment that he connived at his nomination by permitting various Southern and Western delegates to believe that he held free silver views and then sought by a telegram to bring the gold standard Democrats to him after the nomination had been made.

# DISGUSTING THE VOTERS.

From The Providence Journal. Judge Parker's reply to Mr. Roosevelt's scathing the point in a manner so to his rriends and sup-be a source of humiliation to his rriends and sup-porters. These were led to expect that he would be able to substantiate some one of his persistent and definite charges against the President and Chairman Cortelyou, but he has falled to do so. The result must inevitably be the loss to the Dem-ocratic national ticket of many thousands of votes which may possibly turn the scale in doubtful States.

#### A DEPLORABLE PREDICAMENT. From The Hartford Courant.

From The Hartford Courant.

Judge Parker's Saturday night attempt to convey the impression that he had not assailed the personal integrity of Theodore Roosevelt was no less foolish than disingenuous.

The people now have Theodore Roosevelt's word for it (and Theodore Roosevelt's character and record as indorsers of his word) that all these assertions about forced contributions by the trusts are unqualified and atrocious falsehoods. The President has told them that Mr. Cortelyou has no such knowledge of trust "secrets" as is imputed to him by Judge Parker, and that he was not selected for the committee chairmanship until after that position had been declined by Elihu Root, Murray Crane and Cornellus N. Biss. This disposes absolutely of the charge that he was put into the Department of Commerce with the purpose of making him committee chairman. And Mr. Cortelyou now tells the people that the Roosevelt campaign fund is much the smallest in a dozen years—about one-half the size of the Grover Clevelard fund of 1892, or of the McKinley fund of 1896.

When before in all our political history has the country seen a candidate for the Presidency in so deplorable a predicament as Alton B. Farker's, is to-day?

In his speech in Brooklyn on Saturday night Judge Parker was expected to present proof of the assertions he had made against the President of the United States, and which the President had denounced as "unqualifiedly and atroclously false."

Under the circumstances there was but one thing

for Mr. Parker, and that was to produce his evidence.
How did Mr. Parker meet the issue? Merely by reiterating his assertions, without adducing one fact or giving one shred of evidence of any kind.
Mr. Parker walked in a circle, repeating his slander and asserting that the President's declaration that his statements were "unqualifiedly and atrociously false" was "a plea in avoidance" and "a confession."

is to say, Mr. Parker, having received the lie direct, calls it "a plea in avoidance." Having received a blow in the race, he calls it "a confession." And we are asked to elect a man who sents nor even understands a blow in the face the President of the United States.

# ASTONISHING.

From The Baltimore American.

Parker's assertion that he directed committee not to accept the contril porations is astonishing because of facts. He may have issued such view of his reckless misstatements require stronger proof than his ipsecond that the campaign stream of the campaign stream. From The Baltimore American view of his reckiess misstatements the was at the outset of the campaign strong in his appeal for the banishment of personalities, and it would have been well for him and his party had he continued in the same mind. He would have been defeated, but it would have been defeated, but it would have been defeat with honor

# BEATEN AND DISGRACED.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Judge Parker squirms and writhes in abashed and pitiful weakness under the President's castigation. His reply made on Saturday night, is a feeble mixture of confession, chagrin and offence, half apologetic and half truculent. After the President's scorching characterization there were but two honorable alternatives for Judge Parker. The first was to make good, if he had any evidence. The second was to own up and make amends, if he hadn't any. Judge Parker does neither.

He is not gladiator enough to make a fight, and he isn't man enough to make amends. He had no proof of his charges. He made a wanton accusation without any ground for it. When he receives the President's direct and terrific blow, which goes to the mark like a pistol shot, he crawls and wriggles and tries in vain to escape.

He cites his first long, attenuated, insinuating utterance, and then says: "It contained no criticism of the President." But he omits to cite his later utterance of last week, in which he spoke of "collecting blood money," and added. "We do not need and ought not to have a modern inquisitor who exploits corporations to collect money for orrupting the franchise or electing pliant legislators or capturing the electoral vote of pivotal States. Isn't this, when spoken in connection with takins for chairman the head of the department reviewing corporations—isn't this criticising the President?

For the first time in history a President of the United States as a falsifier, and he has weakly of viciously brought this searing brand upon himself. He was beaten before, and now he is not only beaten, but disgraced. From The Philadelphia Press.

#### AN UNPARALLELED ATTACK. From The Chicago Chronicle.

This campaign has been without a parallel in the descent of the Democratic candidate and his supporters to the business of calumniating shamelessly a President who has borne an unblemished personal reputation during an extended public can of whom no man down in his heart really one word of the infamous charges for wh Parker has not been ashamed to make him sponsible.

# HIS MERE ASSERTION.

From The Chicago Tribune. The proof adduced by Parker, the judicible great forensic effort, consisted of the assertionary comprehensive to the assertion of the assertion of the property of the proof of campaign rund.

Televisia of evidence. Parker may be a reactionary in of evidence. Parker may be a reactionary in politics, but he is not devoid of courage in jurisprudence. He believes that the way to prove that a man murdered his mother is to show that he in-