Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Cape Cod Folks.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2—8—Cymbeline.
BELASCO—2—8:15—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—2:15—8:30—The Genius.
BROADWAY—2—8—The Prince of India.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—My Lady's Maid.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—The Little Cherub.
DALY'S—2—8:15—The Spring Chicken.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:10—8:15—His House in Order.
GARDEN—2—8:15—Sam Houston.
GARRICK—2—8:15—Clarice.
HACKETT—2:20—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2—8—About Town.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—The Hypocrites.
IRVING PLACE—2—8:20—Der Privatdozent (The College Lecturer).
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Red Mill.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—Nurse Marjorie.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The Love Letter.
MADISON SQUARE—2—8:15—The Three of Us.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—7—National Business Show.
MAJESTIC—2—8:15—The Tourists.
MANHATTAN—2—8:15—Clothes.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2—Mme. Sherry and Mauricette—8—The King, Rene's Daughter and The Lyons Mail.
NEW YORK—2—8:15—Eileen Asthore.
PRINCESS—2:20—8:30—The Great Divide.
SAVOY—2—8:15—The House of Mirth.
WALLACK'S—2—8:15—The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Measure of a Man.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	6	Help Wanted	13	5
Auction Sales Finan.	14	1	Instruction	15	5
Autumn Resorts	15	6	Long Island Real Estate for Sale	16	5-6
Bankers & Brokers	14	1	Lost	9	4
Board and Rooms	9	5	Marriages and Deaths	8	5
Books and Publ'ns	5	4-6	Ocean Steamers	13	8
Carpet Cleaning	13	4	Public Notices	15	5
Citations	15	6	Railroads	9	4-5
City Property to Let	16	6	Real Estate	16	5
City Property for Sale	16	6	Restaurants	16	5-6
Dividend Notice	14	1	Religious Notices	16	3-4
Dom. Sits. Wanted	13	6-8	Special Notices	9	6
Drygoods	9	6-7	Steamboats	9	4
Employm't Agencies	9	4	Surrogate's Notices	15	5
European Advts	12	4	To Let for Business Purposes	16	6
Financial	15	5	Trib. Subscrip. Rates	9	6
Financial Meetings	15	5	Trust Companies	14	1
For Sale	9	5	Work Wanted	13	5-6
Foreign Resorts	12	5-6			
Furn'd Rooms to Let	13	1			

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—American troops have been dispatched to a number of towns in Santa Clara to relieve the rural guard garrisons, which will be sent out to scatter armed bands. ═══ A telegram to "The Daily Telegraph" from Tokio says that reports of Japanese hostility to America, owing to the school question in California, have been exaggerated. ═══ Three regiments have been added to the St. Petersburg garrison, owing to fear of disorders on October 30. ═══ Advices from Morocco say that anarchy prevails in the districts of Rabat and Casa Blanca; the American and German ministers remain at Fez; France has decided to send a warship to Tangier. ═══ The authorities of the University of Berlin explained that the new, stringent regulations in regard to students were not intended to apply to Americans. ═══ The French Cabinet decided to enforce the Separation law, if the clergy maintain their present attitude, by seizing the property and revenues of the churches on December 11, though the buildings may remain open for service. ═══ Maxim Gorky arrived at Naples; he expressed pleasure with his visit to America, and is at work on a book on New York State.

DOMESTIC.—The administration will invoke the Sixth Article of the Constitution, which provides that treaties shall be the supreme law of the land, to test the right of San Francisco to exclude Japanese children from the public schools in violation of treaty obligations. ═══ Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor will start for San Francisco to-day to investigate and report on the situation there as affecting the Japanese. ═══ Charles E. Hughes had magnificent receptions at Bath and Corning, N. Y., where he spoke. ═══ Secretaries Taft and Bonaparte spoke in the Congress campaign in Baltimore, and were heartily received. ═══ William R. Hearst spoke at Albany and Troy. ═══ Cleveland streetcars were tied up by the police acting under orders of the city officials, who maintained that the franchise on Erie street, had expired. ═══ The annual autumn ball was held at Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular ═══ Henry De Veaux, president of the Actors' National Protective Union, denounced Hearst, declaring his campaign managers were employing non-union singers at meetings. ═══ The Independence League organization which was supporting Thomas Rock for Senator in the 14th decided to come out for Hughes. ═══ General Bingham ordered every precinct detective in the city back to uniform and ordered the inspectors to assign new men. ═══ The odds on the Stock Exchange on Hughes rose to 3 to 1 again. ═══ District Attorney Jerome asked a former Detroit manager to hold himself ready to give testimony in his investigation of the coercion charges against the Mutual; it was said the District Attorney had or could get several affidavits in support of the charges. ═══ Sheppard Knapp died suddenly. ═══ Nearly all the prisoners taken by the police in raids on disorderly houses were released for lack of evidence, while those taken by the Parkhurst Society were held. ═══ It was decided to abolish football at Pratt Institute. ═══ The Hearst fight in Rockland was abandoned.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 48.

SOME HEARST AFFIDAVITS.

Every day brings a revelation of the sham and insincerity of Mr. Hearst's pretences of superior virtue as a citizen and of unselfish devotion to the rights of the people. Mr. Hughes long ago exposed this critic of corporations as dodging his moral responsibilities by means of his New Jersey holding company. It has been shown that he habitually evaded service of legal papers, so that one of his present candidates for the Supreme Court, Mr. Erlanger, when Sheriff certified to his evasions and led the way to a court order for service by publication. He pretends here to be the friend of union labor and the eight hour day, while in South Dakota his mines enforce the "open shop" and a ten hour day. He tries to frighten workmen here, where there is no danger of Oriental competition, with the bugaboo of Chinese labor, while his family estates in California exclude white girls from the orchards in favor of cheap Oriental workmen. Yesterday he had the impudence to declare in his "Evening Journal" that an excessive burden of government fell on the poor "because the corporations dodge their taxes," while he is the proprietor of a corporation which dodges taxes on his rich newspaper properties. He has pretended to be against certain Tammany candidates, especially Grady and Riordan. It was a part of his "bluff" as the enemy of the Gas Trust, but his incorporated political machine took good care to see that the independent petitions were invalid, so that Grady and Riordan find nothing serious in his opposition.

Now another revelation—or rather confirmation—of Mr. Hearst's insincerity comes in the report of Coroner Harburger to the Tammany leaders. Harburger was Hearst's ambassador to tell Murphy that his public expressions of hostility to the Tammany boss were merely for effect on the voters, should be taken in a Pickwickian sense and should not disturb Mr. Murphy's nerves or cloud the friendship so firmly founded on mutual interest. This mission was a secret one, but when knowledge of it leaked out Mr. Harburger, instead of denying, practically admitted that he carried assurances to Murphy of Hearst's good will. Even without information of these assurances, the proof of the insincerity of Hearst's protests that he is not for Murphy would be complete. He does, indeed, make such protests, but they are weak and hollow and evidently forced. A year ago he called Murphy a thief and "the chief criminal of them all." Now his disavowal is merely perfunctory, though he is not a whit lacking in vituperation of others. He can denounce McCarren as bitterly as he ever denounced Murphy. If he meant what he says of Murphy, he would say it as he once did and drag out again the suit of striped clothes.

As if the record did not already prove that the whole Hearst personality, performance, platform and principles were dishonest, "The World" carried coals to Newcastle yesterday by showing how Hearst used his residence just as he did his New Jersey corporation to hide from those having claims upon him. On February 11, 1897, when he was being sued in the New York Supreme Court by The Associated Press, Mr. Hearst swore that he "was at the time of the commencement of this suit, and still is, a citizen of the State of California, and of no other state, residing in the city of San Francisco, and is not a resident of the State of New York." Therefore he asked for the dismissal of the suit in the state court. A few months later M. S. T. Werner, a citizen of New York, having occasion to sue him, took warning from this testimony and brought action in the United States Court. Mr. Hearst thereupon, on April 11, 1898, swore that "he was at the time of the commencement of this action a citizen of the State of New York and a resident within the Southern District of New York." Therefore that suit was dismissed. When sued as a resident in the state court he was a non-resident, but when sued as a non-resident in the federal court he was a resident. And he presumes to talk about predatory wealth and tricks of the law! Moreover, in less than a year, on April 6, 1899, he testified before Judge Lacombe that for "three years and a half" he had been a resident of New York, and not of California. Yet within two years and two months before he had made affidavit in The Associated Press case that he was not a resident of New York, but of California.

We wish to be entirely just to Mr. Hearst. We realize that men in measuring a period of time may speak loosely, so we shall not charge him with perjury. But we have not the least doubt that he would so charge any opponent of his who at one moment swore that he had been a resident since a certain date sixteen months anterior to a time when he had sworn he was not a resident. Sixteen months is a large margin for unintentional error in sworn testimony about events only three or four years back. But we put aside the question of perjury. The point is that Mr. Hearst was practically a fugitive from justice, shifting his residence to avoid legal responsibility and swearing to his place of domicile from time to time as suited the changing exigencies of his litigations. His affidavits are simply of a piece with his consistent record of shams.

CHICKENS TO ROOST.

Mr. Hearst has several times complained that he cannot get a fair hearing in the opposition press. He asserts that the New York newspapers have banded together in a conspiracy to misrepresent his purposes, blacken his character and belittle his achievements as a statesman and a campaign orator. He has capitalized this grievance by starting an "Ananias Cup" contest, in which the alleged misrepresentations by his enemies are catalogued with due insistence on their enormity. He would have us believe that his confidence in human nature is shaken and his sense of justice is outraged by intimations that he has fallen at any time or in any respect below the highest standards of public virtue or patriotic conduct.

It is painful to see desert flouted and goodness maligned. Yet the innocent abused must be really innocent if he expects to get commiseration, and the man who asks for sympathy must come into court with clean hands. Virtue, like charity, should begin at home. Mr. Hearst in his speeches and in his newspaper utterances has not habitually exhibited the sublimest spirit of charity and brotherly kindness. He has not scrupulously avoided backbiting and vilification. He has not always indulged in the soothing compliments which turn away wrath. We are indebted to "The Evening Telegram" for a collection of tributes paid by Mr. Hearst to contemporaries of greater or less distinction in public life. Here are some of his illuminating and kindly judgments:

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY—"Incompetent poltroon—the most despised and hated creature on the hemisphere."
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—"A player to the colored gallery."
EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND—"Convenience of predatory wealth."
SECRETARY ROOT—"A spotty corporation attorney—Ryan's jackal."
SECRETARY BONAPARTE—"A cab horse."
ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX—"Sleepy Phil—Coal Trust quilt for a pillow."
EX-JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER—"A cockroach, a waterbug."
SENATOR JOSEPH W. BAILEY—"Most faithful dog-catcher in the Senate."
JOSEPH H. CHOATE—"Political agent for corporations."
SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON—"As cunning as a fox and as little scrupulous in politics as a fox is in a barnyard."
EX-MAYOR OSBORNE—"A sordid idiot."

There is no need to continue these excerpts. Here are eleven men conspicuous in public life—four of them Democrats and seven of them Republicans—of whom Mr. Hearst has spoken not once, but repeatedly, in terms of bitter contempt. But the list could be extended far enough to cover a majority of all the active leaders of both parties now in politics. Mr. Hearst's hand has been raised to blacken the fairest reputations and to besmirch the most honored names. He has waged a veritable campaign of defamation against all who have crossed his purposes or blocked his path. He has never given quarter, yet he now asks for it. He pleads for justice when—were his complaints of being himself defamed well founded—he would only be reaping his own harvest of injustice. He would make a better impression by imitating the stoicism of the Indian and taking his torture without a word.

CLOSE TO THE LIMIT.

In "The Evening Journal" of Thursday Mr. Hearst remarked as follows:

You know why the big tax dodgers and the big corporations in New York City that actually steal tens of millions in taxes want Hughes and hate Hearst?

It is because they know that Hearst is pledged to just taxation. They know that he believes not only in the franchise tax, but in the income tax. They know it was HE that nominated John Ford for the Supreme Court bench, and that John Ford is the author of the Franchise Tax law.

It may have been merely a coincidence that the foregoing was placed next to "The Hallroom Boys," those pictorial paragons of humbug and bluff, but certainly the juxtaposition was eminently appropriate. If you want just taxation, vote for Hearst. That is to say, if you want to learn how to form New Jersey holding companies (the most refined development of the "criminal trust"), study Mr. Hearst's Star company, which reports more liabilities than assets and thereby wholly escapes assessment in this state or in the state of its birth—the home of the "criminal trust." Mr. Hearst certainly gives an inspiring object lesson in "equitable taxation." If he should be able to extend his personal system throughout the state, the state and its cities would have to go begging with their hats in their hands.

In the foregoing excerpt the use of the personal pronoun, which we have emphasized with capitals, as "The Evening Journal" did, is highly instructive. Here is Mr. Hearst's first confession that he is a real boss. We have frequently been adjured to vote against this candidate or that because he was nominated by Boss Murphy, now Hearst's ally, or Boss Somebody-else. But now Mr. Hearst asks us to vote for Mr. Ford, whom HE nominated. One man nominations are all right when the nominator is Hearst—especially Hearst incorporated as the Independence League. Did audacity ever rise to a dizzier height?

TRUE COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

An additional step toward the reformation of college sports has been taken by the Council of New York University, following the example of Harvard and some other institutions, in its resolution restricting participation in intercollegiate athletic games and contests to bona fide undergraduate students in the University College and in the School of Applied Science, and barring out from such participation all special students and members of the various professional and graduate schools. We are not aware that New York University has been a particularly great sinner in this matter, or that the adoption of this rule will compel any marked reorganization of its athletic activities. But the rule is a desirable one for the correction of whatever deviation there may have been from the true principle of college athletics and for prevention of further transgressions.

We believe we do no injustice in saying that a considerable part of the brutality which has disfigured football, and of the "professionalism" and other improper practices which have brought reproach upon college sports, is due to the playing of students from professional or graduate schools in intercollegiate games. It is credibly reported that some institutions have taken into some of their departments—for which college entrance examinations are not required—brawny young men who were in no true sense "college men," and who had no thought of completing the courses of study, for the sole purpose of putting them into teams for intercollegiate sports. That was the grossest form of the abuse, but it is not the right thing to put into such teams bona fide students in non-collegiate departments, and it would be a good thing to rule out law, medical, dental, veterinary and other professional students from all intercollegiate competitions.

This is not, of course, to deny such students the privileges and advantages of physical culture. They may still make full use of the gymnasium and athletic field, and they may compete in all the contests within their own institution. The effect of the rule will simply be to insure that intercollegiate contests shall be participated in by none save true college students, to wit, undergraduates who are pursuing regular courses for baccalaureate degrees. With that rule firmly and faithfully enforced, college sports should be largely freed from the worst reproach which has fallen upon them in recent years.

CAPITAL AND TRACTION.

The offer of the Chicago street railway companies to serve the people during "good behavior" is the result of a changed attitude of capital toward street railway investments. Not only in Chicago, but in other Western cities, investors look for profits on roads run on terms more advantageous to the people than formerly. The Chicago companies do not ask for a franchise, but for a mere permission to operate, revocable if the service is unsatisfactory. They will provide new cars and not overcrowd them—a recent court decision confirmed the city's right to exact that consideration of the public comfort—and they will run the cars singly and not as trailers. They will do a lot of other things to make the cars and the streets through which they run decent. They will submit to penalties for failure to keep their service up to their promises, and they will pay a percentage of their earnings to the city, or, if the authorities prefer, they will reduce fares. Whenever Chicago's pocket bulges sufficiently she can buy out the companies. It strikes us as a reasonable proposition, but we do not know how it will strike Chicago. Perhaps she will prefer the Dunne system of pedestrianism for principle's sake.

It may be objected that capital is only doing this in Chicago because it has to. Well, we are not accusing capital of any eleemosynary purpose or of a desire to reduce its returns. Conditions in Chicago are hard, but investors are evidently ready to accept them as they are, for it will take a great deal of money to effect the improvements which the companies offer. Moreover, in Cleveland, where the street railway monopoly is not in such hard straits, the company, in order to get additional franchises and keep the growth of its system abreast of the growth of the town, offers seven tickets for a quarter and universal transfers on a short-term franchise. It will reduce fares throughout its present great system for the permission to build additions. If it felt there was no profit in lower fares it might "stand pat" with its existing franchises. In Detroit, too, the street railway company, to obtain a renewal of its franchises, most or all of which have expired, is offering six tickets for a quarter part of the day and ten for a quarter the rest of the day. Neither it nor the Cleveland company wishes to make a contract with the city like that which the Chicago concern offers, to exist only during "good behavior." Both want limited franchises.

Besides these concerns offering cheap fares, there is Mayor Johnson's company of true believers, already discussed in The Tribune, every man of them a sworn municipal ownership man who has taken the vows of financial abstinence. It offers 3-cent railroads to Cleveland during good behavior, and to be bought out by the city whenever dreams come true. "Three-Cent Tom" is not content with Cleveland as the scene of his activities, but is carrying the gospel of near-municipal ownership and straight 3-cent fares to Detroit, and has offered to run that city's roads on terms like those offered in Cleveland. Once he did run Detroit roads, but that was when he believed in 5-cent fares, and as many of them as possible in every car. Then he was making his own fortune; now he is making the people's fortune.

We do not know whether to treat Mr. Johnson's offers as seriously indicative of capital's attitude. The true believers' requirement and the vows of financial abstinence make it a mixture of business and an economic propaganda. "If we can't have public ownership," Mr. Johnson says, "let us have ownership by people who believe in public ownership." If the people cannot own their own cars, let "Three-Cent Tom" own them, for he is the next thing to the people. If he should carry to other cities as well as to Detroit the inestimable blessings of 3-cent fares and public spirited ownership, the true believers' company might become a true believers' trust. New York's new subways, soon to be advertised, might tempt him. Pelham Bay Park to Coney Island, or three boroughs for three cents, would make a mighty slogan.

But, leaving out of consideration Mr. Johnson and his 3-cent gospel and his true believers, the disposition of capital to seek investment in Western street railways on terms advantageous to the public is a hopeful sign. Conditions in New York are different from conditions in Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit, but there should be competitive bidding for the subways about to be offered, and capital should be ready to make terms here as elsewhere much more favorable to the city than was thought possible a decade ago.

The red fire of the Hearst campaign is beginning to burn low, as was shown by the frosty demeanor of his audience at Madison Square Garden last Thursday night.

The report from Mr. Stevens and Colonel Gorgas that the Spanish workmen at Panama are doing particularly well provokes renewal of the wish that in some way it might be possible to man the whole canal enterprise with Spaniards. They would not only be at home in that climate and do the work well, but they would also fraternize congenially with the people of the isthmus, and would give to Panama the increase of population which it greatly needs. Seeing that tens of thousands of Spaniards migrate to Cuba every year, it does seem as though an army of them might be led to the spot where Spanish feet first trod the soil of the American continent.

Mr. Moran says he has eliminated Bryan and Hearst in the Massachusetts campaign. Now, if the voters will only eliminate the Hon. John B. Moran, all may yet be well in the Bay State.

It is undoubtedly the privilege of the Supreme Court of the Lone Star State to adopt "solar time" as the standard for the opening of its sessions. Nevertheless, the decision, if construed literally and followed strictly, will lead to greater inconvenience than the acceptance of railroad time. Railroad time is invariable, at any rate, whereas the sun is curiously misleading. It agrees with well regulated chronometers only on four days in the year. Sometimes it is as much as fifteen minutes fast, and sometimes it is fifteen minutes slow. Such microscopic corrections as are required by the astronomical clocks at Washington and Greenwich, which dictate time to the world, are based on observations of the stars. Perhaps the Texas Supreme Court meant "stellar time," but it didn't say so.

A Democratic candidate for Congress in Baltimore is making the repeal of the Reed rules in the House one of the chief issues of his canvass. This shows that the Democratic party is not altogether dead. Some sections of it will live on another twenty years before they discover that the funeral is over.

Legal means, it is said, will be employed to prevent such a combination among distillers as would force the price of denatured alcohol to an outrageously high level next year. Whether or not the defence prove successful, it will probably be conducted with spirit.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The efforts of the German Emperor to banish the "Fremd-wort," while they may have made changes in the official vocabulary, have not cured some of the German newspapers from using many English words for which they probably have none equally expressive in the German language. One Berlin paper of recent date, under the head of "Sports," contains the words "handicap," "ticket," "start," "finish" and "in front." Under the head of "Strikes" it speaks of "scabs" and "meetings," and in another part of the paper speaks of a politician as having "geflirtet" with a "party."

"New York is to have a new automobile speedway."
"Just for automobiles?"
"Yes."
"And nothing to get in the way?"
"Nothing."
"Say wouldn't that be the limit of deadly dulness?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The following story about Count Witte was told by the Paris correspondent of "The London Globe".

M. Witte, the Russian plenipotentiary, is once more in Paris. Apropos of the short sojourn he is making at the present moment in the capital, one of the papers recalls the first visit he paid to this city. It was in 1879, when he was thirty years of age, and he had just finished his studies at the university. The day of his arrival he was sauntering along the quays of the Seine, and coming to the Palais Bourbon he said to himself: "I might as well see what is going on in the Chamber of Deputies." But he had no entrance card. That did not make much difference to him, however. He walked in, and when an usher stopped him and asked him for his card, he replied, "I have none."
"Then, monsieur, you cannot go in."
"But I desire very much to go in."
"Do you know any of the deputies?"
"No."
"Do you know the President?"
"Yes," replied young Witte, although he had never seen him in his life, but imagined that the statement might procure him admittance to the Chamber.
"Then," said the usher, "give me your card and I'll send it in to the President of the Chamber."
When Gambetta received the card he read "Serge Witte, St. Petersburg," but that conveyed nothing to him. Thinking, however, that he might have met him at some time and since forgotten his name, Gambetta gave orders for the young Russian to be admitted to the gallery of the foreign press. At the close of the sitting he sent for M. Witte, and in the Minister's private apartments the great French statesman and the future plenipotentiary talked of Russia and its politics for two hours.

When Witte was here it was said that he could not speak French.

Did Gambetta speak Russian?

Bacon—In Austrian cities there is a special examination for female barbers, who are yearly growing more numerous.

Egbert—Don't suppose they have to pass any examination as to their elocutionary powers?—Yonkers Statesman.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" contributes the following to the stories relative to the relations between Emperor Wilhelm I and Bismarck. "If the Kaiser wished to ride alone," said Bismarck, "I could have found no objection. That he drove me away, though, wounded me. If he wanted to get rid of me he should have told me so frankly, and I would have taken six months' vacation. If things got along without me I would have remained away. Otherwise I should have returned. But this! I was nearly thrown out of my house in the Wilhelmstrasse. I had to pack my belongings in haste, for Caprivi was waiting at the door."

THE CLUBWOMAN.

She does not care for Higher Life,
Nor for The Way to End All Strife;
She does not think of Civic Pride,
Nor should our Daughters Ride Astride,
She does not think of Creed and Class
Nor of The Uplift and The Mass—
She minds not anything like that,
She's shopping for her winter hat.
—Chicago Evening Post.

CAMPAIGN COMMENT.

AN EASY CHOICE FOR DEMOCRATS.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser.

If Democrats must choose between an honest and able Republican like Charles E. Hughes and a nondescript upstart like Hearst it ought not to take them long to make choice of the former. By voting for Hughes they may save the Democratic party. A vote for Hearst will be a vote against the highest interests of that party. It has been defeated many times and defeat has not destroyed it, but the election of Hearst would make it a Hearst party, and that would be ruinous. The Democrat who cares at all for the welfare of his party cannot vote for this preposterous candidate.

HOW TO SAVE THE DEMOCRACY.

From The Auburn Advertiser.

Think it over, Democrats. Mr. Hearst's defeat means in our honest judgment the salvation of the Democratic party, and while that is not a concern of the Republican party, the election of such an unsafe man as Hearst to be Governor is of interest to the voters of any party.

TRUE TEST OF DEMOCRATIC LOYALTY.

From The New York Times.

Hundreds of Democrats all over the State have made known their intention to vote for Hughes. There ought to be tens of thousands more. The test of Democratic regularity and loyalty is a vote against Hearst. Every name that is published encourages other voters to an open repudiation of the dangerous demagogue.

"CHUCK" CONNORS CAMPAIGNING.

From the New York World.

Mr. Hearst has called William McKinley "a poltroon," Grover Cleveland "a living crime," Theodore Roosevelt "a murderer," Alton B. Parker "a cockroach," George B. McClellan "a little sneak thief" and Charles E. Hughes "a liar." In the matter of vocabulary Mr. Hearst is easily the peer of Chuck Connors.

AS THICK AS ——.

From the New York Herald.

Hearst calls McCarren a "corrupt scoundrel" this year, but he called Murphy a thief last year, and now "they are as thick as"—oh, well, you know.

THE TRUTH FROM MR. HUGHES.

From the New York Sun.

Mr. Hearst told his audiences in this city on Wednesday night that he did not believe in personalities, and he went on: "If Mr. Hughes will stop telling lies about me I will stop telling the truth about him." Mr. Hughes would not make the same promise. It is the truth about Hearst which makes votes for Hughes, and the proof is that Hearst will not publish the truth when spoken by his opponent.

CONNERS AND THE LABOR MEN.

From The Watertown Times.

"Fingey" Conners, Mr. Hearst's campaign manager, is a poor exponent of Mr. Hearst's speeches to labor. Out in Buffalo they have not forgotten "Black Tuesday," when that boss stevedore had his men fire into a gang of union shovelers at work in the hold of a grain vessel. He was known as a labor tyrant in those days and now he is trying to get labor votes for Mr. Hearst.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 26.—President Roosevelt will be forty-eight years old to-morrow, and many of his friends are sending him messages of congratulation or floral remembrances. The fact that it is his birthday will not change the President's routine of work at the White House. If anything, he will work just a little bit harder than on other days. One feature of the anniversary will be the visit of the Hungarian Republican Club, of New York, which always makes a pilgrimage to Washington on October 27.

The President this afternoon announced the appointment of Alfred W. Cooley as Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Cooley has been Civil Service Commissioner for several years. His home is in Westchester County, New York.

The Cabinet met at 11 a. m. and remained in session until 1:30. Secretary Root visited the President's office after lunch and was in conference with him for half an hour.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 26.—No date has been announced here for the coming of the new Counsellor of the British Embassy, Esmé Howard, who takes the place of Walter Beaupre Townley. Sir Henry Mortimer and Lady Durand, with their daughter, Miss Josephine Durand, still linger at Lenox, where they spent the summer, and their return to Washington will be entirely controlled by the weather, rain and cold making the Berkshires unattractive.

The French Ambassador is entertaining Senator Waddington, of the French Republic.

The Second Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. Chermont will return to Washington Sunday. Lieutenant Colonel Pederneiras, military attaché of the embassy, will return from New York to-morrow, accompanied by Mme. Pederneiras and their son, who has just arrived from Europe. Captain Fornier, of the French Embassy, has returned to the city.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Nicholas L. Anderson has opened her residence in K street, and Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Hale, who recently bought a house here, have reached the city. Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman and their daughter, Miss Alice Harriman, are also here for the season and have opened their house, in Connecticut avenue.

Miss Raphaela Acosta invited a number of people to meet at a tea at her N street residence this afternoon her cousin, the Viscountess de la Bassetier, formerly Miss O'Donnell, who is in Washington on a visit to relatives.

Viscountess de Sibour has returned here for the winter, after spending the summer in France and Switzerland with her son, Count de Sibour.

Mrs. Alfred E. Bates will return to Washington the first of November and will resume her winter residence at the Connecticut. The home of General and Mrs. Bates, at N street and Connecticut avenue, is still under lease to Senator Depew.

Lieutenant and Mrs. W. D. A. Anderson have come to Washington from Fort Leavenworth, and the latter will visit friends at Washington Barracks during the absence of Lieutenant Anderson in Cuba. Lieutenant and Mrs. John T. Donnelly, who recently returned from Europe, are also in town. Lieutenant Donnelly is stationed at Fort Myer.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Marian Sybil Kane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, will be married to-day to A. Stewart Walker, in St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park. Bishop Walker of Buffalo, uncle of the bridegroom, will officiate, assisted by the rector, the Rev. William Fitz-Simmons. The bride's only attendants will be her sisters, Miss Edith Brevoort Kane and Miss Margaret Dorothy Kane. George E. Baker, jr., will be Mr. Walker's best man.

James Ditmars Remsen, who will marry Miss Melinda Gilbert Plimpton, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Wellesley Plimpton, this afternoon, at the Church of the Incarnation, entertained his best man and ushers at dinner last night at the Hotel Belmont. His guests included Dr. James Ditmars Voorhees, James E. Hayes, jr., Francis A. Wesley, Albert Plimpton, Dr. John S. Phelps, Thomas Chapin and W. Harman-Brown.

Miss Elizabeth W. Clark will be the maid of honor and Miss Helen Harbeck, Miss Mildred Harbeck, Miss Ethel E. Millard, Miss Dorothy G. Smith and Miss Bertha L. Russell the bridesmaids of Miss Mary Lanman Prentice, daughter of Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice, on the occasion of her marriage to Frederick Adams Russell at St. Bartholomew's Church on November 14.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will return from Newport next Tuesday and open their town house for the season.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry have arrived in town from their country place on Lake Delaware, New York.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has arrived in town from Newport and joined Mrs. Vanderbilt, who has just returned from their lodge at Racquet Lake. Mr. Vanderbilt has been in Newport since his return, a couple of days ago, from his Southern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy will remain at their country place at Hempstead, Long Island, until the early part of December.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick have taken possession of their house in Fifth avenue for the winter.

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, who has been visiting Mrs. Edward Wharton in Lenox, will return to town to-day and join her daughter, Miss Beatrix Jones, at their house in East 11th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond have arrived in the city from Newport.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Oct. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock will entertain the Berkshire Hunt at Holmesdale, in Pittsfield, to-morrow. The drag will be over the farm of Colonel Walter Cutting.

Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck has closed Valley Head, her country house, and is now at a hotel with her nieces, the Misses Bacon.

W. H. Maclay has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Butler have returned to New York after the season at Hotel Aspinwall.

Other departures are Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Taft, to Providence; Mrs. Rose Allen, Mrs. James H. Beal, Mrs. W. H. Beal and Miss Whitney, to Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Lang, to New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Farrell, to Ansonia, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom will close their cottage on October 29.

Richard Watson Gilder has given to the Tyringham Library portraits of Longfellow, Whittier and Emerson.

M. W. Borland, of Manchester, Mass., has arrived in Lenox.

Bishop and Mrs. George Worthington, of Nebraska, have closed their Pittsfield cottage and returned to New York.

THE TUXEDO BALL.

Annual Autumn Affair a Success—Well Known Persons Attend.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The annual autumn ball, one of the largest social affairs of the season, took place at the Tuxedo Club to-night. The weather was ideal, and large crowds arrived all day by automobiles and trains. Every cottage has a number of guests and clubhouses had to turn people away. The ballroom was trimmed with autumn leaves, evergreen and colored lights.

The ball committee consisted of A. T. French, Frederick A. Juilliard and Grenville Kane, and no expense was spared to make the ball a success.

The cotillon was started at 10:30 o'clock, led by Franklin A. Plummer, dancing with Mrs. Henry S. Redmond. The favors were numerous, and were given by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander. At 1 o'clock supper was served in the dining room adjoining the ballroom. Dancing was resumed after supper.

Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, the Misses Harriman, Miss Edith Root, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Bertron, the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Miss Mabelle Lewis, Miss Edyth Deacon, Miss Pauline French, Miss Edith Pulitzer, Miss Edith Colford, Miss Emily Coster, Miss Isabel Tilford, Miss Edith Kane, Miss Dorothy Kane, Miss Gertrude Sheldon, the Misses Alexander, the Misses McCook, Miss Rogers, Miss Pell, A. S. H. Jones, H. J. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Miss Cuyler, Miss Nicola, Louis T. Montaut, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Joseph P. Grace, Louis Keller, O. J. Brand, Alexander Phillips, Albert E. Gallatin, Albert E. Martin, Mrs. Burnett, Frederic S. Woodruff, Mrs. Joseph T. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Miss Clair Knight, J. B. Buckwalter, Louis C. Clark, jr., William Elliott, Mrs. F. T. Gaff, Miss Gaff, Emory Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Miss Stanton, Mrs. R. D. Merritt, Miss Frances Alexander, George Griswold, P. Lorillard, jr., Richmond Talbot, J. Couper Lord, H. C. Pell, jr., Griswold Lorillard and Gordon Douglas.

Previous to the dance a large number of dinners were given at the clubhouse and at the cottages. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander gave a dinner at their cottage, among the guests being Buell Hollister, Newton Rae, Bertram Prentice, Sheldon Whitehouse, Miss Mildred Carter, Miss K. Tweed, Miss Georgiana H. Farr, the Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmüller.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman also entertained a large party at Paxhurst. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Wickham Hoffman, William D. De Peyster and Miss Mildred Bigelow.

Among others who gave dinners at their villas were Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond.

Many large parties were given at the club. Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler chaperoned a party of young people including Miss Dorothy Kissel, Miss Mary Stevens, Miss Susan Street, Miss Julia Fish, Orme Wilson, Theodore Stevens, R. Neeser and Lawrence Atterbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Carbart gave a dinner at the club for Prince and Princess Cantacuzene-Speransky. Among the guests were Miss Fellows, John Garch and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

Mrs. Charles Coulter was hostess to a party of ten including E. A. McCollough, L. J