CALLS CHANLER DODGER

Gov. Hughes Reiterates Challenge to Opponent in Latter's Home County.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Invading Democratic territory in Schoharie County and swinging across into Dutchess County, the home of his adversary, Governor Hughes to-day stated the issues between them in plainer, more forceful terms than at any previous time in his campaign. He reiterated his challenge to Mr. Chanler to declare unequivocally his position regarding the repeal of the Public Service commissions law and the anti-gambling laws.

"I have read the report of the remarks of my opponent made yesterday," said the Governor. "Apparently they consisted of generalities and innuendoes. It would seem that he prefers to indulge in flings and taunts rather than to make a straightforward and unequivocal and candid statement of his position with regard to the issues in this campaign. What an extraordinary spectacle it is! Oh, my friends, the American people have no use for a dodger."

Whenever the Governor thus frankly characterized the attitude of his Democratic opponent he drew forth a great outburst of cheering.

The Governor left Oneonta early this morning, travelling through an agricultural district to Schoharie Junction, thence to Middleburg, Schoharie County, which was reached for a 10 o'clock meeting. In spite of the strong Democratic sympathies of that section there was a good meeting. From five hundred to seven hundred persons gathered in the public square. Many houses and stores contained Taft and Hughes lithographs—more, in fact, than those of Chanler and Bryan.

Governor Hughes made a good impression by his speech, which dealt with both state and national questions. He took up his ideas as to public service, demonstrating them by specific instances, such as the Public Service commissions legislation, the wiping out of open and scandalous public gambling and the "gingering up" of important state departments.

"When I was nominated two years ago," he said, "I told the convention and the people of the state that if I was elected I should endeavor to give a sane, honorable and efficient administration, free from taint of bossism or of servitude to any private interest. I have to the best of my ability kept that pledge. I now renew that pledge. And if I am re-elected I purpose to walk right along the line which I have pursued during the last two years.

After reiterating his questions to Mr. Chanler on the public service and gambling questions, the Governor said:

The only attempt at an answer that has caught my eye has been that he did not propose to have any one lay down his line of march. I only wanted to know where he was going. (Great laughter.) I only wanted to know whether those that were marching along with a great deal of noise, and with much evident determination, knew where he was going. My friends, we have these matters that have developed in the course of the administration of the last two years. It is easy to be a candidate. It is easy to make promises. It is easy to indulge in general statements, but it is a very different thing to be in office and quality on your record. (Great applause.)

I have not asked these questions with the idea of embarrassment, or with the notion of attempting to have policies outlined with regard to the future that had not been the subject of public discussion; but here we are as an administration. We have tried to do the best we could for the people of the state. We have presented these matters fully and fairly and they are well known; and now they come with their opposition, determined opposition. Now they hot shell us from the woods. They must come out and tell us just what they stand for. (Tremendous applause.)

From Middleburg the Governor went to Albany, where Robert H. Fuller, his secretary, met him at the train and transmitted some documents relating to state business to him. Fifteen minutes later the Governor was speeding toward this city, where he addressed a big meeting at the Collingwood Theatre. Captain Francis G. Landon, one of the independent Republicans of Dutchess County, opened this meeting with a vigorous eulogy of the Governor.

Governor Hughes had a splendid welcome from the people here. It was not a very demonstrative audience, but it gave thorough attention to what he said and applauded his strong points cordially. His speech was along the lines of that delivered earlier in the day at Middleburg. He went from here to New York.

At the end of the first week of Governor Hughes's canvass prospects for Republican success in the counties traversed by him seem good. Beyond doubt there will be a loss of "regular" Republican votes, due to the campaign carried on against the Governor. But it seems likely that these will be made up from among those Democrats who voted with the Governor two years ago, and his friends hope to see the next week or two produce a drift toward him of independents not now with him who probably will hold the balance of power in this election.

The Governor himself said of his trip:

"It seems to me that the situation is very good, and steadily improving. The indications from the meetings held this week are most gratifying."

TIDE TURNS TO HUGHES.

C. H. Treat Says Opponents Are Becoming Supporters Every Day.

Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States, says that Governor Hughes is converting opponents into supporters every day and that there is no longer any doubt about his election.

"I was in the office of one of the leading bankers in this city this morning," said Mr. Treat last night to a Tribune reporter. "His name is so well known that the mention of it would command instant attention. For personal reasons he does not wish to figure in politics. He said to me:

"'Mr. Treat, I have been resolutely opposed to Governor Hughes ever since the beginning of the campaign until to-day. I have believed right along that he was entirely too aggressive in crusading against what he considers to be abuses. I had made up my mind to vote for Mr. Chanler. I do not mind telling you that I have changed my mind. I believe that Hughes is fighting with a good conscience. I still believe that he has made errors of judgment that worked detrimentally to business interests. But I am willing to forgive a man a great deal when I am once convinced that he is acting with absolutely good motives.

"'That is the way I feel about Hughes at this time. I am going to forgive him for what I consider to have been his mistakes of judgment. I did not change my mind until to-day. I could not bring myself to vote for a moral coward, such as I believe Chanler to be. Chanler may be honorable in his intentions, but he certainly seems to be playing into the hands of Conners and Murphy.'

"When I related this incident to Judge Bruce," continued Mr. Treat, "he laughed and told me of a similar conversation he had with a prominent merchant who, for business reasons, had fully determined to vote for Chanler. I believe that the change of front in the two instances referred to are typical of what is taking place all over the state. Honest and high minded men cannot tolerate the idea of a state government dominated by Charles F. Murphy and William J. Conners.

"There is nothing in the record of either of those men to appeal to the pride of the young men of the country. On the other hand, practically everything that Governor Hughes has done does appeal to the honest minded citizen. The tide is turning rapidly in his favor, and there is no longer any doubt about his election."

Her Figure is Trim, Her Form Sublime.

The actress looked debonair, though the play had been pronounced a frost by the critics.

"It's got to succeed," she explained, "and for that reason I'm not nervous. Last season I played seven new parts and I burned a lot of good coin for costumes. This season I am radiating with health. My form is ideally proportioned. I took the Marmola Prescription to get this sublime figure, and a woman's figure can not be nearer perfection than what Marmola has made of me. A doctor friend of mine gave me the prescription. He's a brick. It's so simple; just get at any drug store ½ ounce Marmola, ½ ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 3½ ounces Peppermint Water and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime. Now I have the strength, enthusiasm and power of a dozen stars. I tell you I am going to be IT." With this the leading lady bowed the reporter out, calling after him, "If you have any lady friends tell them about Marmola, but impress upon them that there are cheap substitutes on the market that do not do the work." Marmola Co., Detroit, Mich.

CONFIDENT OF NEW YORK.

President's Visitors Predict Taft and Hughes Victory.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 17.—New York visitors to the White House grow more confident every day as to the outcome in that state. Paul Morton, who conferred with the President to-day for several hours, said on departing that he saw nothing to worry about. "Not only in New York, but elsewhere, the situation is rounding to in good shape," he said. "There are some complications in various directions, it is true, but out of these will come a great victory for the Republicans. I cannot see the possibility of any other result. Taft and Hughes are both gaining ground in New York and are sufficiently well ahead to be able to see victory."

F. G. Belsito, of Brooklyn, told the President to-day he had been all over New York, and felt absolutely confident as to the outcome. So did Thomas Grimes, of New York, who accompanied him. Captain Cassilly Cook, an officer of the Taft-Hughes Lawyers' Clubs in New York, another visitor, was positive in his forecast of Republican victory. "As to Mr. Taft," he said, "there has never been any doubt among good students of the game. As to Mr. Hughes, whatever doubt has existed is passing away. The personal abuse of Hughes, such as is being carried on by none too creditable interests in New York, is doing the Republican candidate for Governor much good, and will insure his election."

GRILLS BRYAN BANK PLAN.

Meyer Says It Would Encourage Reckless Speculation.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 17.—Postmaster General Meyer in his speech to-night before the District of Columbia League of Republican Clubs exposed Bryan's bank deposit guarantee fallacy. He showed that the Democratic scheme put a premium on dishonest banking, rash speculation and reckless investment. He advocated a more rigid examination of banks and a stricter enforcement of the laws preventing irregular transactions, and pointed out that if the strong national banks were to be held responsible for reckless management of other banks there would be no motive for conservative management. Mr. Meyer said:

In the panic last fall the New York banks which closed had in the aggregate $125,000,000 in deposits. In all the banks of the United States there is about $14,000,000,000 in deposits. It should be remembered that there is only about $3,500,000,000 of currency in circulation and in the Treasury. An assessment of one-eighth of 1 per cent would have realized but $17,500,000. Therefore, there would have been necessary at least seven assessments in order to raise the required amount, of which the Eastern banks and all other banks would have had to furnish their share, to pay the depositors in New York the $125,000,000. What effect this would have had on other financial institutions last autumn can well be imagined, as many of the banks had already refused to pay out money and were hoarding their resources.

The system in Oklahoma has been in operation for only seven months. It is not a form of insurance, as it would at first appear. Insurance is a contract whereby one party voluntarily pays to another party a fixed sum for indemnity against loss and not to exceed a fixed amount. The Bryan proposition would compel by law the banks to pay unknown sums for future losses and to let their own funds be subject to risk over which they would have no control. Mr. Bryan claims that the banks in Oklahoma which took advantage of the guarantee system found it very profitable, for they have increased their deposits, but he takes care not to mention how much of that increase is due to the $3,000,000 school fund which the United States has paid over to Oklahoma since the compulsory guarantee law went into effect. No panic or financial disturbance has yet tested its efficiency. It has been reported that an individual who had made a failure of everything he had undertaken has opened a bank in Oklahoma and has received already $100,000 in deposits, and now intends to open a number of other banks in different parts of the state. Such an undertaking in banking, if true, could be successful only under a compulsory guarantee of all deposits.

PARSONS QUERIES NATHAN STRAUS.

Asks if He Suggested Deal with Murphy on Bench Nominations.

Apropos of the interchange of "compliments" between George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, and Nathan Straus, the merchant, who is working in the interests of Bryan, Kern and Chanler, President Parsons of the Republican County Committee asked Mr. Straus some questions yesterday. It is understood that if Mr. Straus makes reply to the questions Mr. Parsons will be ready with one or two more of a still more embarrassing character.

Mr. Parsons's questions are:

"Mr. Straus, did you suggest to Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, that if he nominated your son-in-law for Supreme Court Judge you might prevent the Independence party from nominating Judge Beckett, our candidate, for Surrogate?

"Which is the better fitted for the office for which he is nominated—your son-in-law for Supreme Court Judge or Surrogate Beckett for Surrogate?

"Which is the better fitted for Surrogate—Charles H. Beckett, who is universally acknowledged to be an expert in the practice of the law of that court, or 'Dan' Cohalan's brother—the Tammany nominee?"

UPSTATE REGISTRATION.

Buffalo, Oct. 17.—Registration figures in this city and other points in Western New York show a heavy increase, compared with the figures of 1904.

In this city the total was the highest ever recorded—82,216—compared with 74,694 in 1904.

Totals from other points at this end of the state follow:

	1908.	1904.
Jamestown	6,609	6,033
Wellsville	2,161	1,936
Batavia	3,616	3,293
Dunkirk	3,550	3,333
Niagara Falls	6,182	5,782
Hornell	3,753	3,450
Olean	2,582	2,358

Syracuse, Oct. 17.—The total registration of Syracuse is 32,267. In 1904 it was 29,522, and in 1906 29,252.

Rochester, Oct. 17.—The total registration for Rochester is 46,854, as against 41,293 in 1906 and 41,140 in 1904.

Rome's figures are 4,615 this year, 4,467 in 1904 and 4,168 in 1906.

Geneva has 3,213 this year, 3,052 in 1904 and 2,880 in 1906.

Auburn registered 7,953 this year, 8,257 in 1904 and 7,225 in 1906.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The total registration for Poughkeepsie is 6,905, a record for the city, the largest previous registration being that of 1904, when 6,609 persons registered.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The total registration in this city broke a record, being 6,633 for the four days. In 1904 the registration was 5,684.

Ithaca, Oct. 17.—The total registration for the city of Ithaca is 4,070, as against 4,068 in 1904.

Rome, Oct. 17.—The city of Rome shows the largest registration in its history, the total being 4,615. The next largest registration was that of 1904, when the figures were 4,467. Last fall the registration was 3,911 and in 1906 the figures were 4,168.

Watertown, Oct. 17.—The total registration of this city is 6,103, against 5,837 in 1904

Newburg, Oct. 17.—The total registration in the city of Newburg was 6,495, which is 96 less than in 1904.

Auburn, Oct. 17.—The complete registration figures for four days show a faling off from four years ago of 304 and a gain over two years ago of 728. The figures for the three years are: 1904, 8,257; 1906, 7,225; 1908, 7,953.

Kingston, Oct. 17.—Kingston's registration this year is 6,259, which is 441 over 1896, but 204 less than in 1904.

Albany, Oct. 17.—The total registration in Albany this year is 27,239. In 1904 it was 26,996. In 1906 it was 25,927.

The total in Cohoes this year is 5,691, or 130 less than in 1904, when the total was 5,821. In 1906 it was 5,520.

Oswego, Oct. 17.—Oswego has a registration of 5,680 this year. It was 5,623 in 1904 and 5,097 in 1906.

Elmira, Oct. 17.—Total registration for Elmira in 1908, 9,761. In 1904 it was 9,617.

TAFT AWAKENS SOUTH

Continued from first page.

erally to get together and make a strong, united party for the purpose of carrying elections at the polls. That they must give up factional strife with reference to federal offices and go in and work for success at the polls, and then the offices would come. Now, the Republican party of North Carolina has followed that advice, and they are standing to-day shoulder to shoulder to carry this Old North State into the Republican column. Secondly, I said, my friends, that if the Republicans of North Carolina wished success they must deserve it, and the way they would deserve it was by nominating men who would command the support of every good citizen in North Carolina by reason of their high standing and integrity, and they have nominated just such a ticket. You see, our Democratic friends in North Carolina have to have everything made mighty easy for them to get into the Republican party. Their traditions are so set that any excuse of the slightest character to keep them voting one way and hoping the other they will seize hold of. You have got to remove every obstruction before they will vote the Republican ticket. Now, you have done that, and I am looking forward with great hopefulness to the result.

I admire and have a deep sympathy with the Southern people. No one can read their history, going back to the Civil War, without having an intense admiration for their courage, their persistence, their warlike character and their patriotism, as they understood their duty to their country. No one can be an American without longing to have their support and their sympathy and their interest in our common government. The Spanish War wiped out much of the past, and the common sharing of losses of life and limb and the fighting under the same flag against Spain brought us together in spirit, but after we got together there were some political differences, and I have an ambition to be an humble instrument in wiping out those differences, so that Republicans shall have the same chance south of Mason and Dixon's line as they do north of it.

THE WAY TO GET INFLUENCE.

If you want influence you have got to have it understood that you are exercising intelligence in the discharge of your political duty. I suppose this has been preached before in the South, but I believe that to-day it has more influence than it ever had before. Take your North state, take your interest in your cotton manufactures, think of your interest in your tobacco manufactures, think of your interest in your furniture manufactures, and then ask yourselves where would those be if the Republican policy of protection were departed from. They would be wiped out, my friends.

Now, the Anglo-Saxon mind moves in logical sequence. Is it not illogical for you to long for a continuance of that policy, then to vote into power a man who, if he were given the opportunity, would wipe out the protective system, and introduce one which imposes a tariff only for the sake of revenue? I ask you, is not that just as plain as one and one make two? And how is it that our Democratic friends can go on voting one way and hoping that something would interfere to make their vote count for nothing? I respect the adherence to tradition. It shows conservatism. It shows a steadfastness of adherence to something, which is a good deal better than adherence to nothing, and in a sense a strength of character, but there comes a time when you can run that sort of thing into the ground, and I think that time has come now.

There was opportunity for me in the North to go about and make speeches and advocate the success of the Republican party in states where success is perhaps more certain than it is here, but I had such a cordial reception in North Carolina, and I have taken such interest in the welfare of the South—I exercised judicial jurisdiction over two states in the South for eight years, Kentucky and Tennessee—that I think I know something about their people. I know what to admire about them. I know the point of view from which they look at things, and I determined that if I could do anything, however humble and however small my part, to bring them closer to the North, to unite the two sections in political vote and political hopes and political aspirations, it was my duty to do so. I am greatly pleased to have the opportunity to come down here and receive a cordial reception—cordial, I am bound to say, not only from my Republican friends, but also from my Democratic friends who are still erring.

Judge Adams said that somebody had told a story in this community or some other that I had said that a dollar a day was enough for any workingman. I have been denying that all over the country to such an extent that I just got sick of it, but if there is anybody here foolish enough to suppose that I was foolish and wicked enough to make that statement, I should like now to deny it, to deny it with all the emphasis possible, not with profanity, because that would not do, but merely to call it a political lie.

Mr. Bryan is a good man and is an orator, but he is constantly seeking for a short cut to a virtuous result, to a result that is going to give us something for nothing, and there is nothing in the world within the law and within justice that gives you something for nothing, except the love of your father and mother. That does, and you find when you become a father or a mother that you have to pay out to your children the love that you got from your father or mother. It goes that way.

This was the tenor of all Mr. Taft's speeches in North Carolina and Virginia. While slightly husky, his voice carries well, and he has been heard with comfort wherever he has spoken.

WARM WELCOME AT RICHMOND.

At Richmond this evening Mr. Taft addressed a remarkably fine audience. Many prominent Democrats occupied seats on the platform or in the audience. The candidate made a particularly forceful speech, which was enthusiastically received. In fact, few Republican audiences have shown him greater courtesy or warmer appreciation of his forceful logic than that which he addressed at Richmond to-night. Many Virginians will vote for Mr. Taft. This is true not only of Richmond, but of the entire state. The assertion is made on the strength of assurances from business men from many parts of the Old Dominion. Of course, the chances of the state's giving its electoral vote to Taft are remote, but there are indications that the Democratic majority will be materially reduced.

When Mr. Taft reached the Horse Show building this evening he found an audience of ten thousand, including a large number of the leading citizens of Richmond, who had come irrespective of party affiliations to do honor to the visitor. When Mr. Taft rose to speak, he received a tremendous welcome. There were a few cries of "Hurrah for Bryan!" but they were hushed by a greater number, who cried, "Let us be gentlemen!" and "Don't forget your manners!" Mr. Taft remarked drily: "Mr. Bryan has been running for the Presidency for twelve years. We ought to allow a shout for him, any way."

When he followed this with the remark that he was proud to be the first Republican candidate for the Presidency to carry his canvass into Virginia there was great applause.

"I shall be prouder," he continued, "if I can play such a part as shall bring Virginia and the states of the North closer together." And then he added with deliberation: "If we don't get her electoral vote this time you will see me down here four years hence advocating the election of some one, and with more certainty of the electoral vote of Virginia than I am today, and especially so if we should now be so unfortunate as to elect the Democratic ticket."

In North Carolina, and the same is largely true of Virginia, the Democrats are disgusted with Bryan. They do not regard him as a true Democrat, but as a Populist, and many of them, while not yet nerved to the point where they will vote the Republican ticket, will remain away from the polls, and, as Mr. Taft has so often said, "pray for his election." It is predicted that the stay-at-home vote of North Carolina will be from 50,000 to 100,000, and the leaders are emphatic in their assertions that if the men who declare they will not vote for Mr. Bryan could be induced to vote for Taft he would carry the state by 40,000 majority.

Mr. Taft is greatly delighted with his Southern trip, and so are the members of his party, even some who originally opposed it.

Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, who has accompanied Mr. Taft and assisted him in speaking, said to-night:

The campaign of Judge Taft in the South is in many respects the most remarkable campaign ever conducted by a Republican Presidential candidate, and in my opinion he has established a precedent which will be followed every four years as long as the Republic shall stand. The crowds which have greeted him, the enthusiasm with which he has been received, the interest the people have manifested in his personality and the favor which Republican principles have met, leave no doubt whatever in my mind that all that territory south of the Ohio River and embracing the states of Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, which have at one time or another given their votes to the Republican party, have nearly lost interest in the Democratic leaders who have sought to control them by reckless disregard of those well recognized principles of government once held dear by the Southern people.

When Judge Taft determined to make his Southern tour his plan was stoutly opposed by those charged with the direct management of his campaign. When they protested to him against his devoting so much time in the heat of the campaign to the Southern states, he replied with warmth: "I do not want to be President of half of my country. If I cannot successfully appeal to the people of every section, I can at least show my own desire to cultivate a closer fellowship with all, and I firmly believe that an honest, frank interchange of views will bear its fruit in the future strength of our party in the South."

A SUDDEN COLD.

Miss Helen Sauerbier, of 815 Main St., St. Joseph, Mich., writes an interesting letter on the subject of catching cold, which cannot fail to be of value to all women who catch cold easily.

PERUNA ADVISED FOR SUDDEN COLDS.

It Should Be Taken According to Directions On the Bottle, at the First Appearance of the Cold.

St. Joseph, Mich., Sept., 1901.—Last winter I caught a **sudden cold which developed into an unpleasant catarrh** of the head and throat, depriving me of my appetite and usual good spirits. A friend who had been cured by Peruna advised me to try it and I sent for a bottle at once, and I am glad to say that in three days the phlegm had loosened and I felt better, my appetite returned and within nine days I was in my **usual good health.**—Miss Helen Sauerbier.

Peruna is an old and well tried remedy for colds. No woman should be without it.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Taft to Spend To-day There—Will Speak for Hughes Here.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 17.—William H. Taft's presence in Washington to-morrow will make the capital the centre of interest. Mr. Taft, as stated in The Tribune this morning, will arrive here from Richmond at 3 a. m., remaining in his private car until about 9 o'clock, when he will go to the White House for breakfast with the President. After breakfast the President and Mr. Taft will attend services at All Souls' Unitarian Church, of which the Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce is the pastor. Mr. Taft has regularly attended this church ever since he has been in Washington.

After luncheon at the White House the President and Mr. Taft will discuss the situation in different parts of the country and in the afternoon will probably take a horseback ride or go walking. The weather bureau promises a fine day. Mr. Taft will be with the President most of the time until midnight, when he will leave the city for Wilmington, Del.

It is well understood that Mr. Taft will strongly urge the re-election of Governor Hughes in his speeches in New York. He thoroughly indorses the attitude of the Governor on the great problems confronting the voters of that state. Governor Hughes has been unselfish in his advocacy of the election of Mr. Taft, and has done some of the most effective work for the national ticket in all directions.

TAFT TO SPEAK IN 3 STATES IN 1 DAY.

Will Be in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland To-morrow.

William H. Taft will speak in three states to-morrow. At 7 o'clock a. m. he will be met at the Market street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Newark, by ex-Governor Murphy, chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee. After breakfast at Mr. Murphy's home Mr. Taft will speak in Blaney's Theatre, Newark, at 9:30 o'clock, and at an overflow meeting outside the theatre, and will then be taken to Elizabeth by United States Senator John Kean, Representative Charles N. Fowler, State Senator Ernest R. Ackerman and Frank H. Smith, chairman of the Union County Republican Committee, where he will speak at 11 o'clock at the Lyceum Theatre, where Governor Fort will preside.

Mr. Taft will then go to Trenton, accompanied by Governor Fort, stopping at Rahway to make a five-minute speech, and at New Brunswick, where he will speak for ten minutes. He will speak at the Taylor Opera House, Trenton, at 2 o'clock.

Judge Taft will then pass into Delaware, speaking at 4:30 o'clock in Wilmington. He will then run into Maryland to speak at Baltimore in the evening.

LABOR MEN WORK FOR MR. OLCOTT.

Responsible for Much Legislation Which Has Benefited Them.

Members of labor organizations in the 15th District, where Jacob Van Vechten Olcott is a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket to succeed himself, are giving him enthusiastic support because of his record while a member of the House Commitee on Naval Affairs. It was Mr. Olcott who got the Secretary of the Navy to direct that one of the two new battleships authorized at the last session of Congress be built at the navy yard in Brooklyn. This will assure steady employment to several hundred men for four years.

Mr. Olcott was one of the New York City Republican Congressmen who obtained important amendments to the Vreeland Currency bill. New York City legislation which he was instrumental in having passed included appropriations for the development of the city's harbor and for surveys on which further appropriations can be based, $3,500,000 for a postoffice at the Pennsylvania Terminal Building in 34th street, $500,000 for rebuilding the annex to the Barge Office, $500,000 to complete the new Custom House and $800,000 for additional improvements to the Immigration Station at Ellis Island, mainly for hospitals to protect the city from infection.

Working with other Republican Congressmen, Mr. Olcott had the pay of the postoffice clerks and letter carriers of this city raised and obtained vacations for the laborers in the Custom House. The increase of pay of the carpenters in the federal service which was ordered a short time ago was due to Mr. Olcott's untiring efforts in their behalf.

SURE TAFT AND SHERMAN WILL WIN.

Louisiana Committeeman Has Been Studying Conditions in the North.

After several days in the North, studying the political situation, Pearl Wight, national committeeman from Louisiana, started for New Orleans yesterday, confident that Taft and Sherman would win.

"The more I travel over the country and investigate the situation, the more certain I feel of Mr. Taft's election," said Mr. Wight. "Every week is bringing an improvement.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

FLAGS ROOF BROADWAY.—There is a sea of campaign flags in the Broadway wholesale district, extending from Chambers street to 14th street. Most of them are Taft and Sherman flags, put up by the Wholesale Drygoods Club and other organizations, but here and there a Bryan and Kern flag is seen. They are all smaller than the Taft flags, and are all strung from poles planted on either side of the street, whereas all of the Taft and Sherman flags are stretched from buildings. This would seem to be a fair indication that the owners of the buildings are Taft and Sherman men, as the Bryan and Kern men found it impossible to get the consent of owners of buildings to use them for Democratic flags.

HUGHES ALLIANCE GROWING.—The Hughes Alliance, of which Charles A. Schieren is chairman, and R. Fulton Cutting, Darwin R. James, jr., Colonel Henry W. Sackett and Ansley Wilcox, vice-chairmen, and which has opened headquarters at No. 34 West 33d street, has received many letters of encouragement and co-operation from all over the state. A number of groups of citizens have been meeting in the city to take part in the Hughes campaign, and many of these groups are joining forces with the alliance.

WHOLESALERS FOR HUGHES.—Business men in the downtown district will have another chance to hear the campaign issues discussed during the noon hour, beginning to-morrow, when there will open at Nos. 59 and 61 Maiden Lane the meetings of the Taft and Sherman Drug, Paint, Oil, Chemical and Allied Trades Campaign Organization. Last week the organization, which is made up of some of the best known men in the trades, strung out a Taft and Sherman banner across Broadway, near Fulton street. This week the banner will carry a wide addition, bearing the name of Charles Evans Hughes, showing that the members are working for the state as well as for the national ticket.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

A Most Extraordinary Sale of

Broadcloth Tailor-made Suits for Women

In the very newest of models—reproduced from the very latest designs of the foreign masters and made up to our own order especially for this event.

The prices arranged for this sale are in every instance at least 25% below those quoted elsewhere for Suits of similar quality.

At $25.00

Long Cutaway Coat Suit with satin trimmed shawl collar and satin lined. Flare gored skirt; Suit trimmed with straps of broadcloth and buttons. In navy, smoke, brown, green or black.

At $29.50

New "Colonial" model Suit; long coat, hipless effect; new satin and braid trimmed collar and tie. Gored skirt trimmed to match the coat. In navy, smoke, brown, green or black.

At $32.50

Extra long, hipless model Coat Suit. New trimmed collar and satin scarf. New close-fitting gored skirt. Both coat and skirt are trimmed with satin loops and buttons. Satin lined. In navy, smoke, green, brown or black.

At $39.50

Directoire Suit; long, embroidered coat model of imported broadcloth. Military collar of bengaline and tie of satin. Flare skirt embroidered to match the coat. In navy, smoke, green, brown or black.

New Hipless Coat Model Suit. Value 30.00, at 19.50

Of cheviot or worsted, with military collar of satin and braid. Flare gored skirt with deep fold around bottom. Satin lined coat, in black, navy, brown, smoke or green.

Beginning Monday—A highly important Sale of

Stockings for Women—⅓ to ½ Less Than Value

12,000 Pairs of Newly Imported Goods from the Best Makers.

We are enabled by reason of a combination of extraordinary circumstances to make this remarkable offering—it is a sale not likely soon to be repeated.

Gauze lisle stockings for Women; in tan or black. Full fashioned with reinforced soles, heels and toes. Garter tops. Our regular price, 50c pair. Box of 3 pairs..... 95c

Gauze cotton or lisle thread stockings for Women; in tan or black. Reinforced soles, heels and toes. Garter tops. Our regular price, 25c pair. Box of 3 pairs..... 58c

Gauze cotton or lisle thread stockings for Women; reinforced soles, heels and toes. Garter tops. Our regular price, 35c pair. Box of 3 pairs... 78c

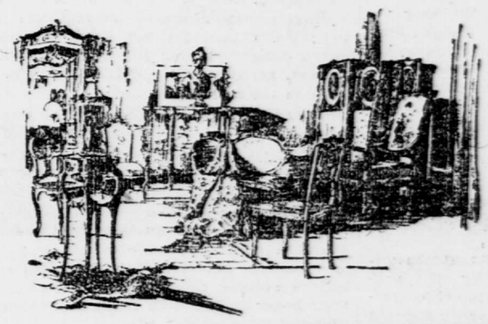
The Stockings are all neatly boxed—3 pairs in each box—sold by the box only.

Beginning Monday, an extraordinary Sale of **$4 and $5 Shoes for Women at** 2.85

1,270 pairs in 15 distinctive models—button or lace.

The designs include those suitable for street or dress occasions. The qualities throughout are distinguished by every feature demanded by our customary standard. In patent leather, tan Russia calfskin, gun metal calf, glazed kidskin.

ALL TOES, SIZES AND WIDTHS.



FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FALL FURNISHINGS

To those interested in purchasing Furniture, Draperies, Carpets or Rugs of the recognized standard of "Flint Quality" and moderately priced, we present a most attractive collection in our new Fall Patterns as displayed on our ten spacious floors.

The freedom of inspection without obligation to purchase is cordially extended at all times.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-47 WEST 23rd ST. 24-28 WEST 24th ST

A SEASONABLE OPPORTUNITY

to order a Suit of fine imported unfinished worsted for $25; or an Overcoat of fine Elysian, fancy Cheviot, Kersey or Melton, $25. They are the greatest values ever offered, all this season's newest materials. The tailoring and style will be absolutely perfect and up-to-date.

See the materials, or let us mail samples. They will convince you of the great values.

ARNHEIM, B'way & 9th St.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Daily Shipments from Our Greenhouses. Wedding Decorations and Bouquets a Specialty.

Prices Always Reasonable.

M. A. Bowe

DEALER IN FINE FLOWERS.

1294 Broadway Bet. 33d and 34th sts.

Telephone 2270—38th St.

CAPITAL AND LABOR TO MARCH.—On Saturday, October 31, about ten thousand representatives of the leading men of the machinery and metal trades are expected to give a demonstration of their political sentiments in a parade from Central Park to the Battery. Allegorical figures, representing the developments in various lines of mechanism, will be shown in tableaus. Manufacturers will march side by side with the laborer in signification of the achievements of capital and labor working in harmony. The demonstration is the work of the machinery and metal trades division of the Business Men's Club, with headquarters in the Hudson Terminal Building, where a meeting was held last week. The object of the parade is to show the unity of capital and labor.

114,069 PERSONS WANT ROSEBUD LAND.

Dallas, S. D., Oct. 17.—The total registration here for the opening of the Rosebud Indian Reservation is 114,069.

POLICE CAPTAIN BYRNES RETIRES.

Police Captain Patrick Byrnes of the East 35th street station retired from the police force yesterday. He is sixty-six years old. He was appointed a patrolman in November, 1863, and was made a roundsman on February 10, 1877; sergeant on June 27, 1877, and captain on June 9, 1902. Captain Byrnes lives at No. 170 West 238th street.