

BIG HUGHES MEETING IN TROY.

HE ATTACKS HEARST'S POLITICAL INSINCERITY.

Knocks the Prop From Under His Attempt to Assume All the Credit for the 80 Cent Gas Decision—Enthusiastic Meetings in Glens Falls and Sandy Hill.

Troy, Oct. 18.—Charles E. Hughes finished a day's tour of the upper Hudson region here to-night with a speech before an enthusiastic audience of 2,200 people, with former Governor Frank S. Black presiding and with Mr. Hughes in fine fettle for speaking. The Troy crowd had a combination which worked out one of the most successful mass meetings that the candidate has yet attended in the up-state districts. The crowd which was admitted to Randle's Opera House did not begin to include all the Troy folks who wanted to hear Mr. Hughes. Fully 2,000 people stood in the streets in front of the opera house and fought to get near the doors. It was all that the candidate and the other speakers could do to gain admission at the stage entrance and it took a small squad of policemen to open up a lane, and when Mr. Hughes got to the platform his clothes were hardly mussed.

Mr. Hughes confined his attack to what he calls Hearst's political insincerity. To-night he knocked the prop from under the attempt which Hearst has been making to assume all the credit for the recent decision of the Court of Appeals regarding the 80 cent gas law. Mr. Hughes showed that the decision which the Court of Appeals handed down was based on the decision rendered by Judge Lacomb in the United States Circuit Court and which was obtained through Mr. Hughes's efforts in arguing the case in cooperation with Attorney-General Mayer.

Mr. Hughes also took Mr. Hearst to task for stating in one of his newspapers that the decision of the Court of Appeals finally affirmed the right of the Legislature to fix the price of gas in Greater New York at 80 cents, as though the Hearst suits had been that about Mr. Hughes declared that the question was not finally determined, that it would be decided ultimately in the United States Courts. He declared with emphasis that brought cheers of approval from the crowd that Hearst in making those statements was thinking more of gaining votes than he was of telling the truth.

The Troy audience was composed almost entirely of men, the most of them laboring men. They cheered the candidate loudly when he appeared on the platform and continued to warm up more the longer Mr. Hughes spoke. They followed him intently through his entire argument of the gas problem in New York city and ended by giving him a rousing send-off when he applied the Hearst statements as illustrative of his opponent's insincerity.

"No Hearst for us; we have been fooled long enough!" shouted a strong lineal later in one of the front rows of the theatre, and the sentiment was approved by a burst of applause.

Ex-Gov. Black in introducing Mr. Hughes said: "I have made prophecies occasionally; some have been fulfilled, and some have not, but I am willing to enter one more tonight, and that is that the man we send to Albany on January 1, whatever he may prove to be, will not be Charles E. Hughes."

He has been tested in various capacities of prominence and power in the State and in every one of those positions he has not only made good, but more than made good. Mr. Hughes began his talk about the Hearst gas statements by characterizing them as "loose talk, false talk. He continued:

"Why does such a statement appear in the columns of the American? Because my opponent is not satisfied with the credit to which he is justly entitled in connection with the eighty-cent gas fight, but wants credit to which he is not justly entitled. It would be inferred from this statement, and any other of the kind, that the credit which I infer, I think it is the only permissible inference, that the eighty-cent gas fight had been won in the Court of Appeals and established it. Now that is not the fact at all."

Mr. Hughes described in detail the steps that had been taken, ending with the Lacomb decision, which permitted the gas company to charge \$1 a thousand, but compelled it to deposit the extra 20 cents in a special account attached to the constitutionality of the law. Then he went on:

"Just as soon as Judge Lacomb had made that order, or while the matter was before him, the New York American said to consumers, 'Come along, now, you can get the 80 cent rate and we will go into court and we will protect your rights for you.' You let us into the case, and we will see that you get the 80 cent rate, which was good. I am glad they did it. And when a man's meter was about to be turned off, you let us into the case, and we will see that you get the 80 cent rate, which was good. I am glad they did it. And when a man's meter was about to be turned off, you let us into the case, and we will see that you get the 80 cent rate, which was good. I am glad they did it."

"Now, when the State Judge said, 'We will not allow your meter to be taken out until this matter is finally settled, the company took an appeal and the other day it got to the Court of Appeals. How did the Court of Appeals decide? It finally affirmed the right of the Legislature, as this editorial did, to pass an 80 cent gas bill? Nothing of the kind, and no one knows that better than my opponent and his attorneys. The Court merely said that the meter was not shut upon the man who wanted to pay a special rate, and that the company in while this matter was pending decision, and they left the matter for ultimate decision to the United States Court."

"In speaking of the fact that the Court of Appeals decision was the decision of the Federal Judge in the action which he had argued for the State, Mr. Hughes ended:

"Now, why should my opponent think he can fool the people of New York, as though there was no day of reckoning, into believing that the most notable reception of the 80 cent gas fight, instead of being satisfied with the credit which he was entitled to? It was because he thought more of making votes than of stating the truth. (Applause.)"

Job Hedges also spoke at the Troy meeting. A reception at the Kearsarge Hotel preceded the rally. Mr. Hughes shook hands with more than 400 people in an hour or so.

Mr. Hughes and his campaign party left the Grand Central Station at 7:30 o'clock for a special car attached to the Adirondack and Montreal express. At Albany the Hughes car was switched to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad and made up as a special car. About 200 people were waiting at the Albany station to greet the candidate. Those who were with Mr. Hughes on his first up-state tour recalled that they were scarcely a dozen people at the Albany station when he stopped there a week ago.

The increased interest which was reflected the great interest which Mr. Hughes has stirred up in the last ten days, not only at Albany but in all the other up-state districts. Mr. Hughes was at Albany station about twenty minutes and was kept busy most of the time shaking hands.

round of cheers as he appeared on the car platform. He explained briefly the condition of his voice and then climbed down to do some handshaking. The workmen crowded around him five or six deep, assisting him in their support.

At Ballston Spa 300 people were out, and there the candidate was kept busy ten minutes acknowledging the welcome and listening to assurances of his strength in those parts. It was 1:30 o'clock when the Hughes train pulled into Saratoga. A brass band was lined up and the station platform was thronged with Hughes enthusiasts. A reception committee headed by County Judge Nash Rockwood took the candidate in tow and the procession, with the band in lead, moved off in the direction of the Wordan House. A crowd of 2,000 had collected in the street in front of the hotel. Mr. Hughes was greeted with a volley of applause from the station front of the veranda, and the cheers broke out anew a moment later when he said:

"There was a convention here a few weeks ago, when I was elected to the Legislature by the people of the State, and if I had not thought that it was the desire of the people of the State that I should accept the nomination of the Saratoga convention I should not have accepted it."

Mr. Hughes in his Saratoga speech repeated the things which he has said before in the capped and renewed his pledge to give an unbossed administration. Some comment was caused by the fact that Senator Brackett was not among the Republicans who met Mr. Hughes at the station. The Senator showed up in the crowd in the street later and listened to the candidate's speech. After it was over he expressed his interest in a dangerous way when he was faced with a case before a jury and had been unable to get away.

Mr. Hughes was in Saratoga an hour. He then went up to Washington and Warren counties, where a considerable part of his boyhood was spent. At Fort Edward, where there are some big paper mills, the train stopped long enough for the candidate to shake hands with a crowd of 100 people at the station. Local leaders at this station and in other manufacturing centres assured Mr. Hughes that there had been a reaction among the factory employees against Hearst within the last week. They told him that in the big paper mills in that region there was a dangerously strong sentiment for the Independence League candidate two weeks ago, but that a revolt is on now. This gave it as their opinion that Hearst would not be elected even if he won in one of these factories. The workmen are beginning to ask, the leaders said, whether Hearst is in the mill, and are doing a lot of thinking for themselves.

At Glens Falls, in Warren county, the place where Mr. Hughes was born and where his father was formerly pastor of the Baptist church, the candidate got a rousing reception. The Empire Theatre, which has a seating capacity of 1,600, was packed. It was estimated that over 1,200 were wedged into the place. The audience was not, however, made up of factory people. The hour of the meeting, 8 o'clock in the afternoon, made their attendance when he appeared on the platform and continued to warm up more the longer Mr. Hughes spoke. They followed him intently through his entire argument of the gas problem in New York city and ended by giving him a rousing send-off when he applied the Hearst statements as illustrative of his opponent's insincerity.

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VOTE FOR UNBOSSSED JUDGES.

APPEALS OF JUDICIAL NOMINATORS TO THE EAST SIDE.

Governors Come and Go Every Two Years, but the Judge Remains Twelve Years.—Judge Cohen Comments on Some of the Hearst-Murphy Collection.

John L. Cadwalader, president of the Bar Association, and ex-Judge William N. Cohen were the principal speakers at a meeting held in Clinton Hall on Clinton street last night to impress upon the East Side voters the necessity for casting their ballots for the unbossed judicial ticket put forward by the Judiciary Nominators. Prof. James H. Hamilton, head worker of the University Settlement, presided.

All the speakers dwelt much on the theme that the meeting was in no sense a political one. Mr. Cadwalader and Judge Cohen also referred again and again to the importance of the coming election aside from the question of the election of a Governor. Judge Cohen aroused the most enthusiasm while he ran along the list of Murphy-Hearst judicial candidates and scored some of them by name.

"New legislation has made it necessary for us this year to elect ten new judges that the mass of business before the courts might be expedited," said Judge Cohen. "Immediately the lawyers of New York see the dangers that might come from a bossed bench. The Judiciary Nominators got together and asked for suggestions, and from the many names given them they weeded the sheep from the goats."

"These names have been before you since last July. Have you heard a word against them? Wouldn't the ratlike politicians have unearthed anything against them if they could do so? Now contrast them with the men put forward through the aid of Murphy and Hearst, who are brought about by these bosses could pay their political debts."

"Take John Ford, for instance. He began as a Republican. Last year he was an Independence League ticket. This year he was put on the league's State ticket and assured that he would be on that ticket until election day. But election day is here yet and now he's on the Murphy ticket. One thing about Mr. Ford that makes him look as if he were not a Hearst man is that he is the attorney for a corporation known as the Ocean Accident Company. [Applause.]"

"Take Seabury. While still a judge and with the judicial robes on his shoulders, he went up to the Independence League convention and helped put up the fake candidates there that were to be knocked down at the right time. He is the attorney for the same corporation which is now in the hands of the Judiciary Nominators. But his reward for doing it was his nomination for a judicial office by the bosses."

"What is Brady on the ticket? He is a district leader? And is Hendrick on it because he is the attorney for a trucking company in which Murphy, Cohen, and Hearst are interested, and which our black, is a member? Judge Cowing of General Sessions has served faithfully for twenty-eight years and now with all his training and experience he is being kicked down the back stairs by the bosses because Tammany needs the General Sessions and its patronage."

"Hearst or Hughes has nothing to do with this question. For twelve years after he went up to the judicial question don't be these judges will still be on the bench. The influence of some of them will reach every corner of the State just as much as the Governor's. You've had experience right in this neighborhood with Judge Murphy. You had a Bossed Judge. As the lawyers of New York removed Boite, a bad judge, they will put unbossed and good judges on the bench. The Judiciary Nominators will tell you their candidates also are lawyers. Yes, they are lawyers and also there are political hacks on their tickets who have spent their lives in the clubs and committee rooms and so have won advancement. Every independent judge costs the taxpayers from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year through the expense of his trial in mistrials, appeals and other delays. I ask you to make your cross under the triangle and so vote for the men who are not political hangers on. They are standing at the Hearst and the Murphys and say to them: 'You will at least not elect our judges for us.'"

"Many of the men on the bossed bench ticket are not dishonest," said Mr. Cadwalader, "but as Judge Cohen says, theirs is presented to him by the Hearst and the Murphys and we don't want the merits of our case decided by fine old back politicians who have been the associates of the bosses in committee rooms and barrooms, and so have won preferment."

"Vote for Hearst or Hughes as you will, but on the judicial question don't be led out by the bosses by voting for the boss's judge, who, if elected, means to sell you out. [Applause.] It is not a question of a square deal. There can be no deal where justice is concerned. In any deal with a boss you'll always find that the boss has all the diamonds in the pack and you're left alone to work it out with the speed of light."

Attorneys Herbert C. Kahn and Louis Laude spoke in a similar strain. Charles W. Cohen said he was a radical, Socialist and Hearstite, but also he would vote for Hearst if he was opposed to politics in judicial matters and would support the Judiciary Nominators' candidates. The Judiciary Nominators have established a permanent headquarters for the East Side at 264 East Broadway, with J. M. Levine in charge.

The Judiciary Nominators will hold a big mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night next. The speakers will include H. Chase, Alton B. Kingsland, Benjamin F. Tracy, Edward M. Shepard, Austen G. Fox and Arthur Von Briesen.

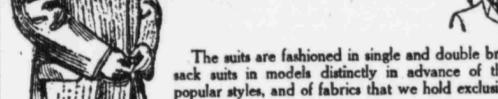
T. C. Spelling Not a Candidate. When the Independence League was making up its list of Congressmen to oppose the Tammany candidates it was announced that T. C. Spelling, a lawyer of this city, would be nominated as the league's candidate in the Tenth district. Mr. Spelling repudiated the nomination and called upon the league to withdraw his name. It was then the league's petitions were filed yesterday with the Board of Elections it was found that "Frank C. Spelling" had been nominated in the Tenth district. The SUN office.

Expose use of fictitious name of F. C. Spelling in Tenth Congressional district on nominating petitions. T. C. SPELLING.

A High Order of Suits at \$35.

Such suits as these disturb the belief that the sixty dollar suit tailor on the Avenue builds any better.

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The suits are fashioned in single and double breasted sack suits in models distinctly in advance of the popular styles, and of fabrics that we hold exclusive.

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OSCAR STRAUS FOR HUGHES.

In a Letter to a Jewish Newspaper He Gives a Dosh Reason.

Oscar Straus has sent to Sarahorn & Sons, the publishers of the Jewish Daily News, the following reply to their request for an expression of his views on the two candidates for the Governorship:

I will briefly give you some of the reasons why, in my judgment, every honest and patriotic man who is not blinded by sensationalism and insincerity should vote for Mr. Hughes.

First—I am for Hughes because I know him to be fearlessly honest, upright and capable, and not an unconscionable, sensational, insincere sham.

Second—I am for Hughes because his nomination was brought about not by self-seeking and oligarchical methods, but by the honest choice of a representative convention.

Third—I am for Hughes because he has placed his nomination in opposition to the abuses of corporations and in preparing the passage of most excellent laws correcting such abuses.

Fourth—I am for Hughes because I know when elected he will have no other boss but the enlightened conscience, and no other motive than the public welfare, and that he will interpret his duties in the light of justice to all the people without fear or favor.

Fifth—I am for Hughes because he stands for the same high and noble principles which have guided President Roosevelt in the performance of his his exalted duties.

Sixth—I am for Hughes because the issues in this campaign are far more important than the party issues, and that he is at the very basis of our American institutions, and because we want an American government, and not a government by and for the New York American.

First—Because his nomination was brought about by methods which are destructive of democratic government.

Second—I am against Hearst because one day he was attorney for F. Murphy, the boss of Tammany Hall, as a jail bird and the next day he receives from him a nomination for office.

Third—I am against Hearst because he was responsible for throwing out the Queens county delegates, who were selected by 3,000 majority, and other duly elected delegates, and substituting his own men, and because they are not interested in the welfare of our people, but only in their own pockets.

Fourth—I am against Hearst, because he pretends to be opposed to corporations, and yet in order to escape the responsibility of personal acts, and avoid taxation, he has placed his newspapers under a triple armor of corporations, and, finally, transferred them to New Jersey in order to escape taxation, liability and responsibility.

Fifth—I am against Hearst because through his party issues, he has systematically for years been endeavoring to stir up a strife and contention between the laborer and the employer, and between one class and another class of our people, and against him because he has done this regardless of the welfare of the people in order that he might profit by his own wrong.

Sixth—I am against Hearst because there is no abuse which he has condemned which he has not been willing to take advantage of when it serves his purpose.

Finally, I am against Hearst because he has secured the judicial offices to his own party, and he is for Hughes because, like Tilden of old, he was summoned by the righteous voices of the people, and because he fulfills the injunction of Jethro to Moses when he said: "I will give thee the people whom thou art covetous, and I will place such men over them as rulers. Hughes is such a man."

WOMAN ENDS LIFE FOR GRIEF. Had Worried for Five Years Over the Death of Her Child.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Gertrude Sickness, 28 years old, wife of H. George Sickness, merchant, who she leases liquor to, committed suicide this evening by shooting herself in the head after trying to suffocate herself and her six-week-old baby by turning on the gas in an upstairs room of the family mansion in Highland place, a fashionable district of the city. She is a widow and her six children are wealthy and move in the best circles of Jewish society. About five years ago a child of Mrs. Sickness was born of a man who she had never seen, and she never ceased to grieve over that child.

When the body was discovered the baby was nearly dead, but will recover.

GOT PAINTER AND BOOTY. Arrest Made for \$5,000 Jewel Robbery on West End Avenue.

Frederick M. Hoyt, a painter, of 54 Fourteenth street, Whitestone, L. I., was arrested at his home last night by Detective-Sergeant W. H. Sullivan, Sullivan and Jackson of Police Headquarters, charged with stealing \$5,000 worth of jewelry from the residence of Thomas McKenna, a lawyer, at 410 West End avenue on October 8.

Hoyt was working in the house when the goods disappeared from a bedroom. The clues finally led to him and after he had been arrested his rooms were searched. The detectives found \$125 in money, a gold pair of buttons, a broken silver mirror and a pearl ring.

Verdict Against the American Ice Company. A jury in the Circuit Court, Jersey City, which listened all day to testimony in the suit of Alexander C. Nickerson against the American Ice Company to recover \$5,000 for services, returned a verdict last evening for the full amount. Nickerson asserted that after the company took over his ice business he was hired with two others as an expert to inspect pipes and places still existing for a matter of it was decided by a large majority to lay the recommendation on the table.

Bryan League Won't Indorse Hearst. Wallace B. Hunter, treasurer of the Bryan Democratic League, announced last night that at a meeting of the executive committee of the body held at 80 Broad street an effort was made to have the committee adopt a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Hearst for Governor. A. S. Dulin objected to the resolution and on his motion it was decided by a large majority to lay the recommendation on the table.

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Ladies' Cloak Dep't. ON SALE IN BOTH STORES. Silk Rubber and English Tweed, full length Automobile Coats.

21.00 and 24.50 Black Broadcloth Paletots, Empire or loose models. Lined with black or white silk.

28.00 Muslin Underwear. ON SALE IN BOTH STORES. Fine Underclothing. Made of muslin or nainsook, trimmed with the latest laces and embroidery. New designs, well cut and finished.

Night Robes. 95c to 14.00 Chemises. 95c " 12.00 Drawers. 50c " 8.75 Corset Covers. 65c " 8.75 Petticoats. 95c " 25.00 Complete trousseaus. French lingerie. Separate garments or entire outfits made to order. Monograms and crests embroidered by hand.

Millinery. ON SALE IN BOTH STORES. Sale of "model" large Hats and Turbans. Suitable for tailor-made dress. All the fashionable Autumn Colors and black.

87.00 Sale of Black Broadcloths. 34TH STREET STORE ONLY. Second Floor. Imported black Broadcloth; pure wool; Jet black. 50 inches wide.

1.25 per yard Imported black Chiffon Broadcloth. Sponged and shrunk ready for use. 52 inches wide.

1.50 value 2.25 Imported black Chiffon Broadcloth. Fine satin finish, sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide.

2.50 per yard Colored Dress Goods Imported colored Broadcloth, medium weight, twilled back. 50 inches wide. All the latest fashionable shades, including various tones of brown, green, blue, rose, grey, etc.

1.25 per yard James McCreery & Co.

DREADNOUGHT'S GUNS TRIED. Broadside Fuillades Cause No Structural Damage—Stability Unaffected.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 18.—The battleship Dreadnought has passed most successfully through her gun trials, which were made in the English Channel. Broadside fuillades, each of eight guns, with a full charge of 265 pounds of cordite and 850 pound shells, did not cause the least structural damage, although the usual quantity of glass was broken and some light fittings were damaged. The discharges did not affect the vessel's stability. Even the broadsides only made her rock slightly.

RESIGN FROM THE EIGHTH. Two of the Field Officers Obey the Order of Gen. George Moore Smith.

Lieut.-Col. John E. Kerby and Major Robert Edwards, Jr., of the Eighth Regiment resigned yesterday in compliance with a request made by Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the First Brigade. In order to end the factional strife in the regiment Gen. Smith also demanded the resignation of Col. James M. Jarvis with those of the two junior field officers, but the Colonel up to last night had not resigned, and his friends say that he may put up a vigorous fight against resigning. Gen. Roe has given Col. Jarvis notice that he must resign not later than Monday noon or the regiment will be reduced to a battalion.

Northern Pacific President Denies Resignation Rumors. ST. PAUL, Oct. 18.—Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, speaking of his reported resignation, to-night authorized the statement that he has not resigned, has no intention of resigning nor has he been asked to resign.

"I shall continue as president of the Northern Pacific," said he. "We have an immense amount of work outlined for completion, and I intend to carry this work to completion."

TWO OVERCOATS. If you are going to have two Overcoats you'll want our "Ultra" for dress and street wear and our "Glasgow" for more severe weather.

If you buy but one Overcoat, we advise the latter for all around service.

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Sack Suits, \$15 to \$35. Cooper Square and Brooklyn stores open Saturday evening till 10.

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