#### IN WATSON'S LETTER.

#### Bryan's Former Running Mate Tells Why He Wars on Both Parties.

The letter of acceptance by Thomas E. Watson of the Populist nomination for President is addressed to Samuel W. Williams, chairman of the committee on notification, and is extremely long. Some of the salient points are given herewith:

A third party has no right to exist unless there a third party has no right to exist unless there are abuses in government which "the two great parties" refuse to reform. Unless both the two old parties are wrong, there is no room or excuse for a third. But if both the old parties are equally gulty of class legislation, and are are equally guilty of class legislation, and are equally subservient to the beneficiaries of special privilege, then it is not only the right of the patriot to form a party of protest, but a duty. Civil liberty is at once a heritage and a trust. We are recreant to the higher requirements of citizenship if we fail to realize our responsibility. The ballot is one of the weapons with which we must hold our ground. The contention of the People's party being that both the old parties are wrong, we wage war on both.

Much abuse has been heaped upon me because more time was devoted by me to denunciation of Parker than of Roosevelt. The reason is obvious enough. Roosevelt is a straight out Republican, who declares boldly for Republican principles, defiantly defending existing conditions. To attack him is a short, easy job. He principles, denantly defending existing condi-tions. To attack him is a short, easy job. He is so conspicuous and stationary a target that no one who wishes to take a shot at him could possibly miss the mark. He is not in ambush; he is behind no "blind"; he stands out in the open, and he says to his enemies, "Here I am-a Republican who stands pat on all existing open, and he says to his enemies, "Here I am—
a Republican who stands pat on all existing
conditions; if you want to fight, come on!"
Now, I can understand a Republican like that;
and, while I would love to make my battle axe
ring on his helmet until one of us went down
in political defeat and death, yet I could respect
him all the while as a foeman worthy of any
man's steel. Mr. Roosevelt will get Republican
votes, and no other. He is not seeking the support of Bryan Democrats upon false pretences.
He is not playing a confidence game on the negro question. He is not attempting to win Jeffersonians by a sham adherence to Jeffersonian gro question. He is not attempting to win Jeffersonians by a sham adherence to Jeffersonian
principles. In short, there is no danger that
Jeffersonian Democrats will vote for Roosevelt
upon the assumption that he is a Jeffersonian
Democrat. There is no danger that Roosevelt
will get a single vote to which I, as a Jeffersonian in principle, am entitled.
With Mr. Parker it is different. He is not a
Jeffersonian Democrat, yet he seeks to secure
the support of Jeffersonians. If he would speak
out plainly and tell the people that he is in

out plainly and tell the people that he is in principle the same thing, practically, that Roosevelt is, the Bryan Democrats would fall away from him by the million. I would then be enabled to organize such a party of revolt against the Republican rule as would sweep the country. the Republican rule as would sweep the country. His attitude is thoroughly disingenuous, profoundly lacking in true manhood and leadership. He was willing to stand upon the New-York State platform which Mr. Bryan denounced as a dishonest platform. His position was so indefinite, so foxy, so entirely neutral, that Mr. Bryan declared, to cheering thousands, that Parker was "absolutely unfit for the Democratic nomination," and that "nobody but an artful dodger" could stand upon that New-York platform—which so much resembled its father, David B. Hill. I believe it was also in the same

form—which so much resembled its father, David B. Hill. I believe it was also in the same speeches that Mr. Bryan declared that a man should be willing to die for his convictions—which is also a very sound proposition.

Mr. Bryan, who is always careful in the statement of matured opinions, has assured the country that "the influences back of the Parker candidacy are so intimately associated with trusts and great corporations that the Democratic party could not appeal to the masses." "With such a candidate," said Mr. Bryan, "they would begin with a foot race and end with a rout." Likewise he stated a self-evident fact when he declared that "the plutocratic element for the time being is in control of the Democratic party."

was equally clear to Mr. Bryan as it was to ny others that "the nomination of Parker many others that "the nomination of Parker was secured by crooked and indefensible methods," and that the nomination of such a man, who had, as Mr. Bryan declared, won the honor with "loaded dice," virtually nullified the anti-trust plank in the Democratic platform."

#### PARKER, THE MEEK WARRIOR.

PARKER, THE MEEK WARDIOR.

Roosevelt stands in the open, and dares Parker, defiantly, almost mockingly; and Parker meekly stays out of the fight. In his formal letter of acceptance he says that he takes up the glove thrown at his feet, declaring that he will nevoke that pension order, No. 78. But in the same breath he hastens to admit that Roosevelt did precisely what he (Parker) thinks ought to be done. If elected he (Parker) will at once have Congress do what Roosevelt has already done. Heavens! What a meek warrior is this! "Roosevelt did the right thing, but not in the right way, and if you will elect me President I will do the same thing in the proper way!" Did any nominee ever seek the Presidency on that kind of a platform before?

When is he going to free those Philippines?

When is he going to free those Philippines? He does not say. What is he going to do to the trusts? Will he deal drastically with the Standard Oil Trust, which has coddled his political ambition for the last two years? What will he do to the Sugar Trust, which his campaign manager, Gorman, represents in the United States. ager. Gorman, represents in the United States Senate? On the negro question—why has he been silent? Does he condemn Roosevelt for that Booker Washington luncheon? Does he condemn the appointment of negroes to office? Why did he fail to make any reference whatever to that plank in the Republican platform which his running mate. Dayls says created a be compelled to speak out on this question

The People's party is helping the Republicans," cry the Democratic leaders. If these leaders had not abandoned their own platform and given over to Wall Street, we could not have hurt anybody. As long as the Democratic party pretended to be Populist in principle, the Populist party could not do business. Too many of our men were dupes of the fraud. The moment the Democratic leaders dropped our platform what have buryout a single plank in our platform. What have surrendered no convictions; we have not parted with a single plank in our platform. What have we sold? To whom did we sell? If we had shed our political garments, as the Pemocratic bosses did at St. Louis, and Wall Street had dictated every line of our new creed, and had put at the head of our ticket a man who cannot tell wherein he differs in principle from Mr. Roosevelt, we would have hung our heads every time we passed a mirror, to keep from looking into the eyes of renegades to Jeffersonian Democracy, servile tools of Northern corporations. They went to St. Louis with principles; they came back without them. They were clay in the hands of the Pat McCarrens of Standard Oil; Belmont, of the Sugar Trust. The very first speech of the campalgn was made in Brooklyn by Senator Balley, of Texas, under the auspices of the Standard Oil Company lobbylst, Pat McCarren. The chosen advisers of send corporations when the taxpayers were looted during Cleveland's second administration, From German, who reeks with the foulest trust legiswood the sugar schedule at the dictation of the Sugar Trust, and Belmont, of the secret midnish tool deal, down to Oiney, who, in effect, advised the too willing Cleveland to lend the Company in Chicago, the notorious old band of them if Parker is elected can be guessed by those who remember the carrival of class legis. them if Parker is elected can be guessed by those who remember the carnival of class legislation which rendered forever infamous the second administration of Grover Cleveland.

THE CLEVELAND CROWD IS HUNGRY. The leopard has not changed his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin; that Cleveland crowd is

Electric Twice the work of Trucks horses at less cost Wagons THE RAINIER CO. Sole A. VEHICLE EQUIPMENT CO., Broadway and 50th Street.

hungry. It has been "out" a long time. Woe unto the people when that predatory band get their clutches upon the government again!

What secret pledges have been made to the Standard Oil? What is its motive for putting half a million dollars into Parker's campaign fund? Are they afraid of Roosevelt and not afraid of Parker? What is the ground of their preference for Parker? The Standard Oil Company is not in politics for health or pleasure. It always has an axe to grind. What is the motive this time? The Sugar Trust put \$240,000 in the New-York campaign alone when Cleveland ran against Harrison; and all of us know the secret pleages which were publicly redeemed. Arthur Gorman and John G. Carlisle saw to it that the tariff measure was so framed that the trust got more out of the people by tens of millions than they had got under that "culminating atrocity of class legislation." The McKinley bill. Their Senatorial representative, Arthur Gorman, has been placed in open control of the Parker campaign; he has been the secret dictator from the beginning. What will his client, the Sugar Trust, get out of this election if Parker is successful?

Wall Street wants more bonds. The machinery for getting them is there—just where Cleveland left it. The same men who worked Cleveland for bonds are steering Parker's campaign. What has been promised to Belmont and his confederated corporations? Is the "endless chain" to be put in motion again? Voters who do not consider these questions do themselves injustice.

How any party which has for recent years stood for so many different things and broken so many contracts can now expect to be trusted is a puzzle in politics. The manner in which the platform of 1904 was evolved, the manner is a puzzle in politics. The manner in which the platform of 1904 was evolved, the manner in which Parker's nomination was brought about, ought to intensify the distrust which the bad record of the party justly creates. Every line of the platform seems to be in a tremble, lest it should displease the beneficiaries of class legislation. Every tone of its quaking voice seems to say to the corporations, "Don't be afraid; I won't hurt you." With the anxious fear of Snug to Joiner, in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the apparent lion kindly dissipates the fear of his audience by assuring them in advance that its roar is only for stage purposes. If that platform had been meant to please the people, how easy it would have been to write it! But it was meant to delude the people and to please the corporations; hence its wonderful contortions in verbiage, its agonized efforts to use much language and say nothing. This much must be admitted, however—the candidate fits the platform as though a political tailor had measured him for it. Parker can probably use more words and say less that you are certain of than any man in America. than any man in America.

It is true that Judge Parker thinks tariff reform would benefit the wage earner. So it would, if it were of the right sort. But Cleveland, once upon a time, sounded the slogan of "tariff reform," and, after one defeat, was elected to do the work. Arthur Gorman was the master builder who framed the measure which was to lessen the burdens of the oppressed, and when Arthur Gorman got through with the job the burdens of the oppressed had merely been shifted from one shoulder to the other. The great warm hearted Senator from Missouri, George G. Vest, wanted coal put upon the free list, in order that cheaper fuel could be had by the people; Arthur Gorman opposed the measure stubbornly in the Senate. When the Sugar Trust wanted a better rate than the Dingley bill was the people; Arthur Gorman opposed the measure stubbornly in the Senate. When the Sugar Trust wanted a better rate than the Dingley bill was about to give them, Steve Elkins brought Havemeyer and Gorman together in personal conference, and the trust got what Havemeyer came for. And Arthur Gorman is Parker's manager. The "tariff reform" of the Democratic nominee must, therefore, be taken with care; and to the Parker letter of acceptance should be attached the Gorman Tariff act of 1894 as "Exhibit A." and the speech of General Joe Wheeler against that measure as "Exhibit B."

If I were President, I would recognize that capital and labor have reached a dangerous antagonism. My utmost influence would be used to establish a National Bureau of Arbitration. I would ask combined capital to choose one man, union labor to choose another, and I would myself, as chief magistrate, choose a third. Such a Board of Arbitration should have jurisdiction over labor troubles, and would become a power for good.

Measured by the old standards of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton and Stephens, the party which calls itself Democratic has no right to do so. It contains no Democratic principles. It does not seek to accomplish any Democratic purpose. It has no harmony of creed, no unity of action, no common legislative object. One and all, they would like to capture the offices; beyond that they do not agree upon any earthly subject.

I accept the nomination tendered me, and indorse the platform upon which it is made. And no matter what the results may be, I shall find satisfaction in feeling that I have done right.

THOMAS E. WATSON.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 9, 1904.

#### HONORED THE PRESIDENT

#### Dr. MacArthur Tells of Peace Delegates' Praise of Hay.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur told his congregation at the Calvary Baptist Church last night about the International Peace Congress which met n Boston last week, and what the delegates hought of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

"Secretary Hay's address opened the congress," "This was far and away the greatest address during the entire congress. His oration was honorable both to the congress and the American people. It was logical in its reasoning, eloquent in its delivery, humane in its aim and nobly religious in its spirit. All the guests from over the sea listened with the deepest interest to his graceful and heautiful words, and they were loud in their praise of both the Secretary of State and of President Roosevelt.

"Many of the most distinguished foreign delegates were loud in their praise of President Roosevelt for his superb efforts to secure universal arbitraon on the basis of international justice. No man at the head of any nation on the globe received such distinct honor for his earnest efforts to preserve peace and to prevent war as was given President Roosevelt on this historic occasion. Secretary Hay was never surpassed by the representative of any other nation who ever gave the welcome to a session of this congress.

session of this congress.

"The distinguished Bishop of Hereford said that the Secretary and President of the United States were so honored throughout the world that their sentiments expressed on this occasion would have vastly greater weight than such sentiments would ordinarily have because they were the sentiments of man so noble in character and so honored throughout the world.

Griggs, former Attorney General for the United States, has accepted an invitation from the Republicans of Montclair to address them on national issues involved in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Griggs will speak here an October 27, and it will be the first time for him to take the stump for Roosewelt and Fairbanks. Edward C. Stokes, the Republican candidate for Governor, will make an adverse or the same avening.

## COMMON LAW AND TRUSTS

#### PARKER'S VIEWS WRONG.

#### Henry W. Taft Says He Has No Distinct and Candid Policy.

Henry W. Taft, brother of the Secretary of & Cadwalader, maintains that Judge Parker's reference, in his letter of acceptance, to the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Call Publishing Company, to supdeveloped affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies," and that officials having the disposition could enforce the common law against monopolies and trusts, was decidedly misleading. "The case," says Mr. Taft, "was irrelevant to the matter Judge Parker was discussing. For whatever else the court may have not consider these questions do themselves | decided, it did not decide that there is a distinct system of the common law in the United States courts, or that that system furnishes a complete remedy against monopolies and

"The telegraph company was engaged in interstate commerce, and the Call company recovered from it damages for a discrimination in rates. The theory of the court seems to have been that as Congress was vested under the federal Constitution with exclusive power to regulate and control interstate commerce, there was to be implied from its omission to legislate an intention to adopt the general rules ordinarily governing the conduct of affairs of common carriers. So far from holding generally that there was a federal common law system, the court quoted without disapproval a number of its own decisions directly to the contrary. And mittee of the Senate. the question whether there was any unwritten or common law of the federal courts which would enable the government to prevent a monopoly or to control or regulate a combination in restraint of interstate commerce was not before the court; and if it had been, it must have been held that when Congress passed the Sherman act and the several anti-trust and interstate commerce acts of 1903 they superseded any unwritten law upon the subject.

Furthermore, there can be no adequate remedy against trusts or combinations in restraint of trade without criminal penalties, and it is settled in the federal courts that there exist no crimes within federal jurisdiction which are not expressly defined as 8ch in the statutes of the United States. And, as Senator Knox has recently pointed out, agreements in restraint of trade have never, under the common law, been illegal in the sense that the government could restrain the parties to them from carrying them out. The law simply refuses at the suit of one party to such an agreement to compel the other party to perform it.

#### EFFECT OF THE SHERMAN ACT.

The rules of the common law were framed long before the development of modern corporate combinations, and when very different conditions existed. Thirty-six States of the Union have attempted to cope with corporate aggressions, but they have always found it necessary to pass laws specifically directed at particular abuses. Under the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Republican administrations have made great progress in procuring decisions in the Joint Traffic, the Addyston Pipe, the Northern Securities, the Beef Trust and the Salt Trust cases, and yet it has been found necessary, in order to prevent or punish ingenious evasions, to pass four or five important supplementary statutes, in order to expedite trials, procure information otherwise inaccessible, establish effective rules of evidence, create penalties for particular offences and otherwise perfect the law and strengthen the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. No lawyer of experience would think of asserting that these things could be adequately dealt with under the rules of common law, and Mr. Roosevelt sums up the whole matter quite correctly when he says: "If action against trusts and monopolles is to be limited to cases where the common law is applicable, the national government could take no action whatever to regulate them."

The question whether there is a federal common law is not, however, intrinsically important in this campaign. Why, then, did Mr. Parker, when his attention was called to his mistake, so tenaciously, so elaborately and, if I may say so without offence, so disingenuously seek to justify his academic view of the law? Did he find it a convenient means of befogging and evading the troublesome trust issue? His language is general, inaccurate, spiritless—especially when compared with the vigor with which he urges the reduction of the tariff as a complete remedy for the evils of the trusts. Action in such a matter by the general government is traditionally against the doctrines of States' rights and of strict construction of con-

facto, law of the hew associated to law of the hew associated to adopt the law of ar only as they were authorized to adopt . But, great heavens! who could have conceived in 1789 that within ten years we should have to combat such windmills!" And modern Democratic treatment of the trusts has not departed from the Jeffersonian ideals.

When Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for reelection in 1885 he called attention to the abuses of the trusts and the "operation of these selfish schemes," but he proposed no remedy. The Democratic Congress then in session appointed a commission to investigate the subject, and they held meetings during the campaign—a gentle intimation to the voter that the country was to be rid of the trusts at the hands of the Democratic party if it was successful, but Mr. Cleveland was defeated, and the commission submitted the facts without recommendation. The Republican Congress, however, in 1850, enacted the Sherman act, and before the election of Mr. Cleveland, in 1852, it had been held to be constitutional.

#### WHY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND FAILED.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Cleveland again denounced the trusts, and cautiously promised prosecution by the general government. "to the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power," but at the end of his administration, after indulging in commendable denunciation of the evils of trusts, he wrote as follows: "The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose, because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making federal authority supreme in its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds that cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action unless they seek, directly and purposely, to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between States or between the United States and foreign countries."

And lately Mr. Cleveland has said: "I recall that I examined closely the law and received reports from Mr. Olney, who was then Attorney General. I was most anxious to have something done, but we were blocked by decisions of the Supreme Court which at that time tied our hands."

And now the regenerated Democracy of New-York State, meeting in convention on April 18, 1904.

fluence of Frestden. Roosevelt and Secretary Hay in connection with arbitration and pears will ask of control of the control o

#### MR. HIGGINS PLANS TOUR.

#### To Speak in Brooklyn Wednesday-Pleased with Outlook.

Frank W. Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor, spent the day quietly at the Aibemarle Hotel yesterday. Mr. Higgins had intended going to Olean, but the Republican Club reception Saturday night lasted so late he missed his train. In the course of the day he War and a member of the law firm of Strong | talked with Charles H. Murray, president of the Republican County Committee; William Barnes, jr., chairman of the executive committee of the State committee, and other leaders. He said that he was much pleased with the outlook. port his propositions "that the common law as Mr. Higgins will speak in Brooklyn at the Clermont Avenue Rink on Wednesday night and at the Union League Club on Thursday night. He will then go to Olean for a few days and later make a tour of the State, speaking. Governor Odell was not at headquarters vesterday. He went to Newburg on Saturday. He was all tired out after a week of hard travelling in the West. He is expected back in the city to-day. George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the Re-publican National Committee, was at his home in Hempstead yesterday, but he will also be in the city to-day.

#### PRAISE FOR MR. HIGGINS.

#### Cornelius N. Bliss Tells of His Independence and Fine Record.

You ask me what I know of Mr. Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor." said Cornelius N. Bliss yesterday. "I know that he is a straightforward, honorable gentleman and business man, who has had long experience as a State Senator at Albany, and that he has been for nearly two years the Lieutenant Governor of the State, seven years of his service as chairman of the Finance Com-

"I have never known of any criticism of him in either position, except an occasional suggestion from a partisan point of view that he was a little too independent. The opposition to him, suggested by a portion of the city press, is that he is an easy' man, and if elected, will be controlled in his public actions by others. It causes anybody who knows Frank Wayland Higgins to smile when he is told that Mr. Higgins would mildly wear anybody's collar or tag.
"His service in the Senate has been conter

raneous with the administration of Gevernors Morton, Black, Roosevelt and Odell. President Rooseton, Black, Roosevelt and Odell. President Roosevelt has said within the last few days that he has never known an abier legislator or a man who had a higher standard of public or private life than Mr. Higgins. If the opinions of the other occupants of the Governor's chair were acught, they would be found equally complimentary. During his long career in public life there has never been a whisper against his honor ac a man or as a legislator. He has been successful in business and has the confidence of ousiness men, and his public life strongly commends him to voters of independent views, as well as to his party adherents.

"I do not believe in 'mudslinging' campaigns, and do not wish to institute comparisons between the characters of Lieutenant Governor Higgins and his opponent, but Governor Higgins stands broadly and Independently for the principles of the Republican party, where his opponent—as the best that can be said for him—stands for Tammany Hall and all it represents."

#### TAGGART TO GIVE UP.

#### Will Go to Indianapolis on October 14-Cleveland May Speak.

The Democratic leaders yesterday indicated that Grover Cleveland would make at least one and possibly two speeches in this State for the Democratic ticket before election. Mr. Cleveland once agreed to preside at a monster mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, but this meeting was called off, as William J. Bryan would not consent to appear and speak. Strong efforts are now being made to get Mr. Cleveland to make two speeches in the course of the campaign, and, although he is now said that he will consent to address or meeting, if not two.

Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will close up the campaign in the East, so far as his personal supervision is con-cerned, on October 14, and go to Indianapolls. He cerned, on October 14, and go to Indianapolis. He will spend the rest of the campaign in the Western end of the courty, it was said yesterday. DeLancey Nicoli, William F. Sheehan and August Belmont, according to the politicans yesterday, will have free rein until Election Day, and Taggart will take hold in the West. It was said unfeelingly yesterday that Taggart sees how things are going in the East, and realizes the hopelessness of the campaign, and is getting ready to "slide from under" and let Belmont, Sheehan and Nicoli have the fun of explaining.

#### DON'T MOVE FOR A MONTH.

#### If You Do You Will Lose Your Vote-Morgan's Plans.

The "thirty day period" within which no man who wishes to retain his right to vote at the coming election may change his residence went into effect at midnight last night. After much per-sistent effort, George W. Morgan, superintendent of elections, has obtained from each lodging house keeper and hotel man the list of voters who live at his place, and this morning a large force of men will be put to work checking up these lists and tabulating them.

After registration days are over, and the registration lists have been completed, they will be checked up with these hotel lists, and any discrepancies will be subjects for the searching inquiry of Super-intendent Morgan and his deputies. Plans which Superintendent Morgan will not disclose are ma turing for the discouragement of floaters. The elections deputies are looking forward to night and day work for the next month, and because of the great activity of the Elections Bureau, which promises a clean election, Tammany Hall is protesting and trying to hinder the work.

Mr. Morgan did not care yesterday to talk about the efforts of the Tammany law committee to obstruct his work in preventing naturalization frauds. His lawyer, Deputy Attorney General Collins, filed His lawyer, Deputy Attorney General Coilins, filed a brief with Judge Gildersieeve in the Colonest case—the one which the Tammany committee is contesting—on Saturday. Mr. Morgan is content to rest on that. He does not like the spirit in which the Tammany committee has criticised his work. "I am not trying to disfranchise anybody wrongfully," said he. "A slight inspection of my office routine would show how impossible it is that politics could enter into it in any connection. "I want to say now, that whatever papers are under consideration by my office will be returned to their owners, whether there exists doubt as to their legality or not, in ample time to permit their holders to vote on them if they choose. There never has been the slightest intention of preventing a person's voting on his papers, but we intend to see that every fraudulent set of papers is taken up and the name of the holder stricken off the registration lists."

Friday will be the first day for registration, and the Elections Bureau people expect that there will be more protests raised this year than ever before. Election lists of last year have been furnished to the inspectors at each registration place, and if there is any doubt as to the person who wishes to register, he will be put through a caregorical examination as to his previous voting place and residence. That the deputies may be in prompt communication with headquarters in taking up protests which demand attention, twelve telephone trunk lines will be run into the Elections Bureau, and an operator for each one provided. In previous years much valuable time has been lost because the deputies could not report promptly. a brief with Judge Gildersleeve in the Colonesi

#### JUDGE PARKER SPENDS QUIET DAY.

#### W. F. Sheehan Calls at Rosemount-Candidate Comes To-day.

Esopus, N. Y., Oct. 9.-Judge Parker spent a quiet Sunday. He attended church at Kingston, and in the afternoon took a long walk. William F. the Democratic National Committee, called at Rosemount and later returned to New-York. Judge Parker will go to New-York to-morrow, leaving Esopus at 7 o'clock. He intends to return Thurs-

#### SPEAKERS AT NOONDAY MEETING.

The following will be speakers at the noonday meeting of the Roosevelt and Fairbanks National Commercial League, at No. 596 Broadway, to-day; Andrew Burleigh, John H. Hendrick and J. Owen Moore. The Austen Male Quartet will sing.

# W.&J.SLOANE

THE satisfaction arising from an assurance of genuineness, or the keen disappointment following the discovery of substitution, frequently bears striking illustration in the purchase of

#### ORIENTAL RUGS

We import these fabrics, unaltered by false coloring, direct from the Orient, where our own representative selects them with critical care. From the noteworthy selection of specimens now assembled a disappointing purchase is impossible

BROADWAY & 19th STREET

## B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD A SALE OF

#### DRESS TRIMMINGS.

COMMENCING TO-DAY (MONDAY), OCTOBER 10th,

consisting of Colored Chiffon Applique, Jet and Steel, and Persian Combinations, Embroidered Taffeta Bands

at 65c., \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard,

being one-half less than regular prices. (Counters rear of Rotunda.)

Dineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York,

We have had gunmetal gray made up in fancy effects, too. Some folks like a touch of pattern in their cloth and the new ideas in the new shade are strikingly handsome. Men who like to lead instead of follow the mode. favor this deep rich gray. Made up into a sack suit, single or double breasted for \$20; or in English walking suit for \$23. Topcoat, silk lined, for \$25.

# ARNHEIM

JONES'S GIFTS LARGE.

#### Toledo's "Golden Rule" Mayor Gave Over \$100,000 a Year.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Toledo, Oct. 9 .- The executors of Mayor

Jones's estate discover that he had been giving away over \$100,000 a year since he was elected Mayor, and that he had indorsed over two hundred notes for amounts from \$20 to \$5,000 each. He had helped over fifty delinquents and defaulters in sums ranging from \$5 to \$5,000 each. His affairs are in a terrible condition. He refused to make a will before death, because he

said he did not know what he had or how to divide it properly between his heirs and the pub-When elected Mayor the first time he was worth over \$1,000,000 and his annual income was over \$20,000, yet less than a third of a million assets have been discovered.

#### NO HOPE OF JUSTICE, SAYS DEXTER.

#### Father of Man Murdered in Adirondacks Says He Will Never Vote Here Again.

I will never cast another vote in this city. will never even register as long as I live. The State and county have done nothing. The witnesses have perjured themselves. I have abandoned all

So declared yesterday Henry Dexter, the aged

father of Orrando P. Dexter, who was shot from ambush on September 20 a year ago while driving through his Adirondack estate, near Malone, N. Y. The reward of \$10,000 for evidence that would convict the murderer no longer held good, he said. He contended that in face of circumstances pointing strongly to a certain -lirondack citizen, the State had done nothing, the county had offered no reward, and the grand jury had failed to indict the

#### RADIO ACTIVITY IN HOT SPRINGS.

#### Found in Marked Degree in Arkansas-Report by Dr. Boltwood.

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 3 (Special).-A report which was made yesterday to the Secretary of the Interior by Dr. B. B. Boltwood, of this city, shows that the waters of the hot springs of Arkansas are charged with radio activity to a marked degree. Dr. Boltwood, who is an expert on practical chemistry, says in his report:

Although it is not yet proven that radioactive properties of healing springs impart to them any actual therapeutic value, it is significant that these properties should be so generally found in such waters. The fact that radioactive substances can cause action to take piace through a layer of matter, the skin, for instance, would make it seem probable that bathing in a radioactive water might have some effect on the muscles and tissues.

He adds that he has found that the water of a well known local spring on East Rock is about a hundred times radioactive as the city water, which was found to be exceptionally radioactive last year by Professor Bumstead. Although not as notable as the hot springs of Arkansas, the local spring is unusually charged with emanations from this mysterious substance.

Dr. Boltwood comes to three main conclusions in his report to the government on the Arkansas springs. First, that those waters "are all radioactive to a marked degree." Second, "that radioactive to a marked degree." Second "that radioactive is due to dissolved radium emanation to gas) and to the presence of salts of radium or other radioactive solids." Third, that "the tufa deposited by the springs does not contain appreciable quantities of radium compounds." The report is to be part of a general examination of American waters with regard to radium which the government is now making.

#### HARRISON AMONG THE SPEAKERS. Francis Burton Harrison, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will speak at the third

large Democratic mass meeting of the campaign in Brooklyn, which is to be held in Prospect Hall to-night. It is announced that Congressman Henry to-night. It is almost that Congressman Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama; Michael J. Ryan, of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Ebbetts, candidate for the Senate from the Vith Brooklyn District, and other speakers will address the meeting.

#### MR. OLCOTT TO SPEAK TO-NIGHT.

J. Van Vechten Olcott, the Republican candidate for Congress in the XVth Congress District, will formally open his personal campaign to-night at a mass meeting in the Arcade, at Sixty-fifth-st, and Broadway. United States Senator Dillingham, of Vermont: Representative Charles W. Fowler, of New-Jersey, and Mr. Olcott will be the speakers.



## Month Improves

Upon Month

August comparisons showed a gain of

53%

in TRIBUNE sales.

But the sales in the month of September. 1904, were

more than in September, 1902.

TRAIN HITS ONE OF GANG.

#### He Is Hurt Seriously-Ten Others Have Narrow Escapes.

Robert Kelly, a carpenter, of No. 517 Henry-st. Brooklyn, who was one of a gang working on the new main at Washington and Atlantic aves. Brooklyn, lies in a serious condition in the Cumberla Street Hospital suffering from internal injuries and a fractured limb, as the result of being run down by a Jamaica bound Long Island Railroad train yesterday afternoon. The Long Island tracks run in Atlantic-ave. Kelly, with some ten of his mates was bending over the excavation when the train drawn by engine No. 215 bore down. For some