Congressman Edmund H. Driggs.

DRIGGS BROAD IN HIS VIEWS.

Finds Journal Platform Built on Good Democratic Principles and Adopts It.

The Journal policy found a ready champion in the lost Congress in Representative Edmund H. Driggs, of the Sixth New York District, and unless political indications are all wrong he will be in his seat again in the next House. He rescued the district from the Republicans a year ago when he was elected to take the place of Congressman Wilson, who resigned to become Postmaster of Brooklyn. His ringing speech in the House in favor of the bill appropriating $50,000,000 as an emergency fund to put the country on a war footing will be readily recalled. It is worthy of note that Mr. Driggs, the only Democratic Congressman from Brooklyn in the last House, was the only Brooklyn Representative to vote in Washington on that appropriation, at a time, one of the most critical in the country's history.

Mr. Driggs is well qualified to look after the needs of his district. He was born in the Williamsburg section on May 2, 1865, and is of colonial and Revolutionary stock. He received his education at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and later became connected with the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company. Long before he became identified with politics, Mr. Driggs was known as an athlete and sportsman. He was a member of the famous football team of the Crescent Athletic Club in 1886 and 1891, and rowed in several crews of the Nautilus oat Club, of which he was for five years vice-president.

Voted to Take In Hawaii.

He has since proven himself as vigorous in mind as in muscle. He stands for the Journal's policy, and takes pride in having been one of the Democrats who voted for the annexation of Hawaii, the first plank in the Journal's platform, adopted by the country.

He states his position on other points in the Journal's platform as follows:

"I would have this nation the absolute master of the commerce of the world. We have the factories and the most capable managers and operatives in the world to run them; we have the finest fields and the most intelligent farmers to cultivate them. American brains, American machinery and American pluck and push will rule the world if we but build a navy of sufficient strength to protect at all times our commerce, the products of our industry, upon the high seas. Our navy and commerce should develop together.

Favors National Universities.

"A mighty university at Annapolis should not follow the building up of a great navy, but should be developed coincident with it. I am equally in favor of a great military university at West Point. Even if many of the graduates return to civil life the money spent by the Government in their education is well invested, for they will impart their knowledge through local military organizations and so keep the country always ready for any emergency.

"I have expressed myself time and again for government ownership of the Nicaragua canal and the immediate construction of it. The canal would give us great commercial advantages, and it is to this country a military necessity.

"Expansion is a Democratic principle. It was not a dangerous doctrine for Jefferson and Jackson, and it is not a dangerous doctrine to-day. As to the Philippines, they are annexed already and we should keep them."

BETS TURN ON THE MAJORITY.

Increasing Odds on Van Wyck Force a New Line for Wagers.

Even betting was the exception yesterday and the Van Wyck men were giving odds at 10 to 8, with rumors that even better terms had been quoted from some of the betting centres. Every bookmaker of prominence seems to have at least $10,000 to tie up for a week on the election, and the competition between them to show the longest betting list is keen.

This accounts in part for the change in the odds. At the office of Bell & Co. $7,000 was placed during the day on Van Wyck at odds of 10 to 8. E. B. Talcott, who has special charge of the betting department of the firm, was uptown during the entire business day. It was stated that he was canvassing the uptown Republican clubs looking for the several syndicates which it is alleged have been pooling together Roosevelt money to cover the $100,000 of which Mr. Talcott is custodian on behalf of Van Wyck believers.

At the Hoffman House Len Wager, in the course of a friendly chat with L. M. Glenow, a guest at the hotel, discovered he was a Roosevelt man with $400 to spare and promptly covered that amount with an equal sum from his bulging purse of Van Wyck cash.

Nathan Frank, at the Aqueduct track, has a big placard announcing that he has $10,000 to place on Van Wyck against $9,000 and will talk business between races until election day.

Frank Keeney, at the Hotel York, placed a variegated bunch of bets. He put out $1,000 even on the genral result, then another $1,000 that Van Wyck would have 15,000 plurality; then $800 to $1,000 that his plurality would be 20,000. Another bet was at $400 to $500 that Van Wyck would have over 30,000 plurality and a bet at $500 to $1,000 that Roosevelt would not have over 15,000 plurality.

He will repeat any and all of these bets as often as Republican cash makes its appearance. He has a lot of money to place at 6 to 5 on the general result in sums assorted to suit all comers.

The betting troubles Chairman Odell, of the Republican State Committee. He says: "I believe the publication of these bets, with odds of 10 to 8 on Van Wyck, to be in line with other methods of the Democratic party managers. It is a bluff. If genuine, however, these bets will be taken up. I spoke to a man this morning who will take up such bets to the extent of $300,000."

Joe Vendig yesterday bet $6,950 against $5,780 that Van Wyck would be elected Governor. The money was placed part at the race track and part in Wall Street, and all at odds of 10 to 8. He announced last night that he had $20,000 left to bet on the same terms on Van Wyck's election.

Vendig also placed two bets each of $1,000 to $750 at the race track, the Roosevelt end being taken by "Abe" Levy and George Wheelock. Vendig says that before the end of the week the odds will be 2 to 1 on Van Wyck.

VAN WYCK IS HOME AGAIN.

Judge Van Wyck returned to New York at 8:10 last night from Utica, where he spoke with Senator Hill before one of the greatest Democratic meetings of the campaign. He went immediately to his home in Brooklyn.

With Judge Van Wyck returned Harry W. Walker, secretary of the Aqueduct Commission.

"Everywhere," said Mr. Walker, "the Judge has met with enthusiastic receptions and all reports have been of the brightest. This morning, at Utica, Judge Van Wyck and Senator Hill had a long conversation in the course of which the Senators said he had never seen the party so united, and the prospects of Democratic victory so bright."

"After breakfast, there was another reception in the hotel parlors. Among the visitors were a large number of Welsh voters. There is a big Welsh colony in Oneida Country, and heretofore they have been Republicans.

"The local managers say Oneida County will go Republican.

"Fully five thousand people attended the overflow meetings held on the nights the Judge spoke at the opera house. There were on the platform that night a number of prominent Republicans.

To-morrow the candidate starts on the last tour of the campaign. Poughkeepsie, Troy and Albany will hear him this time. Albany being the last on the list. He speaks there Saturday night.

LOOKING UP THE CITY PAY ROLL.

The Department of Charities was visited by three of McCullagh's deputies yesterday afternoon and an examination was made of the lists of employes of the various public charitable institutions.

The deputies called at 1 o'clock and presented a letter from Superintendent McCullagh demanding the lists, and they spent three hours examining them.

They found that thirty names had been added to the list of employes in the several public charitable institutions of the city since August 1.

HIS UP-STATE TRIP IS CALLED OFF.

Roosevelt's Managers Worried Over the Situation in This City.

WILL WORK HIM HERE.

All This Week the Rough Rider Will Charge About the Boroughs.

HIS CAMPAIGN LAST NIGHT.

Noisy Meetings at Which the Candidate Reiterated His Promises to Do Good, and Good Only.

The Journal's canvass showing that Judge Van Wyck will have at the least calculation ninety thousand plurality below the Bronx has caused such alarm in the Roosevelt camp that all the efforts of the candidate and his managers will be devoted to the Greater New York from this until the end of the canvass.

Orders were given yesterday for the abandonment of the proposed excursion into the rural districts, Mr. Roosevelt will speak at Troy and Albany to-morrow night, but that will end his visits to the interior.

To-day he makes a tour of Long Island. Friday and Saturday will be spent scurrying about the Greater New York; Saturday night it is intended to hold mass meetings in each of the sixty-one Assembly districts, and the candidate for Governor has been called upon to speak at as many of them and review as many district parades as he possibly can before Sunday morning. Nearly all the five hundred spellbinders who have been stumping the State have been ordered to report for duty here Saturday, and they will be turned loose at night.

Through fifteen miles of dark streets in two carriages and a special train, Theodore Roosevelt last night ploughed an oratorical furrow across Harlem and down to Cooper Union.

It was a Balaklava affair. He charged on two thousand people at the Cosmopolitan Hall, at One Hundred and Seventieth street and Amsterdam avenue; he charged on two thousand more at Erbach's Hall, at One Hundred and Seventieth street and Third avenue.

Then rallying his thin blue line of spellbinders, he burst upon Cooper Union, where three thousand persons were gathered to hear.

At the Cosmopolitan Hall, he made his usual speech on the honesty of the judiciary and the duties of the voter.

Three carriages whirled Colonel Roosevelt and his party down to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, over the viaduct and up among the honest burghers at One Hundred and Seventieth street and Third avenue.

Here there was a big floral horseshoe, large enough to fit the Brobdingnagian steed sometimes seen in the Rough Riders cartoons. It was an offering from the Union Republican Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

Colonel Abe Gruber sat on the stage like a fat sparrow, but it was late before he got a chance to speak. Dr. Depew came in shortly before Roosevelt arrived and started to make a speech.

He had barely time to swell out his chest and prophesy the defeat of Van Wyck, when there was a violent noise at the door and a sudden ringing cheer.

Roosevelt came swinging in at the apex of a flying wedge, and leaving a swath of mangled and wounded Republicans in his wake reached the stage.

More cheers, more tumult, more partisan howls.

Again the speaker swore fealty to his own courage and honesty.

Then down to Cooper Union. The crowd was genuinely wrought up. There was nothing new in the Rough Rider's speech, which lasted about twenty-five minutes. He apologized for not being able to speak longer, saying that he had to go to Yonkers.

To-day he will charge on the natives of Speonk and Quogue.

SULLIVAN'S FIST IN M'CULLAGH'S FACE.

Clan Sullivan and Superintendent McCullagh glared at each other in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday

Chrystie Sullivan, the Senator's cousin, who has a hotel at No. 57 Bowery, and two of his employes were arraigned for illegal registration. McCullagh said he had seventeen warrants in all for persons registered from the house. No evidence of fraud was offered. The charge is based upon a report by deputies that the hotel has been undergoing repairs and was unoccupied.

Sullivan declared he has had his hotel and residence at No. 57 Bowery for years, and his employes have lived there more than a year. The prisoners were paroled for an examination to-day.

A midnight raid of McCullagh's men upon six other voters excited Senator "Tim" Sullivan very much. He wanted to tell McCullagh what he thought of him in court, but was restrained.

Ever since the days of registration deputies have been nosing about No. 66 First street. They discovered in the rear of Nos. 66 and 68 First street a stable, with an "L" extending to First street, but without any entrance from the street. There were no beds in the stable, but six men slept there on the hay.

On Monday, at midnight, several deputies, led by G. W. Raynor, of Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, surrounded the stable, and dragged the six voters to the Fifth street station.

William Specht, who employs the men, and Otto Hooper, who owns the stable, said the men were old employes and had voted from the stable before. They had no other home. When the six men were arraigned in Essex Market the clan Sullivan was there, and so were three score deputies.

McCullagh said his chief witness was absent. A deputy testified to finding the prisoners in the hay loft, but had no evidence it was not their home. Senator Sullivan leaned over toward the Force law chief and shook his fist in his face.

"This is a cur's trick!" he growled. "Why do you harass decent workingmen like these?"

"I'm only doing my duty," said McCullagh, smiling.

"Your duty—huh!" and the Sullivan scowl grew blacker; but Magistrate Flammer stopped the argument and discharged the prisoners.

CASH REWARD FOR FORCE BILL INDUSTRY

Superintendent McCullagh, brought face to face yesterday with evidence secured by a Journal reporter, acknowledged reluctantly that he had offered special prizes as an inducement to his deputies to make arrests on the charge of illegal registration.

"I have not offered $50 for the establishment of ten cases against violators of the Election law," the Superintendent said.

"Have you offered any reward?" the reporter asked.

"That's another matter," replied the Superintendent, who finally acknowledged that he had offered a special reward to his deputies as an "incentive to industry." What this reward was to be—how much was to be paid for a given number of arrests or convictions—he declined to say.

"Does the appropriation for the work you are conducting cover this special emolument?" the reporter asked. Superintendent McCullagh said it did not, and said the money would come out of his own pocket.

MORE FAT JOBS FOR G. O. P. LAWYERS

The Lunacy Law Amendment Provided Offices for Many Legislators.

VOTED FOR THEIR OWN PAP

Many Assemblymen and Senators Are Drawing Salaries as Special Attorneys.

GEORGE C. AUSTIN—$4.000.

Speaker O'Grady Among the Platt Machinists Who Are Milking the State Treasury.

Albany, Nov. 1.—The long list of special counsel appointed by Attorney-General Hancock, which the Journal published yesterday, by no means covers the distribution of State treasury favors among favored lawyers of the Platt Republican machine. There are many other official places with salaries and fees attached which Republican legislators and county leaders have seized and of which little is known.

There are, for instance, the special attorneys for the State insane asylums who were appointed by the State Commission on Lunacy as the result of an amendment to the lunacy law passed in 1897. The Lunacy Commission's appropriation was held up until this amendment was accepted. The patronage in it was all arranged for and divided up by the Platt machine before it went through.

Some of the favored attorneys were members of the Legislature that voted for the bill. With certain of them their votes were contingent on the promise of the jobs which the amendment provided for. There was no especial reason why the big lunatic asylums, which are known as "State hospitals," should have special attorneys. The legal business of these institutions had always been attended to by the Attorney-General's Department. The Attorney-General invariably has a large staff of assistants.

Austin Gets the Best One.

George C. Austin, of New York, secured the fattest of the new jobs. He was appointed attorney for the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island at $4,000 a year. At the time the job was created Mr. Austin was an Assemblyman from the Twenty-first (New York) District and chairman of the Committee on Cities. Austin was beaten last year. This year he is on the Republican ticket in New York as a candidate for City Court Judge.

It is understood here that Mr. Austin heads the list of lawyers who have been favored in New York with referee cases from the judges. Mr. Austin has also had many assignments from Attorney-General Hancock as special counsel in cases of violation of the Agricultural law and other special cases. Altogether, he has done about as well in the distribution of legal patronage as any young lawyer in the State.

Speaker James M. E. O'Grady, of the Assembly, who is now running for Congress in the Monroe district, is another of the lunacy lawyers. He was Speaker when the bill was passed. He is special attorney for the Rochester State Hospital, with an annual salary of $1,200. He has held this job while drawing a salary of $1,500 as an Assemblyman, and has had other pickings from the Attorney-General's department.

The salary of $1,200 attached to the place of special attorney for the Utica State Hospital was secured by Congressman James S. Sherman, of Utica, who is a candidate for re-election.

S. S. Partridge, of Phelps, Senaca County, has the $1,200 place attached to the Willard State Hospital. He is a political lieutenant of John H. B. Mongin, the Platt boss of Seneca County.

Senator George R. Malby, of Ogdensburg, took the $1,200 salary given to the St. Lawrence State Hospital special attorney. Malby was formerly an Assemblyman and served one term as Speaker. He is now a candidate for re-election to the Senate. Senator Malby voted for the Raines bill, the Ellsworth Press Gag bill and helped to kill the Journal's Dollar Gas bill. He voted for the Lunacy law amendment which provided his present job.

$2,000 for Campbell.

Marcus B. Campbell draws the $2,000 salary going to the Long Island State Hospital's special attorney. He is the Republican leader of the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn. He represents his ward in the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County.

The Collins State Homeopathic Hospital at Gowanda has Lester F. Stearns, of Dunkirk as its special attorney, with a salary of $1,200. Mr. Stearns is an old-time Republican warhorse and recently was a candidate for a seat on the Court of Claims bench. His $1,200 job was secured for him by Senator Higgins, of Olean, and Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon, of Chautauqua, the Republican leader on the floor of the Assembly.

Lou Payn's Deputy Insurance Superintendent, Robert H. Hunter, claimed the lunacy attorney place in the Hudson River State Hospital for his friend H. M. Taylor, of Poughkeepsie. The salary is $1,200.

Republican State Chairman Odell claimed the Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital, and the $1,200 place was turned over to his henchman, John B. Swezey, of Goshen.

The job in the Buffalo State Hospital was given to John E. Pound, of Lockport, an old-time stalwart and always a Platt man. Pound has been a United States Commissioner, with fees. His cousin, Cuthbert Pound, was in the State Senate four years ago, and gave way at convention time for Timothy E. Ellsworth, author of the press gag law bill, and a candidate for re-election this year.

Railroad Commissioner George W. Dunn got the $1,200 place in the Binghamton State Hospital for his friend George R. Curtiss, of Binghamton, after ex-Senator Edmund died. O'Connor had the place first. He represented the trolley railroads of the State in the lobby at Albany at the time the job was created.

Another Feeding Place.

Another quiet feeding place for the political lawyers who demand public pap is in the Black Forest Preserve Board, which was created last Spring. Former Assemblyman Merton E. Lewis, of Rochester, is secretary, at an annual salary of $2,500. Assemblyman Jotham P. Allds, of Chenango, and ex-Assemblyman Alfred Wagstaff, of Kings, are attorneys for the Board. Allds was chairman of the Assembly Excise Committee, and acted as Senator John Raines's lieutenant in the "jamming through" of the Raines law.

The Comptroller's report of this year covers only a few months of the transactions of the Board. The fiscal year ends on October 30. The report shows, however, that Allds and Wagstaff have made a very good start. The item for services of counsel, searching titles, etc., is $2,142.90, and expenses of counsel $426.11. They may do better next year. Allds is running again for the Assembly.

PLATT SEES POLICE AND FORCE LEADERS

Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, Superintendent McCullagh and Police Commissioners Hess and Abell, held a two-hour conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. They talked over election day plans, and also considered alleged evidence of colonization which Odell has claimed to have.

Chairman Odell, when asked later if he was ready to reply to President York's challenge to submit any evidence of colonization or illegal registration he might have, said: "I have no information to give."

PARKHURST IN DEEP DESPAIR.

Writes a Letter on the Campaign Which Is Bitter and Biting.

PLATT HIS CHIEF TARGET.

But Croker and Roosevelt Are by No Means Overlooked by the Preacher.

CASE OF WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Roosevelt's Fall from Independence Makes Parkhurst, Like Cæsar, Exclaim, Figuratively, "Et tu, Brute!"

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst came out with a letter yesterday discussing the political situation. This is the only declaration the ex-crusader has made this campaign, and to a Journal reporter he said that it was all he would make.

"I haven't a word to add to my letter," he said.

Dr. Parkhurst's horror at Colonel Roosevelt's submission to the Platt yoke and the added fact that the Colonel has refused to make any explanation to his old associates of the political reform party inspired the letter which expresses dissatisfaction and disgust with existing conditions in every sentence. The letter says:

> The papers during the past ten days have been rather copiously and emphatically informing us that this city is becoming debauched under the administration of Croker, Van Wyck and Devery. There is an almost amusing seriousness in the way in which Mr. Matthews and others have gone about uncovering the gambling, guzzling, and lechery that are thriving under the stimulating influences of a Tammany government. And there is a surprising amount of surprise in the reception which the reading public has given to these succulent revelations.

Point Against the Public.

One wonders sometimes whether the public ever really does any considerable amount of serious thinking, and whether when it has once learned a thing, it ever fastens that lesson in memory with any kind of sincere tenacity. If it does, why, in the name of reason, is it amazed at what Mr. Matthews has divulged as to the gambling hells and the dives that are so many putrid sores in this festering city? Has the immoral inwardness of Tammany been so imperfectly exploited that intelligent people do not know that Tammany can no more cease to be vile than a leopard can cease to be spotted? Has the city forgotten the Lexow investigation, and the moral horror that was excited by what that investigation revealed? Did the city suppose that when that disgraced conspiracy of freebooters was outlawed in 1894, it went into a monastery and washed white and sweet its filth-laden soul with a deluge of penitential tears, and that when it came back from its monastic retirement in '97 it was with the intent to make of the town a New Jerusalem?

A representative of one of our large dailies came to me Sunday night and said: "Will you go out with me and visit some of these places that are running wide open, and then come before the public and tell, as of your own knowledge, just what is going on?" I said, "No; I will not. I have done that once, and the world knows to-day what Tammany Hall is just as well as though I were to do it a hundred times."

Tammany is back in power because the city called her back, and the city knew perfectly well what it was doing when it called her back, and it is silly in it to pretend to be surprised at her behavior. The city then will have to stew in its own juice, and three years at least still remain in which this uncomfortable process of broiling will have to be continued. I regret the situation with a kind of grim satisfaction, not because there is anything in it especially congenial, but because punishment is good for the soul. We are reaping as we have sown, and, moreover, this accumulation of moral horrors and this intensification of unmentionable beastliness is, perhaps, the only thing that will prick through the epidermis into the quick of the public conscience and work a moral reaction.

Platt to Blame for It.

Immediately to the foregoing I want now to add this second fact, that Tammany came back into power not simply because Croker wanted her back, but because Platt, in the use of all the resources at his command, cooperated with Croker to bring her back. It is exactly as the Evening Post said last Saturday evening: "Who was it that put the city under Tammany control at the election last year? Why, Platt and Tracy and the 100,000 straight Republicans who refused to support Seth Low because he stood for simple honest government rather than for straight Republican government."

Nobody realized at that time more clearly than Mr. Platt that the machine support of Mr. Tracy meant the victory of Tammany Hall, and that the victory of Tammany Hall meant the return to the city of exactly the same regime of bribery and versatile nastiness of which Tammany was so triumphantly convicted in 1894. Platt foresaw it all; of course he foresaw it all, but he would rather see New York converted into Sodom than to have even as magnificent a man as Low made Mayor independent of the machine and of the "boss" who works the machine. That is the kind of man Mr. Platt is. I cannot forget the damnable game he played in 1897, and I do not mean that anybody else shall.

Roosevelt's Lost Opportunity.

Now, all the foregoing sets in clear light the awkward position in which some of us are put that are the personal admirers of Theodore Roosevelt. Few men have had the magnificent opportunity that was in the easy reach of Mr. Roosevelt six weeks ago. The very wheat of the citizenship of this State was crying out in unanimous demand for his candidacy. I am not discussing the question as to whether he was the ideal candidate. I am only saying that what we may call the best sentiment of the State was anxious to see him Governor. The natural nobility of the man was understood and appreciated throughout the commonwealth. He was in a position to lift himself up, unhampered and unhindered by anything that was petty or partisan, and to say to the Republicans: "If you want to nominate me I will accept your nomination," and to say to the Independents: "If you want to nominate me I will accept your nomination. I will be the candidate of any man that wants me to stand for him."

A Word of Regret.

It is painful to reflect upon the magnificence of the opportunity which has almost to go unutilized. The way was open for dealing "boss" politics and Tom Platt a blow between the eyes such as may not recur in a score of years. But our magnificent friend lacked "crisis elite." For reasons that are inscrutable, blinded by considerations that are not quite easy to imagine, he turned his back on the superb opportunity, "went to see the old man," and in that way and to that degree made public confession of Platt's righteous authority, stopped his ears to the inspiriting voice of the occasion, virtually told his young, ambitious fellow-citizens that the only practical avenue to political preferment lay in some sort of an understanding with the self-anointed political bishop from Tioga, and so far went forth before the State stamped with the imprimatur of the man who has shown himself consistently willing to turn down every follower who will not dance when he pulls the string; who never hesitates to make sacrifice of any interest that stands in the way of his own political aggrandizement; who did not even lift his little finger in the hard campaign of municipal emancipation that was waged from 1892 to 1894; who is always ready to co-operate with Tammany when his own autocracy is in any way endangered, and who in 1897, by his conspiracy with Croker, put the State into a shameable infamy whose attempted description is just now filling the columns of our papers and loading with disgust the heart of every decent citizen.

Good Man, Bad Candidate.

All of this has put some of the friends of Mr. Roosevelt in a position of exceeding awkwardness. We have tried, some of us, to learn from him exactly what his dealings with Mr. Platt were, and he has curtly refused to tell us. We cannot forget our admiration for him, but we cannot forget the ingrained ruthlessness and consciencelessness of the man into whose presence he introduced himself, and through whose hands he allowed himself to pass on his way to the candidacy.

We love him and admire him, but he was cruel to his truest friends, he was cruel to himself, and he was cruel to the cause for which he might so magnificently and so triumphantly have stood. I do not say that I shall or that I shall not vote for him, but I do say that at the very moment when the Grubers and the Payns are knifing him on Election day, some of the friends that he has turned his back upon will be depositing for him a ballot that means admiration for the man at the same time that it means abhorrence of the candidate.

To Hold Election Day Court.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday designated the following Justices to hold special terms of court on election day, principally for the hearing of election disputes: Kings County, Justice Gaynor; Queens, Justice Garretson, and Richmond, Justice Maddox.

Rough Rider to Talk for Plunkitt.

J. E. Young, a Rough Rider, is to speak at a Tammany meeting in George M. Plunkitt's district, at No. 334 West Forty-fourth street, Friday evening. Senator Grady, James Lindsay Gordon, Jefferson M. Levy and others will also speak.

Joshua S. Salmon, Candidate for Congress in the Fourth New Jersey District.

JOSHUA S. SALMON is a resident of the town of Boonton, Morris County, N. J. He has been a lifelong Democrat, and has often been chosen for public office. By reason of his efficient service even Republicans, in many instances, think he will carry the Republican stronghold of Morris County. He was born near Mount Olive, Morris County, New Jersey, on February 2, 1846. He received a thorough college preparatory education at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., and at the seminary at Charlotteville, this State. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1873. In March of the same year he was admitted to the bar of New York. He was admitted as an attorney in the State of New Jersey at the November Term of the Supreme Court in 1875, and at once began practice in Boonton, where he has since lived. He afterward became a counsellor-at-law in New Jersey, and in 1894 he was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. His professional career covers a wide experience in both civil and criminal law. Mr. Salmon served six years in the Common Council of Boonton. In 1877 he was elected to the Legislature from a district in which it seemed impossible to elect a Democrat. He was counsel for the Board of Freeholders of Morris County for a number of years, and in 1893 Governor Werts appointed him Prosecutor of the Pleas of Morris County. Democrats are unanimous in his praise, and Republicans admire him for his honest principles and faithfulness as a county official.

G. A. R. FIGHTING ELLSWORTH NOW.

Press-Gagger, on the Run, Appeals Frantically for Support.

Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth is frightened and disappointed. He is now flying through the district making speeches and beseeching the Republicans to stand by him. That he thoroughly understands the issue which threatens to overwhelm him is shown by his attempts to explain the reasons which prompted him to introduce his Press Gag bill. He is steadily apologizing for its introduction and declaring his sole desire was to protect the people.

Every man who hears him knows that a few years ago he was back of a newspaper that was dedicated to the sole purpose of hounding and vilifying a reputable citizen and his family. Therefore his speeches have little weight now. The indications are that Ellsworth will be beaten.

W. H. Cornell, a veteran of the civil war, has called upon all members of the Grand Army of the Republic to vote against Ellsworth. Mr. Cornell lives at Suspension Bridge, and is a well-known and respected citizen.

He said to-day: "I am a Republican and have always heretofore supported the Republican candidates. But Ellsworth is recognized as a selfish, unscrupulous politician who has knifed his party as often as he has supported it. I call the attention of all voters and especially the Grand Army men to the way he has treated me.

"On July 3, 1866, the late Franklin Spaulding appointed me an inspector of customs in recognition of the services I rendered my country from 1861 to 1865. I did not ask for the place. That came to me without solicitation. I had been in Andersonville Prison for ten months, and was so broken in health as to be incapable of hard manual labor.

"Ellsworth succeeded Spaulding as Collector, and the first thing he did upon assuming office was to dismiss me. The fact that we were both old soldiers, that I was practically helpless and that I had committed no wrong made no difference to Ellsworth. He threw me out without a minute's warning. He hated me because, at the request of Mr. Spaulding, I had circulated a petition in behalf of a Mr. Brazee, who was an applicant for the Collectorship against Ellsworth.

"I call upon all my comrades in the Grand Army to do their utmost to retire this man Ellsworth from public life. He never cared for any of us. Only a short time ago he disregarded the claims of an old soldier for the place of postmaster at Niagara Falls and helped to secure the appointment of a young man whom he thought would be of more service to him politically."

Jeffersonians to Ratify.

The Thomas Jefferson Association of the Fourth Assembly District will hold a ratification meeting to-night at No. 228 East Broadway. Thomas F. Grady, John F. McIntyre, Henry M. Goldfogle, Maurice B. Blumenthal, John W. Keller and others will speak.

For Good Health

Take the Best Medicine Money Can Buy—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

You must have pure blood if you expect to have good health. This is sure. Another thing is sure. The best blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. This fact rests upon the basis of absolute proof. The sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are unequalled. Its merit is unquestioned. Its cures are often accomplished after other preparations have failed to do any good.

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DAVID B. HILL TO SPEAK TO-NIGHT.

David B. Hill is expected to attract an immense audience to Carnegie Music Hall to-night. It will be the first and only speech of the campaign the ex-Senator makes in this borough.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Business Men's Democratic Association, which does not propose to make the dreadful failure the Republican Business Men's Association did in the same hall, when 300 persons assembled in a place capable of seating 3,000.

"Which Wins?"

In nearly every man's career there comes a time when he stands between the angel of life and the angel of death, both contending for his mortal frame, and the question arises: "Which wins?" Will he be carried away by disease and death or will the angel of life prove the stronger and bring him back to happiness? When a man's energy and physical force have gradually weakened and wasted down to the lowest ebb, until perhaps consumption has already laid its grim hand upon him, and doctor after doctor and medicine after medicine have been tried in vain—now, perhaps, comes some kind friend who says, "Dr. Pierce can cure you, write to him: His "Golden Medical Discovery" has rescued thousands who were further gone than you."

"He is chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.; he has been at the head of this great Sanitarium for thirty years; he has probably had more experience in treating severe chronic diseases than any other physician living. Write to him anyway; that will cost you nothing. He will gladly and freely answer your letters with friendly, fatherly advice which will be of value beyond all price!"

Now is the critical instant. Will the patient give up in despair and let the angel of disease drag him away from wife and family and children, or will he grasp the hand of the angel of life in one more supreme effort for restoration? Are you standing between the contending angels? Which wins?

Mrs. Emily Howe, of 7 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ills., writes: "About two years ago my son was afflicted with what seemed to be symptoms of consumption. I purchased three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it cured him completely."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1000-page illustrated volume by R. V. Pierce, M. D., will be sent free for cost of mailing only,—21 one-cent stamps. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Or send 31 stamps for a heavier cloth-bound copy.

TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS!

That big family paper, The Illustrated Weekly Sentinel, of Denver, Colo. (founded 1890), will be sent ten weeks on trial for 10c.; clubs of 6, 50c.; 13 for $1. Special offer solely to introduce it. Latest mining news and illustrations of scenery, true stories of love and adventure. Address as above and mention Journal; stamps taken.

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