BROOKLYN IS AWAKENED.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S METEORIC DASH THROUGH THE BIG BOROUGH.

He Speaks at Six Meetings and Everywhere Draws Multitudes—Two Swift Hours Punctuated with Enthusiasm—Democrats Say They Will Vote for Him—Many German Voters Among the Enthusiasts.

Col. Roosevelt waked Brooklyn last night. He addressed six meetings, ranging from East New York to Williamsburg, in two hours. The halls in which the meetings were held were so jammed with people that the reporters who were following Col. Roosevelt in cabs could not get within yards of the front entrances of most of the meeting places and had to go in by the stage doors or stay outside and imagine what was going on from the yells and cheers and volleys of applause that came through the windows. In all his campaigning trips through the State Col. Roosevelt never had to undergo a more trying ordeal than that prepared for him by those who planned his visit to Brooklyn and the following meetings at the Harlem River Park and the Lenox Lyceum.

Col. Roosevelt finished the Brooklyn part of his circuit twenty minutes ahead of time. THE SUN reporter who was following him made a bargain with a cabman to "follow Col. Roosevelt's cab for three hours for a dollar an hour." When the trip was ended and the horse stood out in front of the Broadway Ferry house, Williamsburg, with its feet apart and its head down, the cabman, taking his money, had this to say:

"You done me that time because I didn't know much. The next time a man says 'Chase Roosevelt for three hours' to me he puts down $7 before we start and no drawback in case of a breakdown."

Col. Roosevelt made five-minute speeches at four of the six places he visited. At two he spoke for a longer time. His first speech last night was made on the grounds of the Invincible Club of the Twenty-third ward. Their place is away out on Fulton street. It had been planned that Col. Roosevelt should begin his second Brooklyn visit with a luncheon at the Hamilton Club with the members of the Kings County Campaign Committee, but it became apparent early yesterday afternoon that the candidate would not be able to leave headquarters before it was time for him to start directly to the Invincibles's meeting.

His carriage rolled up to the door of the clubhouse at twenty-five minutes after 7. His overcoat collar was turned well up under his ears and his throat was further protected by a big silk muffler.

The 1,200 or more Brooklyn people who had gathered near the stand on the tennis courts near the clubhouse set up a joyous howl. The people on the sidewalk, who lined the fence three deep, echoed it. In another minute Col. Roosevelt appeared at the side door of the clubhouse, headed for the tennis courts, and flanked by Walter B. Atterbury of the Brooklyn committee and George R. Manchester of the New York County Committee, with President Sylvester N. Brinley of the Invincibles clearing a path ahead. While the constantly increasing crowd of Twenty-third ward Republicans—who are not used to seeing candidates appear on time—danced and waved their hats and cheered, Col. Roosevelt looked at them and smiled and they redoubled the racket; he shook his head, but it only started them off again.

Mr. Brinley came forward to the railing and his lips were seen to move as if he were talking. Men fifteen feet away couldn't hear him. This is what he was saying when the crowd let up:

"——appears here to-night against the advice of his physician."

"Whoop! Hooray for Teddy! Take care of yourself, Colonel!"

"We should be very grateful that he is here and give him as little cause to strain his voice as we can," said Mr. Brinley. The crowd's cheers drowned his voice again.

"Ladies and Gentlemen"——began the candidate.

"Hooray for the negroes' friend!" shouted a big voice. Col. Roosevelt looked down quickly and saw a negro waving both hands over his head in broad semicircles.

"That," said the candidate to the black man, "sounds like the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry at Santiago."

Half a dozen colored men jumped into view all over the yard, up above the heads of Col. Roosevelt's other hearers. They were lost in another moment in an upheaval of hats that were yanked off in answer to a call for three cheers. For good measure the crowd threw in a "whoop" and a "wow" at the end.

"Nothing but the fact," Col. Roosevelt said after awhile, "that I wanted to speak to this club in this ward made me stop here. There is little I can tell you. You stand already for sound money and for honest government. You believe in an independent and upright judiciary. You believe that the offices should be administered with absolute honesty, and that dishonesty should be punished, and, therefore, I know that I need not appeal to you. I am sure of your support without an appeal."

"Three cheers for Teddy Roosevelt!" shouted a man back in the crowd. On the end of these cheers came a hoarse shout that ended, "And I'm a Democrat, too."

Not all Col. Roosevelt's gestures, nor those of Mr. Brinley, could hold down the racket that this declaration started. Col. Roosevelt turned to the converted Democrat and said: "I'm sure I am very glad to hear that." The people wanted to applaud.

"Wait! Wait!" commanded Col. Roosevelt, raising an admonishing finger. "My Republican friends will not misunderstand me if I say I want the support of the honest Democrats and honest independents, because they know that I shall administer the office of Governor if elected primarily in the interests of the people as a whole, for all men who are honest; and that dishonest men of either party have more to fear from my election than they could have from anything else that could possibly be."

He bowed, shook hands with Mr. Brinley, and made through the shouting, yelling Invincibles back to the clubhouse and to his carriage. With a great clatter of hoofs, four carriages fell in behind him.

Fifteen minutes later the carriages ran into the nearly burned-out embers of bonfires that had been built in Sumpter street for blocks on either side of Turn Hall. In front of the hall itself speed had to be altogether sacrificed to safety. Col. Roosevelt was pushed through the crowd at the door. The hundreds who had been hanging about the sidewalks waiting for him charged up the stairs after him. In less time than it takes to tell people were shouldering one another down in the street for a chance to get near the outer doors. Henry R. Mayette presided here. When he arose and went to the edge of the stage to greet Col. Roosevelt, the people got up and waved their hands over their heads and let out all the voice that was in them. It was two minutes before the band, which had tried to increase the uproar and had been drowned in the sea of sound, made itself audible.

There were two negro cavalrymen at the right of the platform just out of Col. Roosevelt's sight. They were not out of hearing. As they tossed their arms and yelled the yellow facings of their coats flapped above the turbulent scene, adding to its picturesqueness.

Col. Roosevelt's talk at Turn Hall was on the National Guard. When he said, "I feel that in point of arms, in point of equipment, in point of system and of management it should be put on a level with the courage and patriotism it already possesses," the people stamped so much that the hall was filled with a choking dust.

"If I am elected Governor," said Col. Roosevelt—

"You will be, old man!" yelled an enthusiast from the middle of the audience, which was stamping and cheering again.

Col. Roosevelt said he would like to talk to them for an hour, but he couldn't. He was escorted out the back way and got in his carriage.

It was a long ride from the Sumpter street Turn Hall to Schieilein's Hall on Atlantic avenue, in East New York. The walls of the hall were covered with American flags and red-white-and-blue streamers stretched from the central chandelier to the wall. They quivered with the roars of welcome that went up when Col. Roosevelt entered the hall. Col. Roosevelt reminded his audience that the Van Wyck running against him did not dare mention on the stump the name of the man for whom he voted at the last election, "because he is afraid if he did that somebody would applaud him, and that would hurt the feelings of somebody else."

This caused a roar of laughter. He merged his talk about honesty and the necessity for courage in combination with honesty into a declaration of his position on free silver. The sturdy German-born Americans who filled the hall shouted in approval of his insistence on this national issue.

On the street outside the Colonel found almost as many folks as had been left inside. They piled over one another to get at him, and chased his carriage for blocks down the street.

The Palm Garden, at Hamburg and Greene avenues, is a resort for Germans. There is a main floor seating 700 or 800 and a wing that seats 1,000. The aisles and the floor space were filled with people who had been standing patiently for an hour or more waiting to hear Col. Roosevelt. He entered by a side door to the stage, and was introduced to the audience by Max Brill. Col. Roosevelt saw Henry Weissmann, the labor leader, in the wings as he passed on to the stage. There was much shoving and pushing back by the doors, with the accompanying shouts for relief and noisy threats of retribution. There was rather more tumult than there was at Rochester last Friday, when the lie that Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff was howled down was cooked up. There was the utmost enthusiasm at all times and applause constantly caused Col. Roosevelt's finger to go up in the admonition that he had not yet reached a breathing space. This is what he said:

"I have got but a few minutes and I shall ask you to be as quiet as possible. It is with peculiar pleasure that I come to speak to you to-night, and especially to have the chance of speaking on the same platform with Mr. Weissmann. The thing that I have appreciated most, next to the support of the veterans in this war, has been the way that certain of the leaders of organized labor have come forward to support me, notably Mr. Weissmann. And the reason that I have liked that has been that they came forward before I had promised a thing, because they knew me; because they had had experience with me; and they knew that I never went back on my word [applause], and never said on the stump what I did not a little more than make good off the stump. [Applause.] My first experience with Mr. Weissmann and with certain of the other gentlemen who have peculiarly a right to speak for the wageworkers came when I was holding the office of Police Commissioner in New York, when they thought that I was in deed, and not merely in words, what they would term a fair man [A voice, "That's right!"], that I wanted to treat all men simply as American citizens, making no discrimination between one and another; yet that I would go a little out of my way by preference to see to the interests of the wageworker, merely because I believed that on him ultimately the foundations of our Government rest. [Applause.]

"I would not have said this if Mr. Weissmann were not present—if he were not here to tell you whether or not I acted in the past up to what I say now. [Applause.] I ask only that you take my past performance as a guarantee of any promise I make, because I feel that it is incumbent upon every citizen to try and secure absolute justice, absolute fairness and equality of opportunity to all; because I feel that the State can do certain things to help give a fair start to help to secure the fruits of thrift and industry to those who are really entitled to them.

"My fellow citizens, do not be misled, do not think that anything will come from a public party or from public men who do not act, as well as profess, honesty. You cannot get anything good from a Government that is not administered in accordance with the laws, the eternal laws of right; and I appeal to you to support our cause this year, because in the State we stand for honesty and justice. [Applause.] Because we stand for an intelligent and honest desire to work toward the solution of the problems affecting particularly the wageworker; and because we stand for the doctrines of fair play and honest finance in the State and nation alike. We ask you to support us because we stand for honesty in the State, and for the equal rights of men; and we ask you to remember that you are not only New Yorkers but you are Americans. We ask you, not merely as Republicans, but as Democrats, as independents; we ask all men who believe in honesty to stand with us, because we represent at this crisis not merely honesty in the State, but honor in the nation." [Applause.]

At a bigger Turn Hall near the head of Meserole street there were 2,500 people waiting, with redfire and cheers and yells and the usual mad desire to lay hands on the candidate. Thence the Colonel went to Knickerbocker Hall, at Clymer street and Lee avenue. He was then taken on a special tug from the foot of Broadway to 125th street. Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, who had accompanied Col. Roosevelt through the meetings, remained with him.

DON'T FOOL YOUR VOTE AWAY.

Only Safe Way to Vote for Justices Daly and Cohen Is to Vote Straight Republican.

There is grave danger that many thousands of votes may be lost at the coming election because of ballots made defective by improper marking. At every election there are many such defective ballots. They are thrown out, and every one thrown out represents a voter disqualified. The voter may have wished to cut but one name on his party ticket and by doing that improperly vitiated his whole ticket and lost his vote entirely.

The splitting of tickets this time will come on the vote for Supreme Court Justices. Thousands upon thousands of honest Democrats resent the assault of Richard Croker on the integrity of the judiciary and they have determined to rebuke him and teach him a lesson that he will not forget. There is only one effective way to do this, and that is to vote against the entire Democratic ticket, for it is, in its entirety, Richard Croker's ticket. He named it, from Governor down to the candidate for the smallest place.

There are, unfortunately, many Democrats however, who do not agree with this view and who think that the rebuke will be sufficient if they vote for Justice Daly and Justice Cohen, the men whom Mr. Croker seeks to turn down. It is these Democrats who will lose their votes if they are not exceedingly careful. The triumph of Justices Daly and Cohen is absolutely necessary for the upholding of the honor and the purity of the judiciary. In order that there may be no mistakes made by voters and that every vote against Mr. Croker's attack on the bench and in favor of the purity and integrity of the Judges may count, THE SUN prints here with rules No. 4 and 5 of subdivision 2 of section 110 of the Election law. The voter who wishes to vote for Justice Daly or for Justice Daly and Justice Cohen must follow these rules to the letter or his vote will be lost:

Rule No. 4. When two or more persons are to be voted for for the same office, as two or more Justices of the Supreme Court or Presidential electors, and the names of the several candidates therefor are printed under the title of the office for which all are running, and the elector shall have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of a ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the voting space before the name of one or more of a group of candidates for such office on other tickets, providing that he shall not have marked the names of two or more of such candidates upon the same line upon the ballot, he shall be deemed to have cast his vote for all the candidates for such office so individually marked and for those marked in the circle, except for those candidates under such circle so marked whose names are upon the same line on the ballot as the names of the candidates so individually marked, or written in the blank column, unless in addition to making the voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket he shall have also made a voting mark before each one of the group of candidates for such office for whom he desires to vote on the ticket so marked in the circle; provided, further, however, that

Rule No. 5. When two or more persons are to be voted for for the same office, as two or more Justices of the Supreme Court or Presidential electors, and the names of the several candidates therefor are printed on any ticket under the title of the office for which all are running, and the electors shall have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the voting space before the name of more than one of the group of candidates for such office printed on the line on the ballot on other tickets or by writing the name or names of a candidate or candidates in the blank column he must also indicate by voting marks in the voting spaces on the ticket so marked in the circle the individual candidates of the group of candidates on such ticket for whom he desires to vote, or his vote shall only be counted for the candidates for such office which are so individually marked on other tickets, or written in the blank column.

Whether this is clear or not, it is the law, and any deviation from the rules by the voter will make his ballot void, so far as his vote for Justices of the Supreme Court is concerned. In voting under the rules, it will readily be seen, mistakes are likely to occur. A man may vote for only one Justice and lose his vote for two others for whom he is entitled to vote, or in voting for one he may vote at the same time against another who is one of the men he is anxious to vote for. In order to vote for the candidates for whom he wants to vote he must follow these rules absolutely. If after reading these rules the voter does not thoroughly understand just how to mark his ballot there is but one safe thing for him to do. That is to go to the polls and put a cross in the circle at the top of the column headed by an eagle and ballot box and to make no other mark of any kind on the ballot. He will then have voted for Justice Daly and Justice Cohen and against Richard Croker's man Leventritt. He will have voted to rebuke Richard Croker's assault on the judiciary in the only effective way to rebuke it. Don't try to split your ticket unless you can do it according to the letter of rules 4 and 5. If you do, you will lose your vote.

The Gloucester Returns to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The gunboat Gloucester sailed for New York this afternoon and the Marblehead for Boston, leaving only the Texas here.

Wedding Invitations.

Dempsey & Carroll, 26 West Twenty-third Street.—Adv.

COOPER UNION'S BIG RALLY

DR. DEPEW AROUSES CHEERS BY HIS PROPHECIES OF SUCCESS.

His Tour Through the State Convinced Him That Not Only Would Roosevelt Be Elected, but a Republican Legislature Chosen—Good Grounds for His Confidence

There was a magnificent turnout of Republicans at Cooper Union last night at the mass-meeting held under the management of the Republican Club of this city. In numbers and enthusiasm the meeting equalled Saturday night's demonstration in the same hall, when Col. Roosevelt spoke from that famous old stage. Col. Roosevelt was not one of the speakers last night, but Chauncey M. Depew was there, with encouraging reports of the conditions up the State, which brought out roars of applause, and ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss, who is devoting his time to the Tammany Hall end of the Democratic campaign, was on hand with a scathing denunciation of Richard Croker, of Chief of Police Devery and of other Tammany Hall lights who are helping Mr. Croker to keep the town open and assisting in the boss's project to put the State under the control of the organization which he directs.

Mr. Moss was applauded for his straight-out-from-the-shoulder method of going for the men who are responsible for the present corrupt city government, and the names of Croker, Devery, and Hess were greeted with a storm of hisses. The meeting was one of the best held in this campaign by the Republican Club committee, for, in addition to the crowd and the enthusiasm, there was the added feature that the audience was made up largely of working people. There were rows and rows of workingmen, and it was significant that, while they listened attentively to Dr. Depew's report of the encouraging conditions throughout the State, it was not until Mr. Moss began his attack on Richard Croker, Chief Devery, and Tammany Hall in general that they became thoroughly aroused. Then it was that they broke forth into an uproar, the like of which has seldom been heard, even in old Cooper Union, for many a day.

Dr. Depew, who presided at the meeting, called the crowd to order promptly at 8 o'clock. After the cheers of greeting had subsided, he said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: I always feel when I get home from a tour of the State that I ought to tell folks how things look. For thirty-five years I spoke each year at Peekskill the night before election, giving my neighbors a prediction of how the State was going. Out of thirty-five times I was right thirty. No one feels more speedily than I do the chill in the political atmosphere. I have been through the State when the thermometer got nearer to zero at each meeting I attended. The last time I felt an approach to the Arctic circle was in 1892. I knew after each meeting that we were gone.

"But you want to hear of this year. I travelled in four days last week a thousand miles and made sixty-four speeches. When you're on a trip such as I have just completed, it is not hard to tell when things are tending your way. When you strike a small place the whole population for twenty miles around comes down to the station to meet you, and when you strike the cities the halls are full before you get there, and there are crowds out on the street struggling to get in.

"On this trip it rained two out of the four days, but I want to tell you here to-night that there wasn't the slightest diminution in numbers or enthusiasm on that account. [Applause.] The people came to hear Republican doctrines and to shout for Theodore Roosevelt, and they did it in a way that would encourage the most pessimistic Republican. From my experience of years in this sort of canvassing I have no hesitation in saying that the election of Theodore Roosevelt is as certain as if it was all over now. [Prolonged cheering.] I'm not going to give you majorities to-night. That's dangerous. People are apt to go off and bet on what you say, and if they lose they think you ought to pay the bet. I will make another prediction, however, and I make it despite the elaborate figures in the *World*, *Journal*, and *Herald* yesterday. [Laughter.] That is, that the next Legislature will be Republican in both houses, and that Senator Platt will have a Republican colleague to sit beside him in the United States Senate. [Tremendous applause.]

"Well, so much of the prophetic. I found up the State another reason for this faith. In all the canvasses of years gone by I have never failed to strike a locality where I have not been told by the leaders of some Republicans that were going to vote against the ticket because they were dissatisfied with the candidate for something he had done, or for this thing or that thing. This always happens, or rather has always happened, for as long as I can remember. This year I inquired all along the line for dissatisfied Republicans. I thought it would be a good idea to get hold of some of these fellows and bring them back into the fold. I couldn't find one. [Applause.] Not a single dissatisfied Republican in the State. That was an omen that meant much to a man who has had as much experience in canvassing the State as I have.

"I found up the State that, notwithstanding the non-committal platform adopted at Syracuse, there are still a large number of gold Democrats who supported President McKinley [applause] who believe that, with Congressmen to be elected and a Senator to be chosen by the Legislature, there is enough of national importance in this campaign to justify their voting for Theodore Roosevelt, and they're going to do it. [Applause.]

"Then I found that there are a great number of Bryan men who are going to vote for Roosevelt. [Prolonged cheering.] I have a great respect for a Bryan Democrat in New York. It takes nerve to stand up for the Chicago platform in this State. I inquired of some of these Bryan Democrats why they were going to vote for Col. Roosevelt. They all gave me the same reason. They said that the Democratic party in the nation was for free silver; that all the State conventions, excepting the New York convention, had indorsed the Chicago platform, but that here in New York they had dodged the principal part of their faith; and for doing that the genuine Bryan Democrats mean to punish the backers of Van Wyck by voting for Col. Roosevelt. It is not hard for the observing man to see the trend of popular sentiment.

"Our Democratic friends say that there are no issues this year but State issues. We have to elect thirty-four Congressmen. If that is not a national issue what is? We have to elect a Legislature, which in turn has to select a United States Senator. If that is not a national matter I'd like to know what it is. Yet to-night in Utica, as he has done every one of the few times he has spoken, Justice Van Wyck is confining himself to State issues alone. It is terrible for a man such as he is, for Mr. Van Wyck is an intelligent man, with a full knowledge of the national importance of this campaign, to have to confine himself to canals and the Raines law in his speeches.

"Now what are the State issues? They are the canals, the Raines law and the National Guard. In regard to the canals the situation is just this: Rumors went around that $9,000,000, appropriated for the improvement of the Erie Canal, had been foolishly expended, or that there had been fraud. A Republican Legislature ordered an investigation, a Republican Governor appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and it was Republicans who tried to sift the matter to the bottom. All reports show that the matter must be probed further. The Governor must look into the matter and see if there was either fraud or reckless expenditure. Now 70 per cent. of the contractors who bid successfully for the canal work were Democrats and 30 per cent. Republicans. They are the gentlemen who stole the money, if money was stolen, which is not proved. It is the duty of the Governor to see if there has been fraud, and, if there has, to find the thief and punish him. I don't believe there is a man on the face of the earth to-day who is a better man for this job than Theodore Roosevelt. [Applause.]

"The next issue is the Raines law. That law doubtless needs amending, and it will be amended. There is just one feature of that law that will prevent its being repealed by the Democrats if they win, despite their assertion that they will do it. That is that it brings in $9,000,000 a year revenue, which formerly came from the people in taxes. It will have to come in taxes again if the law is repealed. I venture to say that, even if the Democrats elect their candidate for Governor and are in power in both houses of the Legislature, they will not dare to repeal that law. The Raines law will be amended wisely, and for the general good, by the Republican party.

"As for the National Guard, if any man living knows its wants that man is Theodore Roosevelt. [Applause.] That's all there is in the State issues, and that's the limit of the Democratic canvass. But how is it with us? Is there anything we are afraid to discuss? [Cries of "No! No!"] I do not wonder that Justice Van Wyck makes few converts. It is like fishing in a dry pond for him.

"There is no more acute question for all of us, labor as well as capital, than the prosperity of the country. Why any man with his eyes open can vote for a party the success of which means at least the partial paralysis of business if not panic I cannot understand. This is a thing I would not say if we hadn't had experience to prove it true. The prosperity of the country under Benjamin Harrison was due to the policy of protection to American industries and sound money, principles upheld by the Republican party for thirty-five years. You all know what followed from 1893 to 1896 under President Cleveland. You know that half of our industries were at a standstill, and that twenty-five per cent. of the laboring men of the country were out of employment. What produced this? Why, it was the Wilson tariff law and fooling with the currency. [Applause.]

"In two years of Republican administration we have overcome the paralysis of '93, '94, '95, and '96. Give us two years more of a Republican President and a Republican Congress and we we will be the greatest, grandest country the sun ever shone upon. From an isolated nation we've become a great power of the world. There were but four powers before our war. To-day there are five, and the last one is the one the other four are watching. We have a great responsibility in our new possessions, but we are equal to it. The Republican party believes that the territory acquired in 100 days came to us by the valor of our arms and the providence of God. We owe a duty to these people of the Philippines, of Cuba and of Porto Rico that we must perform. Thank God we are able to do it.

"In conclusion, my friends, I want to say that no party ever entered a campaign with better principles, or better candidates, than the Republican party in this State has to-day." [Applause.]

Dr. Depew left the meeting after his speech and John Sabine Smith took the chair. Mr. Smith introduced Mr. Moss, who began an attack on Chief Devery at once. The house seemed to like it and applauded vigorously. Mr. Moss said that when Devery was Captain of the Eldridge street station his precinct was a moral plague spot, and all attempts to improve it were met with the same sort of blustering denials that are now being made to similar charges. All that was charged against the Eleventh precinct was afterward proved, and all that was charged against the city to-day could be very easily proved, and would be.

Mr. Moss reviewed the efforts of himself and other officials of the Strong administration to purify the police department, and said that when it was once more turned over to Tammany Hall it was in splendid shape and headed by a police officer who was known for his ability and had come through the entire storm of investigation absolutely untainted, John McCullagh. Ex-Chief McCullagh's name was loudly applauded. Continuing in the same strain, Mr. Moss raked all the Tammany lights over the coals in merciless fashion, to the intense delight of the audience.

Congressman John Murray Mitchell, who is a candidate for reëlection, was the last speaker. He was warmly received.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.—Adv.

M'CULLAGH AFTER ILLEGAL VOTERS.

Not to Be Swerved from His Duty by Tammany Hall Threats.

A man went to John McCullagh yesterday afternoon and told him with much glee that the Tammany Hall leaders were deliberating about having him indicted for not serving all the warrants he has obtained for their colonizers.

"You don't say so," said the Superintendent of Elections. "Well, well! Let me say that I'm doing my full duty and best serving the interests of this whole community by proceeding just as I am doing. This place of mine is not agreeable to me. I did not seek it. It sought me, but, now that I have it, I shall not allow myself to be swerved from my duty by any threats."

Mr. McCullagh visited the West Side Police Court yesterday to get another lot of warrants. He did not get them, but it was said that a number will be sworn out to-day, based on the discovery by his deputies of widespread frauds on the upper west side.

McCullagh visited also the Yorkville Court and had a conference with Magistrate Meade as to getting warrants for the arrest of illegal voters in the Twenty-sixth Assembly district.

There is a hot fight in the district over the candidates for the Assembly. There is a very large number of Bohemian voters in the district and they were anxious to have one of their number nominated for the lower house.

It was understood that Sheriff Dunn, the Tammany Hall leader of the district, consented to the nomination of a Bohemian, but, on the night of the convention, the only name presented was that of John O'Connell and he was made the candidate.

The Republicans nominated Edward Scheider, a Bohemian, and the Bohemians in the district are rallying to his support in such numbers that the Tammany leaders feel that the district is lost and are making strenuous efforts to get as many votes as possible.

NO REPUBLICAN PICTURES ALLOWED.

Croker Orders Them All Down in the Second Assembly District.

Tammany sent a member of its organization yesterday afternoon to the owner of the headquarters (162 Park row) of John Murray Mitchell, Republican and sound-money candidate for the Eighth Congress district, with orders to tear down all the campaign banners fixed on the building. The proprietor of the building obeyed the orders of Mr. Croker so far as the emblems of Mr. Mitchell and his party were concerned, but positively refused to tear down the American flag, as he was ordered to do by the emissaries from Croker, Van Wyck & Co. The lithographs and cards of the Republican candidates have been removed from all the windows of the Second Assembly district by order of the same crowd.

CAN'T MEET ON SUB-TREASURY STEPS.

No Roosevelt Meeting or Van Wyck Meeting There, Says Jordan.

Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has again refused to allow the use of the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall street for political meetings. He did so last year; and he said yesterday that he had refused to allow a Roosevelt meeting upon the steps next Saturday.

"If an application is made for a Van Wyck meeting," said Mr. Jordan yesterday, "I will also refuse it. The Sub-Treasury is not a proper place for a political meeting. Such a meeting interferes with business and is generally a nuisance."

It is expected the Republican managers will erect a temporary stand on Broad street, near Wall, and hold the meeting there on Saturday.

Our Fine **Overcoats.**

The first impression of an overcoat before the mirror is the lasting one—always a good one with ours.

We call special attention to a full cut Oxford Llama—with silk lining, velvet piped edges, $40.

Also to our imported black Vicuna, full silk lined, very dressy $35.

To our black & blue Meltons with lap seams, raw edges, velvet collars, heavy silk lining, boxy in effect, $35.

To our black and blue Meltons—very fine plaid worsted body lining, silk shoulders, lap seams, raw edges, velvet collar; All equal to custom in make and style. Boxy in effect. $32.

And Overcoats in almost endless variety from $10 to $45.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

MR. VAN WYCK IN UTICA.

THE CANDIDATE AND DAVID B. HILL ON THE SAME PLATFORM.

Mr. Hill's Reception Much More Enthusiastic Than That Accorded to Brother Van Wyck—About Seventy-five People at the Depot to Welcome the Candidate.

UTICA, Oct. 31.—This was the big day of the Democratic campaign in Utica and in Oneida county, but it was nothing compared to what had been expected. Whenever a man of State reputation comes to a city of 60,000 it is to be expected that the citizens will turn out, if for no other reason than curiosity; but the rule found its exception here to-day and to-night. Candidate Van Wyck arrived on the Empire express at the noon hour, but notwithstanding that business men, clerks and others could have gone to the station, not more than seventy-five persons were present. Mr. Van Wyck was hustled into a carriage and hastily driven to a hotel. A few of the faithful gathered there to meet him, but he denied admission to them, saying that he would spend the afternoon in preparing his evening speech. Judging from what he said to-night, he must have been idle nearly all the afternoon. In marked contrast to the reception tendered Van Wyck was that which greeted David B. Hill when he arrived early in the evening. The meeting was held at the Utica Opera House, which seats 1,600 persons. It was full, but there was nothing of the uncontrollable dash and spirit shown by the 7,000 persons who filled the several halls in which Roosevelt spoke last Friday evening. There was the usual display of red fire in the streets when the speakers were escorted from the hotel to the Opera House. Before they arrived some one in the gallery proposed "Three cheers for the rough rider," and they were given, though followed by hisses. For an hour before the meeting was called to order there were frequent cheers for Hill, but Van Wyck was seldom thought of.

Smith M. Lindsley, a Utica lawyer, was Chairman. In his opening speech he declared Mr. Roosevelt to be a free trader. After a further harangue he introduced Brother Van Wyck, who proceeded to read the speech he had been working on during the afternoon. Here, in the home of Seymour, Van Wyck made a very poor impression, particularly as he could not even warm up to a eulogy of the distinguished Utican without reading it from manuscript. He repeated his Buffalo speech on canal improvement. As to the Raines law, he merely said that Col. Roosevelt has said he favors it. Brother Augustus then told his hearers that he is the candidate for Governor, and that he stands for reform, simple honesty and personal liberty, that he is the servant of the whole people, and that he asks their support. This closed his reading, and three cheers were given for him.

Former Senator Hill was then introduced, and the ovation he received must have made Van Wyck feel cheap. It was fully five minutes before the crowd ceased cheering. In his opening he said it was the first time he had heard Mr. Van Wyck speak and that he had been greatly pleased. He then declared that the Democratic party brought on the war with Spain. He went on to discuss the canal question much in the same manner as Mr. Van Wyck had done. The meeting closed at about 10:30 o'clock.

CANDIDATE LORD BLAMELESS.

He Had No Knowledge of the Mean Story Circulated to Hurt His Political Opponent.

John Bradley Lord, the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the First district in Brooklyn, repudiates all knowledge of or connection with the mean story put in circulation last week for the purpose of hurting the canvass of William L. Sandford, his Republican opponent. A well-known Republican in the district called at the Court street headquarters on Saturday and remarked to Chairman Dady: "How can you expect us to support Mr. Sandford if what we hear is true. Some of the Democrats are asserting that Mr. Sandford's mother died recently and that a subscription had to be raised to give her a decent burial. We have also been told that Mr. Lord was one of the subscribers."

Mr. Dady said that he put no credence whatever in the story, but promised to make an investigation. He did so on Sunday and found that Mr. Sandford's mother was in excellent health and attending to her class in the Hanover Place Methodist Sunday School.

The Republican managers do not hold Mr. Lord in any way responsible for the mean attempt to injure his opponent. Mr. Lord said: "Let me say that I do not know my opponent, Mr. Sandford, by sight, and have no desire to cast any discredit upon him or to injure his canvass."

NEW YORK CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

The Attorney-General Asked for an Opinion on the Court of Appeals Decision.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The State Civil Service Commission has asked the Attorney-General for an opinion regarding the effect of a recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the New York city civil service question. The commission desires to ascertain whether or not the New York city civil service regulation must be approved by the State Civil Service Commission before becoming operative.

OBITUARY.

Lady Martin, wife of Sir Theodore Martin, formerly Helen Faucit, widely known for many years as an actress of the highest rank, died at her home, Bryntysilio, near Llangollen, Wales, yesterday. She was 79 years old. Her mother was an actress of repute. Helen Faucit made her début at Covent Garden, London, in 1836, in the character of *Julia* in "The Hunchback." She was the original representative of the heroines in a considerable number of dramas, including "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu." She won a place in the first rank of interpreters of Shakespeare by her rendering of the characters of *Juliet, Beatrice, Constance, Imogen, Hermione, Cordelia, Desdemona, Portia, Rosalind* and *Lady Macbeth*. She married Mr. Theodore Martin in 1851, in whose drama, "King René's Daughter," an adaptation from the Danish, she had made one of her most distinguished successes. After her marriage she appeared on the stage only at rare intervals and only on occasions of public or charitable moment. Her last appearances were as *Beatrice* at Stratford-on-Avon at the opening of the Memorial Theatre in April, 1879, and at Manchester as *Rosalind* in October of the same year for the benefit of the widow of Mr. Charles Calvert, the theatrical manager. She wrote a book "On Some of the Female Characters of Shakespeare" which passed through several editions.

Gen. Joseph Rodman West died in Washington yesterday at the age of 76. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania, but left before graduating to serve in the Mexican war as Captain of volunteers. He went to California in 1849, where he engaged in commercial pursuits. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First California Infantry, and saw service in New Mexico, Arkansas, and the Southwest. He was appointed Brigadier-General in 1862, and was mustered out of service with the brevet rank of Major-General. After the war he settled in New Orleans, where he served as Chief Deputy United States Marshal and Auditor of the Customs. He was elected United States Senator from Louisiana as a Republican, serving for the full term, beginning in 1871. He afterward removed to Washington, where he engaged in business and was Commissioner of the District of Columbia from 1882 to 1885.

Ebenezer Francis, chief clerk in the office of the City Auditor at Newark, died yesterday of apoplexy at his home, 242 Summer avenue, Newark. He was at one time one of the expert billiard players of New Jersey and a prominent trap shooter. He was 56 years old. His father was Ebenezer Francis, a pioneer leather manufacturer of Newark. He leaves a widow and two daughters. He was appointed Assistant City Auditor in 1892, and was put out in 1895, when the Republicans got control; but he sued for reinstatement under the Veterans' act, and was put back in 1897 by a decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals. His case was regarded as a precedent by the veterans of the civil war.

Frank T. Robinson, a well-known coal operator and President of the syndicate owning the apartment house at 80 Madison avenue, died at the Gilsey House yesterday morning of pneumonia. He was a life member of the New York Yacht Club and a member of the Players' Club. He leaves a widow and two sons. Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, wife of one son of Frank T. Robinson, was present in Hartford, Conn., yesterday at the deathbed of her mother, Mrs. C. Nichols Beach, whose death occurred three hours before that of Mr. Robinson. Mrs. Beach was a sister of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Colt, widow of the inventor of the Colt revolver.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel White Duncan, Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union since 1882, and who reached his home at Brookline, Mass., on Saturday from a trip to the Orient, died at midnight on Sunday of heart disease. He was 60 years old, was a Captain in the Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteers during the civil war, and had held pastorates in Rochester and Cincinnati.

Gerritsen Morris of Sheepshead Bay died on Sunday of appendicitis in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, aged 54. He was a lineal descendant of Gouverneur Morris and of Robert Morris of colonial and revolutionary fame. He was once Captain of the Sheepshead Bay police force. In January last he was appointed a Deputy Sheriff by Sheriff Creamer.

Fire in Royal Phelps Carroll's Newport House.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 31.—Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's cottage was damaged by fire, water and smoke to the extent of several hundred dollars this morning.

General, Sir Evelyn Wood.

SIR EVELYN WOOD Says:

"Regarding the infantry marching in the recent manœuvres, it was the best seen during my command at Aldershot. Many officers availed themselves of the tonic and reconstituent properties of the well-known Mariani Wine, the most certain as well as the most palatable method of inducing resistance to fatigue."

From "The London Sketch."

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SPECIAL OFFER.—To all who write mentioning the N. Y. SUN, we send a book containing portraits and indorsements of EMPERORS, EMPRESS, PRINCES, CARDINALS, ARCHBISHOPS and other distinguished personages.

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MR. PIPP

"PAYS THE BILL" IN NUMBER NINE OF C. D. GIBSON'S SERIES OF SKETCHES "THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP" IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF

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O'BRIEN FOR ROOSEVELT AND DALY.

A Chance to Give Crokerism a Knock-Down Blow in State and City.

The Hon. James O'Brien is going to vote for Roosevelt and Daly. He said yesterday:

"In the days of Tweed it did not require a philosopher to determine what would happen to the Democratic party if Tweed was not checked. Is not the Crokerism of to-day, except possibly the method, the same as Tweedism was in 1870? Was the political loyalty of a Democrat impugned in 1870 if he rebuked Tweed's thievery, and should it be to-day if Crokerism is rebuked? Tweed was not the Democratic party, nor is Croker. I do not agree with Mr. Roosevelt in his political principles, but I know that he is scrupulously honest, thoroughly capable, and will be just in the discharge of his duties. It is pretty certain that he will not obey the commands of Richard Croker and that should content all classes of people. Mr. Croker has ultra ideas about the judiciary. He is not satisfied with exacting heavy assessments for nominations, but he demands that all the patronage of the courts shall be vested in him. Justice Daly's refusal to make a disgraceful appointment at Croker's instance incited Croker to vengeance and he declared that Justice Daly would never again be elected. It is now for the people to say whether Croker's spleen shall be gratified or Judge Daly's honor vindicated. Judge Daly is a good Democrat. If he is not re-elected it will be a reflection on the good citizenship of New York."

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