

JUDGE PARKER SPEAKS IN NEW YORK

His Appearance the Occasion for a Tumultuous and Unrestrained Demonstration.

SPEECH APPEALED TO PEOPLE.

Dealt With Methods of Collecting Campaign Funds, the Tariff and the Trusts.

New York, Oct. 31.—Judge Parker to-day made his first platform appearance, away from his home at Esopus, since his nomination as the Democratic candidate for president. He addressed a mass meeting held in Madison square garden, where his reception was attended by a demonstration seldom equaled both in the intensity and the duration of the enthusiasm.

The nearest approach was that which followed the nomination of Judge Parker at St. Louis, and later the endorsement by the same convention of the candidate's now famous gold telegram.

Not only was the appearance of Judge Parker cheered, but every member of his name by speakers who preceded him provoked outbreaks of approval. The tumult of unrestrained enthusiasm, which accompanied Judge Parker's entrance to the garden was a contrast to the close attention given to his speech of not more than half an hour. While his audience was so close, the speaker was able to make his points with the greatest of ease. He had in his hand to gain control of the audience. Though his voice was not strong it could be heard in every part of the building.

Judge Parker's speech was of a character to appeal to the popular demand as well as to the audience which gathered upon invitation of the Esopus Business Men's association and under whose auspices the meeting was held. It dealt with methods of collecting campaign funds, and in this respect the candidate took seriously to task the lines of a speech made recently at Rosemont on the same subject. He discussed the tariff and trusts. He told of his own participation in political campaigns, and related his audience if it would not like to return to what he termed the old-fashioned principles, and his effort was a scathing arraignment of the present administration from the Democratic point of view.

Two hours before Judge Parker was scheduled to arrive at Madison square garden it was evident that there would not be one seat vacant in the large structure. At 4:30 p. m. the line in front of the Madison square entrance began to form. The doors were opened at 5 o'clock. Under the canopy of 20 policemen the crowd entered the building in an orderly manner.

Less than two hours standing room was at a premium and many people were turned away unable to get into the garden.

For women were in the main body of the hall, although the boxes gave the appearance of a society gathering. The decorations in the garden were as simple as those used recently in the Republican mass meeting. No decorations of seats were made except in one section immediately in front of the speaker's stand, where were assembled the members of the Parker and Davis Business Men's association and their guests. At each end of the garden were stationed bands which played alternately popular and patriotic selections. Isidor Straus presided. When he referred to Judge Parker, it was several minutes before he could proceed. The audience arose in mass and waved flags and shouted "halloo."

He then took up the subject of tariff reform which alone, he declared, would be sufficient to make the great mass of thinking voters cast their ballots for Alton B. Parker.

The demonstration of the few moments before was repeated and continued. The band played for thirteen minutes, playing long enough only to gain force for a renewed outbreak.

"Bos Smith, of Georgia, former secretary of the interior, was then introduced. Mr. Smith had just begun a discussion of President Roosevelt's policy when at 9 o'clock sharp Judge Parker entered the building. He was accompanied by a committee of fifty Democrats conspicuous in state and national campaigns, and the party had been given an ovation which was being at Hotel Seville, where the candidate has headquarters and continued until he reached the garden. He entered the building by the entrance below the platform, but before he was in view of the audience the signal for his approach had been given and the cheering started. Every body in the building sprang to his feet. The applause was one continuous roar.

As soon as the candidate reached the platform, he took a seat near the speaker's table. It was impossible for anybody to hear the bands half way across the garden until the leader of the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"I have got a feeling for you," he said, "I have got a feeling for you, I have got a feeling for you."

After the patriotic selections were over, Judge Parker stepped to the front and he tended only to excite the audience, which refused to subside until twenty-four minutes of unrestrained enthusiasm had passed.

Mr. Smith permitted his speech to stand unaltered.

Judge Parker followed his manuscript by the letter, but delivered his speech in a forcible manner, despite the fact that it was read to the audience.

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH.

Judge Parker said: "More and more."

VASELINE NO GOOD FOR HAIR.

Sensitively Germ Thrives In It, as Well as in All Grease.

A well known Chicago hair specialist writes in his office and reports to me how the germ that causes dandruff drives in vaseline. The dandruff germ is a simple organism, but it is the only germ that all hair preparatory sets for the germ and helps to propagate it. The only way to cure dandruff is to destroy the germ, and the only way to destroy the germ is to use a dandruff preparation that will do that.

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Your heart! It beats 100,000 times each day!

Put your finger on your pulse and feel the blood rushing by. Good blood or bad blood? Good health or bad health? You know. Your doctor will tell you his experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla in these cases. Sold for 60 years.

As this canvass has proceeded and the unjust stewardship of the Republican party has been made clear, and I convinced that in this election we are confronted with issues which must be determined rightly if we are to avoid grave consequences to our country. I am not speaking from any selfish point of view; I am speaking with the conviction of a man who has taken into review the questions before the country—largely in a judicial way—and the conviction that the stronger as the days have gone by, and I have examined the record of the Republican party and the defenses put forth for its justification, and that to let this party go unrebuked is to invite the establishment of new and dangerous principles and standards for our guidance as a people. Our return to old-fashioned ways cannot, in my opinion, be too precipitate, unless we are prepared to shut our eyes to the consequences that will follow if we proceed further along a path that is full of danger to our future. We need what patriotism, devotion to principle and high moral ideals have until late always given us a government of law and constitutional rights, and not of caprice or reckless adventure.

"In an early utterance I have referred in detail to what is notoriously going on in the matter of collection of funds for the Republican party for the campaign. Now I know, as you know, that money is required in order to defray the expenses of a campaign. Under right conditions its collection and expenditure are equally legitimate. But the spectacle of demanding campaign funds now presented to the country is, when rigidly regarded, of a character to shock the moral sense. We shall do well to pause for a moment to ask whether we are drifting in our indifference to right standards and to our old-fashioned sense of propriety in such matters.

Congress creates a new department of commerce and labor. Of that department the president of the United States appoints a secretary. That secretary was his private secretary. Within that department provision is made for the collection from large corporations, including the so-called trusts, of information, which, it is to be borne in mind, is to be submitted to the president for public or private use as he may direct. By the force of the same executive this secretary, through whose department this information is collected, becomes the chairman of the Republican national committee. His chief duty has been and is still to collect funds for the purpose of securing the election of the president. And it is now notorious that there has resulted from this organized opportunity—whatever may be the precise way in which it made effective—an overflowing treasury to the committee, of which boast is openly and continually made.

"Although this may be satisfactory to the conscience of Republican leaders, it must, I firmly believe, be regarded as nothing short of scandalous, not only by myself and the Democratic party, but by the American people as well.

"It is said by Mr. Hay that the character of Mr. Lincoln furnishes the standard for Mr. Roosevelt in his conduct. I do not have to pause to hear your thundering 'No!' when I ask: Would Lincoln have done so or permitted this to be done?

"The whole performance is a shameful exhibition of a willingness to make compromise with decency in order that sums of money may be collected. It is sufficient to justify the insolent boast even now that there is no question as to the success which by such a course the Republican managers so confidently predict. The performance is entitled to the credit that in no secret cantaloupe of hypocrisy. It is bold as it is improper and indefensible."

Judge Parker protested against the cry "that the Democratic party cannot be trusted to deal with the business interests of the country," and pointed to the record of the Cleveland administrations to disprove this assertion. He continued:

"We stand as a country upon the threshold of a great foreign trade. Our natural resources, the industry, the enterprise and the ingenuity of our people, our ability to command labor from every quarter of the globe, the strength and flexibility of the institutions founded by us on the right lines, all combine to fit us by supplying an almost infinitely increased demand for our products.

"But foreign trade cannot be won by a people which consents to put itself into the leading strings of second childhood. It cannot become the heritage of manufacturers who must be paid a bounty in order that they may market their own countrymen. It is not to be won by selling at home at prohibitive prices which check consumption, and thus lessen production, merely that products made by the same workmen in the same factories may be sold at a profit. It is not to be won by the freight paid thousands of miles away, for a fifth, a quarter or a third less.

"We are approaching the parting of the ways. Either we want, as we certainly need, a foreign trade in articles honestly made by honest and industrious workmen as the result of steady and lucrative employment, and honestly sold in all markets, or we may look forward to a time, not remote, when only a fraction of our existing machinery and powers of production can be utilized, and when idleness and demoralization must of necessity come as the effect of our own short-sighted policy.

"In due time our farmers, who now furnish so large a proportion of our exports, will either reach the limit of productive power or our own population will consume what the country can grow. What, then, will become of our delusive balance of trade? Where, then, will our artisans find remunerative employment? Where other people have advantage of great economic opportunities how shall we, wearing industrial handicaps, meet our responsibilities to our own people?"

At the conclusion of Judge Parker's speech he was given a prolonged ovation. When he left the hall for the Madison square garden people also departed, but thousands remained to hear the other speakers, who were Benjamin E. Skively of Indiana, and Atty.-Gen. Cuneen of New York.

When Judge Parker reached the outside of the garden he found a huge crowd waiting to greet him. Everyone was anxious to shake the candidate's hand, and finally the crush about him became so great that it was necessary for the police to interfere. Judge Parker was escorted to the Manhattan club, where he met a number of people at an informal reception.

SUCCESSFUL TEST OF AIRSHIP ARROW

Circled in Every Direction and Then Returned to the Place Whence it Started.

IT SAILED WITH GREAT EASE.

It Was Easily Directed and Made Headway Against the Breeze—Inventor Much Elated.

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—After circling in every direction at a height of 5,000 feet above the Cascades, in sight of thousands of cheering, enthusiastic spectators on the world's fair grounds, A. Roy Knabenshue of Toledo, in command of the airship California Arrow, today returned to the place from which he had come, covering the three miles and a half of the round trip under his own power and demonstrating the claims of the inventor, Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin of San Francisco, that the California Arrow is not only dirigible, but that it can make headway against a moderate breeze.

Knabenshue started from the aeronautic concourse at 3:37 p. m. and returned after his remarkable flight at 4:06 p. m. On the return trip the airship sailed slowly over the exact spot from which it had arisen 23 minutes previously and glided about 100 feet further west, where it settled gracefully to the ground.

The descent of the Arrow was the signal for a demonstration, the equal of which has not been seen since the wheels of the world's fair started last April in response to the pressure on a key by President Roosevelt. Dozens of eager hands were outstretched to grasp the frame of the airship and the flying machine, with its daring navigator, was carried around the concourse upon the shoulders of shouting men. Hats were thrown into the air, and when Knabenshue called for three cheers for his home town they were given with a will, and another round followed for Knabenshue and Baldwin.

The successful flight came as a climax to a day full of discouragement. Baldwin and Knabenshue had worked for 28 hours without sleep in order to prepare for the flight, and the first essay at an ascent with Baldwin himself in command of the airship had ended disastrously, the Arrow falling suddenly to the ground and breaking one of the blades of the propeller.

After a hasty examination Baldwin announced that the damage could be repaired at once, and said Knabenshue would attempt another flight in half an hour. The crowd, which was being momentarily augmented, cheered the announcement and patiently awaited while the repairs were being made.

At a signal from Knabenshue the airship was cast loose and the motor started. The Arrow rose slightly and easily, its prow directly toward the west. When at a height of about 25 feet the wind staggered a moment and the aerial craft, answering to its helm-pointed south and continued its flight without interruption, gaining an altitude of 1,000 feet.

After circling half to three-quarters of a mile westward, Knabenshue turned the airship about and again passed over the concourse, at the same time increasing his altitude until he was about 2,500 feet above the earth. Sailing first to the northwest and to the southeast, occasionally making complete turns, Knabenshue continued in a generally easterly direction until over the Cascades, the center of the world's fair grounds and about a mile and a half in a direct line from the point of starting.

At about that time the barely perceptible breeze that had been blowing from the northwest increased to about eight miles an hour and veered to the north. In order to return to the starting point it was necessary for Knabenshue to breast this breeze. He attempted several times to turn to the left, and then suddenly swung the rudder sharply in the other direction, and the Arrow came into the wind, staggered a moment and then, gaining power, came toward the concourse at a speed that caused the spectators to cheer and to throw their hats into the air. The demonstration was observed by Knabenshue, who landed for food and waved an empty ballast bag.

Without deviation, the California Arrow continued on in the teeth of the breeze, gaining speed and rushing toward the concourse in an impetuous manner. When within a few hundred yards of the concourse Knabenshue moved forward, the Arrow responded immediately to the downward shift and sailed toward the ground without a diminution of speed. Knabenshue entered the concourse from the east from a height of about 200 feet, and slowing the speed of his motor, directed the airship directly over the wooden trestles that had supported the Arrow before the flight started. His momentum was too great to admit of stopping exactly in the place from which he had made the ascent, but the airship settled to the ground within 100 feet.

Capt. Baldwin was extremely optimistic regarding the future of his airship. He said: "Now I will not be content to leave before I have had several trials for that \$100,000 prize. The conditions are rather severe, but I think the Arrow can make the required distance within the time limit. As a result of today's flight I have unquestionably qualified for a trial. Knabenshue went up with instructions not to go far from the aeronautic concourse and then bring the ship to the ground after a trial of half an hour. He came within five minutes of obeying his instructions to the letter."

Senator Fairbanks Off Again.

Indianapolis, Oct. 31.—The special train which will carry Senator Charles

"Never stand before a MIRROR to read your own character; others will do it for you."

TREE TEA SELECTED WISDOM

The pure, good tea, sold in packages only.

M. J. Packard & Co.

Importers, San Francisco.

TEA

There is only one reason why we don't sell all the tea: you don't all know how good it is.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Tea.

W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for vice president, during his tour of Indiana, the itinerary of which covers a distance of 1,500 miles, said today: "I do not want to see the United States and the British government form an alliance and make Turkey stop her Armenian murders."

Methodist Bishop's Conference.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 31.—A busy week was ahead of the Methodist bishops when they resumed their semi-annual conference here today. There are many matters of importance to be considered and settled before tomorrow night when the bishops join the general church extension committee in Worcester. The bishops' board constitutes a part of this general committee, the other members coming from church extension societies in all conferences of the country. This committee will for the next general conference.

"Dan" Leno Dead.

London, Oct. 31.—"Dan" Leno, the principal attraction at the Drury Lane pantomimes for many years, and the most noted music hall comedian in this country, died last night of heart disease, having been mentally in 1903, but recovered sufficiently to appear at Drury Lane at Christmas. His malady recently developed again.

RUSSIAN MASSES.

The Russ Openly Advocates Their Education.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—One of the striking evidences of the increasing liberality of the times since the accession of Prince Lvov to the ministry of the interior, the open combat being waged by the Russ for national education of the masses. The paper has opened a popular subscription and is daily printing matter letters. The Russky Vedomosti, of Moscow, a very influential paper, is warmly supporting the idea of opening a similar subscription there.

Bryan's Final Tour.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 31.—William Jennings Bryan left Lincoln this morning for a final tour of Nebraska. He opened with an address at Crete and the day's schedule for his special train included stops at Dorchester, Friend, Ely, Fairmont, Sutton, Harvard, Hastings and Kearney. During the week Mr. Bryan will cover the greater part of the eastern half of the state, and will make about 50 speeches.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

150th Anniversary of Founding Of King's College Celebrated.

TEA

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New York, Oct. 31.—Two thousand alumni were present today at the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Old King's college, now Columbia university. The forenoon exercises consisted of the laying of four cornerstones, and the dedication of the physical educational building of the teachers' college.

BANK BUILDING FALLS.

A Number of Persons Burned Eight of Them Rescued.

Memphis, Oct. 31.—The building occupied by the Continental Savings bank collapsed today, burying a number of persons. Eight have been rescued, including F. Chase, president of the bank, and F. J. Baum, cashier. Clarence Henningsburg, teller; W. H. Stotts, a real estate dealer, and a man named with the exception of F. J. Baum, their injuries are not serious. No bodies have been found. Excavations made for an adjoining building caused the collapse.

Jews Accused of Conspiracy.

Gomel, Russia, Oct. 31.—Evidence is being adduced to prove that the whole Jewish population of Gomel was organized for an armed conflict, the city being divided up into quarters and arms distributed.

NEVER HEARD OF RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

"Who is Richard Harding Davis? I never heard of him."

The speaker was a gruff but kindly manager of the opera house at a small town between Indianapolis and Chicago, technically known as a "one night stand" for the reason that it was a convenient and profitable place for theatrical companies to visit en route to Chicago.

The listener gasped. "You have never heard of Richard Harding Davis?"

"No. Who is he? Did he write 'The Girl I Left Behind Me' or 'Whose Baby Are You?'"

The advance agent who was trying to transact business with the manager endeavored "Your show's canceled."

to collect his scattered wits. He made an effort to speak, but the manager interrupted him harshly.

"I guess he don't amount to much, and anyhow I've changed my mind about letting his play come in here to my opera house. I like Henry Miller, but I can't take no chances on a play by a fellow I've never even heard of."

"But Mr. Davis is one of the most successful authors in New York or London," insisted the advance man.

"Besides, we hold a contract to appear at your theater."

"Oh, well, we'll just tear that up," retorted the local magnate, lighting a bad cigar. "Your show's canceled. I have decided to play 'A Ragged Hero' the night you want. That's a melodrama, and the people here like melodrama. They prefer Lincoln J. Carter to anything this chap Davis can write. Davis, eh? He may be all right in New York or London, but we ain't got to him yet."

ESTABLISHED 1864.

T. Auerbach & Bro.

ONE PRICE TO ALL. NEVER UNDERSOLD.

Great SPECIAL SALE

OF High Grade Footwear.

We are determined to reduce our stock of Ladies' Fine Shoes, and for one week only will offer any of our \$4.00, \$4.50 or \$5.00 Shoes for—

\$3.45

These shoes are made by the well known firms of Zeigler Bros, Drew, Selby & Co., and C. P. Ford & Co., and have heavy or light soles, Cuban or French heels, and are made of kid, patent kid and colt skin leathers. Are all stylish, up-to-date shoes, and the best values ever offered.

SEE WINDOW WITH DISPLAY OF ABOVE SHOES.

THE MONEY THAT YOU WANT

And find it hard to get can be had by turning in your old debts to us for collection. We collect regardless of lodge, politics or religion. It's no side issue with us. Many are enjoying pleasure they could not have afforded had they not received the money from their old bills. One man went to the world's fair last week with money we collected for him from an old claim 12 years old, another went to the fair, but before he went he turned in all his bills for collection. We collected \$200 for him while he was away. Does anybody owe you? Do you need the money? If so, write or call on us.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Scientific Collectors of Bad Debts for Every body.

FRANCIS G. LUKE, General Manager.

Established 115 years. Office on floor Commercial National Bank Building.

Some People Don't Like Us.

Guaranteed by

G. F. Culmer and Bro.,

20 E. First South.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

Is Now Open. Rates from 75c.

Cor. W. 2nd St. and S. West Temple.

76 W. 2d St. Over E. J. Hill Drug Co.

When Your Lamp Goes Wrong

Throw it out of your window and call yourself lucky. Then come to us and we will give you pointers on insurance which will make you luckier still. As a matter of fact, you shouldn't wait until the lamp or gas jet gets you into trouble—the best time to insure with us is before the accident occurs.

Home Fire Insurance Co. of Utah,

BOTH PHONES 500.

26 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature