

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1898.

TEN PAGES.

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MR. ELKIN'S ESTIMATE

View of the Vote of the Three Candidates for Governor.

STONE'S PLURALITIES
The Election of the Republican Candidate Is Claimed by a Plurality of 131,000 Over Jenks—Swallow Is Allowed a Total of Only 149,760 Votes—The Lackawanna County Vote for Swallow Is Estimated at 6,000—Voters Warned Against Encouraging Bryanism.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Republican State Chairman Ellis, before leaving for his home on Saturday night, prepared for publication an estimate by counties giving his view of the vote for the three candidates for governor. Mr. Ellis claims the election of William A. Stone by a plurality of 131,000 over Jenks in a total estimate vote of 650,000. He allows Swallow a total of only 149,760 votes and claims that the latter, who carried ten counties in his contest for the state treasurer's office last year, will not have a plurality in any county. Mr. Ellis concedes that Jenks will carry twenty of the sixty-two counties and acknowledges a stand-off in three others. He claims that the next legislature will be largely Republican in both branches and predicts the failure of the fusion movement. The following is the chairman's official statement: "I congratulate the Republicans of Pennsylvania on the splendid fight they have made in the contest now about to close. The work of the state committee is ended, and it remains for the county and local organizations to show that the vote is polled. Our organization is in good condition throughout the entire state and I have no doubt that the full Republican vote will be polled. "In order to make an intelligent estimate of the vote for the gubernatorial candidates I asked the chairman of the various county committees to forward me a conservative estimate of the vote for governor in their respective counties. In addition to this, I have received estimates from the members of the state committee in each county. I also had canvasses made in many of the counties of the state. From these various sources of information I am prepared to submit the following as a conservative estimate of the vote which the gubernatorial candidates will receive next Tuesday.
County Stone, Jenks, Swallow.

Table with 3 columns: County, Stone, Jenks, Swallow. Lists counties like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Berks, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

The above estimate shows a total vote of 650,000 in round numbers. If the weather is favorable this vote will be increased to more than a million. The percentage of the increased vote will be in favor of the majority party and will necessarily increase the plurality as above stated. It is quite possible that the Swallow vote will disintegrate more than the table shows. If his vote is materially decreased, the Republican plurality will be correspondingly increased. "As election day approaches the business and laboring men of the state hesitate to cast a ballot that will renew the agitation for free silver, free silver and Bryanism. A great number of people who had been friendly disposed toward Dr. Swallow have concluded that they do not care either directly or indirectly

to aid in the election of a Democratic governor, whose success would be heralded throughout the nation as a victory for the free silver heresy. If the great states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania should elect Democratic governors this year, the result would certainly be followed by the election of a Democratic president in 1903. That fact alone has an enormous tendency to make every thinking Republican stop and consider before he casts a ballot that will in any way impede the progress of the administration of President McKinley. "Our reports from every part of the state grow more encouraging each day, and I confidently expect that the plurality indicated by the above figures will be materially increased next Tuesday. This will certainly be the case if the Republicans turn out and do their whole duty at the polls. "An earnest and aggressive fight has been waged in all of the congressional districts of the state, and while we do not expect that the next delegation to congress will contain any Democratic members as the present one, yet we are showing a growing confidence by the Republicans throughout the state on this issue. It is the earnest desire of the Republican organization that Republican congressmen should be returned from every district in the state, if that were possible. It is of the greatest importance that the administration of President McKinley should be supported by congressmen of his own political faith at the next session. "The next legislature will be largely Republican in both branches. The fusion movement inaugurated for the purpose of defeating Republican candidates in many counties of the state will have been bitterly waged, but the Republicans can go to the polls on Tuesday feeling that the old party will be successful in Pennsylvania, as it ought to be. John P. Elkin, chairman."

SPAIN WILL SIGN. Proposes, However, to Enjoy the Blessings of Peace Under Protest. London, Nov. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Spain will sign the peace treaty under protest."

NEWFOUNDLAND AGITATED. A Serious Cabinet Crisis Threatens the Government. St. John's, N. F., Nov. 6.—There is a serious cabinet crisis in Newfoundland. Sir Herbert Murray, the governor, demands the resignation of Mr. Morin, minister of finance. The ostensible reason is that Mr. Morin is the general counsel of Mr. Reid, the railway contractor, but the real cause is the continued friction between Governor Murray and the minister. Mr. Morin, in tendering his resignation to the governor, Sir William White, the former premier, and Messrs. Emerson and Morris, members of the late cabinet, held a similar relation to the contractor and that Sir Herbert Murray disapproved of the arrangement in three ways. He considers the government of that province as a whole since April last of his (Morin's) relation to Mr. Reid and insists that the governor's omission to interpose before stating his action now as personally vituperative. It is feared that complications will arise involving the cabinet and seriously prejudicing the negotiations regarding the French treaty already under way before the conference of settlement of disputes between the United States and Canada.

COLLAPSE AT DETROIT. Three More Victims Are Dug from Wrecked Building. Detroit, Nov. 6.—Three more victims were today dug from the ruins of the new Waverland building, which collapsed yesterday afternoon. This makes the death toll so far eleven. The bodies recovered today are identified as Perry Wolfe, carpenter; Frank Wolf, tinner; and Max Pitt, who was Wolfe's helper.

NOT DISCOURAGED. The Princeton Tigers Will Endeavor to Down Yale. Princeton, N. J., Nov. 6.—The disappointed but not discouraged Tigers will begin their work tomorrow with the determination to down Yale. The chief obstacle to overcome is the crippled condition of the men. Wheeler is in Philadelphia undergoing treatment for a lung ailment. Rafer was carried off the field at West Point incisions and will not be able to do duty tomorrow. Beardsley has not recovered from the injury to his knee, and is practically out of the game. The condition of Wheeler is more serious than that of any of the others, and the chances are decidedly against his playing on Saturday.

From the way things look now Hutchinson and Ayres will probably play at quarter and full backs, respectively. Black will play one half back and Beardsley the other. If he recovers from his injury in time, Tompkins will be put in long range, and the halves being extended to the limit.

COMMERCIAL TIDE IS IN OUR FAVOR

INTERESTING FIGURES FROM THE TREASURY BUREAU. The Tide of International Commerce Turned in Favor of the United States in the Centennial Year of 1876—Prior to That the Balance of Trade Had Been Against This Country. Special to the Scranton Tribune. Washington, Nov. 6.—The tide of international commerce turned in favor of the United States in the centennial year 1876. Prior to that date the balance of trade against us had been continuing with 1876, \$2,255,032. Since that date the balance of trade in our favor has been \$4,091,052. In the eighty-seven years' operation of the government prior to that date, it witnessed but sixteen occasions in which the annual balance of trade was in its favor. In twenty-three years since that time it has witnessed forty-two occasions in which the annual balance of trade has been against us. In the eighty-seven years prior to 1876 the exports amounted to \$12,509,633,381, an average of \$146,000 per annum, while the imports amounted to \$14,768,394, an average of \$169,000 per annum. In the twenty-three years since 1876 the exports amounted to \$18,662,344,45, an average of \$812,000 per annum, and the imports amounted to \$15,570,963,403, an average of \$677,000 per annum. It will thus be seen that in the twenty-three years since 1876 our exports have actually been more than 50 per cent. in excess of those of the entire eighty-seven years prior to 1876, and that the average annual exportation since 1876 has been nearly 800 times as much as the average annual exportation prior to that time.

FIGURES FROM 1876. A recent publication by the Treasury Bureau of statistics, entitled "Imports and Exports of the United States, and Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," presents the figures of our imports and exports running back to 1876, and the receipts and expenditures for the year 1876, and by supplementing these with earlier official data, the full record of the 119 years of our commerce may thus be had. Prior to 1876 there were but three occasions in which the annual exports reached \$100,000,000, and the highest amount in which they reached that sum, so that the year covered by the publication in question comprise the most important period of our commercial history, presenting, as it does, the figures by years from 1825 down to and including 1898, and by months from January, 1894. A detailed study of these figures presents some extremely interesting facts regarding our commerce with other parts of the world. Prior to 1824 the exports never reached \$100,000,000 annually. In 1824 the exports reached \$100,000,000, and in 1825 they exceeded \$100,000,000. In 1826 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1827 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1828 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1829 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1830 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1831 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1832 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1833 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1834 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1835 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1836 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1837 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1838 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1839 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1840 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1841 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1842 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1843 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1844 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1845 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1846 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1847 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1848 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1849 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1850 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1851 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1852 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1853 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1854 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1855 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1856 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1857 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1858 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1859 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1860 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1861 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1862 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1863 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1864 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1865 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1866 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1867 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1868 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1869 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1870 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1871 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1872 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1873 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1874 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1875 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1876 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1877 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1878 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1879 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1880 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1881 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1882 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1883 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1884 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1885 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1886 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1887 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1888 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1889 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1890 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1891 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1892 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1893 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1894 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1895 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1896 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1897 they were more than \$100,000,000. In 1898 they were more than \$100,000,000.

THEY WANT CASTLEMAN. Porto Riens Send a Petition to President McKinley. President McKinley. Porto Rico, Nov. 6.—A large representative body of Porto Riens have drawn up a petition addressed to President McKinley, in which they request that the United States should remain in Porto Rico. The petition is signed by the Hon. John P. Castleman and the First Kentucky volunteers. General Henry has called to Washington that the compliment is thoroughly deserved, but that the president ought to say nothing. It is under orders to move so soon as the Fifth regular cavalry arrives.

DIGNIFIED RETURN. The French Government Sends Instructions to Major Marchand. Paris, Nov. 6.—The Matin today contains the report that the government will instruct Major Marchand to return to France by way of Beirut, on the rail of Aden, the "only route consistent with French dignity." The paper expresses the hope that the national flag will not again be involved in such a humiliating episode, and that the government will be able to handle the situation diplomatically and by adequate support.

FIRES AT ALTOONA. Altoona, Pa., Nov. 6.—A fire which originated in a boiler room early this morning, and continued with the office of the Evening Herald, next door, inflicting damage on building to the extent of \$500 and on stock about \$100. Fully insured. Loss on fruit store, \$400; insured.

News Up Its Sleeve. London, Nov. 6.—The Daily Chronicle this morning reports to have "important military news which it would not be advisable to publish without the sanction of the war office." Eighth Exeter Victim. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 6.—The Exeter mine accident claimed its eighth victim today. William Collins died of his injuries in the Pittsburgh hospital. The two injured men, William and Leonard, are said to be in a critical condition.

Weather Indications Today: Fair, Cooler. 1. General—Mr. Elkin's Election Estimate. Effect of Tomorrow's Elections. Explosion at the National Capitol. Commerce Comes Out Way. 2. General—Pact Ball Games of a Day. Financial and Commercial. 3. Story—"A Woman's Move." 4. Editorial. Comment of the Press. 5. Advertisements. 6. Local—Closing Meetings of the Campaign. Remedy by Rev. Rogers Israel. 7. Local—Eight Men Meet a Terrible Death. Had His Skull Fractured. 8. Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 9. News Round About Scranton. 10. General—With the Soldiers at C. 11. Separation Surveys in Army Hospital.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN CAPITOL

Supreme Court Room at Washington Completely Wrecked. The Disaster to the Beautiful Structure Caused by an Explosion of Gas—Entire Central Portion of the Great Marble Pile Is a Mass of Ruins—Force of the Explosion Causes the Coping Stones to Bulge Out Two Inches—The Windows Blown Out and Doors Forced from Their Hinges—Tons of Masonry Hurled Into the Air—Fire Follows the Explosion, But Is Quickly Extinguished. Washington, Nov. 6.—An explosion and fire at 2 1/2 this afternoon wrecked the Supreme Court room and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the capitol. The damage is enormous. The entire central eastern part of the great marble pile from the main floor to the subterranean basement practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls just east of the point where the explosion occurred were bulged out nearly two inches; windows in all that part of the building were blown out; and locked doors were forced from their hinges quite a hundred and fifty feet from the scene of it. Fire followed the explosion so quickly as to seem practically simultaneous with it. The explosion shook the immense structure to its foundation, and was heard several squares from the capitol. It occurred in a small room, partly enclosed by heavy stone walls in the subterranean basement immediately below the main entrance to the old capitol building. In this room was a five hundred light gas meter which was fed by a four-inch main. Very little gas is used in that part of the building, but at the time of the explosion the gas had not been turned off at the meter. The meter itself was wrecked and the gas pouring from the main caught fire. The flames originating from the explosion darted up the shaft of the elevator, which had been completely destroyed by the force of the explosion, and communicated with the second room of the Supreme court, the office of the marshal of the court and the Supreme court library. Before the flames could be subdued the priceless documents in the record room had been almost totally destroyed and serious damage had been done in the marshal's office and some minor rooms in the immediate vicinity.

MASSES OF MASONRY WRENCHED FROM PLACE. The Disaster to the Beautiful Structure Caused by an Explosion of Gas—Entire Central Portion of the Great Marble Pile Is a Mass of Ruins—Force of the Explosion Causes the Coping Stones to Bulge Out Two Inches—The Windows Blown Out and Doors Forced from Their Hinges—Tons of Masonry Hurled Into the Air—Fire Follows the Explosion, But Is Quickly Extinguished. Washington, Nov. 6.—An explosion and fire at 2 1/2 this afternoon wrecked the Supreme Court room and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the capitol. The damage is enormous. The entire central eastern part of the great marble pile from the main floor to the subterranean basement practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls just east of the point where the explosion occurred were bulged out nearly two inches; windows in all that part of the building were blown out; and locked doors were forced from their hinges quite a hundred and fifty feet from the scene of it. Fire followed the explosion so quickly as to seem practically simultaneous with it. The explosion shook the immense structure to its foundation, and was heard several squares from the capitol. It occurred in a small room, partly enclosed by heavy stone walls in the subterranean basement immediately below the main entrance to the old capitol building. In this room was a five hundred light gas meter which was fed by a four-inch main. Very little gas is used in that part of the building, but at the time of the explosion the gas had not been turned off at the meter. The meter itself was wrecked and the gas pouring from the main caught fire. The flames originating from the explosion darted up the shaft of the elevator, which had been completely destroyed by the force of the explosion, and communicated with the second room of the Supreme court, the office of the marshal of the court and the Supreme court library. Before the flames could be subdued the priceless documents in the record room had been almost totally destroyed and serious damage had been done in the marshal's office and some minor rooms in the immediate vicinity.

LYNCHING IN ALABAMA. Fate of a Negro Who Carried an Iron Bar at Night. Selma, Ala., Nov. 6.—News of a lynching in Autaugaма county has reached here. The victim, who was an inmate of the jail of the county at Selma, was killed by a mob of about twenty men, who were armed with iron bars and other weapons. The victim was a negro named John W. Williams, who was charged with carrying an iron bar at night. The mob was led by a man named John W. Williams, who was the brother of the victim. The mob was armed with iron bars and other weapons, and they killed the victim by striking him on the head with an iron bar. The body of the victim was found in a ditch near the jail. The mob was dispersed by the police, but they were not able to identify any of the men who were involved in the lynching.

CHINESE AFFRONT TO RUSSIA. Officials and Sailors of the Czar Not Allowed to Proceed to Peking. London, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Shanghai says a telegram from Tsingtau reports that forty Russian sailors, an admiral and Mr. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires in China, have been detained there, permission to proceed to Peking not granted. It is understood that there is strong official opposition to their going to the capital. The admiral and Mr. Pavloff, according to these advices, declare that if the train attempted to leave without the sailors being on board they would stand in front of the train.

DAMAGE TO LIBRARY. The library of the Supreme court, located immediately beneath the Supreme court room, was badly damaged by fire, smoke and water. Water practically destroyed the great collection of law reference books. The library contains about 20,000 volumes and was used not only by the justices of the Supreme court, but by members of congress and lawyers practicing before the Supreme court. The most serious damage, in the opinion of the justices of the Supreme court, is to the records stored in the sub-basement. These included all of the records of the Supreme court from 1825 to 1876. The other records of the court, which are kept in the office of the clerk on the main floor, were not injured. The Supreme court room was damaged principally by water and smoke, and the court room, however, both the marshal's office and the senate barber shop furnished food for the flames.

Sea Captain's Suicide. Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6.—A young Captain of the American Atlantic fleet, Frederick M. Smith, died of a heart attack in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, today. The captain was 35 years of age and was serving on the USS "Albatross". He was a member of the United States Navy and had served in several campaigns. He was a very popular officer and was well respected by his crew. He died of a heart attack while on duty. His death is a great loss to the navy. His body was buried in the city of Norfolk, Virginia.

Col. Bryan Shakes Hands. Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 6.—Colonel W. J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska, passed through Birmingham today on his way home. Colonel Bryan was met at the train by a great number of his friends who kept him busy shaking hands. Colonel Bryan's health is improving rapidly.

Senetioned for Embezzlement. Washburn, Wis., Nov. 6.—King G. S. Washburn, of the Wisconsin National Guard, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Fish to eighteen months in the penitentiary for embezzlement from the town of Iron River. Washburn is chairman of the board there.

Fifth Regiment Will Be Retained. Altoona, Nov. 6.—An order from Washington received here today postpones indefinitely the withdrawing of the Fifth Regiment which was to have taken place tomorrow.

EFFECT OF ELECTIONS

Will Determine Control of United States Senate. Senate Composed of 43 Republicans, 34 Democrats, 6 Populists, 6 Silver Republicans—The Terms of Thirty of the Present Senators Are About to Expire, and the Legislature Chosen Tomorrow Will Elect Successors. Washington, Nov. 6.—The control of the United States senate will be determined very largely by the result of the elections next Tuesday, when twenty-three states elect legislatures, which will in turn elect senators. The present party strength in the senate is as follows: Republicans, 43; Democrats, 34; Populists, 6; Silver Republicans, 6. This gives a majority to no one party, and it has proved a fruitful source of doubt in legislation influenced by party lines. The terms of thirty of the present senators are about to expire, and in most of these cases, the legislature chosen next Tuesday will elect successors. In seven cases, however, legislatures already have been chosen and senators elected, viz: Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Daniel, of Virginia; McComas, to succeed Gorman in Maryland; Hanna, of Ohio; Money, of Mississippi; Proctor, of Vermont; and the legislature of Maine, which has been elected but has not yet chosen a senator. In Oregon also, Simon has been elected to fill a vacancy. These changes already made give a net gain of two in the Republican vote: McComas, of Maryland, and Simon, of Oregon. The remaining twenty-three senators are yet to be chosen. Those who are about to retire are: Allen, Populist, of Nebraska; Bate, Democrat, of Tennessee; Burrows, Republican, of Michigan; Cannon, Silver Republican, of Utah; Clark, Republican, of Wyoming; Cockerill, Democrat, Missouri; Davis, Republican, of Minnesota; Faulkner, Democrat, of West Virginia; Gray, Democrat, of Delaware; Hawley, Republican, of Connecticut; Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts; Mantle, Silver Republican, of Montana; Mills, Democrat, of Texas; Mitchell, Democrat, of Wisconsin; Murphy, Democrat, of New York; Pascoe, Democrat, of Florida; Quay, Republican, of Pennsylvania; Joseph, Democrat, of North Dakota; Smith, Republican, of New Jersey; Stewart, Silver Republican, of Nevada; Turpie, Democrat, of Indiana; White, Democrat, of California; and Wilson, Republican, of Washington.

MR. CARMAN'S ESTIMATE. The Democratic Chairman Predicts the Election of Jenks. Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Chairman Carman, in an interview, said: "I estimate that 1,000,000 votes will be cast, divided about as follows: Jenks, 420,000; Stone, 250,000; Swallow, 150,000. I do not care to give figures as to counties, but our whole effort has been to have cast for Jenks as many votes as were cast for Bryan in 1896, which was 422,000, and my advices indicate that we will exceed that figure. The Palmer Democrats and those who voted for McKinley, who now intend to vote for Jenks, will more than offset any Democratic defection to Swallow. The Democratic vote will be out, rain or shine, and therefore I confidently expect Jenks to be elected. Any increase in the vote over one million will increase Jenks' plurality, and any decrease of Swallow's vote below 175,000 will also increase Jenks' plurality, so that he may have anywhere from 25,000 to 60,000 plurality."

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. Mr. McKinley Asked to Exercise Care in Making Appointments. Chicago, Nov. 6.—The executive committee of the Citizens' association, an organization irrespective of party, has addressed a letter to President McKinley in reference to the rumored chance in the cabinet governing civil service appointments, by which a large number of offices will be thrown upon the patronage of political and departmental favor. The committee says: "In view of the expansion of our national territory now in progress, and the largely increased force of civil servants necessitated thereby, it appears to us that a careful guarded application of the rules governing the appointment to office will more than ever before be needed to secure the best qualified men for the service of the nation and for the protection of the appointing power itself against the importunities of pertentious and unqualified applicants for positions under the government."

WEATHER FORECAST. For Monday, Nov. 6.—Forecast: Fair, cooler. For Tuesday, Nov. 7.—Forecast: Fair, cooler. For Wednesday, Nov. 8.—Forecast: Fair, cooler. For Thursday, Nov. 9.—Forecast: Fair, cooler. For Friday, Nov. 10.—Forecast: Fair, cooler. For Saturday, Nov. 11.—Forecast: Fair, cooler. For Sunday, Nov. 12.—Forecast: Fair, cooler.