

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

CONVENTIONS IN ALL THE CITY DISTRICTS.

CANDIDATES NAMED IN ONLY THREE—THEY ARE

DR. S. A. BROWN, VINTU; C. E. COON

THEY CAN'T STAND THEIR PLANK.

OTTO IRVING WISE LEAVES THE DEMOCRATS

AND WILL VOTE FOR HARRISON.

THE AGENCIES TO THE REPUBLICAN RANKS FROM SOLD,

SENSE AND THINKING DEMOCRATS CONTINUE.

AMONG THE LATEST FROM THIS CLASS IS OTTO IRVING WISE, A WELL-

KNOWN LAWYER OF THE CITY, WHO HAS HIS OFFICES IN THE

STEWART BUILDING, IN HUNTERY, AND LIVES AT NO. 119

EAST SIXTY-FIFTH ST.

MR. WISE HAS BEEN FOR SOME YEARS

A MEMBER OF THE TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE

OF THE XXII ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, WHICH POLICE COM-

MISSIONER MARTIN PREDES. MR. WISE SENT A LETTER TO

COMMISSIONER MARTIN THE OTHER DAY, RESIGNING HIS

MEMBERSHIP IN THE TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.

THE COMMISSIONER NEGLECTED TO GIVE OUT THE LETTER FOR

PUBLICATION, SO MR. WISE HAS MADE IT PUBLIC HIMSELF. IT IS

AS FOLLOWS:

New-York, Oct. 13, 1892.

Hon. James J. Martin, Chairman Tammany Hall General

Committee, XXII Assembly District.

Sir: I beg humbly to withdraw my name as a member

of the General Committee of Tammany Hall of the XXII

Assembly District. I feel that I cannot conscientiously

remain a member of your committee, because the principles

of the Tammany Hall general committee adopted at Chicago

last June and since expounded by the leaders of the party

are contrary to my belief as to what would best address to

the welfare of the country.

A careful study of the Republican platform upon which

Mr. Harrison stands for reelection convinces me that I

cannot serve the interests of the community as well as I

could by voting for the candidates of the Republican

party.

OTTO IRVING WISE.

AN ATTACK ON COFFEYVILLE EXPULSED.

FRIENDS OF THE DALTONS SAID TO BE SEEK-

ING REVENGE.

Parsons, Kan., Oct. 13.—Mayor Gregory, of this

city at 10:30 o'clock this morning received a

dispatch from Coffeyville, Kan., which gave the

last raid by the Dalton gang, in which four of

the Daltons and four citizens were killed, stating

that an attack was about to be made upon the

town by the remnants of the gang, and asking

for assistance. A large number of citizens were

notified of the reception of Coffeyville's appeal

and some 200 volunteered to form a posse to re-

inforce the people of the threatened town. The

officials of the Missouri, Kansas City and Texas

Railway, the headquarters of which are located

here, tendered the free use of a special train, and

the start was about to be made when another

dispatch from Coffeyville was received stating that

a reconnaissance of the situation proved that the

number of the attacking army was smaller than

had been previously supposed, and the police of

the town would receive them alone. The posse

then disbanded.

MISSOURI PACIFIC TRAIN ROBBED.

THE ANNIHILATION OF THE DALTON GANG HAS

HAD LITTLE EFFECT.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 13.—A dispatch to "The

KILLED AT A FOX HUNT.

CHARLES L. COTTENET'S FATAL FALL.

THROWS FROM HIS HORSE AND HIS SPELL

FRAGMENTED ON LONG ISLAND.

Charles Lewndes Cottenet, one of the best-

known and most popular chasers of this city,

met a violent death on Wednesday afternoon when

following the hounds at a fox hunt of the Meadow

Brook Club, near Jericho, L. I. His horse, when

attempting to take a fence, caught his forefoot

in a piece of barbed wire which was strung along

violently to the ground with his rider beneath

him.

Stanley Mortimer, Smith Hadden, Dudley Win-

throp and Rawlin L. Cottenet, a younger brother

of the victim, and several others were near when

the fatal accident took place. The meet was at

Hicksville at 3:45 p. m., and fifteen minutes

afterward the hunter started across the country,

which is rough, in the direction of Jericho. The

rider was not familiar with the country, and

when riding at a rapid gait over a field near the

Jackson Model Farm the piece of barbed wire

was not noticed along the top of a three-bar fence.

Mr. Cottenet was in the lead on a large, power-

ful bay horse, and when the animal failed to

take the fence all right, the other riders suddenly

polled up their horses, and other accidents were

probably averted.

Mr. Cottenet did not move after his horse

fell on him and his brother hastened to his

side. He found that his head had been se-

verely injured by coming in contact with the

saddle when the horse rolled over him, and that

he was unconscious. He was carried into a farm-

house near by and Dr. Mason, of Jericho, and

Dr. C. J. Finn, the physician of the Meadow

Brook Club, were sent for. Dr. Mason reached

the farmhouse a half-hour after the accident

occurred. He found that the skull had been

fractured at the base of the brain and that there

was another slight fracture on the right side of

the head. He said that the patient could not

possibly get well, and within an hour after

Mr. Cottenet was thrown so violently from his

horse he died.

The body was taken to the Meadow Brook

Club house, and yesterday afternoon it was

sent to New-York and is now in the mortuary at

Grace Church. The funeral will be held to-mor-

row. On the morning of the day on which he met

his death Mr. Cottenet had his mother and

sister good by at the family home at No. 175 Second-

ave., promising to be home in the evening in time

to take them to see the Columbus night parade.

A window in one of the office buildings in Broad-

way had been engaged for the evening to accom-

modate the family. Mrs. Cottenet and her

daughter made all preparations to return from the

hunt when they were informed of his death.

The place where young Cottenet received the

injury which caused his death is not far from

the spot where Samuel S. Sands, Jr., was killed

three years ago in a similar manner when follow-

ing the hounds. A remarkable coincidence about

the affair is that Rawlin Cottenet picked up Mr.

Sands after he was thrown from his horse.

Charles L. Cottenet was thirty-two years old,

CLOSING WITH A DINNER.

END OF NEW-YORK'S COLUMBIAN FESTI-

TIES.

ADDRESSES IN THE LENOX LYCEUM BY VICE-

PRESIDENT MORTON, GOVERNOR FLOWER,

SECRETARY JOHN W. FOSTER GEN-

ERAL PORTER AND OTHERS.

The dinner at Lenox Lyceum last night, which

brought the Columbus celebration to a close, was

not unworthy the great entertainments of which

it was a part. It could not, in its nature,

interest the hundreds of thousands who saw the

manifold displays of Wednesday, but it

nevertheless formed a spectacle of surpassing

splendor and richness. The great hall was

spectacularly decked for the occasion. Soft music

lent its charm. Beautiful women, handsomely

attired, formed a wreath about the scene on the

floor. About the flower-laden tables sat a

great company: in it were leading citizens of the

metropolis, men prominent in many industries and

professions; officers of the Army and Navy in

uniform; representatives of foreign nations, wear-

ing their decorations, and high officials of the

city, State and United States. When listeners

had been inspired and speakers inspired by the

treasures of the festal board, response was

made in eloquent language to patriotic toasts.

The decorations of the hall made it a rich

frame for the richer picture. Long streamers of

red, white and blue drooped from the centre

of the dome to the walls. Flags of the United

States, Italy and Spain were everywhere, hang-

ing in graceful folds. The arms of many na-

tions were embroidered in gold on costly hang-

ings. Banners bearing the names of the States

hung against the balcony. Above, and all around

in fact, were brightest colors, artistically

festooned.

When the speaking began the boxes were

filled with women, who joined in all the applause.

Over 400 people were seated at the tables.

SOME OF THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

At the table of honor, Mayor Hugh J. Grant

sat in the centre, with Vice-President Levi P.

Morton at his right and Governor Roswell P.

Flower at his left. Others at this table were

ex-presidents Rutherford B. Hayes and Grover

Cleveland, General Horace Porter, Secretary John

W. Foster, Bishop Potter, ex-Senator Warner

Miller, John H. V. Arnold, president of the Board

of Aldermen, Commissioner Charles G. F. Wable,

Jr., Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, and Russell

B. Harrison.

In the absence of Chauncey M. Depew, who was

at work on his Chicago speech, the Mayor was

introduced by the Hon. Charles F. Wable, Jr.,

and the Mayor's speech was a brilliant and

eloquent one. Among the other guests who had

been invited were:

W. Jay Rockefeller, W. E. D. Stokes, M. W. Cooper,

Albion S. Cheney, John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart,

John H. Stewart, Miles M. O'Brien, John H. Stewart,

John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart,

John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart,

John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart,

John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart,

John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart, John H. Stewart,

THE APPOINTMENT VALD.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

THE LAW OF 1892 SUSTAINED BY THE FIVE

DEMOCRATIC JUDGES, AND PRONOUNCED UN-

CONSTITUTIONAL BY THE TWO RE-

PUBLICANS—JUDGE ANDREWS'S

CONVINCING OPINION.

Albany, Oct. 13.—The Court of Appeals today

decided that the Legislative Re-apportionment act

of the present year is a constitutional enactment.

The court came to this decision by a vote of 5 to

2; the five Democratic judges, Earl, Peckham,

Gray, O'Brien and Maynard, voting that the act

is constitutional; and the two Republican judges,

Andrews and Finch, voting that it is unconsti-

tutional. Judge Andrews submitted a strong

dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by

Justice Finch. In this opinion he argues with

force that the inequality of representation of the

voters of the State, provided by the Apportionment

act, renders it unconstitutional. This view is con-

trary to the view of the majority of the court

expressed by Judge Peckham, who, in a majority

opinion, expresses the opinion that the inequality

of representation is not so great as to justify the

court in stepping in and setting aside the act.

Judge Gray, in a supplemental opinion, upholds

Justice Peckham. The judges concur in the view

that the all-important question before the court

was whether or not equality of representation had

been provided for the people.

Judge Peckham, in his opinion, sets aside as of

no force the objection that the Apportionment

act was not passed at "the next session," gen-

erally understood. He makes the constitutional de-

claration that the Legislature of 1885 omitted to

perform its duty upon it by the Constitution,"

forgetting that the Republican Legislature of 1885

twice passed such an act, and that it was vetoed

by Governor Hill. Judge Peckham then argues

that the failure of various Legislatures and Gov-

ernor Hill to come to an agreement upon an

Enumeration act did not deprive the Legislature

of 1892 of the power to pass one. The objection

that persons of color not taxed were not taken

into account in making the enumeration Judge

Peckham also considered of no weight.

REPUBLICAN COUNSEL SUBMITTED FIGURES.

Then Judge Peckham comes to the question of

inequality of representation. He declares that

"there are no figures upon the record in these

proceedings from which it can be determined

what are the number of inhabitants in the

different Senate districts in the city of New-

York." The Republican counsel did submit sta-

tistics showing that the "average population"

figures in the document prepared by Secretary

of State Rice for the Legislature concealed gross

inequalities of representation in the Senate

districts of New-York City; but Attorney-Gen-

eral Rosendale called upon the court to disregard

these figures, and to take Rice's figures, and

apparently the court followed his motion. As

far as the Assembly districts were concerned,