New-York Tribune.

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NICARAGUA AND PANAMA

THE RIVAL ISTHMIAN CANAL SCHEMES.

RENEWED ACTIVITY OF PANAMA PEOPLE REGARDED WITH SUSPICION IN WASHINGTON—CONGRESS NOT LIKELY TO DELAY ACTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 18.—Members of Congress and public men in general in Washington regard with peculiar concern, amounting in some cases to suspicion, the renewed activity at present in various parts of the country of the representatives of the French Panama Canal Company. Maurice Hutin, the president of the company, has returned to Washington with the avowed purpose of making a new proposition to this government to take over the uncompleted Panama Canal. It is noteworthy, however, that M. Hutin very carefully guards the details of his alleged new proposition from publicity. Whether or not the news that the United States and England at last have reached an agreement on the Nicaragua Canal question that will meet the approval of the Senate has had anything to do with M. Hutin's return to Washington at this time is not known, although in well informed circles here it is generally surmised that, except for this, the Panama people would not have reopened negotiations at the present juncture for the sale of their concern to the United States.

It is understood that the revised price now being asked by M. Hutin and his associates is about $35,000,000, which, of course, is nothing like the amount of money which the French people have expended in their efforts to dig a ship waterway across the narrowest part of the Isthmus. It is argued that if those who are trying to sell the concern to this country own anything the price asked is so ridiculously small as to arouse suspicion, because $35,000,000 is a mere bagatelle when compared to the actual cost of the work done by the Hutin company. Therefore, it is being asked, why is the price put so low? The answer usually is that because the Frenchmen really have nothing to sell. For the sake of argument, it is conceded that they own a canal franchise, although even this is seriously doubted. But, granted that they have the exclusive right under treaty stipulations to build a canal along their route, the ablest engineering skill in the United States that has been brought to bear on the question declares that the route is impracticable, and that hence the French franchise in Panama is worth nothing. It is conceded, of course, that much of the machinery and other costly paraphernalia being employed by the French in the work of constructing their canal might be utilized by this country when work is begun on the Nicaragua Canal, but it is regarded as scarcely probable that this machinery, etc., could not be duplicated by the United States for a great deal less than $35,000,000. If this, then, is the only asset of real money value in the Panama Canal scheme, it is contended that the United States will not have to expend half of the price asked by M. Hutin in order to obtain the entire property.

But the fact of interest, if not of importance, is that M. Hutin and his resourceful associates are offering to sell what they call the Panama Canal to the United States just at a time when the last of the international complications in the way of favorable Nicaraguan Canal legislation are about to be removed. In view of this singular coincidence, the fear is expressed in high quarters in Washington that the Panama proposition may be used as a convenient excuse by the secret enemies of all canal legislation to defer action on the Nicaragua enterprise at the forthcoming session of Congress. The fact that the Walker Commission has reported against the Panama route is no apparent discouragement to M. Hutin, which is taken to indicate the probability that he has received from some influential source a strong hint that if he will persist in his efforts to unload the Panama scheme on this country he may be able to recoup a part of his losses through another source by so confusing the canal situation in Congress as to keep that question in suspense for a few years longer at least.

If this is the real motive of the Panama people, it is not believed it will avail much. The new Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, outlined in The Tribune's Washington dispatches to-day, will so clarify the situation that it cannot be seen how the next Congress can find reasonable excuse for longer deferring positive and definite action on the canal question. Even those Western Democrats who, like the Missouri delegation in the last House, heretofore have voted against the Nicaragua proposition at the behest of transcontinental railroads, but ostensibly because of Great Britain's refusal to consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, will not have that excuse to fall back on this winter when the new Hay-Pauncefote convention is ratified by the Senate. Still, this element of obstructionists may find the Hutin proposition an easy and convenient subterfuge.

All the polling places are open for registration to-day for the last time before election. No citizen can vote unless he is registered.

NO PROPOSITION YET MADE.

PRESIDENT HUTIN HAS ANOTHER CONFERENCE WITH ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 18.—President Hutin, of the Panama Canal Company, had another conference to-day with Admiral Walker and ex-Senator Pasco, of the Isthmian Canal Commission. No formal proposition for the sale of the Panama Canal to the United States was made, nor is it certain that a definite offer will be made at this time.

THE NEW HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

NO PRESENT INTENTION OF FORTIFYING A CANAL.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 18.—Lord Pauncefote will sail for the United States on October 26, before the British Cabinet Council has had an opportunity to review the protocols which embody in principle the proposed new Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaty. It is thought here, however, that this fact will not delay sensibly the final negotiations, which will take place here between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, for it is the intention that the new treaty, like that which it will replace on the docket of the Senate, shall be finally drafted and signed in this city. It is said that when the new document is framed the "fortifications" clause will be dropped out, leaving the United States at liberty to fortify the canal, but it is distinctly stated that it is under no obligation to do so, and, in fact, there is no present intention of erecting fortifications, which it is stated would be much more expensive than a fleet of battleships, and less useful.

FOUR POINTS OF INTEREST—Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland—all reached by fast daily express trains via the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York.—Advt.

SHAFT AT ONE-HUNDRED-AND-SIXTY-EIGHTH-ST. AND ELEVENTH-AVE.

Entrance to tunnel near point where a fatal accident happened yesterday.

BOLOMEN KILL TEN.

NINTH INFANTRY HARD HIT AGAIN IN SAMAR.

FORTY-SIX SOLDIERS OF COMPANY E BEAT OFF AN ATTACKING FORCE OF FOUR HUNDRED, WITH SEVERE LOSS.

Manila, Oct. 18.—Four hundred bolomen attacked a detachment of forty-six men of the 9th Infantry at Bagajon, on the Gandara River, island of Samar, on Wednesday, killing ten and wounding six.

The remainder of the company arrived on the scene in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing almost a hundred of them.

It is believed that the enemy only retired for reinforcements. As soon as the news was received at Catbalogan two gunboats were dispatched, General Smith going in person to the scene.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The following cable message from General Chaffee, reporting the fight of the 9th Infantry in Samar on Wednesday, was received at the War Department this afternoon:

Manila, Oct. 18.

Corbin, Adjutant-General, Washington:

Forty-six men, Company E, 9th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, under First Lieutenant George W. Wallace, in field, Lower Gandara, Samar, were attacked by 400 bolomen Oct. 16. Our loss 10 killed, 6 wounded. Names not received. Eighty-one of the enemy left dead on the field. Enemy beaten off. CHAFFEE.

An inspection of the disposition made of the troops on the island of Samar shows that before the Balangiga fight, three weeks ago, there were thirty-eight separate posts. These were so disposed that supplies could be conveyed to the troops by water. General Hughes has left Samar and gone to the island of Cebu to recuperate, which accounts for the assumption of the command on Samar by General Smith. General Hughes was worn out and suffered from the effects of a severe fall, received while chasing insurrectos in the mountains of Samar.

This is the second disaster to befall the 9th Regiment within about three weeks. In the last week of September Company C was ambushed at Balangiga and over forty American soldiers were killed by the insurgents.

COLONIZATION PLOT FOILED.

MAN ARRESTED SAYS HE WAS EMPLOYED BY DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Elections Superintendent McCullagh gave out a statement last night in regard to a Tammany conspiracy to colonize voters in the IIId Assembly District, and the arrest of Ignacius Dugan, James Wilson and James Dunne, who were concerned therein. Mr. McCullagh said that rumors reached him two or three days ago that a colonization scheme was on foot in the IIId Assembly District, and that Ignacius Dugan, an ex-keeper of Jefferson Market jail, was leading a gang of repeaters in the district. Mr. McCullagh saw to it that their movements were followed so closely by his deputies that they were prevented from accomplishing false registration.

The deputies were enabled to open negotiations with Dugan, who thought that he was dealing with representatives of the Democratic leader by whom he had been originally engaged.

By this means it was arranged that Dugan should colonize twenty-five men from various parts of the district, the names of whom were furnished by him at the registry place at No. 162 Varick-st. The men were lined up to register while a deputy checked them off. A few were allowed to register, until one, who later gave his name as James Dunne, it is alleged, had registered three times. At this point a prearranged signal was given, and Dunne, Dugan and Wilson were arrested. The rest of the gang got away.

When the prisoners were taken to Mr. McCullagh's office Dugan stated under oath that he had been engaged to do the work by a prominent Democratic leader, who wished to secure the overthrow of Patrick Ryder, Tammany leader in the IIId Assembly District.

Dugan also said that the same thing was going on in one of the uptown districts. The prisoners were taken to the Jefferson Market court and will be arraigned to-day.

RUMOR OF U. S. INTERVENTION.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 18 (Special).—A dispatch from Washington printed here to-day says that the diplomatic representatives of the United States at Berlin, Paris and St. Petersburg have been instructed to sound those governments on the subject of intervention for the Boers, and sets forth various reasons why President Roosevelt is believed to favor that proceeding.

BIG BLUE GRASS FARM SOLD.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 18.—James R. Keene, of New-York, the horse breeder, has bought Castleton, the fine stock farm in the blue grass region of Kentucky, long owned by the A. J. Ford estate. The sale was made through General Edgar Allan and Judge Edmund Waddill, who have charge of the properties of the estate. The price received for Castleton was $85,000, and General Allan will start to-morrow for Lexington to make the final arrangements for the transfer. The farm contains 614 acres of land, and is one of the finest in Kentucky. The price is regarded as an excellent one, and is $20,000 more than has heretofore been offered for the property.

THIRD DAY'S FIGURES.

THEY SHOW LESS REGISTRATION THAN IN 1897.

SLUMP GENERAL IN ALL DISTRICTS—TAMMANY VOTERS ABSENTEES.

The registration in the county of New-York, including the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, was less yesterday than on the third day of registration in 1897, and still less than on the third day of registration last year. The slump in the registration was general in all districts, showing that Tammany voters in large numbers have refrained from registering.

The following table shows the third day's registration in the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.
THIRD DAY.

Assembly District.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
First	1,534	1,251	965	1,016	1,052
Second	2,141	1,615	1,550	1,715	1,508
Third	2,215	1,722	1,344	1,883	1,628
Fourth	1,852	1,443	1,306	1,601	1,466
Fifth	2,313	1,754	1,720	1,956	1,724
Sixth	2,730	2,003	1,919	1,971	1,872
Seventh	2,316	1,652	1,509	1,944	1,672
Eighth	1,321	927	968	955	906
Ninth	2,254	1,809	1,572	1,787	1,778
Tenth	1,982	1,414	1,526	1,781	1,532
Eleventh	2,084	1,660	1,349	1,730	1,519
Twelfth	1,618	1,150	1,198	1,285	1,121
Thirteenth	1,841	1,501	1,328	1,569	1,432
Fourteenth	2,065	1,640	1,537	1,763	1,664
Fifteenth	1,860	1,540	1,444	1,679	1,557
Sixteenth	1,789	1,370	1,455	1,528	1,502
Seventeenth	1,892	1,398	1,397	1,587	1,461
Eighteenth	2,183	1,708	1,480	1,710	1,581
Nineteenth	2,989	2,537	2,513	2,474	2,434
Twentieth	2,255	1,925	1,776	1,820	1,689
Twenty-first	3,245	3,116	3,199	3,206	3,280
Twenty-second	2,211	1,801	1,723	1,755	1,758
Twenty-third	2,968	2,546	2,671	3,138	3,228
Twenty-fourth	2,143	1,675	1,465	1,758	1,620
Twenty-fifth	2,578	2,003	1,749	1,771	1,538
Twenty-sixth	1,913	1,535	1,594	1,643	1,593
Twenty-seventh	2,155	1,760	1,654	1,717	1,580
Twenty-eighth	1,535	1,652	1,534	1,748	1,902
Twenty-ninth	2,582	2,227	2,103	2,168	1,893
Thirtieth	2,450	2,021	1,884	2,229	2,132
Thirty-first	3,168	2,837	2,903	3,279	3,298
Thirty-second	2,710	2,276	1,878	2,493	2,423
Thirty-third	2,387	1,494	1,687	1,759	1,778
Thirty-fourth	3,913	3,350	3,116	3,842	3,805
Thirty-fifth	4,816	3,714	4,862	5,548	5,626
Annexed	888	879	896	1,004	1,014
Totals	83,217	67,330	64,448	72,823	69,244

The total for the first three days of registering in the entire city this year is 502,810. In 1900 it was 539,861.

The total registration in Richmond was 2,690, and in Queens 5,525.

THE FIGURES IN KINGS.

FALLING OFF FOR THIRD DAY, BUT TOTAL ABOVE THREE DAYS OF 1897.

Registration in Brooklyn yesterday showed an unexpected slump over the third day in 1897, the year of the last municipal election. In only four Assembly districts, three of them Republican, were there increases, and those were small.

The total registration yesterday was 42,114, a decrease of 7,562 from 1897, when the third day showed a registration of 49,676. The total for three days this year is 177,796, an increase of 11,648 over the three day figures in 1897.

The decreases yesterday, while general, were greater in the Democratic districts, so that the percentage of increase in Republican districts over Democratic districts remains about the same. The decreases in Republican Assembly districts from the registration of the third day in 1897 were as follows: Ist, 258; IVth, 76; Vth, 439; VIth, 555; XIIth, 524; XVIth, 123; XVIIIth, 292; XXIst, 547.

The decreases yesterday in Democratic districts were: IId, 264, IIId, 486; VIIIth, 358; IXth, 554; XIIIth, 522; XIVth, 718; XVth, 588; XIXth, 917; XXth, 875.

The only Assembly districts showing increases were the Xth, 26; XIth, 49, and the XVIIth, 323, all Republican, and the VIIth, 122, Democratic.

The total Republican decrease is 2,402, and the Democratic decrease is 5,160.

The figures for the third day compared with the third day for four years preceding follow:

Assembly District.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
First	1,545	1,615	1,626	879	1,803
Second	1,630	1,726	1,610	1,631	1,894
Third	1,340	1,434	1,587	1,119	1,826
Fourth	2,127	2,109	2,121	1,379	2,203
Fifth	2,028	2,205	1,954	1,570	2,467
Sixth	2,019	2,234	2,054	2,437	2,554
Seventh	3,363	3,526	2,807	3,129	3,241
Eighth	1,240	1,307	1,421	1,117	1,598
Ninth	1,377	1,699	1,434	1,169	1,951
Tenth	1,801	1,874	1,880	981	1,781
Eleventh	2,050	2,176	2,011	1,532	2,601
Twelfth	2,077	2,560	2,163	2,011	2,691
Thirteenth	2,256	2,403	2,089	2,007	2,778
Fourteenth	1,706	1,920	1,638	1,725	2,424
Fifteenth	1,529	1,768	1,499	1,313	2,117
Sixteenth	2,340	2,532	2,185	3,116	2,472
Seventeenth	1,744	1,762	1,853	1,397	1,421
Eighteenth	2,823	2,923	2,488	3,573	3,115
Nineteenth	1,790	1,835	1,486	1,248	2,707
Twentieth	2,661	2,952	2,378	2,952	3,536
Twenty-first	2,659	2,818	2,368	3,047	3,206
Totals	42,114	45,199	40,536	38,193	49,676
Second day	52,032	57,359	40,733	54,373	41,295
First day	83,650	92,433	61,010	60,127	75,177
Grand totals	177,796	194,991	142,279	152,693	166,148

NEW GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

COLONEL A. O. BRODIE APPOINTED TO SUCCEED N. O. MURPHY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 18.—Colonel A. O. Brodie has been appointed Governor of Arizona, to succeed N. O. Murphy, whose term has expired. The appointment was virtually made a week ago, but has just been announced. The new Governor succeeded Roosevelt as lieutenant-colonel of the Rough Riders, on the former's elevation to the colonelcy of the regiment.

Colonel Brodie was born in St. Lawrence County, New-York, in 1849. He was graduated from West Point in 1870, but lately has been a successful miner in Arizona.

THE BUSY MAN

Uses the Pennsylvania Limited, on which he finds all the conveniences of his office, his club and his home. Leaves New York daily for Chicago and St. Louis.—Advt.

FIVE KILLED IN TUNNEL

WORKMEN CRUSHED BY CAVING ROCK.

MEN AND WOMEN, FEARING THAT OTHERS ARE ENTOMBED, WEEP AT SHAFT MOUTH.

At 9:25 a. m. yesterday a mass of rock 63 feet long, 11 feet wide and 10 feet high, weighing about 150 tons, suddenly caved from the west side and roof of the Rapid Transit tunnel in Broadway, about the line of One-hundred-and-sixty-fourth-st., killing five men and seriously injuring two others. The dead are:

DANIFE, Luigi, twenty-five years old, of No. 511 West One-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-st.

GORONSKY, John, residence unknown.

KELLEHER, Timothy, sixty years old, of One-hundred-and-eighty-first-st. and Amsterdam-ave.

MADDEN, Patrick, foreman of the muckers, of No. 501 West One-hundred-and-eightieth-st.

O'HARA, Peter, thirty-five years old, of No. 65 Audubon-ave.

The injured are:

DE PETRO, Domenico, twenty-four years old, of No. 514 West One-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-st.; taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital with scalp wound and broken leg.

An Italian laborer, No. 1,314, name and residence unknown, injured about the left foot; attended and went home.

This portion of the tunnel is 105 feet below the surface. There is a shaft leading to the tunnel just south of One-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-st., from which headings extend north and south, each being about 700 feet long. The accident occurred in the south heading of the tunnel about 640 feet from the extreme south end. There was a gang of twenty rock drillers working in the extreme south end of the heading, and where the cave-in occurred, about fifty feet from the end, a gang of twenty men and a foreman were removing the debris produced by the blasting of the drillers.

ROCK FALLS WITHOUT WARNING.

Suddenly, and without the least warning, the mass of rock fell with a tremendous crash directly where the laborers were working, almost closing the tunnel, and creating a panic among the two or three hundred men who were working in the other part. The twenty rock drillers, finding themselves apparently cut off from exit, were in a frenzy. The dust filled the tunnel, and they made a mad rush to escape, and found themselves apparently cut off. Soon, however, they found space enough to climb over the fallen rock and make their way into the north part of the tunnel, whence their way to the shaft was clear.

Most of the other workmen in the south end of the tunnel rushed for the shaft and made their way up to the street by the elevators. The rock drillers and others of the workmen remained and began the work of rescuing the laborers, a dozen of whom were supposed to be under the mass of rock.

Word of the accident had been carried to the street above, and soon an anxious crowd gathered around the shaft, scores of men and women crying and wringing their hands over what they thought was the fate of their relatives. A call was sent to the J. Hood Wright Hospital and another to the West One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. police station, and meanwhile the work of rescue went on.

De Petro and the unknown Italian were not buried under the mass of rock and were the first found and taken to the surface.

When the ambulances arrived De Petro was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital and the unknown Italian went home after his foot had been dressed.

When the police arrived Owen Bly, the section boss, who was in charge of the portion of the tunnel where the accident occurred, was arrested. Hewas later taken to the Harlem police court and remanded to the Coroner's office. Coroner Zucca paroled him until this morning to furnish $5,000 bail for examination.

At noon Father Francis J. Heaney, of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, One-hundred-and-fifty-third-st. and Amsterdam-ave., went down into the shaft. He found no occasion for his services and went away.

Inspector Kane and Police Captain England, of the West One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. station, were early on the scene and the latter had thirty policemen surrounding the shaft to keep the crowds back.

TAKING OUT THE DEAD.

From employes of L. B. McCabe & Brothers, contractors, it was learned that the last blast in the south heading was fired at 2 a. m. on Friday morning, and that after the blast was fired Foreman Sheehan had three men examine the rock at the side of the tunnel. They found it safe.

When the rescuing party began to remove the fallen masses of rock they found underneath the crushed and mangled bodies of O'Hara, Kelleher and Goronsky. They were carried to the West One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. station in a patrol wagon. The bodies of Madden and

Continued on second page.

CITIZENS UNION CAMPAIGN FUND.

Contributions are urgently needed, and should be sent to the treasurer, E. R. L. Gould, at Citizens Union headquarters, 24 Union Square East or 281 Fourth-ave.—Advt.

LOW GOES INTO THE BRONX.

OTTO KEMPNER TELLS BIG AUDIENCE CROKER'S METHODS IN BOSSING TAMMANY.

SHEPARD AVOIDED COLER'S NAME AT CROKER'S ORDER.

Seth Low, Justice Jerome, Otto Kempner and others spoke at a largely attended anti-Tammany mass meeting in Zeltner's Hall, Third-ave. and One-hundred-and-seventieth-st. Mr. Kempner scathingly denounced Croker and showed his methods in dominating the Tammany organization.

It was learned that Mr. Shepard cut the name of Controller Coler out of the text of his Tammany Hall speech because Mr. Croker feared a demonstration for the Controller if his name was mentioned.

The executive committee of the Bryan Democratic League of Greater New-York denounced the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard, and A. C. McNulty, its secretary, resigned from the Tammany general committee of the XVIIth Assembly District.

Edward M. Shepard went to his country home at Lake George and will not return until Monday.

J. Edward Swanstrom, at a meeting in Brooklyn, accused Shepard of being a "quitter."

BIG MEETING IN THE BRONX

MR. FORNES SAYS SHEPARD'S FIELD IS THE POCKETS OF THE VOTERS.

Seth Low and several other candidates on the fusion ticket made their first appearance at a ratification meeting in the Borough of The Bronx last night, when Zeltner's Hall, at One-hundred-and-seventieth-st. and Third-ave., was crowded to its utmost capacity by a well behaved but enthusiastic audience. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Greater New-York Democracy. Matthew P. Breen presided, and made an address, showing the absurdity of Tammany's plea that mandatory legislation at Albany was mainly responsible for the increase of the tax rate in this city. He introduced as the first speaker Charles V. Fornes, the fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, who said he believed that many of the men in the hall had been connected with Tammany Hall until that organization, by the power of Crokerism, had become a disgrace to the nation.

Referring to Mr. Shepard, he asked: "What are the green fields that the Shepard is working in?" and then, answering himself, he said: "Your pockets. He is after your money, so that Croker can go back to England and play the races."

Mr. Fornes declared that Tammany Hall was not honest enough to defend its crookedness. He said the Democrats had placed a man in nomination who meant well, but the candidate would be powerless in the hands of his associates.

Mr. Fornes was interrupted by cheers which greeted the arrival of Mr. Low and Edward M. Grout.

James L. Wells, fusion candidate for President of the Borough of The Bronx, compared the conditions in The Bronx to-day with those of ten years ago under Tammany rule. He said he believed that Seth Low would be elected, and that he would make a Mayor broad enough to look after all the boroughs. He took a little fling at Controller Coler, by saying among other things that Mr. Grout was a man "not given to posing for effect." He recited what he called his own platform, in which he enumerated a great many things he was going to do, if elected, to better conditions in The Bronx.

When Mr. Low was introduced he received a tremendous greeting. He said in part:

Absentee government, as I said at the beginning of the campaign, did not begin at Wantage in its present form. It began at Lakewood, N. J. Then, as the Hon. Timothy D. Sullivan has said, "For considerations touching on his own health, Mr. Croker transferred his court from Lakewood to Wantage," thus adding insult to injury. Imagine the delay that might happen if a cablegram about a matter of importance in the city government was sent to England while Mr. Croker was at the racetrack! Don't you see how inconvenient it would be to have the city wait until the race was over? And don't you see how very unfortunate it would be if the horse upon which Mr. Croker had placed his money should lose?

A man like Mr. Croker, who is working for his pocket all the time, is likely to have his good judgment impaired by a financial loss. And suppose that the Squire might be sleeping when your cablegram reached the other side. His minions would not dare to wake him, and we should have to wait until he had finished his nap.

Otto Kempner stirred up a storm of applause by his description of the rule of Croker. He declared that the issues of the campaign were represented by four men—"Croker, whose personal greed is the head of all the political evils of the city; Devery, who typifies police blackmail and corruption; Shepard, a good citizen who lends his name to a bad cause, and Seth Low, the independent giant, who is destined to grapple with the Tiger and rescue the city from the clutch of the monster." In speaking of Croker, Mr. Kempner held up in a strong light the disgrace of permitting a man who confessed to be in politics for his own pocket all the time to dictate the government of the city and live in England in a style suggestive of enormous wealth. "What rights have New-Yorkers that an English squire is bound to respect?" was one of the taunts that Mr. Kempner hurled.

"Some liken Croker to a king, and his dominion to a monarchy," said the speaker. "This is no exaggeration. His rule is as absolute as that of any monarch. No one ever thought of consulting the little Mayor in the City Hall about an important appointment or the solution of any important municipal problem. The domination of an absolute ruler over a free American city is the appalling fact we have to face in this campaign."

When Mr. Low ended his speech Justice Jerome came in. He was greeted with applause which lasted several minutes.

Edward M. Grout was the next speaker after Mr. Low, but when he saw the demonstration accorded Justice Jerome he gave way to him and told him to take the platform.

Justice Jerome paid a glowing compliment to Mr. Grout for his courtesy, and then took up the liquor question. He said the liquor question should be taken out of politics, and advocated a Sunday law which would permit saloons to keep open on Sundays.

"I do not believe that the thirst of the people should be regulated by the clock," he said, "but saloons should only be closed during church hours on Sunday. This is a Christian community, and the people do not believe that there is any moral wrong in saloons being kept open on Sunday.

"Within the last two days I have received a letter from a clergyman who advocates the saloons being opened on the Sabbath. This shows that even church people are desirous of having a change in the present liquor law.

"But with Tammany," he concluded, "you cannot bring this about. The liquor trade is their chief source of revenue, and also the source of corruption in the Police Department."

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 25th to 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Advt.

Three delightful hours at renowned West Point. Day Line Autumnal excursions. $1.00. Music.—Advt.

SHEPARD CUT COLER OUT.

DARED NOT MENTION THE CONTROLLER'S NAME IN THE BOSS'S PRESENCE.

Controller Coler's friends yesterday reminded him of Mr. Shepard's apparent rank ingratitude toward him as manifested in a significant happening at the Tammany mass meeting at the Wigwam on Thursday night. In the typewritten address of Mr. Shepard the speaker was made to refer to Controller Coler as "that great Democrat, Controller Coler, to whom, in 1897, the votes of Tammany Hall intrusted the financial administration of this great city." This was in the copy furnished the newspaper men. Mr. Shepard read his speech with deliberation, and was looking at his typewritten manuscript when he came to the name of the Controller. But Richard Croker had refused point blank to allow any invitation to the meeting to be sent to Controller Coler, and Mr. Croker was on the platform about five feet away from Mr. Shepard.

If Controller Coler's name had been mentioned, there is no doubt whatever that it would have provoked a storm of applause. That was what happened, at any rate, when his name was mentioned at the Tammany City Convention. Mr. Shepard, therefore, avoided any outbreak of that sort for Mr. Coler by reading in a monotone, "that great Democrat to whom the voters intrusted the financial management of the city." No one applauded, as no one knew exactly until too late just who was meant. When Controller Coler's attention was called to the circumstance yesterday, and he was asked why it was that he was not at the meeting, he grinned and said:

"I don't go where I'm not wanted."

It was said by Mr. Coler's friends yesterday that Mr. Shepard fully intended to pay him a neat and open compliment in return for the handsome treatment that Mr. Coler gave Shepard at the Academy of Music meeting in Brooklyn, but that Mr. Croker sent a message to Shepard saying that if Coler's name was in his speech he must in some way manage to cut it out. This Mr. Shepard did with consummate skill, and Mr. Coler, although a liberal dispenser of favors to every Tammany district leader, was not applauded on Thursday night.

BRYANITES FIGHT SHEPARD.

BRYAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF THIS CITY ACCUSES HIM OF SHIFTINESS AND URGES HIS DEFEAT.

After a session of over four hours the executive committee of the Bryan Democratic League of New-York last night voted to fight the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard for Mayor. The league also decided to indorse every Democrat on the fusion ticket and to leave the voters of the league free to vote for the rest of the nominees as they saw fit.

The meeting of the executive committee was held at the Astor House. There were eight members present, and Charles Campbell, president of the league and ex-officio chairman of the executive committee, presided. A. C. McNulty, a lawyer, of No. 132 Nassau-st., acted as secretary. The resolutions adopted included the following:

Edward M. Shepard is the identical person who, as the agent of the Manufacturers' Association, an organization Republican in its affiliations, the members of which are the peculiar beneficiaries under our burdensome protective tariff, did in January, 1896, prepare and press the enactment upon the Congress of the United States of a bill providing for the issuance of gold bonds to replenish the fund for the redemption of outstanding greenbacks, and further providing that when such greenbacks were so redeemed they should not be reissued but that in lieu thereof there should be issued the notes of national banks.

This measure, originated and urged by Edward M. Shepard, furnished the material for the gold plank in the Republican platform in 1896, and was the basis of all legislation favorable to the gold standard which the Republican party has since foisted upon the American people.

Edward M. Shepard declared in an interview published in "The Brooklyn Eagle" of July 12, 1896, "The use of the name of Democracy and Jefferson (at the Democratic Convention of 1896 at Chicago was sacrilege." He further declared in the same interview, "True Democrats should adopt the best course to avert the blow to everything Democratic which Bryan's election (in 1896) would mean."

Edward M. Shepard refused to act as a delegate to the Kansas City Democratic Convention of 1900, because he knew that the New-York delegation was to be instructed to vote for the nomination of Mr. Bryan as President.

Edward M. Shepard supported the Democratic ticket in the campaign of 1900, not because he was repentant of his part treason in 1896, but for the reason that he, like many avowed Republicans, was opposed to imperialism.

Edward M. Shepard, at a conference held with him by representatives of this body on October 15, 1901, at the Hoffman House, in the city of New-York, in response to the question, "Do you affirm the Kansas City platform in toto?" did declare himself as follows:

"I do not believe it to be expedient to mix national politics with local issues, as they have no bearing upon municipal affairs."

This answer was plainly shifting and evasive.

In response to the question, "Then you (meaning Shepard) will have nothing to say as to the Chicago platform further than you have just stated?"

He replied to said representatives of this body as follows:

"As Mayor of New-York City, I could not be expected to use my office to further the cause of bimetallism, any more than I could be expected to declare myself in favor of any particular religious movement."

Edward M. Shepard, in response to the question, "Mr. Shepard, as you are not willing to declare yourself on national questions, is it out of place for us to ask if you stand on your previous political record?"

He replied to the representatives of this committee in these words:

"I seldom change my opinions upon political affairs; sometimes I have, a little, but when I do it is generally due to the influence of my associates."

Whereas, Tammany Hall, in mass meeting assembled at Madison Square Garden, on October 16, 1900, proclaimed amid the wildest enthusiasm its sincerest devotion and unswerving loyalty to the Democratic platform and to William Jennings Bryan; and

Whereas, It is a matter of general knowledge

NEW EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 21st, an Express train, with vestibuled Parlor car equipment, will leave New York for Boston, via Hartford and Willimantic, at 2.00 P. M. daily except Sundays, due at Boston at 8.00 P. M., with corresponding service at same hours in opposite direction.

On and after same date a special form of ticket will be issued, at regular tariff rates, for travel on 1.00 P. M. Air Line Limited trains, and the acceptance on these trains of mileage or commutation tickets will be discontinued.—Advt.