



SOME OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY REPUBLICAN DISTRICT LEADERS WHO WERE CHOSEN AT THE PRIMARIES YESTERDAY.



Frederick S. Gibbs (photograph by Rockwood), 2 Abraham Gruber, 3 Cornelius Van Gott (photograph by Falk), 4 W. H. Ten Eyck, 5 Samuel Strasburger, 6 John Steinhilb, 7 F. Norton Goddard (photograph by Pach Bros.), 8 McDougall Hawkes, 9 Alexander T. Mason, 10 William Henkel, 11 G. W. Wannmaker, 12 Charles B. Page (photograph by Pach Bros.), 13 J. E. March.

BLOW KILLED MR. FISH.

AUTOPSY SHOWS PARALYSIS OF THE BRAIN.

DETECTIVE SAYS THAT SHARKEY ADMITTED STRIKING THE BANKER—HELD IN \$10,000 BAIL.

Nicholas Fish, the banker, who was found unconscious on the sidewalk in front of Ehrhardt's saloon, No. 265 West Thirty-fourth-st., Monday afternoon and taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, died at 2:45 a. m. yesterday without regaining consciousness. Mrs. Fish remained with a friend in the Hotel Netherland. In the company of her brother-in-law, Stuyvesant and Hamilton Fish, she reached her home, No. 53 Irving Place, early yesterday morning. Messengers brought telegrams of condolence and friends left cards throughout the day. The theory that Mr. Fish's skull had been fractured was set aside by the examination of the coroner and the coroner's physician yesterday afternoon. Coroner Moses J. Jackson reached the Roosevelt Hospital at 9:30 a. m. yesterday and made a preliminary examination, coming to the conclusion that death had been due to paralysis of the brain, caused by a blow on the left side of the head. The pupil of one eye was dilated and the other contracted, a symptom of such paralysis. The autopsy performed by Coroner Jackson and Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, coroner's physician, at the Roosevelt Hospital confirmed the fact that death was not due to fracture. Cerebral hemorrhage, due to violence, was assigned as the cause. Coroner Jackson gave permission to an undertaker to remove the body, which was taken to Mr. Fish's home, No. 53 Irving Place. The funeral will be held to-morrow in St. Mark's Church, Tenth-st. and Second-ave., at 10 a. m. The burial will be at Garrison's, N. Y. The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, of which Mr. Fish was president, has issued a general order requesting members of the society and of the order to attend the funeral.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

USEFUL EXPERIMENTS OF PROGRESSIVE BRITISH CITIES.

A TALKATIVE MINISTER NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY—STUDYING AMERICAN METHODS.

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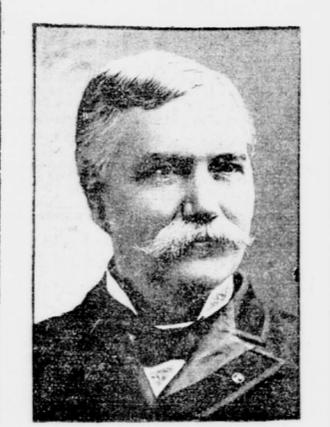
London, Sept. 17, 1 a. m.—Municipal trading has never been a party question in the United Kingdom, but it has been taken up experimentally by Conservatives and Radicals alike in Town Councils. "The Times" has been publishing a critical and unimpassioned series of articles on "Municipal Socialism" for the purpose of discrediting some of the most useful activities of the local government in progressive provincial cities, and there is much intemperate discussion of the zeal of reformers in attempting to make municipal enterprises highly remunerative. Some crude experiments have been tried, but the bulk of the work undertaken by provincial towns has been cautious and conservative in method, and is a permanent investment, which, like the corporation street in Birmingham, will yield large returns in the future. Municipal tramways are not considered by practical men in the Town Councils as relief measures for taxpayers in the earliest stage of operation. The Town Councils of Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and other municipal cities started with municipal ownership of tramways, and after leaving the lines in profitable terms for over twenty years were forced to take up the management in order to secure the introduction of electric traction and promote the welfare of the community. The Town Councils are well satisfied with turning over small balances to the common good after reserving the sums required for sinking funds and interest on the investment, for as soon as the capital and loans are repaid in the course of thirty years, electric tramways will be certain to prove highly remunerative undertakings, which will help to lighten the burdens of local taxation. Meanwhile fares are reduced, conditions of local transit are improved, and the towns are developed in a symmetrical way. Municipal tramways in Glasgow have cut down fares one-half, introduced a halfpenny rate for short distances and greatly improved the service, and while the ratepayers have not been materially relieved, it is estimated that the annual saving from the introduction of electric traction will be £75,000 in working expenses, and the entire system, when the sinking funds have completed their work, will be a profitable investment.

HENDERSON WITHDRAWS

SPEAKER REFUSES RENOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

HIS TARIFF AND TRUST VIEWS NOT IN HARMONY WITH THE IOWA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 16.—Speaker Henderson, finding that his views in respect to the treatment of trusts by reducing the tariff in whole or



DAVID B. HENDERSON Who has declined renomination for Congress.

In part are not in accord with the views of many members of his party in Iowa, has declined to accept a renomination for Congress and has withdrawn from the race.

The following letter was addressed to C. E. Albrook, chairman of the nomination committee, at Eldora, Iowa, by Mr. Henderson:

My Dear Sir: I have never answered the kind notice communicated by you and your associates advising me of my nomination for the eleventh time by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Congress for the 11th Congress District of Iowa. Reported conditions in the public mind in respect to trusts, and the growing sentiment among Republicans that I do not truly represent their views on the tariff question.

Believing this condition to exist, and knowing that I do not agree with many of my people that trusts, to which I am and have been opposed, can be cured or the people benefited by free trade, in whole or in part, I must decline to accept the nomination so generously and enthusiastically made.

I have devoted twenty of the best years of my life to the service of my people and my country, and I have fought for what I believed to be best for the farmer, the laborer and the business interests of this district and State. I am grateful for the devotion that has ever been accorded me, and to the hour of my death I will hold in a grateful heart the memory of that devotion. I will give later on in some detail my views and convictions on our conditions and on public questions, and will state my reasons why the Republican party and its voters should continue in the confidence of the voters of the United States, and why the doctrines of the Democracy should find no lodgment in the faith and teachings of the Republican party. Very truly yours,

D. B. HENDERSON.

WILL NOT CHANGE HIS DECISION. Speaker Henderson announced his withdrawal at a conference of several hours with Chairman Glasser, of the Congressional Committee, and friends, this afternoon. The Speaker has been contemplating this action for two weeks, but had intimated nothing of it to friends until yesterday. At today's conference his friends implored him not to take the action, but to no avail. He said he had made up his mind and no argument could cause him to change his decision. When asked for his reasons for his withdrawal, Speaker Henderson said:

My letter to Chairman Albrook is the whole thing in a nutshell. You cannot kill the trusts by applying free trade without doing injury to American trusts, and I don't believe that for the purpose of controlling American trusts we should make a market for foreign trusts by crushing out the industries of this country. After my conference last Saturday at Waterloo, hearing the views of the chairman of the tariff district, I concluded that my views on the tariff question were at variance with those of many question were at variance with those of many of my party, and I did not desire to appear in a false position.

HIS ATTITUDE EXPLAINED TO VOTERS. Speaker Henderson gave out an address this evening which states his views on the tariff and trust questions, and because these views, in his opinion, are not in accord with the State platform and with the opinions of prominent members of his party, he declined to accept the nomination. The address is "To the Republican Voters of the 11th Iowa District." He says that, being a Republican, he is a protectionist, and if he ever entertained a doubt as to the wisdom of proper supervision can never be had until two years between the present and the past would blot out such doubt. He then speaks with satisfaction of the tariff planks of the last two national platforms. Continuing, he says:

For three years I have advocated giving control of trusts to Congress. In my judgment, proper supervision can never be had until two years between the present and the past would blot out such doubt. He then speaks with satisfaction of the tariff planks of the last two national platforms. Continuing, he says:

The one or two days' trips offered by the Hudson River Day Line challenge any service in the world for comfort, satisfaction and pleasure.—Adv.

OUT GOES MOYNIHAN.

PARTRIDGE DISMISSES CAPTAIN AT END OF SHORT TRIAL.

One of the quickest dismissals on record in the police force was made by Commissioner Partridge yesterday, when he discharged Captain Moynihan at the end of the latter's trial, saying to the captain's counsel:

The evidence leaves no room for doubt that Captain Moynihan is grossly guilty. You have brought out his record of twenty-six years in the police service and his army record, too, but that only makes matters worse. My judgment is that such men as you (turning to Moynihan) can be of no use on the police force, and I hereby dismiss you from the force.

The verdict was not a big surprise. Captain Moynihan at once surrendered his badge, and, with his son and counsel, left the courtroom.

The trial of Moynihan, formerly of the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, but last of the Hamilton-ave. station, Brooklyn, began yesterday at 2 p. m. He was charged while at the One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station with neglect of duty in failing to detail Patrolman Charles Beek, of his precinct, to do duty at a recreation pier in East One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., with assigning Patrolman Beek to do mechanical work in the basement of the station for twenty-six days, and with neglecting to examine all the books of the department and see that proper entries were made therein. Captain Moynihan was represented by John F. McIntyre, Assistant District Attorney Morgan prosecuted the case.

Beek testified that he was withdrawn from the recreation pier, and put on station duty. Captain Moynihan asked him to put up a couple of shelves at No. 121 East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. The work in preparing these shelves was done in the basement of the station. He was afterward put to work in the basement on election booths by orders of Captain Moynihan and remained at this work for a month. On Labor Day he said he was sent to a house in East One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. to fix a door.

Other policemen corroborated his story of the work in the station basement. District Attorney Morgan testified that the police blotter did not contain the detail of Patrolman Beek.

Captain Moynihan, in his defence, said he did not think it was violating his duty to make the change he did under the circumstances. He admitted that it was not until the middle part of August that he knew Beek's name was not on the blotter. He then ordered it entered.

Captain Moynihan's son Edward testified that he lived at No. 40 West One-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-st., and that he was the manager of his father's property. He asserted that he, and not his father, had asked Patrolman Beek to fix a door in one of his father's houses.

KRONPRINZ CLIPS RECORD.

MAKES WESTWARD TRIP IN FIVE DAYS, ELEVEN HOURS AND FIFTY SEVEN MINUTES—THE OCEANIC HAS FAST RUN.

A new transatlantic steamship record was established yesterday by the early arrival of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. Her record for the westward trip is 5 days, 11 hours and 57 minutes. This breaks the record of 5 days, 12 hours and 25 minutes, made by the Deutschland in August, 1901. The distance of the voyage covered was 4,675 miles, and the average hourly speed 23.6 knots. This breaks the Deutschland's best average hourly speed toward the west, which was 23.05 knots. The Kronprinz Wilhelm beat her own westward record by 3 hours and 48 minutes.

If ever the Kronprinz Wilhelm was to break the Deutschland's record this was the voyage in which to do it. The conditions are now most favorable for fast running, the sea being smooth and the winds light, and the short course being in use. The conditions are particularly favorable this year, and many of the steamers have been reaching port much earlier than they were expected. The Kronprinz Wilhelm was built to make new records, and several times has nearly done so. In June she crossed to Plymouth in an hourly average of 24.47 knots, which nearly gave her the speed record, as the Deutschland's record is 23.51. On that voyage it was at first thought that she had beaten the Deutschland's record.

The Kronprinz left Cherbourg for this port at 9:15 p. m. on Wednesday, September 10, and arrived at Sandy Hook at 4:57 yesterday morning. Her day's run was 545, 574, 581, 533 and 396 miles. The officers attributed the record partly to the good coal used under the boilers. According to the passengers, there was no unusual trouble, and the engine did not shake the ship to an unusual degree. The officers assert that she can do even better. She brought a record number of cabin passengers—817.

The Kronprinz was not the only record making ship which arrived here yesterday. Last night the Oceanic from Liverpool arrived off the Sandy Hook lightship at 10:07 o'clock, breaking her record of 5 days, 18 hours and 25 minutes, made on her last trip. Her new record from Queenstown is now 5 days, 16 hours and 42 minutes. The Oceanic sailed from Queenstown at 10:25 a. m. September 11.

Among those who arrived on her were ex-United States Senator James D. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, James D. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Deering and Miss May Deering, C. C. Cuyler and Miss Cuyler. The Oceanic had also among her passengers thirty Irish postulants, who are coming to this country to enter a convent at Galveston, Tex.

On account of hazy weather, the Oceanic anchored in Sandy Hook Bay at 1:04 p. m.

RUSSIA TO KEEP FAITH.

ONE PROVINCE OF MANCHURIA TO BE RESTORED ON OCTOBER 8. London, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to a news agency from Peking says the restoration to the Chinese of the southern province of Manchuria and the New-Chwang Railroad will occur on October 8.

THE CACHET OF ROYAL APPROVAL. At all the State Banquets at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor Castle, given by His Majesty King Edward VII. in celebration of the coronation of the Emperor of the Coronation, both in June and in August, MOET & CHANDON Champagne was used exclusively. Covers were laid for all the crowned heads, and many Royal and Princely guests and other notables from all parts of the world attended.

The exclusive use of MOET & CHANDON Champagne on these occasions is a distinct expression of Royal approval as to the high quality and perfection in excellence of the Champagne from the great vineyards of MESSRS. MOET & CHANDON.—Adv.

DEVERY VICTORY IN THE IXTH.

GOODWIN THIRD IN THE RACE—CARROLL CARRIES THE XXIXTH—M. C. MURPHY BEATEN.

FEW CHANGES IN THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Republican and Democratic primaries were held in the various Assembly districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday. Interest was keenest in the IXth Assembly District, where William S. Devery, ex-Chief of Police, defeated the Tammany leader, Frank J. Goodwin and John C. Sheehan, the leader of the Greater New-York Democracy. Devery's plurality was about 380, Sheehan being second and Goodwin third.

In the XXIXth District, John F. Carroll ran far ahead of his opponent, Thomas E. Rush, the Murphy candidate for Democratic leadership. Borough President Louis F. Haffen was re-elected Tammany leader in the XXXVth, defeating William H. Zeltner, receiving 5,580 votes to Zeltner's 988.

John E. Sexton was re-elected in the XIXth over Joseph F. Kehoe. Nicholas J. Hayes was re-elected in the XXXIII.

In the 1st Assembly District ex-Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy was beaten by Daniel E. Finn by a vote of 1,370 to 1,000.

There were few contests among the Republicans. In the XIXth district Lemuel E. Quigg won in the election of William A. Crombie as leader, he himself being chosen to the County Committee.

The results in the districts where there were Tammany fights were regarded as a blow at Croker's domination, especially in the victories of Carroll and Devery.

DISTRICT LEADERS AFTER THE PRIMARIES.

Table with 3 columns: Republican, Tammany, and names of district leaders.

THE REPUBLICAN RESULTS

FEW CHANGES IN THE LIST OF DISTRICT LEADERS.

The Republicans did not have so many or such hotly contested primary fights as the Democrats. The result did not change the leadership in more than a few districts. In the XXIXth District the name of Robert C. Morris was left off the ticket through the machinations of some of Mr. Morris's enemies, but he was elected from the XXXIst District. In the XXVth District, McDougall Hawkes was successful in retaining the leadership against the efforts of Charles A. Hess to wrest control away from him. William A. Crombie was elected leader in the XIXth, against Moses G. Byers. Crombie was supported by Bidwell and Quigg. The election was quiet, and no disorder was reported from the primary voting places.

The members of the new Republican County Committee elected are as follows by districts:

- List of names of Republican County Committee members by district.

It is the people's victory," said the "Big Chief" as he leaned out of the window and waved his hat to the thousands of eager, cheering partisans in the street below. "I tried to tell Goodwin to get out an' said I'd drive Sheehan back to Buffalo."

Considering the sharpness of the conflict and the extent to which money was used on every side and by every party, the election was orderly and there was little trouble. Here and there a little scrimmage took place, and there was a lively set-to just as Devery left the polling place, but the consensus of opinion was that it was rather a monotonous fight. Perhaps the most striking incident was the absence of the warrants that were reported to have been sworn out by McCullough. The Sheehan people on their side alleged that it was a Republican trick to elect Devery for campaign purposes. Devery on his part declared that six hundred of his voters had been scared away from the polls by the Sheehanites.

The money that was used was to be seen on all sides. Captains carrying big rolls of bills moved in and out among the crowd. In front of Devery's headquarters "Eddie" Glennon stood toying with a roll of bills of stupendous proportions. From this he occasionally removed a \$50 note and put it in circulation.

But there was other money besides Devery's used. In front of a Tenth-ave. polling place Sheehan captains, wearing the badge of their leader, dispassionately showed cash at a time.

At the outset of the day, the Deverites were thrown into consternation by two circulars, which they openly asserted were issued by Louis Munzinger, Sheehan's right hand man. One of these announced that Devery had withdrawn in favor of Sheehan, having entered the fight only to defeat Goodwin. The other, signed by Goodwin, asserted that he had retired from the field and urged his supporters to vote for Sheehan in order to defeat Devery. Goodwin disowned this notice, and there were many wrathful threats uttered by both leaders.

During the voting hours great crowds surged round the polling places, and the police were in evidence everywhere. Besides the men detailed, there were a large number of detective sergeants. No less than twenty-four were in the district during the day, and it was slyly suggested that with them the interests of the "Big Chief" were sure to be in good hands. The only real suggestion of a "scrap" came at a polling place in which Devery and "Johnny" Jordan met. Behind the door stood "Jimmie" Churchill, the sergeant against whom Cross preferred charges.

In his hand Churchill was carrying a nightstick, and for a moment it looked as if he would fulfill his promise of landing it on Devery's head. The short conversation between Jordan and

THAT UP-TO-DATE, CONSERVATIVE NEWS-PAPERS are appreciated is demonstrated by a comparison of the circulation of The New-York Tribune for the months of August, 1901 and 1902, which shows an increase of 15 per cent daily and 10 per cent Sunday. It is still gaining.—Adv.

THE TWENTY HOUR FLYER. The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York (West Twenty-third St. Station) daily at 1:30 p. m. for Chicago and the West.—Adv.

WAS COLLECTING RENTS.

A member of the firm of Harriman & Co., of which Mr. Fish was a special partner, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter that it had been Mr. Fish's habit to collect rents on property that he owned on the West Side on the 15th of the month. This, it was said, accounted for his being in the neighborhood. A watch and chain he carried, it was also said, were returned to the hospital some time after his identity became known. This was thought to indicate that there had been an attempt to rob him, and previous to this possibly an attempt to drug him.

Three persons, who had been in Mr. Fish's company in the saloon before which he was found, were arrested early yesterday morning and taken to the West Thirty-seventh-st. station. They were Mrs. Libby J. Phillips, thirty-eight years old, of No. 439 West Thirty-fourth-st.; Mrs. Nellie Casey, thirty years old, of the same address, and Thomas J. Sharkey, forty-eight years old, a private detective, with office at No. 112 Centre-st. They were found by Detective Trojan, who, with Captain Haughey and Detectives Reed, Hallahan and Rosenfeld, started out to make the arrests, in the house where the two women live.

Trojan reached the house in the course of a huge to house canvass and inquired if Mrs. Phillips lived there. It happened that Mrs. Casey, whose apartments are on the same floor, answered the bell. She and her husband were entertaining Sharkey and Mrs. Phillips. Through Mrs. Casey denied that any one by the name of Phillips lived there, the detective trapped Mrs. Phillips into revealing her identity by pretending to have good news for her. At this intimation Mrs. Phillips at once came forward and was put under arrest.

SHARKEY FOUND IN THE CELLAR.

Sharkey withdrew, but the detective heard who he was and told the policeman whom he had stationed at the door to arrest him. Policeman Flannery summoned another patrolman and the two made a search of the house, not finding Sharkey until they reached the cellar. At the station the prisoners were questioned by Captain Haughey, and the fact that Mrs. Casey had also been a member of the party at the saloon was learned. Detective Trojan was then sent back and placed Mrs. Casey also under arrest. She was accompanied to the station by her husband and her five-year-old daughter, Grace. The three prisoners were locked up and arraigned in the West Side police court yesterday morning. Magistrate Mott was evidently familiar with the case. When Detective Trojan said briefly, "Your Honor, we arraign these prisoners as suspicious persons in connection with the death of Nicholas Fish in Roosevelt Hospital," the magistrate replied: "Take them to the coroner."

When the prisoners were arraigned before Coroner Jackson Sharkey was committed to the Tombs on a charge of homicide in default of \$10,000 bail. The women were each held in \$500 bail as witnesses. After being held they were taken from the coroner's office to that of Assistant District Attorney Garvan and questioned by him. John Hoyer, of the firm of Price & Hoyer, had been engaged by the three prisoners as counsel. Hoyer argued for a reduction of bail, but Coroner Jackson refused to fix it at a lower amount until the result of the autopsy should be known. Bail was furnished for the women by George Ormsby, a mason and builder, at No. 152 Leonard-st.

Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Casey were taken to the offices of the District Attorney later in the day to look over their statements made in the morning and attach their signatures. District

NEW BATTERIES AT KINGSTON.

GREAT BRITAIN STRENGTHENING HER WEST INDIA POSITION.

London, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Kingston, Jamaica, says the construction of a new battery of six-inch guns has begun at the eastern extremity of the harbor there. This forms part of the general scheme for strengthening the British naval station at Port Royal in anticipation of the completion of the Panama Canal. Another battery, the disposition says, will be constructed on the Palisades Sand Spit.

The Associated Press learns that the British authorities are exhibiting unusual activity in connection with their fortifications in the West Indies, with the view of strengthening the strategic positions there against any eventualities consequent upon the construction of the Panama Canal.

These efforts are not confined to the improvement of the defenses on British islands, but include a careful inspection and analysis of the fortifications of other powers who have territory in the Caribbean Sea.

For a banking Cough, take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Continued on fourth page. SPEED—COMFORT—SAFETY Are combined in the Pennsylvania Special. Twenty hours between New York and Chicago, with palatial accommodations.—Adv.