

SAY THEY KNOW CRIMINAL TELL OF LATIMER CASE.

Menet, from Clinton, Writes Letter—Another Victim Also.

A letter from Menet, a convict in Clinton Prison, at Dannemora, N. Y., intimating that he knew the man who murdered Albert S. Latimer at his home, No. 218 Hancock-st., Brooklyn, on July 12, 1902, and the thieves who murdered Detective John J. Sheridan in Long Island City on July 16 of the same year has been received by Captain Reynolds, of the Fifth-ave. station, Brooklyn. Both murders were mysterious, and although the police worked for months on the cases not a clue to the murderers was found. A number of arrests were made on suspicion, especially in the Latimer case. Charles Blackham, a member of the notorious Buckley gang, gave information months ago. It was learned yesterday, implicating two other members in the same two murders.

Latimer, who was well to do, lived with his wife in a fashionable neighborhood in Hancock-st., and had no enemies, so far as known. The front bedroom on the second floor was occupied by Latimer and his wife. On the night of the murder, it is said, Mrs. Latimer heard a noise, and told her husband. He arose and started to investigate, when the murderer, who is believed to have been concealed in a closet, grappled with him, and in the struggle shot him. The murderer is thought to have fled by way of the front veranda. He left behind him a pair of "sneak" shoes, a cup and a bicycle lamp. Captain Reynolds, at the time of the murder, was in charge of the local detective bureau in Brooklyn, and directed the investigation of the case. Recently he has been detached from the detective service, which was apparently not known to the convict who wrote the letter, as it was addressed to the captain as chief of the detective force.

Menet, it is said, tells in his letter of a confession made to him by a fellow convict in Auburn, who said he killed Latimer, and knew all about the Sheridan murder. Menet says the murderer told him he ran into the closet when he heard Mrs. Latimer tell her husband that there was another person in the room. The letter goes into details.

Captain Reynolds handed the letter to Deputy Commissioner Elstein, and expressed the opinion that there was not much in it. The letter is said to be longer and somewhat incoherent, and in it the writer mentions two or three men who are reported to have records as burglars.

ELSTEIN DOES NOT KNOW NAME. Deputy Commissioner Elstein said yesterday that he did not give much weight to what Menet had to say. He added:

It is true that he intimated that he could give the police information as to the man who killed Latimer, and also as to the identity of the person who fatally shot Detective Sheridan in Long Island City. But there was nothing in the letter to indicate that the writer was honest in his statements. I gathered from the tone of it that it was of a spiteful character. It seemed to me as if the man who wrote it was trying to get square with some one else.

In any case, there might be truth in what he had to say and it was a letter that we could not overlook. But my private impression is that there is nothing in it that is of the slightest importance or that will in any way solve the mystery of Latimer's death. The gang which is said to have been instrumental in the killing of Latimer is said to have made its headquarters in Long Island City, and that is why it is not because it had a bearing on the murder of Policeman Sheridan, I sent the communication to Inspector Kane, in Queens. He has the letter and it is under investigation. What he has discovered I do not know, but as soon as he gets through with the local end of it he will return to me with a report.

Major Elstein said he would then look into the matter, so far as the Latimer murder was concerned, and it would be thoroughly investigated. If there was anything in it, he would make the letter public in due time.

Chief Inspector McLaughlin and Captain Formosa, of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, were sent for by Major Elstein, and instructed in regard to the case. Inspector McLaughlin said afterward that he did not believe the letter would bring out any fact not already in his possession.

THE SHERIDAN MURDER. Detective Sheridan was shot down by two burglars on the morning of July 16, 1902, and died before he could utter a word. Michael Carr and Frank Donnelly, young men living in Long Island City, were arrested and tried, but were acquitted. In August of that year the police captured members of the Buckley gang, which had its headquarters in a cottage in Buckley-st., Long Island City, and robbed a number of houses. Those arrested were Ernest Menet and his wife, Joseph Haas, alias Harry J. Clark, and Charles Flanagan. Charles Blackham, another member of the gang, was caught in New-York. Later, Dominic Ricco, another member, was captured in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., having enlisted in that service. Haas, an inventor of a gold cure, was once arrested in New-York for manufacturing an imitation of phenacetin. He was convicted and sentenced to twenty years in prison, but received a new trial. Menet was sentenced to twenty-three years and Flanagan to ten years. Mrs. Menet was released. A lot of plunder was found in the cottage.

The three men were convicted mainly through the testimony of Blackham, who turned State's evidence. At the trial of one of the cases Blackham testified that Ricco shot Detective Sheridan. He said he returned to the Buckley-st. cottage early that morning, and found Ricco on the front porch cleaning a revolver. Ricco, according to Blackham, said he had just shot a man down in Jackson-ave., in order to escape. When Blackham so testified in court, Ricco jumped up and declared that it was Blackham who had shot the man.

Ricco is now on the receiving ship in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and is still under indictment. He was released on bail on account of the disappearance of his wife, reported to be the most important witness against him. Although Blackham is at liberty, it is understood the authorities can get him if he is wanted at any time. Clark, when arrested, was taken as a Latimer suspect, and was measured by the police to see if he answered the description of a man seen about the house, but he did not fit the case.

WHAT BLACKHAM TOLD THEM. The Queens County authorities say there is nothing particularly new in this letter. The only hope of its being of value is in case they

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NEW SERVICE TO TAMPA, FLA. In order to accommodate the heavy travel now moving to Tampa and the West Coast of Florida, the Southern Air Line Railway will, on and after Dec. 5th, operate a through Pullman dining room sleeping car, on the 12:25 night train to Tampa, in addition to the one now operated on the 12:30 night train. All information as to schedules, rates, tickets, etc., furnished on application at office, 118 1/2 Broadway—Advt.

DR. CYRUS EDSON DEAD. He Succumbs to Pneumonia at Roosevelt Hospital.

Dr. Cyrus Edson died last night at the Roosevelt Hospital. He was attacked with pneumonia on Saturday evening when visiting friends at Larchmont. On Sunday morning his condition was serious, but he insisted on returning to this city, and his brother, Dr. D. O. Edson, brought him on a train, intending to accompany him to his city home, at No. 56 West Fifth-st. On the train Dr. Cyrus Edson had a hemorrhage, and fainted three times. At the Grand Central Station a carriage was procured and Dr. Edson was carried in haste to the hospital. Physicians who were his friends worked with him constantly up to the time of his death, doing all in their power to save his life.

Dr. Edson at the time he took his trip to Larchmont to get needed rest was attending



DR. CYRUS EDSON. Who died yesterday from pneumonia.

cases of pneumonia, seeing some of the patients twice a day. At the time of his death his wife, Dr. Brewer, Dr. Delafield and his brother, Dr. D. O. Edson, were with him.

Dr. Edson was much grieved by the suicide of his brother Henry, who killed Mrs. Pullen. He said to friends that he had no doubt that his brother was insane at the time of the tragedy. Dr. Edson's first wife, who was Miss Virginia Churchill Page, died in 1880, leaving three children. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Mary E. Quick. Dr. Edson served three terms as president of the Board of Pharmacy in New-York County. He was a surgeon and lieutenant colonel in the National Guard for several years. He was a member of the County Medical Society, of the New-York Yacht Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club, and belonged to several social organizations.

Dr. Cyrus Edson was born in Albany on September 8, 1857, when his father, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, was in business in this city. Franklin Edson removed to this city to engage in the produce business when Cyrus was a boy. Cyrus was the eldest of four boys, and was sent to Columbia College when he was about eighteen years old. He took a healthy interest in athletic sports, and was a member of Goodwin's famous oared crew which Columbia sent to Henley, England. That was the only American college crew that ever won first honors on the great English course, and on the return of the crew to New-York the members were honored with a public dinner, at which many prominent New-Yorkers were hosts.

After being graduated from Columbia, Edson went through the course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated from that institution in 1881. He was appointed a sanitary inspector in the Health Department in the following year, shortly before the election of his father as Mayor. Almost from the start, Dr. Edson showed that he was a public official of great energy and ambition. His activity in investigating food adulterations led to the formation of a health department, and he was placed at the head of it. In that position he waged war on many nuisances which existed before his time, and he abolished many of them.

Next Dr. Edson was placed in charge of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, and in that office he became known as one of the ablest diagnosticians. He seemed to have the real detective instinct in tracing the fountain heads of contagion. In stamping out epidemics of typhoid fever and smallpox he gained a wide reputation. His advice was sought by the sanitary officials of other cities on several occasions. He improved the methods of disinfection, and he was going into pestholes to water milk dealers and on the manufacturers of impure candy. During the years he was at the head of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases Dr. Edson found time to work in the laboratory, and he became an expert chemist. He had a private laboratory of his own and he was fond of experiments. When Zalkowski invented the dynamite gun, Dr. Edson took an active interest in the experiment, and he was the only one who was not killed. He was very successful in his work, and he was a popular figure in the city.

On the retirement of Dr. Ewing in 1892, Dr. Edson was promoted to the office of Sanitary Superintendent. He then, under the Board of Health, directed the forces of the Health Department, and he displayed so much executive ability that his reputation was increased. In the following year, when Dr. Joseph D. Bryant resigned the office of Health Commissioner, Mayor Gilroy persuaded Dr. Edson to accept that office. Mayor Strong kept Dr. Edson in office as Health Commissioner in the early part of his administration, not being able, he said, to find a better man, but as Dr. Edson was a Democrat, Colonel Strong asked for his resignation, with the understanding that it should be held indefinitely. Dr. Edson insisted on resigning in June, 1895, saying in a letter to the Mayor:

From a business or political standpoint, my proposition may perhaps be reasonable and right, but as I am neither a business man nor a politician, I feel that to accept your proposition is to compromise myself, and I would be seriously compromised if I accepted it. I have given the best portion of my life to the service of the Board of Health, and I have held nearly every subordinate position to which a physician is eligible. Through all these offices I have been progressively promoted without a backward step. I was appointed Commissioner about two years ago, without solicitation directly or indirectly, and the term for which I was appointed has still about four years to run. It would be to my credit to have such a position, and to have the good fortune to direct my subordinates to such effect as to repeatedly stamp out contagious diseases when it seriously threatened the people of the city.

I believe the Board of Health was never so efficient as at the present time, but my record, Mr. Mayor, is well known, and it is not necessary, nor does it please me, to recall it to the minds of my fellow-citizens. I Commissioner of Health under the condition you propose would be to part with an element of manhood which I prize highly, namely, self-respect.

After his retirement from office, Dr. Edson gained a large private practice and at times overworked himself. He wrote many articles for medical reviews, and frequently was called as an expert in the trial of important cases.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Dooey's assorted cases of pure wines. Prices \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.75, \$7.50 & \$8.00. Send for descriptive price list. Dewey's, 128 Fulton Street, New York City—Advt.

MANHATTAN MUST PAY. CITY TO GET \$307,185 13.

Decision of Referee in Tax Arrears Case Involving West Side Lines.

The city yesterday won a \$300,000 tax arrears decision against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company through a report made to Corporation Counsel Rives by Hamilton Odell. The referee finds that the Manhattan company owes the city tax arrears in the sum of \$307,185 13 on the old West Side and Yonkers corporation, now the Ninth and Sixth ave. elevated lines below Eighty-third-st.

In 1867 the West Side and Yonkers company secured its franchise from the city for an elevated road, and under its terms was to pay the city 5 per cent on its net earnings for the use of the streets below Fifty-third-st., and 2 1/2 per cent on its lines in Sixth and Ninth avcs. between Fifty-third and Eighty-third st. These payments were made, according to the complaint, up to October, 1880. Then the company asserted that in tracing an error in book-keeping, showing that it had been overpaying the city since 1872, it had discovered that it was not liable for any taxes of any kind on the lines in question. The company thereupon brought suit against the city to recover \$85,751 42, which it asserted it had overpaid up to 1880. At about the same time the company set up the claim that it was entitled to a refund of taxes paid on account of the Third-ave. line, but the Court of Appeals decided adversely, saying that the Third-ave. franchise was not granted with the conditions attaching to that for Sixth and Ninth avcs.

The action was referred to Mr. Odell in 1900. When Corporation Counsel Rives took charge of the Law Department he requested Mr. Odell to take up the case and give a decision as soon as practicable. The papers in the case show that the city entered a claim for arrears of \$278,880 18, and interest from 1880 of \$114,066 37, or a total of \$392,946 55. The company's claim for a refund of \$85,751 42 was allowed, leaving a net balance due the city of \$307,185 13. Mr. Odell's decision sustains the city's contention.

The greatest controversy was over what constituted the company's net earnings. The company contended that interest on bonds and certain taxes, rentals and damage losses could be deducted from the earnings in order to arrive at the net. If this had been allowed, there would not have been a balance due the city. Mr. Rives said yesterday that the decision by Mr. Odell cleared up all the old tax arrears cases, with the exception of those leveled under the special franchise tax law. An action to recover these is pending in the federal courts. Assistant Corporation Counsel Chase Mellett had immediate charge of the city's interests in the case decided yesterday by Mr. Odell.

The city about a year ago recovered from the Manhattan company tax arrears of more than \$200,000.

DIPLOMAT'S SON INSANE. Not Allowed to Land at San Francisco—May Appeal to President.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—Immigration Inspector A. D. La Torre, jr., boarded the Pacific Mail steamer City of Paris on her arrival from Panama and way ports to-day, and stopped the landing of Fernando Gallegos, an insane son of Salvador Gallegos, ex-minister of Salvador to Washington and Berlin. It is reported by passengers that the young man was very violent on the trip.

It was represented to Inspector De La Torre that the young man wished to be admitted to this country only to be treated in a sanatorium. The immigration officer replied that the law forbade the landing of insane persons, without regard to condition in life. Salvador Gallegos, brother and attendant of the insane man, was also ordered deported in accordance with the terms of the law. The Salvadoran Consul will appeal to Immigration Commissioner North, and if this is unsuccessful an appeal will be made through the Salvadoran Minister at Washington to President Roosevelt. Salvador Gallegos, the father of the boy, is a millionaire coffee planter in Central America.

METHODISTS LAUGH. Charges Against Professor Bowne Are Pronounced Ridiculous.

Boston, Dec. 2.—Leading members of the Methodist denomination pronounce the heresy charges brought against Professor Borden B. Bowne as absurd and express the belief that they will be called upon to answer them. One prominent Methodist declares that if the charges are not thrown out by Bishop Foss they will be by the Conference. The Rev. Mr. Cooke is a young man and a graduate of three years' standing from the seminary.

"As a critic Mr. Cooke is certainly humorous," said one Methodist minister. "I cannot believe that the Rev. Mr. Townsend, whose name is connected with that of Mr. Cooke, had anything to do with such charges. Each of Professor Bowne's books, 'The Atonement,' 'The Christian Revelation' and 'The Christian Life,' was published by the Western Methodist Book Concern, the official publishing house of the Methodist Church of today. Views of the Atonement taken by Professor Bowne in his book are said to be the same as those taken by the average broad-minded Methodist of today. Many Methodists persist in believing that the death over the presidency of Boston University has much to do with the recent charges. A Clinton personal friend of Professor Bowne says the Rev. Mr. Cooke has been used by an anonymous opposer of Professor Bowne, and which desire to diminish his influence now, in view of the election. It is intimated that the Rev. Mr. Cooke holds this view. He is quoted as saying of the charges: 'Groundless and ridiculous. They could only come from a vulgar source.' Acting President Huntington is reported to have said, 'They seem to be foolish.'

PROFESSOR BOWNE IS TO BE TRIED FOR HERESY. AND THIS IS THE PROCEDURE UNDER WHICH THE TRIAL WILL BE CONDUCTED. In a trial for heresy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is exceedingly rare, the proceedings take place in the Conference of which the accused person is a member. Professor Borden B. Bowne, of Boston University, who is charged with heresy, is a member of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Church, of which Brooklyn is the principal port. On that account the charges will be considered at the meeting of the Conference next April, if it is decided to press them.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Wing, presiding elder of the New-York East Conference, said last night:

FIGHT, SAYS FORAKER. STANDS BY LODGE BILL.

Republicans Need Not Fear Tariff Discussion, He Declares.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, does not propose to abandon the Lodge bill reducing the tariff on imports from the Philippines, notwithstanding the attitude of certain Republican leaders, who, while fully recognizing the justice of the legislation recommended by the President, express fear that the proposition would precipitate an unwarrantably dangerous general tariff debate on the eve of a national election.

Senator Foraker declares: "I am not in favor of the Republican party going into the Presidential campaign wearing gun shoes; put on brogans instead."

Why should the Republican party be afraid to discuss the tariff at any time? If there is any policy of legislation with which the Republican party is identified, and identified, too, to the satisfaction of the American people—if election returns can be taken as an indication—it is the tariff. Let them talk tariff if they want to. What have we to be concerned about? We admit that some schedules of the Dingley tariff act, framed in 1897, may not be altogether satisfactory for the conditions of 1904; but we will use our own discretion as to the time and method of changing them, and take the responsibility for the country for preventing the unsettling of industrial and trade conditions.

I believe there ought to be free trade with the Philippines, as there is with Porto Rico. I believe the Senate will at least pass a bill reducing the rate of tariff on the products of the Philippine Islands entering this country. That bill should be introduced at the beginning of Congress this winter, and give the Philippines the prosperity Governor Taft pleads should be given them.

What if the bill does lead to general tariff debate? What is the position of the Republican party, which has won on the issue of protective tariff, suddenly become such that we cannot bear to hear that issue debated in Congress? That is a most unpublic suggestion.

It might be well for the opportunity to be offered for the Republicans to go on record and reassure the country, on the eve of a Presidential election, that its policy in Congress is to preserve the industrial stability which has been established under Republican legislation. It might not hurt us to let the Democrats give an object lesson to what they would do to the tariff in the way of the smashing industries, causing the shutting down of plants and idleness of labor, if they should get into power.

What will the country think of us if we refuse to do justice to the people in our territory of the Philippines, as recommended by a Republican administration, because we are afraid to bring on a discussion of a policy which is one of the foundations of the Republican party? Let us give the Democrats all the tariff talk they want. We can say two words to their one in appealing to the common sense of the American people.

Senator Foraker said in reference to Porto Rico that the only legislation of importance which he expected this session would be the passage of the bill relating to the naturalization of citizens of the Island. It passed the Senate in the last Congress, but final action was prevented by the brevity of the session. At present the status of the Porto Ricans is rather indefinite. The first step in the naturalization of an alien is forsaking of allegiance to any foreign power or potentate. As the Porto Ricans cannot renounce allegiance to a foreign power, not now bearing such allegiance, it is necessary for Congress to make a change in the naturalization laws so far as they apply to them.

Guam, Samoa and Midway Island come under the jurisdiction of the committee of which Senator Foraker is chairman, but there is no legislation of importance asked in their behalf except the improvement of the harbor of Midway.

CALLS CLEVELAND A JUDAS. Virginia's Senator Accuses Him of Wrecking Democratic Party.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 2.—A denunciation of ex-President Grover Cleveland as a political Judas Iscariot by Senator Ople, of Augusta, created a sensation to-day in the General Assembly. Senator Ople, who was a Confederate soldier, was advocating an amendment to the General Primary Election law, which he thought would heal Democratic dissensions in this State. In this connection, he declared that the national Democracy had been dismembered and torn into factions "by that political Judas Iscariot, Grover Cleveland."

MANICE'S REAL ESTATE \$4,000,000. He Owned Some of the Choicest Parcels in This City.

It was learned yesterday that the appraisal of the real estate owned by William De Forest Manice at the time of his death, about two months ago, may be over \$4,000,000. Mr. Manice owned some of the choicest parcels in this city. Some of his realty holdings were the block bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts., Sixth-ave. and Broadway, on which the Herald Building stands; the business building No. 55 William-st., the four-story dwelling house Nos. 2 and 4 West Fortieth-st., and the greater part of the block front on the east side of Madison-ave., from Thirty-second to Thirty-third st.

STANDARD OIL IN RUMANIA. Bucharest, Dec. 2.—The Standard Oil Company has decided to develop the oil lands of Rumania. Its representatives here to-day registered a company in the local court.

DOUGLASS CHILDREN TALK OF SUIT. They Will Try to Get Possession of Property Left by the White Wife.

Rochester, Dec. 2.—The death of Tuesday at Cedar Hill, Anacostia, D. C., of Helen Douglas, the white wife of Frederick Douglass, has stirred up the bitterness long entertained by the children of the first wife. Mrs. Douglass arranged that her husband's home, books, manuscripts and other possessions should be given to the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, which she had incorporated by the passage of a law two years ago.

Mrs. Douglass also arranged that the body of Mr. Douglass should be moved from Rochester to Cedar Hill. The children of Frederick Douglass will immediately take legal steps to prevent this. Mrs. Rosetta Douglass-Sprague, a daughter, who lives here, said to-night that an effort would be made to secure the property and effects, and that her father's body will never be moved. Her two brothers, Lewis and Charles, of Washington, will join with her, she said, in the necessary legal steps.

M. LINN BRUCE RESIGNS. VOLUNTARILY GIVES UP PRESIDENCY OF COUNTY COMMITTEE TO DEVOTE HIMSELF TO LAW.

Harmonious Conferences Held by Governor Odell, Senator Platt, Colonel Dunn and Mr. Bruce—Statements by the Conferrees.

M. Linn Bruce yesterday tendered his resignation as president of the Republican County Committee. This action was taken as a result of a series of conferences by Governor Odell, Senator Platt, Colonel Dunn, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Mr. Bruce. Governor Odell, who arrived in this city late Tuesday night, spent the greater part of the day yesterday in consultation with the party leaders, and steps were taken toward getting the organization in shape for the contest next year.

It may be stated that Mr. Bruce's resignation was not forced. All of those who took part in the conferences yesterday paid tribute to his sterling work in the last campaign, and would have supported him in a campaign for re-election in consultation with the party leaders, and steps were taken toward getting the organization in shape for the contest next year. Mr. Bruce, however, is not a rich man. He has given up a great deal of time to politics, and his law practice has suffered. He found that he could not continue this work. Next year is to be an exceptionally trying one, and he thought he could not afford the sacrifice. He therefore offered his resignation, and some one will be chosen in his place. Just who will be named was not determined yesterday.

Those who have been shouting wildly that Senator Platt and Governor Odell were at swords' points and that the organization was to be split wide open must have been surprised yesterday. The Governor met Senator Platt at breakfast and had a long talk with him. Later he met him at luncheon and continued the talk. Again in the afternoon, before going to Albany, he talked with M. Linn Bruce, Senator Platt and Colonel Dunn, chairman of the State Committee. All of these talks were of the most cordial character and related to organization matters. There was no disagreement, and there was no fight. Everything was harmonious and satisfactory. Mr. Bruce could have remained as chairman had he seen fit, and it was announced last night that he would secure some appointment in the near future that would be a substantial recognition of his services in the recent campaign.

After consulting with Governor Odell, Senator Platt and Colonel Dunn, Mr. Bruce made the following statement: "An effective administration of the office of president of the County Committee during the coming year, in view of the impending national and State elections, must require all the time of the president for at least eight months. I have had under consideration for some days whether or not I could accept a re-election. I find myself at the present time in a position where I cannot practice law or practise politics; I prefer the former. I have spent many years building up a law business and I cannot abandon it. I have, therefore, to-day informed Senator Platt and Governor Odell that it would be impossible for me to accept a re-election to the County Committee. The reports that I have in view any appointive position or designation are without foundation in fact."

The conferences yesterday related mainly to the County Committee. It may be said that the question of Colonel Dunn's continuance as chairman of the State Committee was not touched on. In fact, the relations between Chairman Dunn and Governor Odell are of the most cordial character. A prominent Republican said last night: "There has been no time in the last three years when the powers in the organization were so thoroughly in harmony as they are to-night. I only hope it will last."

After the conferences yesterday all of those who took part made statements. Senator Platt said: "The Governor, Colonel Dunn and myself conferred to-day regarding various matters of political interest. In reference to the chairmanship of the New-York County Committee we all agreed in pronouncing Mr. Bruce's administration to have been most admirable, and we united in the belief that his services ought to be employed in that difficult post for another term, if he could be induced to remain. Mr. Bruce, however, for professional reasons, concludes that he cannot longer serve the party as chairmanship of that committee, much to the regret of us all. The efforts of the Democratic press to stir up sedition in the Republican party and to disrupt the friendly relations which have so long subsisted between its leaders have been unavailing, and the unpleasant rumors of enmity between the Governor and myself ought now to be set at rest."

Colonel Dunn said: "Senator Platt, Governor Odell, Mr. Bruce and I have had talks to-day on various matters relating to the work of the Republican party in the campaign next year. Mr. Bruce informs us that his professional duties will not permit him to accept a re-election as president of the County Committee. I sincerely regret his decision, and think all active Republicans will unite in this sentiment."

Governor Odell made this statement: "Following up the conference with Senator Platt, Chairman Dunn this morning, I have talked with Chairman Bruce in reference to his remaining chairman of the County Committee. I have said that his work was satisfactory, and that, if he would continue, he would meet with my cordial co-operation and aid. For professional reasons, however, he has declined a re-election, to the regret of all those who have an interest in the Republican party at heart."

Mr. Bruce was elected president of the County Committee last July, following the resignation of Robert C. Morris. Among those mentioned as possible successors are F. Norton Goddard and Alexander T. Mason.

NAPHTHA CAR BLOWS UP. EXPLOSION WRECKS TOWN. Two Dead and Many Injured as Result of Delaware Freight Wreck.

Harrington, Del., Dec. 2.—By the explosion of a tank car of naphtha to-day two, and perhaps three, people were killed, a score injured and Greenwood, Del., was practically wiped off the map. The dead are Edward J. Beach, of George, and an infant, who died from the shock. The accident happened shortly after noon, at the junction of the Pennsylvania and the Queen Anne's railroads. The entire population for miles about was thrown into a panic. The explosion was due to a collision. Two freight trains had been passing each other, both going to Delaware. The operator kept them apart until Farmington was passed. On reaching the Greenwood junction the first train, in charge of Harry Eason, slowed up while the brakeman ran ahead to throw the switch for a siding. The train did not stop, and consequently the rear flagman did not go back to signal other trains. The second section, in charge of William Shepard, the engineer, and Cornelius J. Hall, the conductor, of Milford, Del. There was a heavy fall of snow, and the second section came down on the first before there was time to slow down. Realizing that a collision was unavoidable, Shepard and John Barker, the fireman, jumped. Both received injuries that are proving fatal. The people of the town were aroused by the shock of the collision and flocked to the scene. When at least three hundred men, women and children had almost reached the spot the car of naphtha exploded. Most all were thrown to the ground, and many were stunned. The officials of the road, thinking that a large number had been killed, telegrams to all towns within a radius of thirty miles to rush doctors to Greenwood. Special trains were quickly sent from Delmar and Harrington, picking up doctors, nurses and firemen from every intervening town. Several hundred ready helpers were soon on the ground, and they were all needed in clearing the wreckage and caring for the injured.

Fully five hundred people are suffering from the effects of the explosion. Many are maimed for life. Besides Beach and the child, it is feared that Charles Porter and Mrs. Alexander Jones will die. Mrs. Jones was made totally blind. The conflagration which followed the explosion destroyed the two trains and an entire block of homes in Greenwood. A hole ten feet deep and one hundred feet in circumference was made by the explosion. Not a building of the 50 comfortable homes in Greenwood is intact to-night, and hardly one is fit to sleep in. The five churches and the high school were wrecked. The home of William Morris was shattered and the inmates terribly mangled. Mr. Henry Clay Johnson's home was knocked ten feet by its foundation before falling, to be later burned.

Others injured seriously are Cornelius J. Hall, John Barker and E. W. Sheppard, all of Wilmington, and Horace Lynch of Greenwood. It is said that persons were thrown down by the force of the explosion.

SUSPENDED FOR HAZING. Twenty-two Rutgers Sophomores Are Disciplined. New-Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 2.—The faculty of Rutgers College has suspended twenty-two members of the sophomore class for hazing John Bergen, a freshman, son of John S. Bergen, of New-York, on the night of November 24. The sophomores took him to the outskirts of the city, removed part of his clothing, made him ride a pole and compelled him to do various other things. Young Bergen received injuries which required medical attention. Arthur Brogger, of Perth Amboy, and George Smalley, of Bound Brook, two sophomores, were at first suspended. The others who were engaged deemed this unfair, and voluntarily gave their names to the faculty. The suspension is for two weeks.

The hazing is attributed to the embrace which the sophomores took at remarks which Bergen is said to have made at a dinner last year as a member of the graduating class in a preparatory school, in which he referred slightly to them. It is also said that they have been awaiting a good chance all the present year. Friends of the suspended students say that the alleged hazing was mild and that only his coat and vest were at all seriously injured, and that his person, esteem was shocked far from anything dangerous. He was not compelled to do anything impudent, it is declared. Some of the sophomores, in addition to Brogger and Smalley, are Frank Warzell, of Brooklyn, David Acton, of Bayonne, Gerald G. H. Smith, of Long J. Murphy, of Newark, P. H. Davis, of Parkersburg, and Charles Dieker, of Perth Amboy. No such hazing incident has occurred at Rutgers in several years.

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