New-York Tribune.

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THE MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REMOVED FROM OFFICE YESTERDAY BY MAYOR M'CLELLAN.

HAL BELL. JOSEPH P. DAY. JEROME SIEGEL. MAYOR M'CLELLAN and COMMISSIONER SCHMITT. Photographed together at the opening of Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field. JOHN H. M'COOEY. HENRY BERLINGER. EUGENE F. O'CONNOR.

NEW MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION APPOINTED YESTERDAY BY THE MAYOR.

ALFRED J. TALLEY. BIRD S. COLER. R. ROSS APPLETON.

ELECTRICITY FOR L. I. RY.

CHANGE IN THE SPRING.

Swift Trains from City to Manhattan Beach and the Rockaways.

About one hundred miles of the Long Island Railroad system will be operated by electricity early next spring. The result will be a quicker and better train service on the Atlantic-ave., the Rockaway, the Far Rockaway and the Manhattan Beach divisions of the railway. This is only one step in a big transformation in the motive power of what is known as the short haul train service of the road that will ultimately make it possible for a person to take a train at the Pennsylvania station at Thirty-third-st. and Seventh-ave., Manhattan, and ride without change of cars or motive power to Manhattan Beach, Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway, Arverne or intermediate points. When this big undertaking is in working order the main passenger station of the Long Island Railroad at Long Island City will be practically merely a way station.

For several months the Long Island Railroad has been building a gigantic power house at Long Island City, which will be ready for use early next spring. It is one of the largest houses of its kind ever built.

The electric system for the short haul service will be the third rail. In recent years this system has been so improved that the live rail can be laid along the level of a public thoroughfare without being an ever threatening menace to human life. It will be the south side of Long Island which will first have this change of motive power. The rapid transit service will be in a territory that is quickly building up and that is unusually level. As fast as possible the railroad is doing away with all the grade crossings it can.

The subway from the Battery to the Flatbush-ave. station of the railroad is not to be used, according to present plans, by the Long Island trains, but it is expected that there will be harmony in schedules that will let one get from the City Hall out on Long Island with the least possible delay.

The stations benefited by the change to electricity on the Atlantic-ave. line, between Jamaica and Flatbush-ave., will include Dunton, Morris Park, Clarenceville, Woodhaven Junction, Woodhaven Union Course, Railroad-ave., Warwick-st., East New-York, Nostrand-ave., and Franklin-ave.; on the Rockaway Beach division Ozone Park, Aqueduct and half a dozen small stations between Aqueduct and Rockaway Beach; and on the Far Rockaway branch Valley Stream, Hewlett, Woodmere, Cedarhurst, Lawrence, Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Stratton-ave. and Arverne.

Racegoers who attend the opening of the Aqueduct season in the spring will probably have the benefit of the cleaner and quicker service.

The work of building a subway and elevated structure on the Atlantic-ave. division, from the Flatbush-ave. station to East New-York, was begun several years ago. Part of the improvement is completed, and by spring the tracks will be ready for the electric trains. This change from steam to electricity will be joyously welcomed by the long suffering property owners and residents along Atlantic-ave.

The work of changing the power will begin soon.

DYNAMITE CAR AFIRE.

Engineer and Brakeman, When Others Flee, Put Out Flames.

Connellsville, Penn., Oct. 5.—The bravery of Archie McFee, an engineer, and W. C. Keiffer, a brakeman, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in extinguishing a blaze in the end of a car loaded with ten thousand pounds of dynamite in the Baltimore and Ohio yards early today probably saved the whole east end of the yards, including the shops, roundhouse and thousands of cars, from being wrecked. How the car took fire is a mystery. It had been in the yards only a short time when the end was discovered ablaze. Trainmen, seeing the large sign "Danger" on the door, fled in all directions.

McFee and Keiffer uncoupled their engine from its train and made a flying run to the burning car. They put out the fire with buckets of water when it had eaten its way almost to the explosive. The act of the trainmen is described as being one of the bravest ever performed on the Baltimore and Ohio, and both were complimented by the local officials of the road.

CLEVELAND AIDS DEAL.

Ex-President Helps Ruth's Nurse Sell a Plot.

Ex-President Cleveland yesterday figured in the sale of four lots at Lawrence and Walcott aves., Astoria, through Nichols & Lummis, to Frank S. Martyny. He was not the seller of the property, but he took as much interest in the transaction as if he had been the owner. The seller was Miss Annie Thompson, who is a governess in the home of ex-President Cleveland at Princeton, N. J. Miss Thompson was the only nurse Ruth, eldest daughter of Mr. Cleveland, ever had. Ruth died about a year ago.

Not long ago Miss Thompson decided to sell her plot in Astoria, which she inherited. She told Mr. Cleveland about her plan, and he sent word to Nichols & Lummis, asking them to find, if possible, a buyer for the property. As a result of the transaction Mr. Cleveland has now a good idea of the value of certain Astoria parcels.

THE ORIGINAL GIBSON GIRL ILL.

Denver, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Arthur Stringer has been stricken with typhoid fever while visiting here and is dangerously ill. Her husband is hurrying from his home in Canada. As Jobyna Howland Mrs. Stringer was well known in the theatrical world. She was the original "Gibson Girl."

DEWEY'S PURE WINES AND GRAPE JUICE.
Unequalled for the weak and over-worked.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Advt.

WORKING FOR M'DONALD?

CUNNEEN CANAL POLICY.

Favors Lump Sum Proposal Which Shuts Out Small Contractors.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Oct. 5.—Does Attorney General Cunneen favor canal improvement? This question has been asked many times since the meeting of the Canal Board last week. The Attorney General's record in the board previous to the last meeting indicates that he is friendly to canal interests, but his attitude last week leaves the point open to doubt.

Mr. Cunning offered a resolution providing for lump sum proposals in contracting for canal construction. Mr. O'Brien, the Secretary of State, and other members of the board are of the opinion that such a scheme is not practicable. To exact bids of such a character means the exclusion of competent contractors who have an ordinary amount of capital at their disposal. It practically shuts off competition and encourages men of unlimited means and backing, such as John B. McDonald, whose profits from the New-York subway contract are figured in the millions. The opinion is expressed here that the lump sum scheme would force the figures to such proportions as to defeat the purpose of the proposition which met approval at the polls. Such a result would be pleasing to anti-canal men.

The Attorney General is thus open to the charge that he is looking for the votes and favor of those who are opposed to canal improvement, and at the same time is advancing the interests of Democratic contractors who desire to get control of the $101,000,000 to be expended in the canal enlargement enterprise. The New-York Board of Trade and similar commercial interests in New-York, as well as those in Buffalo, have worked faithfully for an improved waterway, but it is not believed that they will indorse plans to favor any class of contractors.

Mr. McDonald was a prominent figure at the Democratic State Convention in Saratoga. He declared that he was merely a Tammany delegate, and was at the convention for pleasure and recreation. He is a close friend of August Belmont, Judge Parker, William F. Sheehan and others who are in the ascendancy just now in the Democratic party of the State, and if the candidates supported by these men triumph at the polls he would undoubtedly realize the ambition manifested through the lump sum bid resolution proposed by the Attorney General.

PORTUGUESE AMBUSHED.

More than 250 Soldiers Killed by Cuanhamas in Africa.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.—The Minister of Marine announced in the Chamber to-day that a detachment of Portuguese troops, belonging to a column operating in Portuguese West Africa against the Cuanhamas, was surprised by the tribesmen while crossing the Cunene River. The detachment, which numbered 499 officers and men, lost 254 killed, including 15 officers, and 50 wounded.

The Portuguese force included 255 Europeans, of whom 109 are missing. The force was ambushed at night.

The government is considering the organization of a force of five thousand men to suppress the Cuanhamas, and will dispatch warships to strengthen the Angola naval division.

It is officially announced that Germany will put 8,000 European troops in the field against the Hereros in German Southwest Africa, who are neighbors of the Cuanhamas.

The Cunene, or Cuneni River, is in Southwest Africa. It flows into the Atlantic in about latitude 18 degrees south, and forms in the lower part of its course the southern boundary of the Portuguese colony of Angola.

A dispatch from Lisbon, in June last, said that a punitive expedition was about to be sent to Portuguese West Africa, in consequence of the threatening attitude of the natives. Since the revolt of the Hereros in German Southwest Africa the natives of both East and West Africa have been showing signs of insubordination.

The Colonial Minister to-night received a telegram from Angola saying that communication with the interior was interrupted.

OVER SUNDAY ATLANTIC CITY OUTINGS.
Pennsylvania Railroad special tours Saturdays in October. Rates, covering transportation and two days' board, $10.00 and $11.00, according to hotel selected. Beach front hotels at $11.00 rate.—Advt.

MAYOR OUSTS WHOLE BOARD.

TO GET HEAD OF M'CARREN MAN ENTIRE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IS REMOVED.

Park Commissioner Schmitt Also Goes, Under Reform Association's Charges—Brady Slated for Place.

When the information was spread through the city yesterday that Mayor McClellan had removed from office all the members of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and the Park Commissioner of The Bronx, on the ground that there had been collusion in violating the Civil Service regulations, many people were heard commending his action as showing independence and fearlessness in upholding the law. When it became known a little later that the Mayor had appointed Bird S. Coler to be president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission in place of John H. McCooey, thus transferring a salary of $6,000 a year from one of Senator McCarren's lieutenants in Brooklyn to the man who has been put in training by Tammany as a leader of the anti-McCarren forces, there was a perceptible change of sentiment, and a general expression of belief that the Mayor's action was another move in the fight of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, against Senator McCarren.

This belief was made more emphatic, particularly among politicians, by the failure of the Mayor to name a successor to William P. Schmitt, Park Commissioner of The Bronx, yesterday, while he had been prompt in selecting McCooey's successor. Then the Mayor had asked for the resignations of the officials, using the word "instanter" in McCooey's case, and had removed them from office without waiting for resignations, indicating that his action had been planned for some days and concealed from the officials as a surprise.

The surprise caused a pathetic, almost dramatic, scene in the case of Commissioner Schmitt, who had gone to the City Hall before noon, prepared to make a speech before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in support of his Park Department estimate for 1905. Apparently wanting to soften the blow as much as possible in his case, the Mayor had him called downstairs to his office and told by his secretary in advance of the public announcement that the axe had fallen. Schmitt was so much overcome by the news that he nearly fainted. He went back to The Bronx, where he has a prosperous business as a brewer, without making any speech.

Tax Commissioner John J. Brady, of The Bronx, is slated to succeed Schmitt as Park Commissioner in The Bronx. The post is one that Mr. Brady has coveted for a long time. He was a candidate for President of the Borough of The Bronx in 1897, but for the sake of political expediency the nomination was given to Mr. Haffen, who has held to it ever since. Mr. Brady is a wealthy lawyer and real estate operator. His salary as Tax Commissioner is $7,000, and he will receive $6,000 as Park Commissioner, but he prefers the work of Park Commissioner and will gladly accept the new post.

His transfer to the Park Department will give Charles F. Murphy and his friends a chance to place a good Tammany man from Manhattan in Mr. Brady's place in the tax office.

TWO MEMBERS HAD RESIGNED.

McCooey was the only one of the removed members of the Municipal Civil Service Commission who received a salary, the $6,000 a year being paid to him as the president of the board. The other members of the commission actually removed are Edward A. Crowninshield, Joseph P. Day and Jerome Siegel, all Democrats. Hal Bell and Eugene F. O'Connor, the two Republicans in the board, had resigned. In the case of Mr. Bell, whose resignation had been accepted on September 27, the Mayor wrote to him that he was sorry he had acted on the resignation at that time, as otherwise each commissioner would have received the same treatment. The Mayor yesterday accepted the resignation of Mr. O'Connor, which was tendered as long ago as July 30, telling him he had been a "participant in the acts complained of."

Messrs. McCooey and Siegel were the only civil service commissioners at the offices of the commission, in Elm-st., yesterday when the Mayor's requests for resignations were sent out. They both declared that the Mayor was acting from political motives and that they would not resign. While Mr. McCooey went about the preparation of a reply to the Mayor, Mr. Siegel declared that he would make no reply except to the Mayor's face, that the Mayor was making a "grandstand play," that it was a political move and that time would show the real motive for it.

It became apparent in the afternoon that the Mayor had no intention to wait for resignations before exercising his power of removal, as he appointed Bird S. Coler, the former Controller, Democrat, of Brooklyn; R. Ross Appleton, Republican, of Brooklyn, and Alfred J. Talley, Democrat, of Manhattan, to office as Civil Service Commissioners, and sent them to the offices in Elm-st. to organize the board. He announced that he had decided to cut down the membership in the commission to three. The new commission was organized by the election of Mr. Coler as president, the new commissioners remaining at the offices only about fifteen minutes. They were received there with courtesy by Messrs. McCooey and Siegel, who introduced them to Secretary Berlinger and Assistant Secretary Coffey.

M'COOEY AND SIEGEL CALL IT POLITICS.

Messrs. McCooey and Siegel remained at the offices until late in the afternoon, telling all friends who came to see them that they had been ousted in a political move against Senator McCarren. They seemed to be incensed particularly because the Mayor had given them such scant warning of his intention before lopping off their heads.

"The Mayor has shown no courtesy to me," said Mr. Siegel, "and I shall show no courtesy to him. I shall not acknowledge his letter and shall not resign. Why should I, when he has already removed me? I am a Tammany Hall Democrat, but I know the action of the Mayor is political, and I resent the slur he casts on a man of his own appointment by charging collusion with the Park Commissioner of The Bronx. The fact is that the Mayor was bound to take off McCooey's head, because McCooey is one of Senator McCarren's friends, and he felt obliged to take off the rest of our heads to be consistent in his excuse that he was acting on the charges of the Civil Service Reform Association."

Mr. McCooey chose to put what he had to say on the subject in an open letter to the Mayor, in which he denied that there had been any violation of the regulations, as interpreted by Corporation Counsel Rives in the last administration, in the action of the commission regarding the payrolls of the Park Commissioner of The Bronx. He declared that there could have been no collusion with the Park Commissioner, because the subject on which the Civil Service Reform Association's charges were based had been publicly before the commission at several meetings. His letter continues:

For some time past it has been foreshadowed in the public press that my resignation was to be asked for on the ground, as stated, that I was a member of the regular Democracy of Kings County, and that I was opposed to its disintegration. When my attention was drawn to such statements I stated that though a member of the Democratic party and appointed a member of this commission because of that fact, and in accordance with the law which provides that the Civil Service Commission shall be composed of members of both great political parties, I was not active in political matters and simply exercised my constitutional rights, having in mind that as president of the commission I was the servant of all citizens, irrespective of their political affiliations.

I never denied that I was in sympathy with the stand taken by the Democratic organization of Kings County against the encroachment of the Democratic organization of New-York County, of which your honor is a leading and distinguished member, and I assume that because I did not enter

Continued on second page.

INCITES ASSASSINATION.

A CONGRESSMAN'S TIRADE

Heflin's Inflammatory Speech Denounced by Men of All Parties.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 5.—The extraordinary sentiments expressed by Representative J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, at Tuskegee, have aroused severe criticism on all sides in Washington, entirely irrespective of party affiliations. Washington has thrice witnessed the painful events incident to an assassination of a President, and that a member of Congress should be guilty of such extravagant and reckless remarks has caused amazement and concern.

There they sat, Roosevelt and Booker, and if some Czolgosz or one of his kind had thrown a bomb under the table no great harm would have been done the country.

If Booker Washington takes a hand in this thing, it will be one time I will ask him to step out. I will ask him to hands off, and you know we have a way of influencing down here.

These are literal quotations from Representative Heflin's speech at Tuskegee yesterday, as reported in a special dispatch to "The Washington Post." Mr. Heflin is further reported to have gained notoriety recently by attacking Judge Jones, former Governor of Alabama, who has so successfuly stamped out the peonage system in that State. Judge Jones was appointed to the bench by President Roosevelt on the indorsement of ex-President Cleveland and others, and has proved himself a credit to the judiciary, having fearlessly attacked a system which amounted to slavery under another name and which threatened to reinstate that institution in the South. It is cordially admitted by Southerners themselves that the appointment of Judge Jones was a happy one, and that his services have been of the utmost value to Alabama and the nation. It is declared that his high standing in his community enabled him to work a reform which would have presented insurmountable obstacles to a jurist who had been allied with the Republican party in the South.

It is generally remarked that, aside from their inherent menace to the institutions of the nation, Heflin's remarks of yesterday are typical of the class of men attracted by such inflammatory denunciations as that made public a few days ago by Carl Schurz and by the fulminations of those anti-imperialists who misrepresent the President as an absolutist, almost a tyrant, violating the Constitution and perverting the power of his office to override the law for his own ends.

The incendiary speech of the Alabama Congressman is regarded as differing only in degree from the allegations that the President has violated the law in his pension order, violated the Constitution in his administration of the Philippines and abrogated international obligations in his recognition of the Republic of Panama. These extravagant personal denunciations and unwarranted reflections on a candidate for President are more than likely to lead men of limited mental calibre to express such sentiments as those uttered yesterday at Tuskegee, and they carry with them the menace of a repetition of those great tragedies which have thrice marred the history of the nation, those who have studied the causes of the events referred to declare.

Men of higher intelligence and greater political sagacity, capable of fine distinctions in their choice of words, it is remarked, content themselves with presenting in subtle form criticisms of the President, not less dangerous intrinsically, and which afford a basis for such deductions as those made by the Alabama Congressman, and then men incapable of insidious suggestion and unskilled in the art of insinuation voice the sentiments for which Mr. Schurz, Mr. Parker and Hoke Smith are really responsible, with a frank brutality which shocks the entire public.

For these reasons the thinking portion of the public is, it is believed, more likely to blame the men whose insidious calumnies have resulted in the Heflin outburst than the misguided author of that fulmination, and the impression prevails in Washington that the Alabama Congressman's extravagance must have a tendency to curb the efforts of that new faction in the Democratic national councils which has sought to inject slanderous personalities into a campaign which, from the character of the candidates for President, should be peculiarly free from them.

An experience that every American traveller should enjoy is a ride on the Empire State Express of the New-York Central.—Advt.

WATSON ASKS FREE FIELD

WANTS PARKER TO QUIT.

Fighter Needed to Beat Roosevelt—The Dollar Dinner.

"Tom" Watson, of Georgia, the candidate of the People's party for President, made a speech last night which roused his seven hundred hearers to tremendous enthusiasm. It was at the dollar dinner in his honor at the Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth-st. and Third-ave.

He said he was the only Democratic leader fighting the Republican party, and he asked Alton B. Parker to get out of his way and let him lead the Democratic hosts to victory. He declared Roosevelt could be beaten only by a man who was not afraid to fight him.

"The Democratic party to-night, on the 5th of October, 1904," said he, "consists of the Pretence at Esopus and a Reality here in the Palm Garden. As to the future, it depends on whether the man who is wearing the mask shall hoodwink the people and triumph, or whether the hopes and aims of true Democracy shall see its legitimate triumph in spite of the sell-out at the St. Louis convention in July last. If the Pretence at Esopus would get out of my way, give to me the papers that are really Democratic, give to me the speakers that are really Jeffersonian, give to me the army that followed Bryan

"I would show a militant Democracy that would reach from sea to sea, and that would go up to the Republicans with the challenge: 'Be on your guard. It is a fight to the death.' In my judgment, if Theodore Roosevelt is whipped it has got to be by a candidate who is not afraid to fight him. If the Republican party is to be driven out of power it has got to be by men who have the courage to write their opinions on their foreheads, and not men who use the English language to the utmost to conceal their opinions. That is why I say to Judge Parker: 'Please get out of my way, and I will give Theodore Roosevelt such a tussle that when he goes home on election night Mrs. Roosevelt will say to him: "Teddy, who has had hold of you this time?"'"

Mr. Watson's toast was "Democracy: Past, Present and Future." He did not dwell at length on the toast, but soon settled down to a discussion of People's party principles.

He declaimed against economic conditions which gave some men untold wealth and kept others in the slough of poverty all their lives. Said he:

The charity of Louis Fleischmann is a monument to his memory more enduring than brass. Better, infinitely better, for the world that such men as he should wear crowns, if there must needs be crowns, than any king or kaiser known to the world at this day; but the very charity of the good hearted baker of New-York is an indictment of the social and political order which created the vagabonds he fed at his door. (Applause.)

The lunch wagons of a man like W. R. Hearst, the fuel, the clothing, the food with which that generous young millionaire has kept life and warmth in many a poor outcast in your wonderful city were not more of an evidence of his broad sympathy with the unfortunate than they were an arraignment of the social and political system whose advance in wealth and power is marked with such a frightful waste of human life.

In this campaign of 1904 Theodore Roosevelt might safely swallow Parker's platform without the slightest fear of an attack of acute indigestion, and Parker might take off his shoes, and the other things, and waltze barefooted all over Roosevelt's platform, and be in no danger of running a splinter in his foot.

I believe in private property. The little girl playing with her doll, fondling it, kissing it, talking childish prattle to it, dressing it and making it ever more beautiful, if she can, represents the maternal instinct of the human race. The man's instinct for home, a home of his own, is almost as strong, almost as universal. The beast of the field, the birds of the air struggle for what is theirs—the nest their marvellous skill and industry built, the caves which they found and appropriated, the bed of leaves or straw or rushes which they made for themselves. Let one bird or beast invade the home of another, and there is a fight. Man's advance from barbarism to civilization can be shown in a series of lightning flashes which reveal the changes he has made in his home. From the bark hut in the woods to the log-cabin in the cleared field, and the mansion in the town, man improves his home as he improves himself. The whole weight of civilization rests upon the home—its inspiration is the home. Patriotism in its last analysis is the love of home. And you love it for the reason that it is your home—yours exclusively; yours to lock the door of and say to all the world, "Keep out, this is mine; here is my castle, here is the fireside by which I sit, sheltered from the outer storm, with my wife's arm around my neck and my child sitting on my knee—mine, mine, not Smith's, not Brown's, nor everybody's—but mine!—just as my wife is mine and my child is mine."

The party which I represent does not think it can do its work in one day, or in one campaign. It does not delude itself with vain imaginations. But it does say that all reforms must start somewhere. No matter how small the beginning, if it is right, it is not to be despised.

To the remotest regions of the earth have penetrated the organized hosts of Christianity, rearing temples wherever the human family makes a home—and, as ages go, it has not been so long since the enormous energies of Christianity were bound up in the lives of twelve moneyless, homeless wanderers in Judea. (Applause.)

Let no man be ashamed of being in the minority. Let him be ashamed only in being in the wrong. To the extent that we allow our liberties encroached upon, we have been cowards, renegades to principle, recreants to duty. We can restore our government to right principles if we will, but we have no time to lose.

Jeffersonians! Your flag was pulled down at St. Louis, and you were left without leaders. I have picked up your flag from the ground where it lay, and I call upon you to rally to it. Refuse, and you have done violence to your own sense of right. Refuse, and you have put party above principle. Rise above prejudice, rise to the full courage of your convictions, and we at once create a robust opposition to the Republican party which will drag it down to overwhelming defeat, restore the rule of the people, and bring back to us once more the rule of nobly patriotic men under wise and equitable laws.

William A. Coakley presided. There were perhaps fifty women present. Evening suits were rare. Among those at the great table, in addition to the speakers, were Melvin G. Palliser, Justice Samuel Seabury, Alfred J. Boulton, the People's party candidate for Governor; Judge Sheldon, of Connecticut, and George W. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was until this week a member of the Tammany General Committee of the XVIIIth District.

At the first mention of the name of Thomas E. Watson and William A. Coakley, the diners rose and cheered.

The first speaker was Joseph Buchanan. He said he believed a movement was on foot that would establish a real Democratic party in this nation. Dr. John H. Girdner, who wouldn't stay