



FIERCE HARBOR BLAZE.

TWO LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Were on Burning Steamers—Four Firemen Are Overcome.

Fire broke out early this morning for the fourth time at the pier of the Bush Terminal company, at Fort-second-st., Brooklyn, and in less than an hour the damage already done was estimated at almost \$250,000. In addition to the No. 8 and No. 7, four steamers belonging to the American Hawaiian Steamship Company and five lighters, laden heavily with hemp and cotton, were destroyed. The steamers were the American, Arizonan, Nebraskan and Ciudad Palermo. About two thousand bales of hemp, as well as other general merchandise stored on the pier, had also been destroyed.

The two men who perished were Patrolman Cushing and an unknown man of the crew of the Arizonan. Patrolman Cushing lost his life, it is thought, in adding to out away the hawser of the Arizonan that she might be towed out into the stream. He was seen backing away at a hawser with an axe and then leaping to the pier, which was entirely enveloped in flames by that time. He was not seen afterward.

Eight firemen were overcome by the smoke. There were four alarms sent out. They summoned all the apparatus between Hamilton-ave. and Fort Hamilton. The fire boats were not on the scene, although the fireboat New-Yorker, when at her station, is a scant fifteen minutes' haul from the pier.

The blaze was discovered by two harbor detectives, Cashman and Newton. They at once turned in an alarm. On the two steamers were most of their crews. The second, third and fourth alarms were turned in in quick succession. Chief Croker responding and taking charge of the work.

In board of the lighter Charles D. were Frank Johnson and Charles Bascall. They were awakened when the lighter began to burn, and had to fight their way through the smoke and flames before they could dive overboard. Several others and two women were saved by Patrolman Wheaton, who nearly lost his own life. They were taken up by watchmen on the pier, badly burned.

THIEF GAGS SICK WOMAN.

Drags Her from Bed and Leaves Her on Floor Unconscious.

The residents of Yonkers are aroused over a daring gagging and robbery in which a sick woman was the victim. It is regarded as one of the most dastardly outrages in years.

The crime was perpetrated in the home of Mrs. J. Wall, No. 18 Mulford-st. She was in bed at the time. Her husband had just left the house, when the door of the room was opened and a man entered cautiously. Mrs. Wall believed it was her husband, but did not turn to reveal him. The intruder stole to the side of the bed with a towel in his hand. Grasping the sick woman, he placed the towel over her face and bound it, tying it in such a manner as to effectively gag his victim and prevent her from speaking.

This done he dragged Mrs. Wall out of the bed and, throwing her on the floor, bound her arms with a rope. Mrs. Wall struggled, but she was in a weak condition, and was powerless in the hands of the robber. Then the thief quickly tore the bed clothes into strips and tied them about the feet and limbs of his victim. The unfortunate victim, sick, exhausted, frightened and shocked, had lost consciousness.

The intruder made a careful search and found lying beneath the mattress of the bed \$20. He then left the house. Mrs. Wall remained insensible for a long time, and when she revived was too weak to make any loud outcry. After two hours and a half her groans attracted the attention of Mrs. M. Driscoll, a tenant living in the same house, and the latter found her. About an hour later Mr. Wall returned home, and on learning what had happened told the police.

SAV'S HEINZE SOLD OUT.

Lawson Declares United Copper Company Owns Butte Mines.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 27.—Thomas W. Lawson, in a signed statement in today's "Mirror," declares emphatically that the Heinze interests months ago disposed of their Butte holdings to interests representing the Amalgamated Copper Company. If Heinze can disprove this statement Lawson says he will distribute \$1,000,000 among the Butte miners. Heinze is called a "liar," "rascal" and "political jobber."

The suits for \$25,000,000 which have been instituted by the Amalgamated Copper Company against Heinze, Lawson says, are to determine officially the value of ore alleged to have been taken from Amalgamated mines by Heinze, and the award of damages to be calculated in the price to be paid by the Amalgamated for Heinze's properties. If the courts decide against the Amalgamated, the Heinze properties will be taken over at the price agreed upon and Heinze will quit Butte. He says all of the Heinze interests have been acquired by the United Copper Company, and that men representing the Amalgamated own that company. Lawson declares he arranged for a secret meeting between Heinze and H. H. Rogers, editor of the "Mirror," and that men representing the Amalgamated were present.

Lawson declares he arranged for a secret meeting between Heinze and H. H. Rogers, editor of the "Mirror," and that men representing the Amalgamated were present. Lawson says he will give every man employed by the Amalgamated and United Copper companies \$50, and to each of the unions \$10,000.

WAGON, SIRUCK, SETS TRAIN AFIRE.

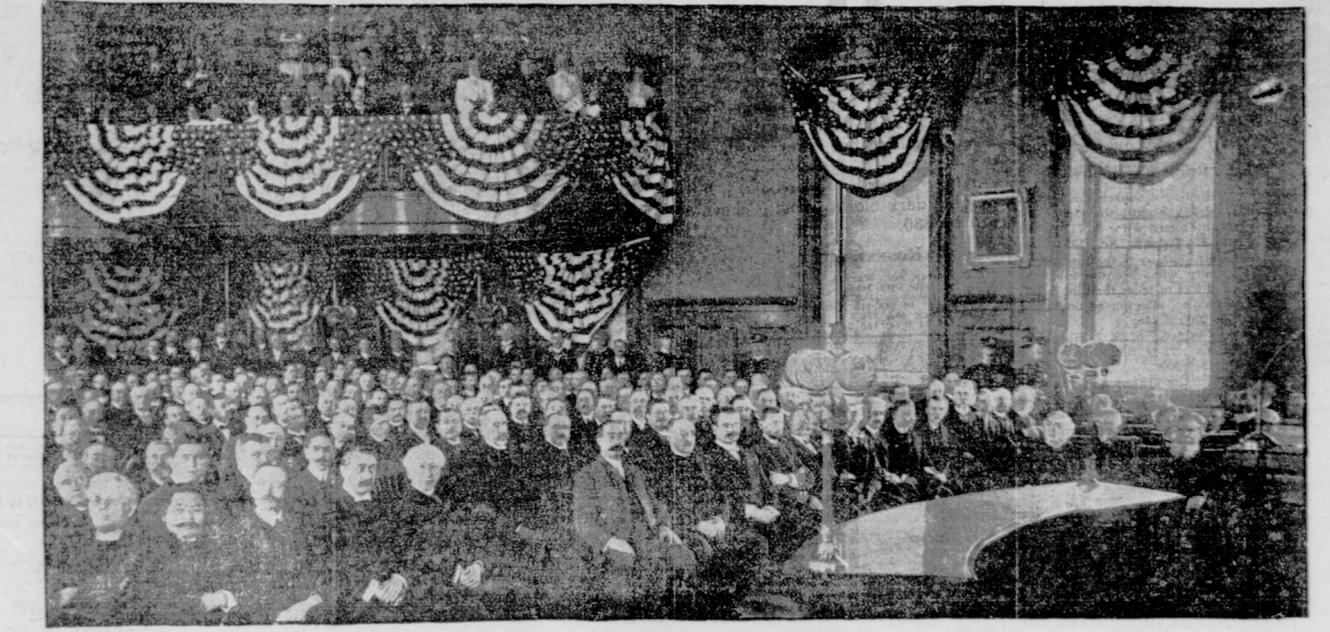
Fireman Dead and Engineer Fatally Burned by Oil.

Phillips, Neb., Oct. 27.—An eastbound Burlington passenger train this afternoon struck an oil wagon on the outskirts of this town, and in a moment the blazing oil covered the locomotive and forward cars of the train. The wind fanned the flames into a roaring torrent of fire, and in this condition the train rushed through the town, and came to a stop a mile from the scene of the accident.

Scattered passengers sprang from the burning coaches before the train lost headway, but none were injured. After the train stopped the crew, aided by passengers, formed a bucket brigade and with water from a nearby creek extinguished the flames. The fireman was cremated in his job and the engineer was found on the floor beside the dead fireman. He was fatally burned, but had shut off the steam and applied the brakes before becoming unconscious. The driver of the oil wagon was thrown fifty feet, but was uninjured.

FOUND! All kinds of goodness in the latest triumph of sugar-making, the famous CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR. Pure, sweetest, convenience, economy. For sweetening tea or coffee. 7 B. sealed boxes for 5c. Grocers everywhere.—Adv.

SCENE IN THE ALDERMANIC CHAMBER WHEN MAYOR McCLELLAN PRONOUNCED THE SUBWAY OPEN.



BIRTH OF SUBWAY CRUSH

Scenes of Frenzied Pushing at 145th-st. Terminal.

Indescribable scenes of crowding and confusion, never before paralleled in this city, marked the throwing open of the subway to the general public last night. The old 6 o'clock Brooklyn Bridge car crush paled into insignificance when contrasted with the deadly, suffocating, rib smashing subway rush, which began at 7 o'clock last night.

Men fought, kicked and pummeled one another in their mad desire to reach the subway ticket offices or to ride on the trains. Women were dragged out, either screaming in hysterics or in a swooning condition; gray haired men pleaded for mercy; boys were knocked down, and only escaped by a miracle being trampled under foot. The presence of the police alone averted what would undoubtedly have been panic after panic, with wholesale loss of life.

Hardly had the passengers on the first express train reached the One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st. terminal, climbed the stairway and crossed the road to return by the downtown entrance, when one of the worst crushes of the entire evening began. Two thousand people, composed of Washington Heights residents, who wished to go downtown, and those who had ridden uptown and wished to return, then surged and swarmed madly at the downtown entrance, frantic to descend. For a time the handful of police was powerless to cope with the frenzied crowd.

FENCE LAID LOW BY CROWD.

The fence surrounding the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's House of Reception went down with a crash before the relentless onslaught. One policeman's coat was ripped apart by the crowd, which, surging, pushing this way and in several circles, literally "rushed" the ticket chopper and reached the platform without paying a fare.

Again and again men fought for places at the ticket window and flung down a dollar bill without waiting for the change, thankful enough to escape with a 5-cent ticket and no broken bones. Now, a pair of lonely women would bespeak the aid of some decent appearing man. Butting his coat and ramming his hat down hard on his head, the Sir Galahad would hurl himself headlong into the maelstrom of humanity, and re-emerge after many minutes dusty, collarless, and breathing hard, but with the two precious tickets safely in his hand.

So fiercely did the strain tell on the police that a Tribune reporter saw one bluecoat suddenly lose all patience, and, closing his fist, lunge from the shoulder at the chest of a particularly persistent would-be passenger, knocking him to the ground. For a moment it looked like a fight between the policeman and the passenger, with a possible wholesale panic as the sequel. Happily, however, the passenger was not hurt by his fall, and managed to keep his temper.

RESERVES STOP MAD STAMPEDE.

For fully half an hour with revolving and flying wedge formations, charges and counter-charges and cane rushes, the mad stampede continued, the crowd increasing every moment as fresh incoming trains disgorged their human freight.

Police reserves were called and arrived in the nick of time. Then the big crowd was slowly but surely whipped into some semblance of order. Between 7 and 9 o'clock the Times Square and Grand Central stations, Ninety-seventh-st., Seventy-second-st., Fourth-st., Brooklyn Bridge and City Hall loop, all saw duplications of these scenes in greater or less degree.

Although each train has a seating capacity of about fifty-six, the reporter counted in train after train more than fifty hanging to the straps or standing in the middle, tossed this way and that.

As for the resolutions forbidding standing on the platforms, they were thrown to the winds, every platform being jammed with at least twelve persons. Merely to enter or leave a car except at one of the terminals was work for a full grown man.

So it fared hard last night with elderly men and women, especially those who had unwisely brought their children and even their babies with them.

INSANE SERGEANT CAUSES TERROR.

Holds Up Many Persons in Portland, Me.—Arrested by a Squad.

Portland, Me., Oct. 27.—Sergeant M. J. Whitty, 254 Company, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Fort McKinley, Great Diamond Island, Portland Harbor, went suddenly insane while in the city and caused terror to the people along the waterfront at an early hour this morning. Armed with a big army revolver he held up every one he met. A squad of the city fire took him to the city jail, where he was held for a few days. A stroke, received in Cuban service, caused insanity. Sergeant Whitty is from Richmond, Va.

SUBWAY TRAVEL ON WITH RUSH

LOCAL AND EXPRESS TRAINS CARRY 125,000 IN SIX HOURS—THE MAYOR AS MOTORMAN.

System, Taxed to Capacity When First Thrown Open to the Public, Operated Without a Hitch.

SCHEDULE FOR THE SUBWAY TRAINS. Table with columns for EXPRESS and LOCAL train times and frequencies.

A FEW STATISTICS OF THE UNDERGROUND ROAD.

Ground broken for the subway by Mayor Van Wyck, February 25, 1900. Free passengers carried from 2:30 to 6 p. m. yesterday 27,000. Tickets sold and used from 7 p. m. to 1 a. m. 125,000.

KERNELS OF THE SPEECHES AT SUBWAY OPENING.

No man, however able, no combination, however resourceful, could have accomplished this undertaking unless sturdily backed and unflinchingly supported by this great municipality.

But the greatest honor and the greatest glory are due to the spirit of the people themselves, without which this work would never have been undertaken, and without which it could never have been brought to a successful conclusion.

I have the honor and very great pleasure to report that the Rapid Transit Railroad is completed for operation from the City Hall station to the station at One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st., on the West Side line.

As long as this subway is made to render service to the people of New-York, the Chamber of Commerce, Abram S. Hewitt, John B. McDonald, August Belmont and William Barclay Parsons should be held in remembrance as household words.

That the great work has been successful beyond the fondest anticipations of its early advocates is cause for universal rejoicing, but in the midst of that rejoicing let us not forget the men who have fought the battle and won the victory.

To the citizens of New-York, the men who have borne almost without complaint the inconvenience which the construction of the subway has necessitated, all praise is due. I sincerely believe that their patience and forbearance have been or will be equalled elsewhere, but I trust that the result will amply repay you all.

It is my judgment that the claim is not extravagant that the plan for and the execution of this work have set an example which can fitly serve as an object lesson and a standard for similar quasi-municipal projects.

OPENING CEREMONIES—THE CITY HALL SPEECHES.

The subway from the City Hall to One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st. and Broadway, is in operation. That it is to be immensely popular was shown by the rush of people to use it when it was opened to the public last evening. That its express trains are to furnish rapid transit will be seen from the running time of those trains from the Brooklyn Bridge:

Table showing running times for subway trains from Brooklyn Bridge to various stations.

Mayor McClellan officially declared the subway open at 2:24 p. m. yesterday at the meeting in the aldermen's chamber. Ten minutes later he started the first special train at the City Hall station. Length of the speeches at the ceremony had caused the Mayor to be half an hour late. The special trains, carrying about thirty-seven thousand persons free, continued to run until after 6 p. m. The paying public began to use the road at 7 p. m.

Long before the hour set for the beginning of the ceremony in the City Hall thousands of people gathered about City Hall Park, apparently to get a close view of the persons who were to take prominent parts in the ceremony. They were held at a distance by a strong force of police under command of Inspector Brooks. The entire plaza in front of the building was kept clear.

PEOPLE AT THE CEREMONY. The interior of the City Hall, like the exterior, was gay with flags. There was a wealth of bunting in the aldermen's chamber, where the ceremony began at 1 o'clock. The chamber was filled to its capacity with men, only a few women finding seats in the balcony.

Many seats in the chamber were occupied by aldermen, heads of departments and other city officials. Among the holders of special invitations present were H. H. Vreeland, General Louis Fitzgerald, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Clegg, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Perry Belmont, Chancellor MacCracken, Jacob H. Schiff, Alfred R. Conkling, J. Edward Simmons, John Fox, W. H. McAdoo and General Howard Carroll. Some of the aldermen present heard with amazement that "Big Tim" Sullivan had tried to get in and had been turned back. Many of them, however, did not take much interest in the simple ceremony, since their request for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the celebration had been denied.

PROCESSION TO THE CHAMBER. Promptly at 1 o'clock Mayor McClellan led a procession into the chamber and to reserved seats near the presiding officer's seat. He walked with Archbishop Farley, and following them came President Fornes of the Board of

PRESIDENT FORTY-SIX.

He Receives Many Congratulations and Gifts on His Birthday.

Washington, Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt was forty-six years old to-day. The employees of the White House who signed for the innumerable telegrams of congratulation, sorted the mail and received the scores of floral offerings which poured in would have been aware that the day was an unusual one on the calendar had there been no extra callers to signalize the fact. But callers there were, from early in the morning until after the President's regular office hours, and he was engaged off and on all day in responding to the hearty wishes of those who hoped for "many happy returns of the day" and "several more birthdays in the White House."

A delegation from the Hungarian Republican Club of New-York, which has made a point of calling on the President to congratulate him on his birthday annually since his first year in the Governor's chair at Albany, appeared at the White House in the forenoon. The committee this year consisted of William Blau, Marcus Braun, the Rev. Kaiman Kovata, Goza D. Berkozov, Max Kuhn, Joseph Horvath, Joseph Steinberger, Dr. Andrew von Grimm, Franz Sakser, Thomas Rothman, Judas Ninogern, Fritz Friedman and Dr. Frederick L. Marshall.

Thomas Dennis, an armless naval veteran, was another notable visitor who came to wish the President well. Dennis was eighty-two years old to-day. In 1867 he was a seaman aboard the Princeton at Gibraltar, and while working with a gun crew at target practice was maimed by a premature explosion. For many years after his discharge Dennis was employed as doorkeeper of the Navy Department, and might be holding that place now except for the fact that he voluntarily resigned.

Mrs. Roosevelt and all the President's children remembered his birthday, as usual, with little keepsakes, and the postman and express messenger brought other tokens from relatives and friends. A beautiful reminder of the day came from Colonel Bromwell, superintendent of public buildings and grounds. In a large basket dressed with ferns were forty-six immense chrysanthemums of different colors. Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself as greatly pleased with this gift.

Mrs. J. Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, made a brief call. "I recalled that this was the President's birthday," she said, "and called merely to extend my best wishes and to say God bless you." Mrs. Dewey left the White House with a bunch of roses similar to those which adorned the President's desk early in the day.

HEARST FOR ROOSEVELT?

Homestake Mines Are Full of Republican Placards.

Randolph, S. D., Oct. 27 (Special).—William Randolph Hearst, Democratic candidate for the nomination for President before the St. Louis convention, is apparently supporting Roosevelt for the Presidency. The Homestake mines, for the first time within the knowledge of the oldest resident, are placarded from surface to the lowest depths of the mines with signs:

Vote for Roosevelt for President. Don't forget that in voting for Roosevelt you vote for a continuance of prosperity. The Homestake mines are the property of the Hearsts, and controlled by William R. Hearst and his mother. When William R. Hearst was a candidate for the nomination he directed the Homestake managers to vote for him in the convention of the Black Hills counties, and every county sent delegates favorable to him to the State convention. This in turn declared for Hearst and sent a delegation instructed for him, with former Senator Pettigrew heading the delegation. Senator Pettigrew was recently implicated in an interview, that Parker should be defeated.

The proclamation issued by the Homestake mines, "Vote for Roosevelt," is the most pleasing order that has come from headquarters since the mine was discovered in 1876.

AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO.

Consul Says Governor's Nephew Is Real Criminal—Wants His Death.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Louis Kaiser, United States Consul at Mazatlan, is here on his way to Washington to lay before the State Department facts in regard to the murder of two Americans of Aguas, Calientes de Boca, and ask for punishment of the murderers. If Torres, nephew of Governor Torres of Lower California, is, he charges, the chief culprit.

Clarence Way, superintendent of an American ranch, near Aguas, Calientes, neglected one day to return the salutation of Torres on the street. Torres fancied the slight was intentional, and secured a warrant for Way's arrest on a trumped-up charge. This warrant he turned over to two policemen, giving them arms to enforce it. Way agreed to submit to arrest if he were allowed to get his hat and coat, which were in the house, but the policemen refused to permit this. Then Way broke from their grasp to enter the house, and they shot him down. When his colored cook, Edward Latimer, rushed out, they shot him also. Both Way and Latimer were unarmed.

The policemen who did the shooting were condemned to death, but Torres escaped with nominal "arrest" for ten months, which means the freedom of the town, and a fine of \$500. Kaiser thinks Torres should suffer death on the ground that it was due directly to his arming the policemen that the crime was committed.

Eighteen trains a day between New-York and Buffalo via the re-track New-York Central or the West Shore Railroad.—Adv.

TENSION UNRELAXED.

BUT SITUATION CHANGED.

Russian Admiral's Report Prevents British Ultimatum.

The complications in the situation between England and Russia are such as to puzzle the most astute of diplomatists. Had it not been for the report of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, setting forth that his vessels were led to fire by the presence of two hostile torpedo boats near his fleet, the matter would probably have been settled by the presentation of a British ultimatum if the Russian government had not acceded to the demand for the punishment of her officers.

The report of the Russian officers regarding the presence of strange torpedo boats of the Dogger fishing banks was corroborated by the fishermen's statements of the appearance of torpedo boats near them, the Russian battleships and cruisers not having the torpedo boats of the fleet in company with them.

A report from Copenhagen set forth that the marine authorities were informed and credited the statement that vessels chartered by the Japanese were at Hull, intending to attack the Russian squadron, but the Japanese Minister at London denied that his government had chartered any vessels for that purpose.

The Spanish authorities allowed the Russian vessels at Vigo to take on 400 tons of coal apiece with which to proceed to Tangier. Artillery firing was renewed in the vicinity of Moukden, Manchuria. There was no news from Port Arthur.

ROJESTVENSKY'S REPORT.

The Admiral Sticks to His Story of Foreign Warships.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—The naval general staff publishes the two dispatches from Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky. The first dispatch follows:

The North Sea incident was caused by two torpedo boats advancing to attack, without lights, under cover of darkness, against the fleet. The torpedo boats were detected by the searchlights and opened fire. The presence of several small steamboats resembling steam fishing boats was discovered. The detachment endeavored to spare these and ceased firing as soon as the torpedo boats were out of sight.

The English press is indignant because a torpedo boat was left behind on the spot. The detachment did not aid the victims, but there was not a single torpedo boat near the detachment and none was left behind. Consequently the vessel remaining near the small steamboats was that torpedo boat which was not sunk but only damaged.

The detachment did not aid the little steamboats because we suspected them of complicity, on account of their obstinately cutting into the order of the positions of our vessels. Several of them showed no lights, and others only very late.

The admiral's second dispatch says: Having met several hundred fishing boats, the squadron showed them every consideration, except when they were in company with foreign torpedo boats, of which one disappeared. Now, the other, according to the fishers' own evidence, remained among them until morning. It was supposed it was a Russian, and were indignant because it did not aid the victims, but it was foreign, and remained until morning, seeking the other torpedo boat, its consort, in order to repair damage or through fear of betraying itself to those who were not its accomplices.

If there were also on the spot fishermen impudently dragged into the enterprise, I beg in the name of the whole squadron to express my sincere regret to the unfortunate victims of circumstances under which no warship, even in time of deep peace, could have acted otherwise.

NO IMMEDIATE SOLUTION.

Complications of International Problem Puzzle Diplomats.

London, Oct. 27.—One of the most complicated diplomatic situations in recent history, and one that is attended with the most dangerous possibilities for the peace of the whole of Europe, exists to-night, with no sign of immediate solution. The tension that arose when the dispute between Great Britain and Russia resolved itself into the simple question whether Russia would or would not guarantee in advance that some punishment should be administered to the offending officers of the Baltic Squadron has been modified by the introduction of an entirely new set of contentions contained in Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's report; yet, even the most astute diplomats, who recognize a temporary improvement in conditions, are puzzled by the complications that so curiously cause it. However, there is to-night at the embassies of powers not concerned in the dispute a very strong conviction that a way out will be found other than in recourse to war.

The Foreign Office, apparently as puzzled as the onlookers, pursues the policy of silence, and the British press is almost totally uninformed. The voluminous exchanges daily occurring between London and St. Petersburg continue, the statement that no reply from Russia has been received adding to the implication that Russia is intentionally ignoring the British representations. It is this misconception which is chiefly responsible for the stirring up of a popular agitation against which the government may find it hard to stand out in the possible event of Foreign Minister Lansdowne withdrawing the demand that Russia guarantee punishment before inquiry is instituted.

Had Admiral Rojestvensky's report not arrived it is probable the dispute would have been settled one way or the other to-night. Its terms, however, are generally held to prevent the presentation of the ultimatum which Great Britain undoubtedly intended to send. Although Lord Lansdowne has frankly said that the circumstances reported by Admiral Rojestvensky are to him inconceivable, the Foreign Minister is not prevented from seeing that new light has been thrown on the "outrage" and that diplomatic usage now compels less urgent action than the British government at first contemplated. In the present temper of the British nation it is not at all likely that preparations for hostilities will be relaxed or that the popular out-