New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXV...No. 21,513. To-day, fair. To-morrow, rain and colder. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1905, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GOULD WINS SKIRMISH.

WABASH BATTLE TO-DAY.

Ramsey Confident, Although Enemy Captures Batteries of Proxies.

POINTS IN THE WABASH FIGHT.

The opponents—George J. Gould and Joseph Ramsey, jr.

The stake—Control of the Wabash Railroad, now held by Gould.

Where the victory will be won and lost—Office of Wabash attorneys, Toledo, Ohio.

When—This morning at the annual election of the Wabash.

Gould won preliminary skirmish yesterday when the St. Louis Circuit Court refused to enjoin the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads or their trustees from voting Wabash stock held by them at the annual Wabash election.

Ramsey was forced to withdraw his application for the removal of the three inspectors of the Wabash election; another point for Gould.

The St. Louis Circuit Court decision said regarding the relations of the Wabash, Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads:

"The court finds the record in this case so replete with evidence of violations of the provisions of certain of the Missouri laws enacted for the protection of the public that it has been loath to reach the conclusions herein expressed."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Toledo, Oct. 9.—George J. Gould arrived here late this afternoon ready for the annual meeting of the Wabash Railroad, which is to be held to-morrow. Joseph Ramsey, jr., ex-president of the road, the former friend and present antagonist of Mr. Gould, is also on the ground prepared to fight for the control of the Wabash system.

With Mr. Gould came Winslow S. Pierce, a director of the Wabash, and Mr. Gould's legal adviser; Edgar T. Welles and Colonel W. H. Blodgett, vice-presidents of the system, and E. T. Jeffery, president of the Denver, Rio Grande and Western, and one of Mr. Gould's chief lieutenants. Other directors of the road are here and all seem friendly to Mr. Gould and disposed to uphold his interests. Mr. Ramsey, save for his legal advisers, seems to stand practically alone.

Mr. Gould declined to discuss the probable outcome of the meeting, but his friends confidently predict that he will retain control of the Wabash system by an overwhelming majority. The adherents of Mr. Gould say that when the smoke of battle has cleared away it will be found that Mr. Ramsey has not only failed to gain control of the system, but has been removed from it entirely and that his name will not appear in the new board of directors.

Mr. Ramsey, like Mr. Gould, declines to make predictions. He is, however, to all appearances cheerful and confident to a degree.

Neither side will give figures as to the total number of proxies controlled, but the Gould party declared to-night that the decision of Judge Tayler, in St. Louis, which gave to Mr. Gould practically 140,000 votes, meant nothing to him so far as ability to control the meeting is concerned. No matter how that case was decided, they claim, Mr. Gould has so large an excess of votes that he could have lost the 140,000, or even have transferred them to Mr. Ramsey, without altering the result. To statements such as these Mr. Ramsey says nothing. He simply laughs and says, "We will know all about it to-morrow."

The junior member of the firm of Lehman & Lehman, St. Louis counsel for Ramsey, made the following statement:

We have nothing to say regarding the decision. If the shares of stock held by the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway companies are illegally held, as the court intimated in the decision, and the voting of these shares determines the result of the election at Toledo, then there is nothing to prevent the State of Missouri or a stockholder in the Wabash company who objects to the voting of this stock, and who has not himself acquiesced in the holding of the stock in the past, from attacking the validity of the election.

The stockholders' meeting will be held at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning in the offices of Smith & Beckwith, the local attorneys for the Wabash road. It is scheduled to last until 12 o'clock, but will probably be over before that hour. The probability is that the meeting of directors will not follow that of the stockholders, but will be held some weeks later in New-York.

The decision of Judge Taylor, in St. Louis, which released for use against Mr. Ramsey all the votes controlled by the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads, was mentioned in court this afternoon by Judge Doyle, Mr. Ramsey's attorney, as "this important decision affecting fully one-thirtieth of all the votes," but Mr. Ramsey himself did not, outwardly, at least, invest it with as much importance as did his lawyers. He refused to discuss it at length, saying:

There is nothing I can say. The decision speaks for itself. It is not decisive, however, and is only one trick in the game.

However, at a conference held at noon between Mr. Ramsey and his attorneys, it was decided, in view of the decision of Judge Taylor, to abandon the fight started by Mr. Ramsey for the removal of the three men who have for several years, acted as judges of election at the annual meetings of the Wabash road.

"We will go into the fight to-morrow without tooting of horns, and we have nothing to say regarding the outcome." These were the words of Judge Doyle, on behalf of Joseph Ramsey, jr., when asked for a statement this evening regarding the outcome of to-morrow's battle for control of the Wabash. Mr. Ramsey said that his counsel voiced his sentiments.

"However," continued Mr. Ramsey, "you may quote me as saying this concerning the decision of the St. Louis courts. If there was one iota of evidence introduced which tended to show that I voted a single proxy it was entirely false. Such a statement is wholly out of accord with the facts in the matter, and cannot be proved or substantiated in its minutest detail.

"I will relate the actual occurrence at the meeting of a year ago. I presided over the meeting of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain routes as president. After the question of the vote had come up, I cast the ballot to which I was entitled. After this was done I left the chair, and in a few moments left the room entirely. During the entire time that the balloting was in progress I was absent, and had absolutely no part in it.

"The proxies which it is said I voted were brought to the inspectors to be voted by officers of the company direct from New-York, and I suppose the inspectors voted them. I did not."

"Did you examine them?" asked Judge Doyle.

"No, sir; I did not. I never saw a single one. As I understand, those proxies were made out to me and two or three other gentlemen, but that

Continued on third page.

PRESIDENT AIDS SPORT.

CONFERS WITH TRAINERS.

Football Brutality and Professionalism Discussed at White House.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 9.—A conference for the betterment of college athletics was held at the White House this afternoon. President Roosevelt presided and Secretary Root and the coaches of the Yale, Harvard and Princeton teams took part in the important discussion. The conference began before luncheon, continued during the repast and lasted until nearly 4 o'clock, when the President's guests departed to take a train for New-York.

A number of radical changes in the rules governing the national autumn game may result from the consultation. Wanton brutality, which, unfortunately, seems to be on the increase in the great college games, is to be punished if means can be found to reach the perpetrators; professionalism is to be summarily dealt with, and a determined effort will be made to uplift the plane of college sports, whether on the gridiron, the diamond, the cinder path or the water.

When the President visited Harvard last June he delivered a warning against the growing list of evils that seems to be menacng decent athletics in universities. He said:

I believe heartily in sport. I believe in outdoor games, and I do not mind in the least that they are rough games or that those who take part in them are occasionally injured. I have no sympathy whatever with the overwrought sentimentality which would keep a young man in cotton wool, and I have a hearty contempt for him if he counts a broken arm or collarbone as of serious consequence when balanced against the chance of showing that he possess hardihood, physical address and courage. But when these injuries are inflicted by others, either wantonly or of set design, we are confronted by the question not of damage to one man's body, but of damage to the other man's character. Brutality in playing any game should awaken the heartiest and most plainly shown contempt for the players guilty of it, especially if this brutality is coupled with a low cunning, in committing it without getting caught by the umpire. I hope to see both graduate and undergraduate opinion come to scorn such a man as one guilty of base and dishonorable action, who has no place in the regard of gallant and upright men.

On the subject of professionalism, in the same speech, he said:

Finally, it is a much worse thing to permit college sport to become in any shape or way tainted by professionalism, or by so much as the slightest suspicion of money making, and this is especially true if the professionalism is furtive, if a boy or man violates the spirit of the rule while striving to keep within the letter. Professional sport is all right in its way. I am glad to say that among my friends I number professional boxers and wrestlers, oarsmen and baseball men, whose regard I value, and whom, in turn, I regard as thoroughly good citizens. But the college undergraduate who in furtive fashion becomes a semi-professional, is an unmitigated curse, and that not alone to university life and to the cause of amateur sports, for the college graduate ought in after years to take a lead in putting the business morality of this country on a proper plane, and he cannot do it if in his own college career his code of conduct has been warped and twisted.

During the President's vacation at Oyster Bay he carried on some correspondence with the athletic managers of the universities, and invited a number of them to visit him at the White House when he returned to Washington, to take up the possible betterment of sport. To-day was the time set by the President for the consultation, and he invited Secretary Root to take part in the discussion. Those present at the conference were Walter C. Camp, general athletic adviser of Yale; Jack Owsley, head football and baseball coach; William C. Reid, jr., Harvard football and baseball coach; "Doc" Hildebrand, who acts in the same capacity for Princeton, and Dr. E. H. Nichols and John B. Fine, prominently identified with college sports.

During the luncheon, it is understood, the subject of the army and navy football game was brought up, and several of the guests suggested that the contest ought to be brought to Washington. Princeton Field, the proposed meeting place for this year, is declared by some experts to be too small to accommodate the throngs. The great ellipse planned for the White House, it is believed by some, would make an ideal amphitheatre.

EAR SENT TO CONSUL.

Monastir Bandits Demand $5,000 for Ransom of Englishman.

Salonica, Oct. 9.—The British consulate at Monastir has received a package containing a human ear which, a letter accompanying the package says, was cut from an Englishman named Wills, recently employed by the Turkish tobacco revenue department.

Wills was captured by brigands some months ago. The letter adds that he will be murdered unless a ransom of $5,000 is paid by October 14.

FAMILY FEUD TO GRAVE.

Miss Mary I. Hoyt Cuts Off Relatives in Will.

Miss Mary Irene Hoyt in her will which was filed yesterday, has cut off her entire relatives. Not a cent goes to any one of her name. There is an estate estimated at over $1,000,000 to be distributed, the greater part of which goes to Maria Garnick, her companion for nearly twenty years. Ralph Saier, who lived in her house and gave his time to the management of her estate, gets $7,500.

The filing of this will is pointed to by her friends as meaning that she carried to the grave the family feud which lasted for years prior to her demise. Miss Hoyt died about three weeks ago at her home, No. 307 West 72d-st. In her will she says the public must not imagine she forgot her relatives because she left them nothing; on the contrary, she said, she had a long memory of them, and for that reason did not leave them anything.

Judge William F. Moore, her counsel, is named as the sole executor of her estate. She had nothing to do with any of her relatives for years prior to her death.

The family feud rose over the distribution of the banker's estate, valued at $7,000,000. He left his widow, Mrs. Mary Hoyt, the income of a trust of $1,250,000. On her death the fund was distributed to her nephews and nieces. At the same time a similar fund was left to his daughter, Mary Irene, who contested the will.

Miss Hoyt was an eccentric character. She employed notable counsellors, Roscoe Conkling, Judge Pryor and others, but all left her one by one because of her odd ways. She lost the suit, then declared she would have nothing to do with her friends, and would never leave them a cent.

FINDS RAMSEY'S MONEY.

Ex-President of Wabash Left $5,500 in Sleeping Car Berth.

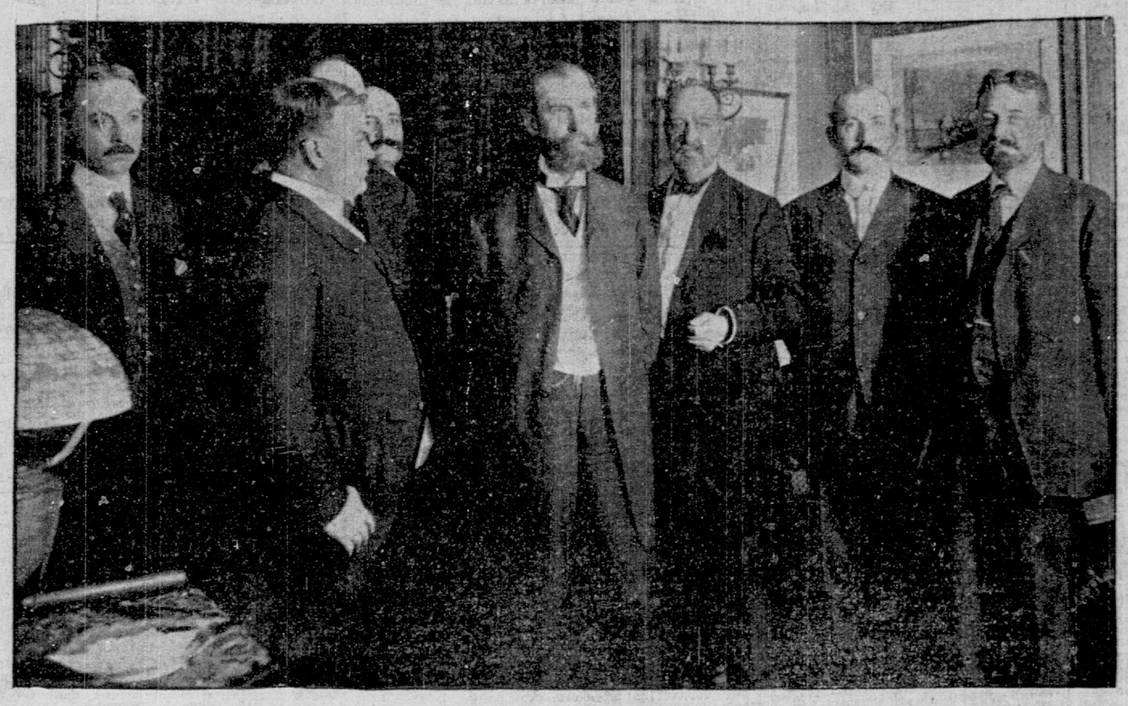
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Goshen, Ind., Oct. 9.—A purse containing $5,500 in cash and negotiable notes, the property of Joseph Ramsey, jr., the deposed president of the Wabash Railroad, was found in a Pullman sleeping car berth here this morning.

Mr. Ramsey left the train at Toledo. When he discovered the loss he wired here, and the Pullman porter found the missing purse.

The wallet was taken on to Chicago and sent back to Toledo on the Twentieth Century Limited. When restored to Mr. Ramsey everything was intact. The porter received a substantial reward, and is now rooting hard for Mr. Ramsey to win the fight with Mr. Gould to-morrow.

CHARLES E. HUGHES REFUSING THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.



From left to right, George Cromwell, ex-Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, Representative William M. Calder, Charles E. Hughes, William Berri, William Halpin, Assemblyman George B. Agnew.

NEW ARREST IN MURDER.

MRS. INGERICK TALKS.

Information Not Disclosed—Latest Prisoner Heard Shots.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Another arrest, from which it is hoped important evidence may be obtained to clear up the triple murder here, was made to-day by Policeman Charles Green and John McCoach at Port Jervis. This evening they brought back Martin Cuddebach, who was employed on a farm adjoining that of the Olney brothers.

About 6 o'clock to-night Mrs. Martin Ingerick was so much improved at Thrall Hospital, in this city, as to submit to being questioned by Assistant District Attorney Rogers without fear of any bad consequences arising from it. All day long Mr. Rogers had been anxiously waiting for a call from the hospital telling him that important information might be divulged to him. When the call finally came he lost no time in getting to the hospital, and it is rumored this evening that his questions were answered quickly, and that before he had obtained answers to half a dozen questions Mr. Rogers rushed from the bedside of the injured woman, saying he would return and finish his examination later.

It is now thought that Mrs. Ingerick has named the perpetrators of the crime, but only Mr. Rogers, Deputy Sheriff Hermann and Chief of Police Brinckerhoff know the full particulars of the woman's statement. Half an hour afterward at Police Headquarters it was denied that intelligent answers had been made to Mr. Rogers by Mrs. Ingerick. It was said that Mr. Rogers had failed to get the much desired answers from the woman. No moves had been made by the police up to 8 o'clock.

As told above, Policeman Charles Green and John McCoach, who were off duty, started to-night on a clew. They took a train to Port Jervis, about twenty miles from here, and when they returned at 8 o'clock they were accompanied by Martin Cuddeback, who was employed by Horace Beakes, who lives on the farm adjoining that of the Olney brothers. He is about thirty years old. He is said to have worked Friday afternoon picking apples in an orchard on the Beakes farm. It was while working there that he heard three shots soon after returning from dinner. Following these there were three more shots, and then he heard cries as from an injured person, apparently coming from the Derby woods, about one thousand feet distant. It was in these woods that the bodies of Willis and Fred Olney were discovered early Saturday morning. Cuddeback informed his employer that when he heard the shots, followed by cries, he started to go to the woods, but, hearing no more, thought nothing was wrong and continued his work, ignorant of the crime.

The movements of Cuddeback, so far as has been found out, show that he left the Beakes farm at noon on Saturday, not telling Mr. Beakes where he was going. The police of Port Jervis state that Cuddeback was in Port Jervis on Saturday and until he was found in the saloon in that village by the Middletown policemen. Cuddeback was apparently in an advanced state of intoxication when he alighted from the train in Middletown. He remarked to the policeman as he got off the train:

"You fellows think you will get something out of me about the murder, but you won't."

Cuddeback has a mark on the side of his face where the skin has been knocked off, and the face is bruised somewhat. In relation to this an officer was hurriedly dispatched to-night to the Olney house, where it is said that a small piece of what appears to be human skin was found clinging to the edge of a door and was left there.

In the capture of Cuddeback it is believed some important evidence will be developed, and that within a very short time. He was put through the third degree, but the results of this have not yet been disclosed.

EASY TO CHEAT GALLOWS.

Alleged Murderer's Attorney Says He Has Ossified Vertebræ.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Because of a freak of nature Robert Gardiner, a prisoner in the county jail here, charged with the murder of Agnes Morrison, may escape the death penalty. When he was arraigned in court to-day his attorney, William Buckner, startled the court by turning to Assistant State's Attorney Barbour and saying:

This is a case where it won't do you any good to ask for the death penalty. They can't break this man's neck if they do try to hang him, and you may lose him altogether by hanging him and failing to execute the sentence in full.

The prisoner is suffering from ossification of the vertebræ and tissues of the neck. According to Professor Steffenson, of Rush Medical College, only five similar cases have ever come to the notice of the medical profession. Mr. Buckner declares that the hardening of bone and tissue has proceeded so far that it would be impossible to bring any strain on the patient's neck that would be sufficiently severe to cause any discomfort other than a slight straining of the muscles.

Through express service between New-York and Portland, Me., will be extended, leaving New-York, Grand Central Station, eastbound, at 8:02 p. m. daily except Sunday, until and including October 28.—Advt.

DUNNE PLAN DEFEATED.

Contract Scheme for Municipal Ownership Lost in Council.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Mayor Edward F. Dunne placed his "contract plan" for municipal ownership before the City Council to-night and it was defeated by a vote of 45 to 18. The plan provided for the organization of a corporation and the issuance of certificates under what is known as the Mueller law.

Out of the sale of these certificates the first ninety miles of street railway were to be constructed, paralleling existing lines.

It is expected that the Mayor will now abandon this plan and bring in in its place his alternative or "city plan." This contemplates the acquirement by purchase or condemnation of all the lines of the existing streetcar companies.

WHEELER FIGHTS FIRE.

President Leads University Students at Big Blaze.

Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 9.—A fire is sweeping over hundreds of acres of grass and brush adjacent to the State University grounds, endangering some of the buildings. In the midst of a drill of a thousand university cadets, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler dismissed the battalions and personally led the student-soldiers to fight the fire.

The flames were first discovered in Strawberry Canon at 11 o'clock. Fanned by a north gale that blew all day the great sheet of flames swept the hillside and bore down toward the university buildings. President Wheeler and the students, hatless and coatless, fought the flames with wet sacks until late this afternoon, not even stopping for dinner.

Many students had narrow escapes from the flames. Prentiss S. Grey, president of the student body; Ray Gabbert, Editor of "The Blue and Gold," and Roy Elliott, a football player, at the head of one division, were cut off by a circle of fire and compelled to wrap themselves in sacks to save their lives. Others, including many professors, were scorched and burned.

By to-night the flames were well under control, though still burning.

FIRE STOPS PARADE.

New-Rochelle Firemen Run to Duty in Gala Togs.

The firemen of New-Rochelle last night fought the most stubborn fire that has visited the city in years, and then had their annual parade and inspection. At midnight the parade, which should have been over hours before, was still in progress. The alarm for the fire was turned in at almost 8 o'clock. At that time some of the fire companies were marching with their machines to the point of assemblage, while those nearer the centre of the city were still in their houses. Every fireman present was in full uniform, with white gloves and with buttons polished. The machines were glittering and flower decked.

The fire started in a frame building which was used for the storage of oil and gasolene, in Grand-st., near the railroad. Some two hundred gallons went off in the first explosion, and the flames shot high in the air and set fire to surrounding buildings. Two buildings belonging to Charles D. Robinson, the carpenter shop of George J. Stouter, the barn, milk depot and poultry products storehouse of Eugene Bull were destroyed before the firemen stayed the fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

LEGACY OF $20,000 FOR M. I. T.

Will of Charles Tidd Baker, Boston Broker, Aids Several Charities.

Boston, Oct. 9.—Public bequests amounting to $245,000 are contained in the will of Charles Tidd Baker, a Boston insurance broker, which was filed for probate to-day. The bequests become operative at the death of the testator's sister, Susan P. Baker, who enjoys the income of the residuary estate during her life.

Among the public bequests are $20,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the assistance of poor and worthy students; $15,000 each to the Boston Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, the Kindergarten for the Blind, at Jamaica Plain; the Boston Children's Friend Society and $10,000 to the Tuskegee Industrial Institute of Alabama.

TRAINING RING FOR A. G. VANDERBILT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Oct. 9.—Like his brother Reginald, Alfred G. Vanderbilt will have a horse training ring on his country place, in Portsmouth. He broke ground for the building this morning, and it will be finished before winter. The building will be 300 by 180 feet, and the training ring, which will be in the centre, will be 160 feet long and 52 feet wide. The roof will be 70 feet above the floor, and so arranged that in favorable weather it can be opened. Alfred Vanderbilt's ring will be larger than that of his brother, and, it is said, will be the largest private horse inclosure and training ring in the country. It will make a notable addition to Mr. Vanderbilt's already well improved country

DEWEY'S GRAPE JUICE AND PORT WINE.

Will bring a smile of joy to your Sick. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 123 Fulton St., New York.—Advt.

RED FLAGS IN MOSCOW.

STRIKERS UNMOLESTED.

City Less Turbulent, but More Men Quit Work—Censorship.

Moscow, Oct. 9 (midnight).—After the rioting of the last three days, to-day passed in comparative quiet. The strike of the bakers, printers and carmen continued and was joined by the theatrical mechanics. Two large gatherings of the strikers were held in the open air, at which red flags were waved, but otherwise the proceedings were orderly, and the crowds dispersed of their own accord. There were no serious collisions with the troops, and the feeling was much less tense. All the stores except the Philipoff bakery, were open.

Traffic was resumed on all the streets with the exception of the Tverskoi Boulevard, the centre of the previous disorders. This was closed with troops and police at all the intersecting streets. Detachments of Cossacks, dragoons and mounted police patrolled the vicinity and kept the crowds moving. Infantrymen and cavalry were held under arms in the courtyards of the police stations in various quarters of the city.

The lack of newspapers caused many alarming rumors. One was that there had been a collision between the troops and the mob, in which ten persons, variously reported as Cossacks, police or civilians, were killed. This rumor has been denied. It was also reported that artillery had been posted in front of the palace of Governor General Durnovo.

A meeting of workmen sent a deputation to the Chief of Police to ask permission to hold a mass meeting to discuss questions relating to the strike. Notwithstanding that this request was refused, a crowd of two thousand assembled at 8 o'clock this evening in the presence of strong detachments of Cossacks and other troops, and resolved to continue the strike until all the employers had granted the strikers' demands. The meeting then dispersed after voting to assemble again to-morrow.

The number of persons wounded in all the previous disorders is believed to be about one hundred. Twenty-five of these are police or soldiers. One policeman has died from his wounds.

Two hundred strikers were arrested at the Philipoff bakery on Sunday and taken to the courtyard of Police Headquarters, where they were severely beaten before being released. None of the Philipoff bakery strikers were killed.

The supply of bread is sufficient only for two days.

At a meeting of street railway employes to-day a majority voted to accept the concessions offered by the employers, and it is believed the service will be resumed to-morrow.

It is reported that the steam railroad employes will strike on Wednesday.

No one was killed in the disturbances of Saturday, but seventy-five persons were wounded. The officer commanding the gendarmerie, three Cossacks and one policeman, were severely hurt, and twenty policemen, gendarmes and Cossacks were slightly injured.

When the troops fired on the houses from which the stones were thrown all the bullets lodged in the ceilings. There were no casualties.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—The strike at Moscow is spreading, and the authorities evidently are apprehensive. They express hopes, however, that the St. Petersburg workmen will not be affected.

A serious development at Moscow to-day was an attempt to interrupt railroad communication. A train was thrown from the track not far from the city, but there were no casualties.

The Ministry of the Interior admits that three Cossack policemen were killed yesterday.

DUEL AT OPEN GRAVE.

One Killed, One Dying—Quarrel Over a Dead Man's Estate.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 9.—Standing at the side of the open grave of their uncle, with mourners looking on terrified, John Phelps and John Honaker, cousins, to-day engaged in a pistol duel, in which Phelps was instantly killed and Honaker fatally wounded. The duel was over the division of the dead man's estate.

The tragedy occurred at Honaker's Ferry, twenty miles from Bowling Green. P. M. Honaker, a wealthy and influential citizen, was being buried with Masonic honors. Three hundred Kentucky friends were gathered about the grave.

NORWAY VOTES TREATY.

Storthing Accepts Karlstad Agreement by Large Majority.

Christiania, Oct. 10.—After two days' warm discussion, the Storthing, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, divided on the proposal of the Republican minority to submit the Karlstad agreement concerning the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden to a referendum. The proposal was rejected by a vote of 100 to 8. The agreement was then accepted by a vote of 101 to 16.

HUGHES REFUSES TO RUN

YOUNG, TOO, SAYS NO.

Elsberg, Hamilton and Berri Now Discussed for Mayor.

Charles E. Hughes, nominee of the Republican party for Mayor, formally declined the nomination yesterday forenoon. He did so in a clean-cut and decisive statement, dilating upon his reasons for refusing to make the race. While the Republican leaders were disappointed at his stand, yet it cannot be said that they were surprised. It was pretty well understood that he would not accept.

What the Republican organization will do now can only be conjectured. Ex-Governor Odell was not in the city yesterday. William Halpin, president of the Republican County Committee, disappeared soon after the meeting at the home of Mr. Hughes, and could not be found. Timothy L. Woodruff started for Syracuse, and before he left the city he said clearly that he would not accept the nomination. Senator Elsberg, County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton and William Berri are now discussed as possibilities.

After a conference for more than an hour yesterday afternoon with the Republican nominating committee, Richard Young declined to be a candidate for the office of Controller. The committee waited on Mr. Young at his office, No. 36 Spruce-st., and, it is said, tried to urge him in every way to accept the nomination.

Since his name had been mentioned as a candidate for Controller, Mr. Young, it is said, had been considering the matter, and concluded before the conference not to run for office. In declining the nomination Mr. Young said:

"I appreciate highly the honor conferred upon me by the Republican party of this great city in nominating me for the office of Controller. I also appreciate the expression of the esteem and confidence of my friends and fellow citizens in me, as indicated by the numerous letters and messages which I have received, and regret much that I cannot see my way clear to accept the nomination."

The committee refused to discuss what transpired at the conference, as did Mr. Young.

Mr. Young denied emphatically last night that he was considering the acceptance of the nomination for Mayor.

"Were you asked to consider it?" he was asked.

"As to that point I would rather not talk," he replied; "but I am not a candidate for any nomination."

The emphasis with which he said this indicated clearly that it would be a waste of time to urge Mr. Young to accept any nomination this year.

Timothy L. Woodruff, as chairman, and the members of the notification committee of the Republican city convention at noon yesterday visited Charles E. Hughes, at his home at No. 570 West End-ave., and informed him that he had been selected as the Republican candidate for Mayor.

After listening to Mr. Woodruff's address, which was in the nature of an appeal, Mr. Hughes declined to accept the nomination. In doing so he said he had no right to accept, because he had assumed obligations of the first order, and as a Mayoralty candidate he could not perform with proper efficiency that part of the work which has devolved upon him in the pending legislative inquiry.

Asking Mr. Hughes to become the Republican Mayoralty candidate, Mr. Woodruff said:

Mr. Hughes: On behalf of the notification committee, of which I have the honor to be the chairman, it gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Republican City Convention, which was held last Friday evening, with unanimity and unparalleled enthusiasm nominated you as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Mayor of this city.

This was the action taken by that convention because you, for reasons which you and we and all the people of New-York fully understand, are the man of the hour. The delegates to the convention and the constituents whom they represented were so convinced of this that no other name was presented to the convention and no other man was in mind.

It was because no one else, under the peculiar circumstances which exist, could satisfy the desires of the delegates and the demands of the constituencies of the sixty-two Assembly districts of the greater city of New-York that the unusual course was pursued of nominating you for Mayor without first having obtained your consent.

No one in that convention was unmindful of the great obligations you are under to prosecute to the fullest extent of your ability and your power the insurance investigation which you are now in the very midst of conducting, and Senator Elsberg, in the formal presentation of your name to the convention, evoked the greatest enthusiasm of the evening when he said that you would not be called upon to make a single speech in the campaign, as every question you were asking was a campaign speech in itself.

May I call your attention to the fact that Election Day is only four weeks from to-morrow? The campaign will practically end three weeks from this coming Saturday night. I am informed that there will probably be no session of the committee during the week immediately preceding election, a recess during the week preceding election having always been taken by investigating committees of a similar character.

May I also call your attention to the fact that two months will elapse between the election and the time when, if elected, you will be called upon to assume the duties of Mayor—a time sufficient in all probability to complete the work of the investigating committee?

While I and the other members of this committee and the delegates to the convention would not ask you to do anything which would impair your usefulness in carrying on to full completion the investigations now in progress, we do ask you to take this nomination and lead the fight against the corruption of Tammany Hall in the interests of both the Republicans and the independent Democrats who want to see the affairs of this city in which we live and whose interests we are all devoted to administered in an honest, clean and efficient manner. If you will lead the fight, we are reasonably well assured that Richard Young, of Brooklyn, will consent to be a candidate for Controller, and James L. Wells, of the Borough of The Bronx, for President of the Board of Aldermen. With such a city ticket, such a county and borough ticket as we nominated in Brooklyn on Saturday, and such a county and borough ticket as, I understand, New-York County intends to present to the voters, there is great promise of success in a campaign which means so much to the people of this community.

Mr. Hughes, in declining to run as the Republican nominee for Mayor, said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the notification committee:

You summon me to what you believe to be a public duty, and I shall not answer that summons by referring to considerations merely personal, however important they might be if the question were one of personal preference.

You and the many others who have urged me to accept the nomination have not rested the request upon the basis of partisan obligation, but upon the more secure foundation of duty to the community. It has been impressed upon me that the Republican party is seeking to raise a standard to which, regardless of party, all men may resort who desire to see our city free from the pervasive influence of an organization whose motive is gain and not service.

I am not insensible to this appeal and I fully appreciate the responsibility of the position in which, against my will, I have been placed. The letters which I have received and the personal appeals which have been made have shown very clearly that there is a division of sentiment as to the course I should pursue, and that either action I might take would be viewed with extreme disfavor by men whose judgment I respect and of whose sincerity there can be no question.

In this dilemma I have simply to do my duty as I see it. In my judgment I have no right to accept the nomination. A paramount public duty forbids it. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the importance of the insurance investigation. That is undisputed. It is dealing with questions vital to the interests of millions of our fellow citizens throughout the land. It presents an opportunity for public service second to none and involves a correlative responsibility. I have devoted myself unreservedly to this work. It commands all my energies. It is imperative that I continue in it. You have frankly recognized that it must continue unembarrassed and with unimpaired efficiency. But it is entirely

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR AUTOMOBILE RACE, OCTOBER 11TH.

Leave N. Y. E. 34th St. and Brooklyn at 4 a. m. for Garden City, where breakfast may be obtained. Leave Garden City 5:45, arrive Mineola 5:50 a. m. Leave 34th St. and Brooklyn 5 a. m. for Mineola direct.—Advt.