New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXV....No. 21,566. To-day, warmer. To-morrow, clear and colder; fresh southeast winds. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1905, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CZAR HOLDS A COUNCIL.

CONCESSION TO POLAND.

Premier's Enemies Rejoice—Jewish Rights Demanded.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—The Emperor presided to-day at a meeting of the council of ministers. Much comment has been caused by the Emperor's summons to Count Pahlen, a member of the council of the empire and one of the oldest and most trusted servants of the house of Romanoff, who took part in the session, presumably to voice his majesty's views. Though the step undoubtedly was taken with the full approval of Count Witte, it gave rise to a report that the Emperor was losing confidence in the Premier, which was eagerly spread by the count's enemies in the court party.

After the close of the session an official communication was issued explaining that martial law in Poland having produced the desired effect on the extremists, it had been revoked at the request of General Skallon, Governor General of Poland, who was now holding out the hope that the Poles would take part in the elections for the Douma.

At an immense public meeting held here to-day, at which eyewitnesses of the massacres at Odessa, Kieff and other cities recounted the revolting sights they had witnessed there, a resolution holding the local authorities principally responsible was adopted. The latter were charged with trying to organize the unenlightened masses to engage in a counter revolution. The attacks on the Jews were attributed to the fact of their being unprotected by the laws, and consequently the mobs considered them to be their legitimate prey. Therefore, the resolution demanded that the Jews be placed immediately on an equality with the Russians.

On account of the Jewish massacres the Minister of War, Lieutenant General Rüdiger, has sent a circular to the local governors instructing them to be lenient in the cases of heads of families who have suffered from the massacres.

Late this afternoon the outlook for a temporary improvement in the situation was brighter. The danger of an immediate general strike was considered to be practically averted as the result of negotiations between Premier Witte, the employers and the workmen, by which it was decided that both the government and private establishments which are now closed shall be reopened.

The law governing elections to the National Assembly is now practically completed. The Premier hopes it will aid the situation. The measure will be a compromise. Direct suffrage is not granted, but the suffrage will virtually be general in the second degree.

The public continued to unload stocks on the Bourse to-day, but the bankers, in view of the better outlook, took the offerings and prevented a bad break, although imperial 4s closed half a point down at 78½. The new interior 5s, which have been well supported, closed a half point off at 95½. Industrial securities were marked down a ruble or two, but there were no offerings. The general feeling was more tranquil.

The telegraph tieup all over Russia is practically complete, and the government does not know what is happening in the interior of the empire. The delivery of all mail matter was stopped here this morning. Emissaries of the strikers have sent to Finland to induce their comrades to join in the strike. This would cut off cable communication, which remains open for press and government messages, although the central office here is nominally closed.

Much as the government would like to resist, it is powerless with the threat of a general political strike hanging over its head and the fact that the Interior Minister, M. Durnovo, will probably be sacrificed to gain the resumption of telegraph communication. At the same time the government is fully conscious that the demands for the reinstatement of the leaders of the telegraphers' union and the dismissal of M. Durnovo are mere pretexts, and that its surrender will only serve to encourage the revolutionists to new efforts. These, following the tactics in the case of the Cronstadt mutineers, are certain to take the form of a fight to save the lives of the Sebastopol mutineers for the purpose of again proving the proletariat's solidarity with the army and navy.

The "Russ" says the situation is such that the government is unable to guarantee that to-morrow the guns of Cronstadt will not bombard the capital. The Witte government seems utterly unable to find a weapon to use against passive revolution, and it hesitates, hoping that the tide will somewhat subside and permit the realization of the reforms in an orderly way. In the meanwhile the country is threatened with a counter-revolution with all the horrors of a peasant insurrection, and it becomes more and more apparent that there are only two modes of egress—that the government must either put the whole country under a dictatorship and martial law, or proclaim a readymade constitution. Premier Witte refuses to consent to the former, although the court officers and imperial guard are clamoring for it. The advocates of the latter are increasing. M. Souvorin, Editor of the "Novoe Vremya," openly announces this to be the only possible hope of rallying the moderate sentiment of the country to active support of the government.

The Associated Press learns that none of the Sebastopol mutineers will be executed.

No further details are obtainable of the circumstances of the arrest at Tsarskoe Selo of soldiers belonging to the Imperial Guard. The garrison has been reinforced by the Semiomovka Regiment. Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, commander of the Imperial Guard, has decided to send in turn all the other Guard Regiments to Tsarskoe Selo.

It develops that at the time of the mutiny at Sebastopol the sailors of the Volunteer Fleet at Odessa and the engineers of the Southwestern Railway refused to transport troops and artillery to Sebastopol.

A state of minor siege has been declared in Transcaspia and Saratoff.

GUARDS DISTRUSTED.

Many Arrests—Entire Cossack Force May Be Mobilized.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The Guards arrested at Tsarskoe Selo on Thursday night and Friday morning numbered 250, including twenty officers.

All kinds of rumors are current, including the assertion that one of the grand dukes is involved in a conspiracy against the Emperor, but none of them can be verified. It only seems certain that no reliance can be placed even on the Guard regiments. Arrested soldiers are seen every day, escorted by their comrades with drawn swords.

St. Petersburg is swarming with Cossacks,

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's new historical novel, "Sir Nigel: A Companion to The White Company," the publication of which begins on Sunday, December 3, in The Tribune, opens in the middle of the fourteenth century with the history of the House of Loring.

NINE BURNED WITH BOAT.

Sleeping Raft Crew Fall from Bunks to Flames Below.

Mobile, Dec. 1.—Nine persons, whose names are not yet known, occupying a "pull boat" on Middle River, which runs between the Tensas and Alabama rivers, were burned to death to-day in a fire which destroyed the boat. Sidney Wheat, the negro steward, escaped by being awake owing to illness. The crackling of burning timbers warning him in time, he jumped into the river just as the boat collapsed. Stewart & Butt, of Mobile, who owned the boat, say there had been no steam on her for three days. They are at a loss to account for the burning of the vessel.

According to Wheat's story the nine men were dumped into a roaring furnace while they were asleep, and were roasted alive. The boat was used by men who were engaged in getting logs out of narrow places for rafting purposes. It was constructed similar to a dredge boat, with a structure for sheltering the machinery and apartments in which the crew and employes lived. The fire had evidently been burning some time when Wheat was awakened. He says he rushed in and called to the others that the boat was burning. He does not know whether any of the men heard him. He leaped from the vessel into the river, and a moment later the structure collapsed, the men falling into the blazing hull.

TO OUST SQUATTERS.

Protector in Raquette Lake Region—Armed Resistance Feared.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 1.—A dispatch to "The Observer" from Raquette Lake says that Chief Game Protector Burnham went into that region with fifteen men last night with orders to tear down all buildings on State lands which have been built since the adoption of the constitutional amendment. These number thirty or forty, and are from small cottages up to places which cost from $15,000 to $18,000. The squatters are up in arms and threaten to shoot the State officers if their places are touched.

Some of the owners are not present, but have representatives here. Burnham has reported the situation to Albany and is awaiting orders. The wardens accompanying Burnham are said to be in sympathy with some of the squatters. Several of the finest buildings have been erected by prominent men, and it is said if the order is carried out there will be some startling developments.

LIEUT. RUGGLES HURT.

Falls with Horse at Hurdle—Severely Injured.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Burlington, Vt., Dec. 1.—Lieutenant F. A. Ruggles, son of the late Brigadier General Ruggles, who is well known in New-York and Washington, is in the hospital at Fort Ethan Allen to-night in a critical condition as the result of injuries he received to-day by being thrown from his horse.

Lieutenant Ruggles was attempting to make the animal jump a hurdle, when the animal fell, rolling completely over him, and rising, started on a run, dragging the lieutenant whose foot had caught in the stirrup.

Lieutenant Ruggles was injured internally, and the physicians have faint hopes of his recovery.

INDIAN VESSEL ABLAZE.

Neufels's Oriental Cargo May Be Totally Destroyed.

A fire broke out in the hold of the Neufels, of the Hansen Line, which is lying at the wharf at 47th-st., Brooklyn, yesterday. She had just arrived from Calcutta with a cargo of jute and Indian wood.

Although two fireboats and several engines poured hundreds of thousands of gallons of water into her hold, the fire still raged late last night, and it was believed that the vessel's entire cargo would be destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

HUNDRED LIVES IN PERIL.

Ten Coasting Vessels Blown to Sea Off Newfoundland.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 1.—Ten vessels, with crews aggregating one hundred men, bound from St. John's to various harbors around the coast, were driven seaward in a fierce gale yesterday. Much apprehension is felt for their safety because the intense cold which followed the gale will probably cover their decks and rigging with ice, rendering them unmanageable. A year ago the crews of five vessels driven off shore under similar conditions were rescued by steamers in midocean.

YALE MEN FOR PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

Three Likely to Get Commissions in the Regular Army, It Is Said.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New-Haven, Dec. 1.—Three Yale men will probably be sent to the Philippines as commissioned officers in the regular army. Captain Samuel A. Smoke, the superintendent of the Yale dining hall, said in regard to the desire of the United States army for students, that he had recommended three, and that he thought that they would be taken.

Captain Smoke is a graduate of West Point, and each year of his connection with the university he has succeeded in getting at least one Yale man into the regular army as a commissioned officer. They are treated there almost like graduates of West Point. Captain Smoke said that he hopes to get a number into the army this year, as he considered the openings desirable ones.

BOYS SENT BLACK HAND LETTERS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 1.—The Greenwich police have discovered the writer of the alleged "Black Hand" letter which George Wanamaker received a few weeks ago. Four school boys sent the letter in a spirit of revenge, it is alleged. The boys are neighbors of Mr. Wanamaker, but this is all that the police will say, there being every desire to keep the names of the boys a secret. The Prosecuting Attorney will take no action, as Mr. Wanamaker has made no complaint, being satisfied with having the boys receive corporal punishment from their fathers for their foolish act.

"OLDEST AMERICAN SPINSTER" DEAD.

Kokomo, Ind., Dec. 1.—Miss Eliza Williams, believed to have been the oldest spinster in America, died to-day at the home of her nephew, ex-Representative O. A. Summers, in this city, at the age of 101 years. She was born November 1, 1804, at Connellsville, Penn. She moved with her parents to Indiana when she was a child.

VANDERBILT SELLS PISGAH TIMBER.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 1.—A special dispatch from Asheville, N. C., says that George W. Vanderbilt has sold to W. S. and W. L. Alexander, of Charlotte, and others the standing timber on his Pisgah forest reserve. The reserve contains 81,000 acres of virgin forest, with 300,000,000 feet of marketable timber. The consideration will be nearly $2,000,000. It is stated that twenty years will be required to remove the lumber.

GIVE UP HOPE FOR 19.

SHIP'S WRECKAGE SEEN.

Estimate of 149 Lives and 70 Vessels Lost in Lakes' Worst Year.

Detroit, Dec. 1.—"The Journal" to-day says that 149 lives have been sacrificed, more than seventy ships wrecked and a loss of nearly $7,000,000 has been sustained in the three big storms on the Great Lakes this season. That this is the most disastrous season in the history of shipping on the lakes is beyond doubt.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—It is believed that the steel steamer Ira H. Owen has been wrecked, and that its crew of nineteen men is drowned. The ship was last seen on Tuesday, forty miles from Outer Island, in Lake Superior. The Chicago owners have given up all hope of the vessel. The Owen's captain was Joseph Mulligan, of Buffalo.

The latest tidings of the Owen were brought into Ashland, Wis., to-day by Captain Chamberlain of the steamer Sir William Siemens. Captain Chamberlain reported that at 10 o'clock yesterday, when twelve miles east of Michigan Island, wreckage, apparently from the Owen was seen. Floating in the midst of the wreckage were a number of life preservers marked "S. S. Ira H. Owen."

Captain J. G. Keith, manager of the Owen, to-night admitted that all hope was apparently gone. "I do not understand what could have happened to the Owen," he said. "She had a cargo of 116,000 bushels of barley, which was a light load for the ship."

The Ira M. Owen was built in Cleveland in 1887. She was insured for $100,000. Her cargo was also insured.

ALBANIANS IN REVOLT.

Turkish Troops Attacked and Several Guns Taken.

Salonica, Dec. 1.—It is reported that Albanians yesterday attacked the troops at Liuma and captured several cannon, and that Theusi Pacha has gone to Liuma with troops. It is said that the Albanians are furious at the prospect of the European powers taking over the financial control of Macedonia.

PORTE LIKELY TO YIELD.

Willing to Accept in Part Powers' Demand—A Threat.

Athens, Dec. 1.—A Russian destroyer arrived here this morning. Her commander in an interview said that the Turkish Governor of the Island of Mitylene yesterday presented to Vice-Admiral Ritter von Jedina, commander of the international fleet, an official dispatch from Constantinople, in which it was announced that the Porte would accept the proposals of the powers for the financial control of Macedonia with modifications.

Admiral von Jedina replied, according to the Russian officer, that if by Sunday at midday the Porte had not definitely accepted the demands the international fleet would occupy the islands of Lemnos and Imbros.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Advices received by the Foreign Office here indicate that Turkey is going to yield to the demands of the powers for the financial control of Macedonia. The international fleet has not been ordered to leave the Island of Mitylene for aggressive action elsewhere.

Constantinople, Dec. 1.—An extraordinary council of ministers was in session to-day at the Yildiz Palace to consider the situation arising from the refusal of the ambassadors to modify their demands in regard to the financial control of Macedonia. Tewfik Pacha, the Foreign Minister, previously visited the British Ambassador, Sir Nicholas R. O'Conor, urging a compromise that would not injure the Sultan's dignity, but the Ambassador said that any modification of the scheme was impossible.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

Noncommittal Reply Made to Warning of Powers.

Sofia, Dec. 1.—The Bulgarian Foreign Minister to-day made a verbal reply to the note presented by Austria and Russia, supported by other powers, warning the governments of the Balkan States to observe neutrality during the naval demonstration against Turkey.

The Minister expressed surprise that the powers should resort to such an admonition to Bulgaria, which, he said, had invariably taken a correct position. He said that the existing conditions in European Turkey would continue as long as the Ottoman government connived with the Greeks in the persistent persecution of the Bulgarian population. If the persecutions provoked an outbreak or led to a massacre, the Minister said, the Bulgarian government would repudiate all responsibility for the consequences, because it would be impossible to resist the pressure resulting from popular excitement due to sympathy for the Bulgarians in Turkey.

LYNCHERS KILL INNOCENT NEGRO.

After Shooting Man to Pieces Mob Continues Chase for Supposed Murderer.

New-Orleans, Dec. 1.—A mob from Kosiusko, Miss., last night pursued with bloodhounds a negro charged with assaulting a white man at that place. When the trail was run down by the dogs, a negro named Bob Kennedy was found in hiding in a cabin. He was shot to death by the mob.

It was not until after the body had been shot to pieces that it was found that Kennedy was not the wan who was wanted. The negro wanted was Rufus Ousley, who shot and killed a deputy sheriff named Love, who was trying to arrest him. The mob, after killing the innocent negro, at once continued the chase for the guilty one, and he will be lynched as soon as caught.

GOES TO CONGRESS ON HONEYMOON.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1.—One of the best dressed members of the new Missouri delegation in Congress is "Pat" Murphy. Murphy represents the most strictly rural district in the State. There is not in his whole distric a town conaining 7,000 inhabiants. But Murphy, who is now on his way to Washington, passed through Kansas City to-day wearing a suit of Missouri homespun—spun, woven and made by Mrs. McCready, mother of a big family of voters in the Ozarks. Murphy promised to wear the suit to Washington.

THE SHAKER SISTERS,

from East Canterbury, N. H., will hold their annual sale of "Dorothy Cloaks" and Fancy Goods at the Waldorf-Astoria, Dec. 4, 5, and 6.—Adv.

FIGHTING IN DEMERARA.

GOVERNOR BESIEGED.

Five Strikers Killed by Police—Two Warships on Way.

Georgetown, Demerara, Dec. 1.—A strike of wharf laborers which is going on here assumed a serious aspect this morning, when the police were compelled to fire on a riotous mob. It is reported that five of the rioters were killed.

Later in the day the rioters attacked the Governor's house. The Governor and other officers are now besieged in the public buildings. The arrival of warships is anxiously awaited.

The strike, which was the result of a demand for higher wages, began Tuesday last, and since then the strikers have been parading the streets. Some acts of violence were committed yesterday, but they were not serious. They resulted, however, in the reading of the riot act and the issuing of a proclamation by the Governor closing all the retail spirit shops from 6 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock in the morning until further notice. The Governor called on all peaceably disposed citizens not to join the gatherings in the streets, and so avoid the risk of being killed or injured. He announced that he intended to suppress forcibly all riotous proceedings.

As the result of to-day's trouble all business has been suspended.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Dec. 1.—The British cruisers Sappho and Diamond have gone to Demerara.

ANGLO-GERMAN ACCORD.

A Meeting Held in London to Promote Better Relations.

London, Dec. 1.—A well attended meeting took place at Caxton Hall this afternoon with the object of promoting better relations between Great Britain and Germany. A resolution that the main body of the people of Great Britain entertained cordial friendship and respect for the German people was adopted, and it was decided to appoint an Anglo-German friendship committee.

German and American residents of New-York sent by cable message their best wishes and desire to co-operate in furthering the objects of the meeting. The message follows:

We, the undersigned, Americans of German birth or descent, heartily wish you and your associates godspeed in your efforts to promote friendship between Great Britain and Germany.

CARL SCHURZ,	HUBERT CILLIS,
JAMES SPEYER,	OSWALD G. VILLARD,
HERMAN RIDDER,	E. M. BURGHARD,
Dr. A. JACOBI,	HENRY HENTZ,
GEORGE F. VICTOR,	GEORGE EHREUT,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,	CHARLES A. SCHIEREN,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,	

Lord Avebury, president of the Society of Antiquaries, presided. He was supported by a representative gathering, including Count Bernstorff, secretary of the German Embassy, who represented the embassy.

Lord Avebury in opening the meeting urged that there was no ground for the ill feeling which unhappily existed between Germany and Great Britain. Of course, he pointed out, Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, could not attend such a meeting, but the Secretary was in accord with the objects of the gathering and the British government was aware that there was no question between the two countries to give rise to difficulties. "We would like to see Europe federated like the United States," said Lord Avebury. "If Europe continues its tremendous expenditure for armaments we shall be unable to hold our own against the United States."

Other speakers expressed similar views. The resolution was supported by numerous speakers, including Sir Leonard Courtenay, who asked whether it would not be practicable for some British statesman to approach President Roosevelt and Emperor William, between whom there was a close bond of friendship, with the object of inducing them to take steps toward the reduction of armaments.

TO PUT OFF COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Lyttelton's Plans Fail to Receive Unanimous Approval.

London, Dec. 1.—Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on November 29 sent a dispatch to the colonial governments suggesting the postponement of the colonial conference on the fiscal question until 1907. From the official correspondence, which is published to-night, it appears that Secretary Lyttelton some time ago proposed to style the conference an "Imperial Council," and to form therefrom a permanent commission. Cape Colony, Natal and Australia agreed to the proposition, but Canada and Newfoundland objected, while New-Zealand said it was unable to reply immediately. Mr. Lyttelton thereupon suggested the postponement of the conference.

LORD ROBERTS RESIGNS A POST.

Leaves the Defence Committee to Further Scheme for Military Training.

London, Dec. 1.—It is officially announced that Field Marshal Lord Roberts has resigned from the Committee for Imperial Defence in order to take up the organization through the country of work connected with his proposals for national military training. Viscount Esher, Deputy Governor of Windsor Castle, and Lieutenant General Sir John French, commander of the First Army Corps, at Aldershot, have been requested to act on the Committee for Imperial Defence.

MOROCCAN CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Premier Rouvier to-day announced to the Council of Ministers that the Moroccan conference had been postponed until January, owing to the delay in the arrival of the Moroccan delegates.

GENERAL KUROKI'S RETURN TO JAPAN.

Tokio, Dec. 1.—General Baron Kuroki, who commanded the Japanese First Army in Manchuria, will leave Port Dalny to-morrow for Japan.

The balance in favor of Japan for prisoners' expenses is estimated at $25,000,000. It is believed that this sum will be devoted to the development of the interests of Manchuria.

GOVERNOR FOLK HELPS DICTIONARY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 1.—Governor Folk's definition of "graft" is to be used in the Standard Dictionary. Governor Folk received a letter from the publishers of that ditcionary in New-York to-day, asking permission to place his definition in that work, which is being revised.

G. A. HOBART A CHURCH TRUSTEE.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 1.—Garret A. Hobart, son of the late Vice-President Hobart, was last night elected a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer, of this city. Mr. Hobart is only nineteen years old. At the same time Vice Chancellor Eugene Stevenson was re-elected a trustee of the same church.

REMEDY FASTER THAN DISEASE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Winsted, Conn., Dec. 1.—Amuel Riser, sixty years old, of Norfolk, got so much relief from drugs which a local physician gave him for his ills and aches after taking one dose that he took the contents of the bottle and died yesterday in agony. The man was conscious almost to the end and expressed surprise that medicine which tasted so good should make him "so awfully sick."

COUNCILMAN WANTS SALOON LICENSE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stamford, Conn., Dec. 1.—The Rev. Ridgeway F. Shinn, of the Methodist Church, has obtained seventy-five signatures to a petition protesting against the granting of a license for a saloon in Greenwich-ave. to Councilman Doyle. Doyle says he will do everything in his power to get the license

CUBA'S QUIET ELECTION.

EVERY MODERATE WINS.

Liberals Make No Effort to Cause Disorder at Polls.

Havana, Dec. 1.—The political agitation which began six months ago with the national convention of the Liberal party, and which has dwindled since the withdraway of General José Miguel Gomez, the Presidential candidate named by the convention, ended to-day in an election that was so quiet and uninteresting as to cause scarcely a ripple of excitement. The vote cast was very light, this being due to the lack of interest in the wholly one sided election and the heavy rains of Thursday night and to-day.

The withdrawal of the Liberals from all nominations as a protest against alleged injustices by the government and the people in conducting the primaries left a clear field for the Moderates, and every Moderate nominee was elected, from President Palma to the provincial councillors.

The only Liberals who will have seats in the new Congress, which opens in April, will be the hold overs from the old Congress, and consequently only a third of the Senate and a fifth of the House will be composed of members of that party. The Senate will have fourteen Moderates, one Liberal Nationalist, or Nuñez follower, and nine Liberals. Included with the latter, however, are four so-called Independents, why may or may not vote with the Liberals. The House will have twelve Liberal Nationalists, forty-one Moderate and three independents, of Moderate tendencies.

Governor Nuñez of Havana Province, who, after he failed to receive the Liberal nomination for the Presidency, joined the forces of the Palma party in ousting the Liberals from the Havana city and provincial offices, is of course re-elected.

The election of Moderate governors and counselors in every province is complete.

The Secretary of the Interior, Freye Andrade, hwo is in constant receipt of telegraphic reports from all sections of the island, informed The Associated Press to-night that he had received no advices indicating the slightest disorder anywhere. The polls were open everywhere except in a few small villages where swollen rivers or muddy roads prevented voters from assembling. Orders have been issued to polling inspectors, he said, that nobody should be permitted to vote unless he was known to some of the inspectors. The Secretary justified this order by saying that no voting place had more than five hundred voters, and it was therefore reasonable to require the inspectors to be satisfied that the applicant to cast a ballot had not fraudulently registered. Señor Andrade admitted that a great number of persons had registered fraudulently, but he blamed the existing law for this.

The registration, which was beyond the accredited male population of the island, amounted to 400,000, but to-day's vote, it is estimated, will not run much beyond 150,000.

The tickets used were large and apparently complicated. The candidates were eighteen Presidential and thirty-four Senate electors, besides the congressmen and provincial officers. Two extra tickets were supplied to voters in case the original ballot was spoiled.

The count to-night is coming in slowly, as the law provides that unused or spoiled tickets remaining must be compared and verified with those cast.

RIOT AT THE GUILDHALL.

Socialist Unemployed Element Dispersed by Police.

London, Dec. 1.—An attempt on the part of the socialist element of the unemployed workmen to hold a demonstration in front of the Guildhall to-day was checked by police, resulting in disturbances and the arrest of five of the agitators. A meeting of the central committee, called to consider the question of the allotment of the fund for the unemployed, was in progress at the Guildhall at the time, and the demonstration of the socialists was intended to impress the committeemen.

One of the leaders was denouncing the governing classes and railing against the fact that the unemployed were compelled to accept charity. He had proposed that the workmen march to the West End, when an official communication commanding him to desist was handed to him. The crowd then became unruly and was dispersed by three hundred policemen, who were accompanied by detectives disguised as unemployed workmen. Those resisting were arrested. The crowd scattered, hooting and crying "Down with our bulldog tyrant!" and giving other evidences of its antagonistic attitude.

ICE COVERS STEAMERS.

North Atlantic Winter Met by Incoming Craft.

The first ice-coated steamers to reach port this winter arrived here yesterday. The Cunarder Slavonia, from Naples, came in first, and reported having encountered exceedingly heavy weather on the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic. The officers said that the trip from Naples was the most severe in the history of the steamer.

A heavy storm threatened when the Slavonia was at Palermo on November 12, and Captain Taylor put out to sea twelve hours ahead of the sailing time to have plenty of sea room when the storm broke. Continued heavy head winds caused the steamer to run at reduced speed, and a foul bottom also caused considerable delay.

The Cedric came up to her pier with a great pile of gray-grained sea ice on her bow and with her towering sides completely covered with frozen spray. She also encountered the heavy weather that struck the Slavonia.

DAMAGE BY LAKE TIDAL WAVE.

Shipping and Pier Property Suffer at Waukegan, Ill.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Shipping and pier property at Waukegan, Ill., forty miles north of here, were seriously damaged to-day by a tidal wave seven feet in height, which swept in from Lake Michigan. The steamer Tioga was driven against the pier and a small hole was knocked in her side, and two tugs in the harbor were also slightly damaged.

BALL PLAYER HAS HARD TIME.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 1.—Walter Nichols, a well-known baseball player, and two companions, nearly lost their lives while duck hunting yesterday off Milford. The young men went out in two skiffs and when several miles from shore a pair of oars from one of the boats was lost, the men being nearly overcome by the cold.

The other boat attempted to render assistance, but the outgoing tide carried both boats far out in the Sound. The tide turned and with one pair of oars the two boats managed to return to shore. All hands were suffering severely, and it was with great difficulty that they landed. The men reached their homes late at night after a searching party had began hunting for them.

MR. OLCOTT WITHDRAWS.

MR. PARSONS ALONE LEFT.

Latter Candidate for County Executive Committee Head Also.

Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, who two weeks ago announced his candidacy for the presidency of the Republican County Committee to succeed William Halpin, last night in a formal statement withdrew from the race in favor of Congressman Parsons, thus leaving Mr. Parsons as the only candidate. His action was not unexpected, as it became apparent that Mr. Parsons, who, on the withdrawal of Mr. Halpin as a candidate, was indorsed last week by about twenty-five of the district leaders, would be the victor in the contest. Mr. Olcott's statement was as follows:

I agreed to become a candidate for the position of president of the Republican County Committee at the suggestion of men high in the party, in order that the county organization might be so reorganized that Republican success would be assured in the State of New-York next fall. It was not because I desired the position itself, but because I thought it was imperative that such reorganization should take place, free from improper domination of any boss whatever, if the party was to be successful. I know that I was absolutely independent.

Almost immediately that my candidacy was announced, it seemed that its object was accomplished. It was speedily announced that Mr. Halpin would not again be a candidate for the presidency, the reason for his withdrawal being the certainty that he could not be elected.

Thereafter Mr. Parsons's candidacy was announced, Mr. Parsons proclaiming his absolute independence; in fact, stating his purposes to be identical with my own.

Since his formal declaration that he was a candidate, he has issued a statement reasserting his independence, his freedom from factional alliances, his intention to reorganize the county committee, guided by the will and commands of the committee only. This is all I sought; all I hoped for; all I could have desired to do myself. It was the principle that actuated me, and it would be false to that principle for me to stand for what might be unthinkingly considered an attempt to promote or augment factional strife.

Believing, therefore, that the idea that I strove for will be carried out earnestly and courageously by Mr. Parsons, I now formally withdraw my name as a candidate and request all my supporters to vote for Mr. Parsons.

PLEASED WITH STATEMENT.

Congressman Parsons was at a dinner at the Republican Club with several of his colleagues in the House of Representatives from this State when informed by a Tribune reporter that Mr. Olcott had withdrawn from the race. After reading Mr. Olcott's statement he said:

"I am very much pleased at the spirit of Mr. Olcott's statement. I believe that he acted from the highest motives. I look forward with confidence to his support and co-operation if I am elected president of the county committee."

"Do you expect to be the chairman of the executive committee as well as president of the county committee?" he was asked.

"Well, I shall be a candidate for the place," said Mr. Parsons. "It strikes me that the president could advisedly fill both positions."

"Do you expect to have plenty of time to perform the duties of Representative, president of the county committee and chairman of the executive committee?" he was asked.

"Well, I shall make a heroic attempt to discharge the duties of all the three places acceptably," said Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Parsons received the congratulations of his colleagues in the House at the Republican Club last night. Mr. Olcott's retirement from the race was regarded by Republicans generally as a proper step for him to take. Senator Alfred R. Page, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, when asked about it, said:

"Mr. Olcott's statement does him credit. It indicates a sincere desire to eliminate even the appearance of factionalism from the contest, and leaves Mr. Parsons with an unobstructed course. I was confident from the start that Mr. Parsons would win, as he became a candidate at the psychological moment, as we sometimes say. I believe that the county committee will support Mr. Parsons, and that the organization in this county will work hard for a victory next fall."

The county committee will meet on Thursday night, December 21, for reorganization. William Halpin for the last year has been both president and executive committee chairman. Charles H. Murray succeeded M. Linn Bruce as president of the county committee at the annual election two years ago, holding the presidency for a year. On his appointment as a judge of the Court of Claims Mr. Halpin, who was chairman of the executive committee, succeeded to the presidency.

Lieutenant Governor Bruce in the four months that he was president produced exceptionally good results. Mr. Halpin worked as few men have worked at a political task. His friends believe that if he had been continued as president he might have realized his ambition to bring the county organization up to a vote getting standard that it never has reached. The friends of Mr. Parsons are confident that he will be able to pacify factionalism and unite the elements that have been working at cross purposes since Senator Platt was succeeded by ex-Governor Odell as State leader.

REPUBLICAN LOVE FEAST.

Dinner for State Congressmen—Parsons and Olcott Cordial.

A dinner given last evening by the Republican Club, in its house fronting Bryant Park, for the Republican Representatives-elect in Congress from New-York State, was turned into a demonstration of joy over the end of the rivalry between Congressmen Parsons and Olcott for the presidency of the Republican County Committee. The fact that Mr. Olcott had abandoned the field to Mr. Parsons became known long before the dinner was over. The "end of the scrap," as many called it, became almost the sole topic of conversation at the tables before it became the main theme of the speeches.

The guests at the dinner were Congressmen John E. Andrus, William S. Bennet, William W. Cocks, William M. Calder, Charles T. Dunwell, Michael E. Driscoll, William H. Flack, John H. Ketcham, Charles L. Knapp, Charles B. Law, Lucius N. Littauer, James Van V. Olcott, Herbert Parsons, George N. Southwick, James S. Sherman and George E. Waldo. Other Republican Congressmen of the State who had been invited to the dinner were unable to attend. Pratt A. Brown, presided at the guests' table, and about two hundred other members of the club were at smaller tables in the dining hall.

Congressmen Parsons and Olcott were widely separated at the guests' table during the feast, but before the speaking began they arose as if moved by a common impulse, walked toward each other, met and clasped hands back of Mr. Brown's chair. Members of the club "took notice" by loud applause.

Congressman Olcott was asked to tell why "the contest was over." He said he had felt for two days like a stranger in New-York who inquired the way to a hospital, and was told that he could find one quickly if he needed it. He then read the statement which he had given to newspaper representatives earlier in the evening, formally declining to be a candidate for the presidency of the county committee.

Mr. Parsons, being also asked to explain why "the scrap was over," said if he accomplished what he hoped to accomplish he needed the help of Mr. Olcott. Then he turned toward Congressman Bennet and said:

Bennet is progressing rapidly. Not long ago he came to me and asked me to indorse a candidate from the 21st Assembly District. "Why," said he, "this is a case of Civil Service reform." "What!" I said, "do they do that now in the 21st?" Bennet really ought to be president of the county com-

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.

The eighteen-hour train. Leaves New York 3:5 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 2:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad.