New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVI....No. 21.887. To-day, rain. To-morrow, showers; northeast winds. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1906, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CYCLONE WRECKS MIAMI

CHURCHES BLOWN DOWN.

Hundred Houses Levelled—Whole City Is Demoralized.

Fort Pierce, Fla., Oct. 18.—The conductor on train No. 98, just in from Miami, reports terrible destruction there by the cyclone to-day.

Fully one hundred houses were blown down and the city is in a demoralized condition. The handsome churches of the Episcopal and Methodist denominations were both blown down.

The concrete jail was leaning, with danger of turning over, and the prisoners had to be removed.

The carsheds are down, and the top was blown off the Peninsula & Occidental Steamship sheds.

A two-story brick building, occupied as a saloon, completely collapsed.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18.—A severe storm raged to-day on the east coast of Florida, but the wires went down early in the day and it was impossible to obtain details.

Just before the wires failed the operator at Miami reported an unusually high tide, with water two feet deep in the telegraph office and the low streets flooded.

At St. Augustine the tide was the highest in ten years and all the streets along the bay front were inundated.

Official reports received here to-night give the maximum wind velocity at Sand Key, south of Key West, as seventy-two miles an hour this morning. Key West reported fifty miles an hour before the wires went down, and this same velocity was maintained along the coast of Dade and Brevard counties, on the east side of the state.

St. Augustine, Fla., Oct. 18.—Frequent messages were received at the wireless telegraph station here to-day giving the progress of the tropical hurricane.

Early this morning the storm was reported in the vicinity of Havana, doing great damage there, but details are lacking.

Later the storm reached Key West, blowing down small houses and trees, being particularly severe along the waterfront. As the day wore on the storm reached Jupiter, where, it is said, the wind blew seventy miles an hour.

Wires are down south of Jupiter. No wireless report has been received from the Miami district. Residents on Anastasia Island were warned of the approach of the storm and some of them moved over to this city.

New Orleans, Oct. 18.—Efforts to-night to reach Key West, Fla., by wireless from here brought no response. Key West replied to wireless calls last night.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 18.—After a battle of twenty-four hours with a severe gale at sea, the Clyde Line steamer Yemassee returned to port to-day to replenish her coal bunkers.

The Yemassee left here Wednesday morning for Philadelphia with freight and passengers. She was only a few hours out up the coast when the northeaster was encountered.

Although coal was piled into the furnaces, the steamer could make no headway against the fierce wind, and her captain, fearing that he would run short of fuel, turned about and made for port. The vessel was not damaged.

All incoming vessels report a terrific storm at sea.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The tropical hurricane which swept over Cuba, breaking cable communication, and passed on to the southern and eastern coast of Florida early to-day, cutting off communication south of Jacksonville and flooding various places in its course, is to-night apparently safely away from land and heading toward the Bermuda Islands and the ocean beyond.

The storm swept with terrific force, but its path was hardly more than seventy miles in width. It raged last night in Havana, levelled the inland wires in that neighborhood and passed over the west end of Cuba. Its vortex crossed Sand Key and Key West, with winds blowing at least seventy-two miles an hour, tipped the east coast of the peninsula and swept on northeastwardly over the ocean.

The Weather Bureau to-night announced that the storm had evidently passed northeastwardly through Florida Strait, and was now over the Atlantic, some distance east of the Georgia coast.

So far as reports from the land weather stations show there is no indication of dangerous winds to-night along the immediate coast and adjacent territory.

Storm warnings, however, are displayed all along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Cape Cod.

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MAP SHOWING COURSE OF CUBAN HURRICANE.

"CARDINAL" TOOK HAND

And Now There Is Trouble at New York University.

Trouble has broken out at the New York University again because Chancellor MacCracken and the student body have different ideas as to what constitutes college spirit. "Cardinal" Woolsey, who is officially styled the custodian or keeper of the grounds and buildings, and is in reality a sort of a proctor, is the one to stir up the latest trouble.

Last week certain freshmen began to turn up their trousers, in violation of one of the sophomore rules. These rules are indorsed by the student organization. When this violation was observed by upper class men, the sophomores were told that it was "up to" them to "get busy." Accordingly, orders were given to the freshmen, and all obeyed except two.

Following the time honored custom of the college, a band of sophomores took the recalcitrant ones to the Sedgwick avenue fountain and prepared to duck them in the "fount of knowledge." Here "Cardinal" Woolsey took a hand in the game. He ordered the sophomores to desist, particularly addressing J. Mollowitz, who was their leader. The bold sophomore argued back, and the irate "Cardinal" immediately ordered him to report to the Chancellor the next day for punishment. More talk followed, and as a result Mollowitz was ordered to report at the Chancellor's office on Wednesday morning, in the mean time being summarily suspended.

On Wednesday Mollowitz went to the Chancellor's office, and, seeing that he was busy, took a chair. The story goes that the Chancellor walked over to him and charged Mollowitz with insolence in entering the office without an invitation. Later he was suspended for a month by the faculty committee on discipline.

The college is much aroused over the matter. The older men say that without college spirit and the maintenance of college customs the status of the college will sink. They say that the college will degenerate into a high school, and that the discipline meted out to Mollowitz compares with that expected by a grammar school pupil caught throwing a snowball at a teacher.

WOMAN KILLED BY AUTO.

Baby Hurled Out of Wagon, but Escaped Serious Injury.

Newton, N. J., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Henry Kays was killed in an automobile accident this afternoon two miles this side of Branchville. She was driving along the narrow road in a wagon, and with her was her little baby.

An automobile driven by Frank Allen, of Bernardsville, swung around a sharp turn in the road, and crashed into the wagon. The child was thrown in one direction and Mrs. Kays was hurled in another. The baby was not hurt beyond bruises, but Mrs. Kays landed on the back of her head and her neck was broken.

Mr. Allen, thinking that she was only unconscious, lifted her and the baby into his machine, and hurried with them to Branchville, where a druggist, after a hasty examination, found that she was dead. Mr. Allen reported the accident to the local police, and promised to appear when wanted.

SUES GIRL FOR DAMAGES.

Boy Puts Injury from Alleged Broken Engagement at $100,000.

Boy and girl love, and the unusual climax, a breach of promise suit brought by the boy against the girl, figure in a civil suit for $100,000 damages which will be brought in the Supreme Court of Kings County. The complainant is Herman Holke, jr., a bank clerk living at No. 834 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. The defendant is Miss Edith Graham, of No. 178 Vernon avenue, of the same borough. She is said to be the daughter of Charles Graham, president of the Charles Graham Pottery Company, a wealthy manufacturer.

According to Carl Wiesboder, counsel for Holke, the young man is twenty-one and the girl nineteen, but Carl J. Heyser, counsel for the girl, says she is only sixteen and the boy nineteen, and owing to her being under age, the suit will be thrown out. The complaint says that on September 5, 1905, Edith promised to marry Herman, but has since refused. He accordingly sues for $30,000 damages for "lost chances in business," and $70,000 additional for "mental suffering."

Attached to the complaint are half a dozen effusive letters which, it is alleged, the girl wrote to the complainant. Each begins, "My own darling husband."

WILLIAM SCULLY, EX-LORD, DEAD.

Former English Peer Leaves Estate Valued at $50,000,000—Was American Citizen.

Lincoln, Ill., Oct. 18.—William Scully, formerly Lord Scully, of London, England, died in London yesterday afternoon. He was a peer until 1900, when he became a citizen of the United States and settled in Washington.

His fortune is estimated at $50,000,000, including two hundred thousand acres of land in Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska. His first land was bought in Logan, Livingston and Sangamon counties, this state.

William Scully was the son of Dennis Scully, prominent in the Irish emancipation cause, and the first Irish student in two hundred years to be admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge. He studied law in a Dublin office, and on the passage of the Corn law in 1846 sold his estate and came to Illinois.

Travelling the country on horseback, he began to invest in land and urge progressive farming, and continued to acquire property to the time of his death. He leaves two sons in Washington, where the body will be brought for burial.

Football, Williams vs. West Point, to-morrow, Up by Day Boat, back by rail, $1 60.—Advt.

HAVANA STORM SWEPT.

Cyclone Raging When Last Message Came—Heavy Loss Feared.

Up to an early hour this morning cable communication with Havana, which was interrupted late Wednesday night, had not been restored, and it was believed that a storm of cyclonic proportions was raging in the central and eastern parts of Cuba.

Santiago reported clear weather, but could get

MURPHY TURNS ON ALLIES.

Accuses Hearst Leaders of Demanding Bribes of Judiciary Nominees—Hints Rosalsky Bought Place.

TAMMANY BOSS BEFORE GRAND JURY.

Jerome to Give Him and Shober Chance to Disclose Alleged Corruption—Stupid Campaign Falsehood, Says Hearst.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, charged yesterday that the Independence League leaders at the Gilsey House had demanded cash considerations from the Tammany candidates for the Supreme Court bench, and said that he thought that the Hearst people had got some of Judge Rosalsky's money before nominating him on the Independence League ticket.

Mr. Murphy expected that this charge would prove to be a big sensation, and he was right. It prompted a vigorous denial on the part of Judge Rosalsky as well as one from State Chairman Ihmsen, of the league. But more important than that, it prompted District Attorney Jerome to subpœna Mr. Murphy and various members of the Independence League executive committee before the grand jury for an investigation this morning at 10 o'clock.

Charles F. Murphy was served shortly before 6 o'clock. He said last night at Tammany Hall, where he was in consultation with well known Tammany lawyers, that he would be on hand this morning at the Criminal Courts Building.

A county detective waited until a late hour at the Gilsey House to serve a subpœna on State Chairman Ihmsen.

Another subpœna was served on Francis E. Shober, Independence League and Democratic candidate for Congress in the 17th Congressional District. This, it is understood, was due to a statement made by Mr. Shober yesterday afternoon, when he heard of Mr. Murphy's charges. Mr. Shober characterized Murphy's assertions as "impossible as far as the Gilsey House managers are concerned." But he said, replying to Mr. Murphy, that he knew of one case where a Tammany Hall Senate nominee offered to defray the expenses already incurred by the Independence League candidate in the same district if the latter would withdraw from the contest. Mr. Shober refused to name the persons and the district concerned, and said he did not know whether the alleged deal was consummated.

MR. JEROME ROUSED.

District Attorney Jerome issued the subpœna, after a conference with Judge Otto Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions. The law under which Mr. Jerome will investigate the charges is contained in a section of the Penal Code, under the head of "Corrupt Use of Position of Authority." This section contains the following paragraph:

Any person who makes, tenders or offers to procure o tc cause any nomination or appointment for any public office or place, or accepts or requests any such nomination or appointment, upon the payment or contribution of any valuable consideration, or upon an understanding or promise thereof, is punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than $3,000, or by both.

Under the head of "Judicial Candidates Not to Contribute" the section contains another pertinent paragraph, as follows:

No candidate for a judicial office shall directly or indirectly make any contribution of money or other thing or valuable, nor shall any contribution be solicited of him; but a candidate for judicial office may make such legal expenditures, other than contributions, as are authorized by Section 41 N of this act.

District Attorney Jerome himself will conduct the examination of Murphy before the Grand Jury, and Judge Rosalsky will probably also be present.

DISMAY AT GILSEY HOUSE.

The bombshell hurled by Murphy created consternation at the Hearst headquarters. All manner of threats were made by the Hearst understrappers against Murphy for putting them in such a hole. It was argued that even if Murphy knew of money being demanded, he had no right as an ally of Hearst to spring a complication that would scandalize the entire Hearst-Murphy judiciary ticket.

The tide was running heavily against Hearst yesterday, and the Hearst managers are nearly dead with fatigue in trying to keep the fight going. The Murphy bombshell is regarded as the most damaging incident of the campaign, and the Hearst men are fearful that the drifting away will develop into a stampede and then into a rout.

State Chairman Ihmsen is afraid that Murphy's statement will precipitate trouble all along the line in the districts, and that the Tammany district leaders, desperate over the waning chances of making a decent showing at the polls, will turn on Hearst, as did McCarren, and knife him to the limit.

Mr. Murphy seems to have some basis for his assertion, although he is not willing to get out in the open and fight Hearst for the treachery displayed by the Democratic candidate for Governor since the Buffalo convention.

Murphy's charge, shadowy as it is, is enough to complete the demoralization of the Hearst canvass. It was scandal enough for Murphy and Conners, representing Hearst, to haggle over the judgeships. Murphy got far and away the best of the deal, naming seven of the ten. Because Hearst needed a little more advertising along independent lines and nominated Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Republican candidate for the General Sessions bench, to add strength to the Hearst ticket, Mr. Murphy is greatly incensed. Apparently without reckoning the cost he has disgraced and discredited his allies at the Gilsey House by charging them with blackmailing and holding up candidates for the bench before those candidates were assured of nomination by the Independence League.

ROSALSKY CAUSES BREAK.

Mr. Murphy is in the best position of any one to know whether any of the Tammany candidates on his judgeship ticket have been held up. He is the very man, following the old fashioned Tammany custom of exacting a rousing campaign assessment from the friends of the candidates, to know whether his allies at the Gilsey House practised the same sort of high finance. He says that they did. Mr. Ihmsen says that it is false. Murphy is logically in position to know better about it than Mr. Ihmsen. No out-and-out Tammany candidate for the bench who had been held up by the Gilsey House clique would be likely to confide the fact to Mr. Ihmsen. As the old price for Supreme Court nominations was from $20,000 to $30,000 to Tammany, Murphy is not considered the best man to complain to.

Mr. Murphy's outburst yesterday was occasioned by the fact that Hearst has seen fit to nominate Judge Rosalsky against Francis S. McAvoy, the Tammany candidate, thus breaking faith, as Murphy thinks. Tammany is working with might and main to keep the Board of Elections from recognizing the Hearst nomination of Rosalsky as valid. From a purely commercial point of view, the point is well worth fighting for. Mr. McAvoy's friends, following the custom at the wigwam, are willing to "put up" to the extent of about $30,000 for the sake of voting for Mr. McAvoy for the General Sessions bench. Murphy guards the Tammany dough bag. Mr. McAvoy's friends will not put up if Hearst indorses Rosalsky, because Rosalsky would have a walkover. That is where the shoe pinches.

"What do you think," Mr. Murphy was asked, "of the attitude of the Independence League in refusing to withdraw Rosalsky?"

"I think that some one got some of his money," said Mr. Murphy.

"Will you please explain what you mean by your remark that some one got some of his money?" the reporters asked.

"Well, they have asked for cash and they are holding up candidates for cash."

ACCUSES HEARST MANAGERS.

"Do you mean that the individual candidates of the Independence League are holding up Tammany Hall candidates for money, or is it being done by the managers of the Independence League at the Gilsey House?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"I mean the managers. They have a lot of them up there, but I don't know who they are. I mean the managers," reiterated Mr. Murphy, adding, "I think this is a matter in which the public is concerned, and of which it should be informed."

Judge Rosalsky, when seen regarding the statement made by Mr. Murphy, said:

"Murphy's insinuation is groundless. It is a malicious falsehood. I did not directly or indirectly solicit the indorsement of the Independence League. It came to me without bargain or pledge."

After a conference at the Gilsey House among the managers of the Independence League, at which John Murphy, private secretary to William J. Conners, chairman of the state committee, was present, the following statement was given out regarding Charles F. Murphy's statement as to Judge Rosalsky and his nomination by the Independence League:

The statement made by Mr. Murphy relative to Judge Rosalsky and his nomination by the Independence League is absolutely false.

LEAGUE HAS LITTLE TO SAY.

When it was pointed out to Mr. Ihmsen that this was not an answer to Mr. Murphy's charges, he said that it was all that was to be given out.

Later Mr. Ihmsen called the reporters to his room and handed them the following additional statement bearing on the subject:

The managers of the Independence League at the Gilsey House, so-called, are not holding up candidates for cash. If any one, even remotely connected with the league, attempted such a thing, we shall be glad to know of the facts.

I doubt if any candidate of the league has, as yet, contributed one cent to the league's campaign fund.

When the statement made by Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, reflecting on Judge Rosalsky was shown to District Attorney Jerome the latter refused to discuss the matter, saying:

You will have to show me better evidence than the mere statement of Murphy before I would take any notice of such a thing as that.

Late in the afternoon W. Bourke Cockran called on Mr. Murphy at Tammany Hall and had a long talk with him about the alleged bribery story. It is said that Cockran told Murphy that he would better say nothing unless prepared to "make good" with names, dates and places.

CHARLES V. FORNES APPROACHED.

Two others who were sent for by Mr. Murphy were Charles V. Fornes, candidate for Congress in the 11th District, now represented by Mr. Hearst, and Alderman Reginald S. Doull, Mr. Fornes's campaign manager. One feature of the bribery story concerns Mr. Fornes. It was reported yesterday that friends of James A. Allen, the Hearst candidate for Congress in the 11th, had approached Mr. Fornes with the suggestion that Mr. Allen would withdraw from the race if Mr. Fornes would put up $25,000.

Mr. Fornes is a thrifty man, and he looks at $25,000 a long time—when he can. Hence, he saw nothing attractive in the proposition, and told his caller so. That was the gist of the story at Tammany Hall. After telling Mr. Murphy all he knew about it, Mr. Fornes said:

There was no actual demand made on me. There was, however, an intimation from men purporting to be friends of Mr. Allen, that if I would give them $250, Mr. Allen would withdraw from the race. I don't know whether they represented Allen or not. I didn't give them anything.

When Mr. Murphy was seen at 6 o'clock last night he had little to say. He acted as if he wished he hadn't said anything. His attention was called to the denial by Judge Rosalsky and he was asked if Rosalsky's friends were the ones who put up money. Mr. Murphy replied:

"It was intimated to me that Rosalsky put up the 'dough.'"

Surprising stories of the prevailing prices for judgeships at Tammany Hall were in circulation last night among Tammany men. It was said that one candidate on the Tammany ticket agreed to "stand for" an assessment of $50,000, and that the friends of one of the other candidates actually agreed to pay into the Tammany treasury the enormous sum of $200,000 in order to get his relative a bench nomination.

ANGERED BY THE HEARST CARTOON.

The latest remarks of Mr. Murphy and the unusual and menacing tone in which he addressed the reporters when he made the charges against his erstwhile political bedfellows were regarded by people in a position to watch the inner currents of Tammany sentiment as a clear proof that the big boss is at last angry through and through. People close to Murphy know that despite his long and obdurate silence under the attacks made on him, he has become more and more irritated and embittered as he saw daily paraded before the public the coarse figure in stripes, the invention of the man who owed to him his nomination for Governor, and read the columns of denunciation and vituperation of himself reprinted from Hearst's newspapers until the load got too heavy to bear. Finally the worm has turned. His savage charge against the smooth and well-paid agents of Hearst at the Gilsey House, who acted as if they had whipped him into a condition of meek subserviency to any scheme they wanted to put

Continued on second page.

LONGWORTHS IN PERIL.

Runaway Car Narrowly Misses Them—Nine Persons Injured.

Marietta, Ohio, Oct. 18.—During the parade which preceded the unveiling of the Northwest Territory Tablet here to-day a runaway trolley car dashed down a steep hill, knocking down a dozen of the paraders and narrowly missing the carriage containing Congressmen Longworth and Dawes and their wives.

Vice-President Fairbank's carriage was in front of those occupied by the Longworths. The accident did not become generally known until after the tablet had been unveiled.

Chief of Police Dye, who attempted to stop the Longworths' team, was struck by the car and rolled under its wheels, sustaining serious injuries.

The others injured were William Devol, Richard Beebe and Henry Wendleken, war veterans, who are not expected to live; John Amose, of Dayton, another old soldier; Dr. Warren Riley, Peter Mosier and Wesley Mickle.

ATTEMPT TO DUPE LABOR.

Spelling a Hearst Candidate Against His Own Protest.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 18.—William R. Hearst's men are trying to run as a candidate on the Independence League ticket a man who is not only unwilling to run for Congress, but who has positively declined the nomination, their object apparently being to dupe the laboring men into believing that one of their representatives has been duly chosen as a candidate on the Hearst ticket.

This peculiar state of affairs was revealed here this evening by T. C. Spelling, attorney for the American Federation of Labor and an attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission, a resident of Representative Parsons's district who is making a desperate fight to keep his name off the Hearst ballot, where it has been placed without his consent, in opposition to his protest.

The history of the straits to which the Hearst managers are driven was given by Mr. Spelling this evening as follows:

I was nominated for member of Congress from the 11th District on October 7 by the Independent Labor party. The next day my nomination was submitted to the Independence League to be used on a petition which the league was to circulate for the joint benefit of both organizations. My name was accepted by the executive committee of the Independence League, and a petition was prepared for signature.

I was notified of both nominations, and immediately replied that I would not stand as a candidate unless the Independence League secured fusion with the Democracy. I very soon made up my mind that fusion was impossible of attainment, and I demanded of Mr. Driscoll, chairman of the committee on petitions, that my name be dropped, and he agreed so to drop it. I thus succeeded in having the petition suppressed.

As used by the Independent Labor Party there was a mistake in my name; it appeared "F. C. Spelling," but on the petition it was correctly used, "Thomas C. Spelling." This, it will be remembered, was in the 11th District, represented by Mr. Fornes.

I now find that a petition has been filed, without my knowledge or consent, nominating me for Congress from the 10th District, represented by Mr. Sulzer, and I am described as "P. C. Spelling, attorney for the American Federation of Labor." The mistake made in the original labor petition is repeated, and the purpose of placing my business on the petition is obvious. You see, I have not been consulted regarding this nomination, and I have not even been treated with consideration. I am absolutely unwilling to run for Congress, and I have sent my withdrawal, accompanied by a strong affidavit, to the Board of Elections. That was mailed to the board to-day, as soon as I learned that my name was on the petition.

Mr. Hearst himself told me, on the day I withdrew, he was having nothing to do with the getting up and circulating of petitions. I am convinced that he personally knows nothing of the present use of my name as a candidate.

I shall take whatever steps are necessary to prevent my name appearing on the ballot.

REBELS TAKE TO HILLS.

Dominican Troops from Monte Cristi Defeat Insurgents.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Oct. 18.—As a result of the refusal of the insurgents to lay down arms, the government sent out a detachment of troops from Monte Cristi to-day to attack them. The insurgents were defeated and took refuge in the hills.

General Navaro, insurgent, has crossed the frontier on the way to Cape Haytien, whence he will embark for a point outside the country.

General Guellito, also an insurgent, at the head of a small body of men, is still holding out, but has lost much of his popularity. Several bands of insurgents have surrendered to the government.

KILLED UNDER AUTO.

Machine Upset with Party on Way to Theatre.

Waltham, Mass., Oct. 18.—By the overturning of an automobile at the foot of a long hill to-day Mrs. Fred N. Dillon, of Fitchburg, was killed and Mrs. George P. Grant, jr., also of Fitchburg, sustained a fracture of two ribs and other injuries. George P. Grant, jr., who was the only other occupant of the automobile and who was operating it at the time of the accident, escaped practically unharmed. Grant is president of the Grant Yarn Company, of Fitchburg, and was taking his wife and her friend Mrs. Dillon to Boston to attend a theatre this evening.

Grant found the road rather poor, and on the hill where the accident occurred the automobile swayed perceptibly. When he reached the foot of the hill he lost control of the machine through its swaying, and it shot over a four-foot embankment and landed in a meadow upside down, with its occupants beneath it. Mrs. Dillon was killed instantly.

Fred W. Dillon is a member of a well known Fitchburg family. His wife was a daughter of George F. Morse, of Leominster, formerly a member of the Governor's Council. She leaves three young children.

BABY AFLOAT IN BUNDLE OF QUILTS.

Father Swims to Rescue from Boat After Child Has Slipped Overboard.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 18.—While Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Blackman were sailing to-day their boat was struck by a squall, and the perambulator in which their infant daughter was lying started for the side of the yacht. Blackman grasped the handle of the baby carriage and saved it, but discovered that it was empty. He looked back and saw a bundle of quilts floating about a hundred yards astern.

He threw the boat into the wind and leaped over the rail into the bay. While her husband was swimming back for the precious bundle, Mrs. Blackman worked the boat around and brought it alongside as Blackman reached the baby. The little one was none the worse for the experience. She had been so bundled up that her clothes were not even damp.

"THE CABBAGE PATCH" BEGETS RICHES.

Louisville, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," is just as successful in business as in literature. Part of the returns from her books were invested in developing a lead mine in Southern Illinois. Mrs. Rice has disposed of part of her interest for $150,000, and with other members of her family owns a large block of the $500,000 capital stock of the new company incorporated to develop her property.

SAYS HEARST DECEIVES

TROJANS GREET HUGHES.

Nominee Declares Editor Cares More for Votes than Truth.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 18.—With one of the most enthusiastic and important meetings he has yet addressed, held in Rand's Opera House here to-night, and a smaller meeting in Watervliet, Charles E. Hughes wound up a strenuous day, the first of his second up-state tour. The meeting was important, because it was made up of 2,500 men, many of them laboring men, some of whom have been said to be Hearst sympathizers. Less than two hundred women were present.

Mr. Hughes brought up a new point in showing how Hearst, for the purpose of getting credit for himself, had in his papers misrepresented the scope of the recent Court of Appeals decision in the 80-cent gas case. Hearst, he showed, reading an editorial from one of his papers, gave the impression that the constitutionality of the law had been upheld and that the credit for it all belonged to Hearst.

Mr. Hughes showed how he had had the honor of a part in the gas investigation and had later argued the case when the gas companies attacked the constitutionality of the law in the United States Court. The audience cheered again and again, and when Mr. Hughes told them he would be absolutely free to follow the dictates of his own conscience if elected the waves of applause rolled over the crowd for several minutes.

MANY PERSONS TURNED AWAY.

The doors were opened at 7 o'clock. In forty minutes not one of the 1,900 seats was empty. Four hundred and fifty were allowed to stand and 150 sat on the platform. Then the doors were closed, leaving 1,500 persons outside, clamoring to get in. They did not go away either, but stayed and cheered every now and then for Mr. Hughes in a way that could be heard inside the hall.

Ex-Governor Black presided. When he escorted Mr. Hughes to the platform there was an outburst of enthusiasm which grew in strength as the meeting proceeded. While the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the audience stood in silence and then broke out in cheers. Three rousing huzzas were given for Mr. Hughes and then three for Mr. Black.

In introducing the candidate ex-Governor Black said:

I have occasionally during my life in Troy made prophesies, some of them have been fulfilled; most of them have not, but I am willing to register just one more to-night, and that is that the man we shall send to Albany the 1st day of January as Governor, whatever else he may prove to be, will not be undersized. He has been tested in various capacities of prominence and power in the state and in every one of those positions he has not only made good, but more than good. (Applause.) The people require at this particular minute in the history of the world an official of unquestioned integrity.

MR. HUGHES'S SPEECH.

After bringing out the record of the newspaper corporations of Mr. Hearst, how they evade negligence damages and taxes, Mr. Hughes turned to the discussion of the 80-Cent Gas law, he said in part:

To-day I found a fresh example of Mr. Hearst's political insincerity. In an editorial in "The New York American" of October 15, in type which speaks very loudly, appears this statement: "Day before yesterday the Court of Appeals, the court of last resort in the state of New York, handed down a decision which finally affirms the right of the Legislature to fix the price of gas in Greater New York at 80 cents a thousand."

Now, that is not only loose talk—that is false talk. Why does such a statement appear in the columns of "The American"? Because my opponent is not satisfied with the credit to which he is justly entitled in connection with the 80-cent gas fight, but wants credit to which he is not justly entitled. It would seem from this statement, and any reader of it would be entitled to draw the inference, and I think it is the only permissible inference, that the 80-cent gas fight had been won in the Court of Appeals and 80-cent gas had been established finally by law, and that my opponent had established it. That is not the fact at all. What is the situation in regard to 80-cent gas in the city of New York? We had an investigation in New York, and I am very glad that I had something to do with it.

"WE LIVE IN A COUNTRY OF LAW."

Mr. Hughes then related the steps of the investigation and the passage of the 80-cent gas bill, and added:

We live in a country of law. We don't live in a country of lynch law, we live in a country where things that are right can stand on their merits. Now, under the Constitution of the United States, these people in New York interested in the gas business had a right to go into the courts of the United States to find out whether that 80-cent rate was so low that it amounted to taking their property without proper action of the law—that is, whether it practically made them sell gas without getting a decent, reasonable return upon their actual investment.

We for the state said that it did not, that the rate was all right. They said it did, and that the rate was all wrong. But they brought a suit in the United States court for the purpose of deciding that question. Now, they started out by asking the United States judge to give an injunction. We opposed that injunction. We said: "No; let the rate stand till it is proved to be wrong." We did not think it would ever be proved to be wrong; we wanted it to stand. In the court I had the pleasure of arguing that question before the federal judge, and the court said we will just hold things as they were.

Now, we have two sets of courts in this country—the United States courts, where this matter involving the Constitution of the United States was on trial, and our own state courts. As soon as Judge Lacombe had made that order, or while the matter was pending before him, "The New York American" said to consumers: "Come along now, you can get the 80-cent rate and we will go into court and we will protect your rights for you if you let us handle your cases, and we will see that you pay 80 cents," which was good. I am glad they did it; and when a man's meter was about to be taken out they would go to a state court judge and get him to stop it. When the judge said, "We will not allow your meter to be taken out, but, if you will give security, you can pay 80 cents until this matter is finally settled," the company took an appeal, and the other day it got to the Court of Appeals.

LEFT TO U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Now, did the Court of Appeals decide that the 80-cent gas rate was right? Did it finally affirm the right of the Legislature, as this editorial said, to pass an 80-cent gas bill? Nothing of the kind. And no one knows that better than my opponent and his attorneys. The court merely said that the door was not shut upon the man who wanted to go to the New York court and keep his meter in while this matter was pending decision, and they left the matter for ultimate decision to the United States Court. There will be no final decision of that question until the United States Supreme Court has passed upon it, and there will be the final affirmance, as we expect, or a denial, as our opponents in that litigation claim, of the right to have an 80-cent gas bill.

Now, why should my opponent think he can fool the people of New York, as though there was no day of reckoning, into believing that he had finally won the 80-cent gas fight instead of being satisfied with the credit to which he was entitled? It was because he thought more of making votes than of stating the truth. (Applause.)

Then, again—and this is a matter more personal—he says that I deserted the 80-cent gas fight. From the 22d of August until nearly the 1st of May, with very few days' intermission, I had worked every day and every night under the greatest strain that I had ever known—under a greater strain than I ever believed I could stand. It was a question at times during that investigation whether I could even live through it. When I came to this summer it was not a question of whether I should like a rest—it was a