

NEW YORK DAY AT FAIR

THE GOVERNOR SPEAKS.

Applies Principles of Sermon on Mount to Politics.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10.—Governor Hughes of New York, in his address to-day at the Auditorium, reduced salient principles of the Sermon on the Mount to everyday politics and received a signal endorsement.

There were outbursts of applause throughout the speeches of Governor Hughes and President Schurman of Cornell, but the points that counted most were those calling for a high standard of public and private life.

The Virginians, who, with New Yorkers, completely filled the Auditorium, may have been dazzled and stunned by a joint presentation of facts and figures proving the Empire State to be head and shoulders above her sisters. They nodded assent to all such things, but when Governor Hughes put manhood on the brotherhood basis they arose and cheered him just as did the county fair people at home.

"No one is independent of his fellows. The security of every man ultimately depends on the opportunities and wellbeing of his brothers," declared the Governor. A little later he again set handkerchiefs and hats swinging by saying: "The lawyer owes it to his profession to maintain the dignity of independence, and is false to the trust conferred upon him when he is admitted to practice as an officer of justice if he permits himself to become the tool of unprincipled manipulators."

President Schurman, in an admirable address, paid a glowing tribute to the Governor and his constructive statesmanship, and then asked: "Would you know the ideal of citizenship for which New York State stands? I point to our Governor, Charles Evans Hughes." President Schurman, who gloried in the fact that the English did not drive the Dutch out of this country when the New Netherlands became New York, had figures at his tongue's end when he told the audience of why New York was the Empire State.

EVERYTHING WENT WELL.

It was New York Day, and everything went well. The weather was perfect. The clear air permitted a fine view from the fair grounds across to Newport News, Old Point Comfort and eastward to Cape Henry. Two or three battleships lay at anchor in Hampton Roads. In the beautiful October sunlight to-day they looked like mammoth swans. In and around the fair town were the New York and regular soldiers. The roadsides are rank with blossoming fall flowers, and even the yellowest dogs in the street perked up and smiled a welcome to the visitors from Gotham. The attendance was much larger than usual. People generally had heard that the staff of the Governor of New York wore so much gold lace on their uniforms that every fellow was growing bandy-legged under the burden, and they were out to see if it was true. It was a slander. Moreover, the people down here believe that Presidential lightning is likely to hit Governor Hughes, and that is why they pushed and shouldered to-day at the Auditorium to shake hands with him.

Squadron A and a battalion of the 12th Regiment, who came with the Governor, escorted him this morning to the Auditorium, where the formal exercises took place. The hall is about the size of Cooper Union, in New York. Built into the platform is a large pipe organ. Senator Thomas B. Dunn, of Rochester, president of the New York state commission, presided to-day. The address of welcome was by Harry St. George Tucker, president of the exposition. "The builders of this exposition have made more bricks without straw than did the children of Israel in Egypt," said Mr. Tucker.

Governor Swanson of Virginia paid a high compliment to New York, but refuted a suggestion that New York City was an easy place to make loans when the collateral was at all questionable.

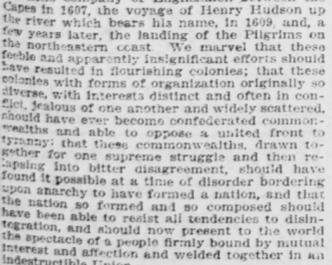
"Sometimes they don't understand Southern people," said Governor Swanson, "but that is due to environment. Over in Tennessee last year they put a New York man in as one of the three judges at the state fair hog contest. The New Yorker was profoundly disgusted because the Tennessee members of the jury gave the first prize, not to the breeder of the heaviest Berkshire, but to the owner of a mountain razorback. 'Do you mean to tell me that that razorback is a better hog than this Berkshire, which outweighs him 3 to 1?' asked the New Yorker. 'Stranger,' said the mountaineer, 'we respect your opinions, but you don't just understand the situation. Down here we have to raise hawks that will outrun a nigger.' When New Yorkers come to understand our environment they judge us correctly," said Governor Swanson.

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S ADDRESS.

The band gave the "Lost Chord," with bugle and pipe organ accompaniment, in a manner to provoke great applause, after which Governor Hughes was introduced, and spoke as follows: "New York gratefully accepts the invitation of Virginia to join in this feast of origins. We turn from our eager searching of the future to rather confidence and to learn wisdom from the record of the past, and once more we scan over fascinating pages of the wonder book of American history. In contrast to an old world ravaged by greed and unprincipled ambition, which for centuries has been the lot of the people who have been given to the service of privilege and of the rivalries of despotic rulers, lay the broad land of matchless resources, enriched by its vast and silent forests, awaiting the future of the nation which should become the domain of a nation dedicated to freedom, and the scene of the greatest triumphs of humanity. Why separated, distinct in purpose, varying markedly in the character and content of the settlers, were the first efforts at colonization. How apparently unrelated were the entrance of the little company of Englishmen between the Cape in 1607, the voyage of Henry Hudson up the river which bears his name in 1609, and a few years later, the landing of the Pilgrims on the northeastern coast. We marvel that these feeble and apparently insignificant efforts should have resulted in flourishing colonies that should combine with forms of organization originally so diverse, with interests distinct and often in conflict, and able to oppose a united front to the tyrannies that these commonwealths, drawn together by one supreme struggle and then repelling the bitter misgovernment of the world, found it possible at a time of disorder bordering upon anarchy to have formed a nation, and that this nation so formed and so composed should have been able to resist all tendencies to disintegration, and should now present to the world the spectacle of a people firmly bound by mutual interest and affection and united together in an indissoluble Union.

With the advantage of a truer perspective we see the irresistible progress of the sentiment of unity until to-day the national consciousness is dominant from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf. With the rapid extension of commerce and facility of communication, aided by the mobility of our population, the interests that we have in common have expanded in ever greater degree, those which are separate and distinct. And the people of all

THE STATE BUILDING.



THE STATE BUILDING.

CASSIE CHADWICK DEAD.

Life of Woman Swindler Ends in Columbus Penitentiary.

Columbus, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, whose amazing financial transactions culminated in the wrecking of the Oberlin bank, died in the women's ward at the Ohio Penitentiary at 10:15 o'clock to-night.

She had been in a comatose condition for some hours previous to her death, and strychnine was administered frequently in a vain effort to stimulate the action of the heart. No friends or relatives waited at her bedside, only the prison physician and hospital attendants being there.

Heart trouble, the prison doctors said, was the cause of death, but it was not of long standing. She had been eating the richest of foods since she began serving her ten-year sentence, and only desisted a few weeks ago when warned by the doctors that she was killing herself, as she could not stand the diet when under close confinement.

Arrangements for the funeral will not be made until after the prison authorities consult with Emil Hoover, her son, who frequently visited her after she had been sent here.

(A sketch of the career of this remarkable adventuress will be found on page 2.)

P. A. B. WIDENER TALKS.

Doesn't Know Where Whitney Payment Came from, He Says.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—P. A. B. Widener to-day received a reporter in person. He said, regarding the New York traction disclosures: "I have nothing to add to what was given out last night. That explains my position in the matter, and there is nothing to say, unless it is desired to bring prosecution to recover the amounts. Then I might have something to say."

"Does that mean, Mr. Widener, that you expect prosecution will be brought?" he was asked.

"Not at all, not at all," was the reply. "I simply say that if prosecution should be tried there might be more to say. We were virtually accused of receiving money from the sale of a franchise with which we had nothing whatever to do. We explained this and how we were paid the checks in our statement of last night."

"In regard to the check sent Mr. Whitney on the same day it is to be understood that was in payment of a debt, also."

"Don't know anything about a check having been sent to Mr. Whitney. I personally loaned Mr. Whitney \$100,000, and more than two years later I was paid the amount, with interest. Where the money came from I do not know."

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 10.—H. H. Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, accompanied by Mrs. Vreeland and his chauffeur, arrived here late to-night and went directly to the Elton, where he engaged a suite. It is supposed that he came in his automobile from his summer home at Brewster, N. Y. Mr. Vreeland refused to see reporters and went directly to his room.

ANTI-GERMAN CRUSADE.

The London "Times" Attacks Empire's Attitude at The Hague.

London, Oct. 11.—The London "Times" has unexpectedly embarked on a remarkable anti-German crusade. Yesterday it made an editorial attack on Prince von Bulow, the German Chancellor, who is coming with Emperor William on his majesty's visit to England. This has been strongly resented by the London Liberal papers. To-day, in another editorial article, it attacks Germany's attitude at the Hague peace conference on the authority of its correspondent there, who declares in a dispatch that the fiasco of obligatory arbitration has been brought about by Germany's opposition. The "Times" accuses German statesmen of a desire to isolate Great Britain, and says:

The debates at The Hague have one conspicuous advantage from which, if we are wise, we may profit. They have laid bare the degrees of sincerity and insincerity with which the several powers worship peace, and they have revealed, not obscurely, the fashion in which some of them hope, on occasion, to wage war.

CANNOT EXAMINE ROAD'S RECORDS.

Judge Montgomery Sustains Standing Master's Ruling in Southern Railway Case.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 10.—Judge Pritchard in the United States Court this afternoon sustained the ruling made by Standing Master Montgomery regarding the Southern Railway for a period of ten years, saying that the exceptions were without merit and therefore overruled in regard to the motion made by the defendants on October 2 to allow them opportunity to learn what was paid for the stocks and bonds of the Southern and to learn what the property of the railway cost. Judge Pritchard held that the defendant should be allowed all proper examination and investigation as to the account and nature of such stocks and bonds.

SHOTS TO AVENGE COLT'S DEATH.

Stephen White, of Northport, Long Island, son of Edward L. White, a lively stable keeper, crazed by the loss of a favorite colt, sent a charge of bird shot yesterday into the abdomen of Joseph Franklin, a negro, who was on his way to the county jail. Franklin is likely to recover.

Two recent fires on the White premises were supposed to have been incendiary, and Franklin, a former employee, was arrested on suspicion. White's colt was destroyed in the second fire.

(Continued on fourth page.)

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH

that made the highest famous—Advt.

NEW YORK AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.



THE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

MAY BE INDICTMENTS.

M. S. R. PROBE DISCUSSED.

Lawyers Say Jerome Should Act—Move by Governor Hinted.

Lawyers who have looked into the details of the Whitney-Ryan-Brady transaction, by which the stockholders of the Metropolitan Securities Company were mulcted of more than \$700,000 in the purchase of the Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railway Company, say that indictments for larceny or criminal conspiracy may be found against some of the men in that deal. District Attorney Jerome, in the opinion of these lawyers, has no option in the case and must present the facts to the grand jury at the earliest possible moment.

The fact that this transaction took place more than five years ago does not necessarily put Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener and Thomas Dolan outside the pale of the law. The statute of limitations, which outlaws crimes committed more than five years before the grand jury takes up the case, cannot be invoked in their favor if a grand jury finds evidence of criminality in these transactions; because Messrs. Ryan, Dolan and Widener are not residents of this state, and in the case of Mr. Ryan, who transacts business and maintains a residence here, his continued absence from the state may have been of sufficient duration to have extended the date to which he would be held accountable for criminal acts to beyond the present time.

More than that, there is some likelihood that if District Attorney Jerome does not act, Governor Hughes may appoint a special deputy attorney general to prosecute the cases over the District Attorney's head. A report was afloat in the financial district yesterday, that already the Governor had this course under advisement. This is believed to be somewhat premature, but Governor Hughes's deep interest in the traction tangle in this city is well known. The probable course in case District Attorney Jerome does not take up this affair will be for the Public Service Commission to submit a memorandum of its findings to the Governor for his consideration.

CHIEF RAILROAD TOPIC.

The financial juggling by which the stockholders of the Metropolitan Securities Company were compelled to pay \$965,000 for franchisees of the Wall and Cortlandt Streets Railway Company, for which the man who sold them got only \$250,000, continued to be practically the sole topic of conversation in railroad circles yesterday. The explanation of P. A. B. Widener and Thomas Dolan that the money paid to them was given to settle loans made by them to Mr. Whitney was considered absurd by lawyers in touch with the commission's investigation.

It was pointed out that if their assertion were to be taken at its face value, it must also be believed that William C. Whitney owed himself \$100,000, for which he was charging himself interest; that he owed more than that amount to Moore & Schley, and that he owed a debt to Thomas F. Ryan also. And even that assumption would leave unexplained why he chose to pay debts presumably personal out of the treasury of the Metropolitan Securities Company in so roundabout a fashion.

"I believe that an official body other than the Public Service Commission should investigate that transaction," declared one prominent lawyer, after studying the testimony of Anthony N. Brady carefully. "I do not believe that this crime—if crime there be in the affair—has been outlived by the passage of time—at least for some of the men who received Mr. Brady's checks at Mr. Whitney's direction."

Section 143 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, relating to the time within which crimes may be prosecuted, reads as follows:

If, when the crime is committed, the defendant be out of the state, the indictment may be found within the term herein limited after his coming within the state; and no time during which the defendant is not an inhabitant of, or usually resident within, the state, or usually in personal attendance upon business or employment within the state, is part of the limitation.

That section of the code means, according to the interpretation of a well known lawyer, that any time within the last five years when Thomas F. Ryan was at his estate in Virginia, or the time spent on his trips to Europe, would not count toward the period of five years after which he would be immune from criminal prosecution if the District Attorney or the grand jury deemed his connection with the Brady-Whitney affair criminal.

A MISSOURI PRECEDENT.

As authority for his opinion this lawyer cited the case of the people of the State of Missouri vs. Snyder, one of the Folk boondoggling prosecutions. In this case Snyder, the defendant, according to testimony, had been spending much time at the Waldorf-Astoria, in this city, and a considerable period on a trip to Europe.

The trial court, when the question of limitation came up, instructed the jury that the question of whether the defendant was or was not an inhabitant of the state was not to be decided by the jury. This point, which involved the success of the prosecution of Snyder, was taken up to the Supreme Court of the state. That court held that the instructions of the lower court were not to be regarded, and that the question of whether the defendant was or was not a resident was distinctly for the trial jury and the grand jury to settle.

More than that, the jury should determine, if it believed the defendant was a non-resident of the state wherein the crime was committed,

(Continued on fifth page.)

LUSITANIA 4-DAY SHIP.

AT THE HOOK AT 1:25 A. M.

Fast Cunarder Comes in at 25-Knot Rate with New Record.

The record breaking Lusitania arrived at the Sandy Hook Lightship at 1:25 o'clock this morning. The time from Daunt's Rock was 4 days 20 hours. The last day's run was apparently the fastest of the trip, over a smooth sea, with little wind. The Lusitania beats her time for her maiden trip by approximately five hours, her time on that trip being 5 days 54 minutes.

Fire Island was passed at 12:07, after the big liner had been sighted southeast of that point at 11:22. She had passed Nantucket Lightship at 5:25 o'clock yesterday, going at a speed of 25 knots.

The Lusitania's time averages almost exactly 24 knots for the entire trip. Her arrival at 1:20 or 5 minutes earlier than she passed the lightship would have made her speed exactly 24 knots. Her average on her first trip was 23.01 knots.

Captain J. B. Watt informed the Cunard company by wireless last night that he expected to reach Sandy Hook Lightship by 1:15 o'clock this morning, the official end of the course from Daunt's Rock, England. This will make her time for the passage about 4 days 19 hours and 50 minutes. The following wireless dispatch was received earlier in the evening from aboard the big ship:

"On board the Lusitania, Thursday, Oct. 10, via Siasconset, Mass., Oct. 10.—Three thousand passengers crowded the decks of the Lusitania at 5:25 p. m. to-day, New York time, to watch her steam past Nantucket Lightship. We are making twenty-five knots. There is great enthusiasm on board over this record breaking trip."

"Colonel H. I. Kowalski, of San Francisco, was chairman of the concert held to-night and praised the record the boat is making."

Among the speakers was George Croly of Marks, M. P., who said: "I desire to pay a tribute to the stokers. Stripped to the waist, these sturdy men are shoveling in coal as never before in order that this vessel may fly the blue ribbon of the Atlantic. Credit is also due to Italy, for an Italian, William Marconi, has given us his wireless telegraphy to communicate us with the land from mid-ocean. And I would also congratulate the Cunard company on its perseverance and indomitable pluck."

"The weather is clear and the water is smooth. We will anchor off Quarantine about 7 o'clock and dock about 10 to-morrow morning."

When the Lusitania anchors off Sandy Hook this morning she will have captured practically all transatlantic records. The Cunard Line and England will then take from Germany the eagerly sought record for possessing the fleetest ship on the Atlantic. The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland has held the record for a number of years.

A wireless from the ship yesterday said that at noon six hundred nautical miles had been covered since noon of the day before, at an average speed of 24.15 knots. Her best day's run was 619 knots, nine better than the former record, held by the Deutschland. Her average speed exceeds the former record, 23.58 knots, held by the Kaiser Wilhelm II, of the North German Lloyd Line.

At the offices of the Cunard Line it was said yesterday that the advance list of the passengers on the Lusitania showed that she has on board 392 first class passengers, 446 second class and 1,046 third. Among those on board are Richard Y. Cook, of the Trust Company of Philadelphia; Viscount d'Alte, Portuguese Minister to the United States; B. N. Duke and A. B. Duke, Sir Samuel Faire, Mark Hamboury, Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Macpherson, C. M. G., and Isaac Rice and Mrs. Rice, the president of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise.

HOW THE TRANSATLANTIC RECORD HAS BEEN CUT DOWN.

New York and Queenstown.

Table with columns: Days, Hours, Minutes. Rows: 1866-Persia, 1866-Scotia, 1869-City of Brussels, 1873-Baltic, 1875-City of Berlin, 1876-Germanic, 1877-Britannia, 1880-Arizona, 1882-Alaska, 1884-Oregon, 1884-America, 1885-Etruria, 1887-Umbria, 1888-Etruria, 1889-City of Paris, 1891-Majestic, 1891-Teutonic, 1892-City of Paris, 1892-City of Paris, 1893-Campania, 1894-Lucia, 1907-Lusitania, 1907-Lusitania.

OTHER RECORD VOYAGES.

Table with columns: Days, Hours, Minutes. Rows: New York to Southampton, Kaiser Wilh. d. Gross, 1897, 5 17 8; Havre to New York, La Providence, 1906, 6 3 24; New York to Cherbourg, Kaiser Wilh. d. G'sse, 1900, 5 16 0; New York to Plymouth, Deutschland, 1900, 5 7 38.

PRESIDENT HITS DEER.

His First Killing in Louisiana Hunt—Going After Catamount.

Stamboul, La., Oct. 10.—The President made the first killing to-day that has fallen to his lot since his Louisiana hunt began. He did not succeed in finding a bear, the especial object of his search, but he shot a fine buck deer this afternoon, furnishing the camp with fresh venison, the supply of which was becoming low. The President is making the most of the fine weather now prevailing.

The condition of the ground is much improved after the rain, and the weather is still cool enough to render the exercise delightful to the President.

The President will abandon bear hunting to-morrow and next day in order to engage in a catamount hunt. Dr. Miller, of Greenville, Miss., arrived in Alsatia this evening with his famous pack of fifteen cat dogs and on the same train came Major A. K. Amacker, of Lake Providence, who is well known as an ardent sportsman.

The President met Major Amacker at Lake Providence on his way to Stamboul last week, and exacted a promise from the latter to find a good pack of catamount dogs. The Major did some telegraphing and telephoning around Louisiana and Mississippi, and managed to procure the services of Dr. Miller and his pack.

AUTO OWNER CRIPPLED.

Kneecaps Broken Avoiding Baby Carriage in Brooklyn.

To avoid hitting a baby carriage crossing the street at Park Circle and the Ocean Boulevard, Brooklyn, Michael L. McLaughlin, a real estate broker, living at No. 82 Pierpoint street, Brooklyn, ran his automobile into a tree yesterday. He was thrown heavily to the ground, and his machine, which was said to be worth \$3,000, was wrecked. Mr. McLaughlin's kneecaps were broken.

Mr. McLaughlin, accompanied by his chauffeur, Arthur Gilbert, of No. 255 Adams street, Brooklyn; Thomas J. Jevlain, of New Jersey; Robert Burnham, of Bordentown, N. J., and the Rev. Mr. L. Jobs, of the same place, were out for a spin on the Ocean Parkway.

At Park Circle Nora Shea, of No. 622 20th street, had just reached the middle of the street with her charge when she saw the automobile. It was rather wobbly, pointing to several points of the compass, and Nora became confused. When Mr. McLaughlin saw the difficulty in his way he decided to run into the tree. Mr. McLaughlin may be a cripple for life.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS CONVICTED.

Father and Mother Found Guilty of Manslaughter in Death of Little One.

Mount Holly, N. J., Oct. 10.—Edwin M. Watson and his wife, charged with manslaughter for their failure to provide medical treatment for their little son, Granville, who died from pneumonia on May 26, after a brief illness, were found guilty to-day by a jury which recommended mercy.

The Watsons are Christian Scientists. A physician who was called in at the last moment to see the sick child said his life could have been saved had he received proper treatment.

Eckard P. Budd, of counsel for the defense, said: "We certainly expected an acquittal. Within four days we shall make a motion for a new trial, to take place in this county. If this is denied we shall then carry the case to the Supreme Court."

EXONERATES MR. FAIRBANKS.

Presbyterian Church Organ Declares Woman Ordered Noted Cocktails.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Vice-President Fairbanks has been exonerated. The "Interior," the newspaper organ of the Presbyterian Church, in its issue to-day absolves him of all blame for the now noted cocktail incident at the luncheon given to President Roosevelt at the Vice-President's home.

According to the "Interior," the cocktails were not included in the menu by Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks. They were ordered at the last moment by a woman who had frequently attended state affairs at Washington, and thought she knew what was due so distinguished a guest as the President. The "Interior" adds:

It is for this innocent relation to a well-meaning friend's excessive industry that his Methodist neighbors have refused to let the Vice-President attend the general conference of his church. We think they will live—without living so very long—to regret having inflicted so disproportionate a humiliation for a merely rumored charge, of which the Vice-President could have speedily cleared himself if he had been less a gentleman, and reader to tell tales about the officiousness of his lady neighbors.

J. P. MORGAN IN TRACTION DEAL.

New Yorker, It Is Announced, Will Finance Reorganization in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—J. Pierpont Morgan, it was announced in Chicago to-day, will finance the reorganized Union Traction system of this city. It is stated that he will furnish the money to rebuild the lines.

He will decide himself, it is added, whether the lines will be rehabilitated under the plans of the new Chicago ordinance accepted by the voters at the last election or through a forced sale of the properties to the Chicago City Railway Company.

FUSION GOES THROUGH.

A JOINT TICKET NAMED.

Republicans and League Men Agree After Conference.

Herbert Parsons, president of the Republican County Committee, succeeded last night in putting through his plan for a fusion with the Independence League on the county ticket. It was not done, however, without opposition on the part of some of the leaders, and others who acquiesced did so because they believed Mr. Parsons as head of the organization should be allowed to carry out his plans. He accepted full responsibility for them, saying that he had had the counsel of competent advisers.

The Republicans get the nomination for the Supreme Court, the nomination for the Court of General Sessions and three City Court nominations. The Independence League gets two General Sessions nominations, three City Court nominations and the nomination for Sheriff.

The ticket which was named by both the Republican and Independence League conventions is as follows:

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Justice M. LINN BRUCE (Rep.).

For Judges of the Court of General Sessions—Justice CHARLES E. WHITMAN (Rep.), MELVIN G. PALMER (Ind.), and THOMAS VIDAVER (Ind. L.).

For Judges of the City Court—Justice WILLIAM H. WADHAMS (Rep.), DOUGLAS MATHESON (Rep.), STIMPSON (Ind. L.), JAMES HENRY (Ind. L.), and EDWIN W. WOODMAN (Ind. L.).

For Sheriff—MAXIMILIAN F. IHMSEN (Ind. L.).

A conference committee of five from the Republican convention, which was held at the Murray Hill Lyceum, and a committee of the same number from the Independence League convention, which was meeting in the Carnegie Lyceum, got together in a room at the Park Avenue Hotel about 11 o'clock. It did not take long for them to decide on the fusion ticket, because it had been settled earlier in the day. The number of candidates each party was to get had been agreed to tentatively in conference between Mr. Parsons, Senator Alfred R. Page and Congressman William S. Bieman, representing the Republicans, and Melvin G. Palmer and other representatives of the Independence League.

When the Republican committee returned to the Murray Hill Lyceum soon after midnight and reported the ticket agreed on, the names of each man presented was cheered until that of Maximilian Ihmsen, for Sheriff, was read. Several pronounced his name from various parts of the room. Many of the men who earlier in the evening opposed the fusion programme had gone home, and there was not the slightest opposition to the nomination of the ticket. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Justice Bruce was the only one to whom a regular speech of acceptance was accorded. The nominations for Judges of General Sessions were made in one resolution, instructing the secretary to cast one ballot for them, and the nominees for the City Court were grouped in the same way. The nomination of Mr. Ihmsen for Sheriff was hurried through in the same way, but it did not prevent some of those who did not fancy his selection from audibly expressing their disapproval.

The fusion programme was agreed to at a meeting of the ex-Republican Executive Committee, held in the headquarters of the State Committee at 5 o'clock.

After an hour's discussion the leaders who balked against the proposition to the last and voted against it were James E. March, of the 3d District; Abraham Gruber, of the 17th District, and Frank Raymond, of the 28th District.

Mr. Parsons presented his arguments in favor of fusion at some length, after which Mr. Gruber assailed the idea. Other members of the committee favored the proposition. A resolution was then offered making it the sense of the committee that fusion be agreed to if the Independence League would name a ticket with the following Republicans on it: Justice Bruce, Judge Whitman, Judge Wadhams and two other Republicans for the City Court. There was some objection to giving the Independence League such a large proportion of the ticket, but on the vote every member of the committee voted for the resolution except the three already mentioned.

Mr. March, Mr. Gruber and Mr. Raymond are friends of ex-Governor Odell in the committee, and opposed fusion, said a friend of Mr. Parsons, on account of their antagonism to him.

The committee, after deciding on fusion, then filled out its part of the ticket by selecting Isidor Wasservogel and Douglas Matheson for City Court candidates. It was known that Mr. Palmer and Mr. Vidaver were to be the Independence League candidates for General Sessions, and that the league insisted on the nomination of Mr. Ihmsen for Sheriff. Mr. Vidaver was selected in place of ex-Judge John Palmier, who the Republicans refused to take. It was left to the league to select its three candidates for the City Court bench, to be reported at the joint meeting of the conference committee in the evening.

It was nearly 6:30 o'clock before the members of the executive committee got away, and this delayed the convening of the convention in the evening. It was nearly 9:15 o'clock before the delegates were called to order.

Charles K. Lexow was elected permanent chairman, and after a few preliminaries Mr. Parsons presented the fusion proposition in a resolution calling for a conference committee of five to meet a similar committee of the Independence League to agree on a fusion ticket. It was no surprise, as every one had heard of the action of the executive committee. Explaining his position at some length, Mr. Parsons said in part:

This is a municipal year. The Republican party by ratifying the new state constitution, which they proposed that should be devoted to the selection of municipal officers, ratified the idea that we should devote more care to the selection of municipal officers than could be done in other years.

We have before us the selection of what are practically municipal officers, and the question is presented of what we shall do. We are the white party. Historically we are a minority. Only on great occasions have we succeeded, and then always by the co-operation of others when we did not have some great state or national issue.

Our inveterate foe, the inveterate foe of the city, in our minds, has always been Tammany. Our main object has been to defeat Tammany Hall. We can't do it alone. Shall we seek the aid of others? Shall we hold it aloft or