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The Sun.

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For New York and Its Vicinity:
Generally fair; west winds.

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GAYNOR HAS REFUSED.

Praises Senator Hill, but Won't Run with Him.

HIS SUDDEN CHANGES OF MIND.

Hill and Lockwood to Be Notified To-day of Their Nomination and to Jump Into the Campaign with Vigor—Senator Hill Offered to Withdraw in Gaynor's Favor—The Judge Began at Least Twice to Write a Letter of Acceptance, and When He Left the Conference Yesterday It Was Understood That He Would Accept—Then He Sent His Refusal to the Reporters.

The Notification Committee appointed by the Democratic Convention at Saratoga, will meet this morning in the Park Avenue Hotel and formally notify Senator David B. Hill that he was the nominee of the Convention for Governor, and at the same time will notify Representative Daniel N. Lockwood that he was the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor. The Notification Committee will have no business to do with Judge William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, the nominee of the Convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals. At conferences which were held nearly every hour in the day yesterday at the Murry Hill Hotel, and which were attended by Mr. Hill, Mr. Lockwood, Judge Gaynor, and Major James W. Hinckley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, no question was raised of Judge Gaynor's acceptance. Indeed, Senator Hill announced after the conferences that the State ticket was intact, and Major Hinckley said that Judge Gaynor had gone to his home in Brooklyn to write his letter of acceptance. The last thing heard was at 10:30 last night, when word was received in New York from Brooklyn that Judge Gaynor had forwarded a letter to Major Hinckley at the Murray Hill Hotel, in which he declined the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Up to 11:30 last night Major Hinckley had not received the letter. The following is the letter which Judge Gaynor handed out in Brooklyn:

Hon. J. W. Hinckley.

DEAR SIR: The reasons which I publicly assigned for not wishing to become the nominee for Governor preclude me from accepting another place on the ticket, as may be seen by recurring to them, and I am therefore constrained to decline the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, as grateful as I feel for it and as much as I should like to hold a place of so much usefulness.

This would suffice; but I feel impelled to say more. The voice of the plain, everyday people is to-day, for cause, an actual, living voice, yea, is it, or it never was in the history of the world; and in a contest in which it should be summed up, I could not be a candidate for office and sit silent, as usage and etiquette would require me to do in my present case. The centre of thought has passed from the few to the many, and a great, peaceful, political struggle is now impending in this country which is to decide whether the centre of power shall be and remain there also. It has more than once seemed to me that I should have some part in that great contest when it came; but if that is not to be, I still hope I may be able to feel that I have done, not much, it is true, but yet something to move my day and generation forward at least a little, and to better the condition of the community in which my lot has been cast.

I might stop here, but if I did it would seem to me that I had left something appropriate unsaid in view of recent events. I am not without feeling, and cannot refrain from acknowledging a vibration of pain that organizations avowedly working unselfishly for high political methods and for better government should affirmatively refuse to endorse my nomination in advance of my acceptance or refusal. On the other hand, the wholly spontaneous manifestation of the general Democracy of the State toward me, which I never expected to see, and which I can only interpret as a full approval of my past public conduct, has made upon me an impression too profound to be ever effaced. Circumstances do not permit me to accept the nomination they have tendered to me, but my head and my heart go out to them all the same.

It is now nearly five years ago that I openly objected as an individual citizen to political methods which I deemed low, base, and unmanly, and to official acts which I deemed heartless crimes, involving as they did spoliation of the people's hard-earned money for the enrichment of a few who followed politics as a trade, and made public officials their mere tools. I felt that I had a right to speak, for in the face of gross wrongs to the people among whom I lived I had sat silent for fifteen years, and silence often gives the right to speak; but, furthermore, from an impulse which I cannot define, or a reason which is too inscrutable to assign, I found myself unable to sit silent longer. The history of the four years of effort which ensued, by appeal to courts and to public opinion, I cannot now even summarize; but in this hour, in which my name is being tossed back and forth by contending political factions, and in which I have broken asunder the bonds of my perplexity and seen my duty clear, I beg to say, in justice to myself and I trust with due mildness and without any egotism, that throughout it all I was never helped, in money or otherwise, by any politician or political organization or faction whatever; and that if in the end I prevailed, it was solely because the people, honest and unselfish, understood me and recognized that at all events I was trying to do right. Owing nothing, therefore, to politicians or political organizations, and remembering that whatever little I have done to lift government up was done as a private citizen, I do not value any office so high as to wish to achieve it against the opposition of those who I had supposed would be my friends.

If I thought that the withdrawal of my name would injure Senator Hill's canvass I would try to see some way to allow it to remain, for his recent development in the national Senate places him with the foremost public men of his day. Between him and his opponent he should, and I trust will, prevail.

To sign this letter takes me away from a promotion in the line of my taste I write it without regret, for it keeps me in line with my past. I write it to the hurt of no man, but in Justice to all men, to truth, and to myself.

To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 5. W. J. GAYNOR.

Copies of this letter were delivered to the newspaper reporters in Brooklyn by Judge Gaynor's secretary. Major Hinckley said that he did not doubt that Judge Gaynor had written such a letter, only he had not received it. He was ready to believe anything. When he first met Judge Gaynor, a number of months ago, and talked with him about the Democratic State ticket, the Major's hair was turning from brown to gray.

At midnight last night it was silvery white. The Major said that Judge Gaynor's declination would make no difference with the meeting of the Notification Committee this morning. It has been suspected all along that Judge Gaynor might do something highfalutin, and some of his friends have seemed to believe that the universe was awaiting his nod. Not only has Major Hinckley been somewhat disturbed over his conversations with the Judge, but the Hon. Mirabeau L. Towns and other personal friends of Judge Gaynor have shaken their heads over his varying moods. Twice in the week just drawing to a close Judge Gaynor partly completed two letters of acceptance. These have not been finished, and Judge Gaynor's friends in Brooklyn have worked the telephones from Brooklyn to New York, inquiring of their advisers here what the devil they were to do next with the Judge. Some of these telephonic messages have come from Mr. Towns, who is really and truly Mr. Gaynor's friend. When Mr. Towns was at Saratoga receiving telegrams from Judge Gaynor at Riverhead, Mr. Towns used to wag his head and squint at every line in the telegram and remark to his friends:

"I wonder what he means by that?" or, "I think I understand the Judge in that line," or "Bless his dear heart, what the old boy is he up to?"

Finally Mr. Towns got into such a muddle as to the real intentions of Judge Gaynor that he besought the good offices of Delos McCurdy, and begged him to go on to Riverhead by special train and find out exactly what the Judge did mean. It should be said for Mr. Towns that he paid for the special train which shot Mr. McCurdy down along the glistening Hudson and the cabs which whisked him over to the Thirty-fourth street ferry and to the special train which went at a clipping pace from Long Island City to Riverhead. Mr. McCurdy's friends tell of his funny experiences with Judge Gaynor, although it is not believed that Mr. McCurdy saw the humor of the occasion. All this time Senator Hill and his friends at Saratoga were awaiting word from Judge Gaynor. Major Hinckley had had a number of conversations with Judge Gaynor before that and he said that he couldn't fathom the Judge's intellect. Mr. McCurdy also went back to Saratoga with no definite understanding of what the Judge really wanted. So the Convention didn't seem to want to nominate John Boyd Thacher, and in fierce enthusiasm nominated Mr. Hill and Mr. Lockwood and wound up the ticket with Judge Gaynor for Judge of the Court of Appeals. It has all along been said that there was an understanding that Judge Gaynor would accept the nomination. He has been in frequent communication with Senator Hill all the week. Major Hinckley has spent a small fortune in hiring cabs to hunt up Judge Gaynor in Brooklyn. Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan and all hands have had a delightful time with Judge Gaynor.

As already said, the final conference between the candidates and Major Hinckley was held yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, and Mr. Hill, Mr. Lockwood, and Major Hinckley had not the slightest notion that Judge Gaynor was not to accept.

The Hon. St. Clair McKelway was also a factor in yesterday's conferences. The night before, in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, he had called for the retirement of Senator Hill and the substitution of Judge Gaynor at the head of the ticket. The Senator requested Mr. McKelway to call upon him and have a talk. Senator Hill and his friends said after the talk that it was but fair to all interested at the start of this campaign that the exact facts should be known. He informed Mr. McKelway that he would retire on the instant in favor of Judge Gaynor. He further said that he would stump the State beside Judge Gaynor and make as many speeches for Judge Gaynor as anybody could wish. Furthermore, if Mr. Lockwood's candidacy did not suit Judge Gaynor's friends, Mr. Lockwood was also ready to retire. Senator Hill and his friends said that they were determined to win this victory, and they would not hesitate to take any step that would tend to satisfy and to gratify all kinds of Democrats. When this plain proposition of Senator Hill was made to Mr. McKelway and other friends of Judge Gaynor, it was decided by them not to put Judge Gaynor in the first place, and all hands departed believing in their hearts that Judge Gaynor was to remain as the candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Senator Hill, with this understanding of the situation, returned to the Hotel Normandie, where he was greeted by Evan Thomas, ex-President of the Produce Exchange; Cord Meyer, and a host of other Democrats. The Senator reiterated that in this campaign there must be no room for factional differences; that the life of the party in the State for the next twenty years was at stake, and to all of his visitors he pointed out the far-reaching results of a Republican victory in the State this fall, which would perfect that terrible apportionment decreed by the partisan Republicans of the Constitutional Convention at Albany.

The Senator, after to-day's proceedings, will return to Albany, and it is not likely that he will be in New York for some time. He will fire the first gun of the campaign at Utica on Oct. 16, and after that he will make ringing speeches all over the State, winding up the campaign at his old home in Elmira on Nov. 3. The ceremonies to-day are to be purely formal, as it is expected later on that the candidates will write letters explaining the issues and calling upon all Democrats to face the foe.

Major Hinckley said last night, after he had heard of Judge Gaynor's letter, that the Democratic State Committee, which meets this morning, was empowered by the Convention to fill all vacancies on the ticket, but that no candidate in place of Judge Gaynor had even been thought of.

Neither Major Hinckley, nor Senator Hill, nor Mr. Lockwood was at all flustered by Judge Gaynor's declination. It was authoritatively said that the Administration in Washington has been aroused to the importance of the campaign, and that Secretary Lamont has made it very plain to Major Hinckley and to others that he and all Democrats in Washington will do their level best to aid the ticket in every particular. It was added that the Hon. William C. Whitney is to come out with a statement, in which he will speak of the importance of the fight, and that in his own way he will aid those who are to lead in the battle. It was confidently said last night that there will be no third State ticket put up by the anti-organization men, either in New York or in Kings county, and it was added that at the meeting of the State Committee to-day Mr. McCarty, Mr. Delmar, and Mr. Coffey of Kings will retire from the State Committee, and that their places will be filled by Bell Democrats. The retirement of these men three is demanded by the Democratic sentiment of Brooklyn.

The Shepardites were all glad that Justice Gaynor had declined the nomination. Mr. Shepard said:

"I expected him to decline. There was no other course for him to pursue."

The Featherheads were shocked when they heard that Justice Gaynor had come out strongly for Gov. Hill in his letter.

LATER.—At 1½ o'clock this morning THE SUN received this explanation:

"In Gaynor letter please read: 'but my hand and my heart go out to them all,' instead of 'my head and my heart.'"

PREPARED FOR THE WHITE CAPS.

Emmet Morse Answers Their Warning by Putting His House on a War Footing.

PORT JERVIS, Oct. 5.—A White Cap organization has been in existence in Sullivan county for the past two years in the vicinity of Livingston Manor. They first drove away a clothier of the name of Landau of New York city, who was underselling the local merchants. They next turned their attention to a musician, and he, too, packed up his goods and left. Last June they took Pat Edwards, a drunkard, made him run the gauntlet of a line of men who lashed him on the back, and then ducked him in a mill pond. He took their advice and left town. About a month ago they immersed John Carroll, a liveryman, who was too fond of his toddy, in the same pond. He promised to reform. The White Caps are now operating at Kingsbury Hill, Delaware county.

Last Thursday they notified Mrs. Mary Root and Emmet Morse, who had been living as man and wife in that place for some time and whose presence was obnoxious to the decent people there, to leave or take the consequences. Instead of heeding their warning, Morse proceeded to barricade his house, laid in a stock of revolvers and ammunition, and bade them defiance. The White Cap party had not counted on such a resistance and put off their demonstration. This week they sent another warning to leave, in which they threatened to blow up the house with dynamite if Morse opened fire on them when they move on his fort. Developments are awaited with much interest.

CARELESS ELECTRICIANS.

Expert Brown Says the Wires are a Menace to Life in the City of Newark.

Harold P. Brown, the electrical expert employed by the Newark Board of Works, who investigated yesterday the killing of two horses on Thursday by the leakage of a powerful current from two electric light wires to the ground by means of a tin gutter and leader pipe, said that he never saw a place in which wires were strung so recklessly as in Newark.

"The wires are in bad condition all over the city," he said. "There is peril at every point. Firemen, especially, are subjected to it when they go upon the metal roofs of houses or play a stream of water upon the imperfectly insulated wires."

Mr. Brown told about several places in which the conditions were the same as in the alley in which the horses were killed.

Killed a Preacher in a Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5.—The Rev. John W. Welker was killed near Corydon, Ind., yesterday by David Wheat. The latter had received a note warning him to leave the country on peril of being "whitecapped." He was visited by masked men on last Sunday night, but drove them away with a few shots. Yesterday Mr. Welker and his son Alva went to see Wheat and ordered him to give them the warning note. When he refused a fight followed, and in the mêlée Wheat knocked the minister down with a billet of wood and killed him.

Commencing with 7th inst. the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will run daily Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Cleveland and Chicago without change. Leave New York at 7:30 P. M., arriving in Chicago next evening at 9:35 P. M. Dining car Buffalo to Chicago.—Adv.

WAR SHIPS FIGHT A DUEL.

A THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE JAPAN-CHINA CONFLICT.

The Story of an English Participant in a Naval Engagement Wherein the Chinese Cruiser Yang-Wei Runs Through a Japanese Fleet, Whips the Flagship Metsuchima, Kills the Admiral, and Escapes—In the Crippled Cruiser's Race for Life She Makes Better Time than on Her Trial Trip—A Graphic Account of a Battle Between Modern War Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—A young Englishman, the supervising engineer of the Chinese cruiser Yang-Wai, who has just arrived here for treatment by an oculist for injuries received in the most important two engagements of the present conflict, furnishes a graphic and detailed description of the first meeting of the Chinese and Japanese sea forces, which occurred on July 12 off the coast of Corea, about eighty miles west of Chemulpo, between his ship and the Japanese flagship Metsuchima. Not much has been made of this battle in the cable despatches, but from the wounded engineer's account it appears to have been one of the most savage, and in its consequences the most disastrous engagement at sea that had taken place in the present war up to that time. Out of a force of 263 officers and men of the Yang-Wai, only 91 escaped injury. Fifty were wounded and 123 were killed outright.

The narrator of this story was himself in the thickest of the fight, and the Chinese gunners and sailors were blown to shreds all about him. He himself was so disabled in a subsequent engagement that he was forced to come to this country for medical treatment, which he could not secure in China.

"The Yang-Wai," said he, "a Chinese cruiser of the first class, left Shanghai on May 24 under secret orders which were opened at Saddlas Island, ninety miles from Shanghai, when it was found that she was to proceed to Chemulpo. On May 26 she reached the Corean port.

"About the middle of June a Japanese fleet convoyed a number of Japanese transports from Chemulpo. This fleet included the Metsuchima. The Japanese transports carried about 6,000 troops to the coast, and they were landed at Chemulpo.

"There was one regiment of cavalry numbering 1,100 men and horses; it was a magnificent turnout. The troops remained in Chemulpo until the residents objected. Supplies ran out, and the troops were moved to Seoul. A few days later the rest of the Japanese fleet arrived at Chemulpo convoying seven more transports, two colliers, and four store ships. The Chinese Admiral interposed an objection to the landing of these troops and supplies, but they were landed nevertheless. That night the Japanese Admiral on board the Metsuchima left Chemulpo, taking with him the Nanaiwa, Kaimon, Akagi, Yoshima, and the Chioda.

"The Chinese Admiral received word from Pekin the next morning to watch the Japanese without making any aggressive move. The Yang-Wai was accordingly detailed to proceed to sea and keep an eye on the Japanese.

"She overtook the Japanese fleet eighty miles to the southward, passing through their lines in defiance of the Japanese Admiral's orders to stay away, and, making a spurt, led the Admiral's flagship a swift race. When the rest of the fleet had been left out of sight in the distance, the Yang-Wai suddenly turned and planted a 10½-inch shell out of a 38-ton forward gun in the port bow of the Metsuchima. It tore an enormous hole in her upper deck and disabled three of her eight-inch guns. Passing the Metsuchima on the return tack, her secondary battery was fired broadside into the Japanese vessel, and as she passed astern her 25-ton gun came to bear on the Japanese vessel's after barbette. Several of the Japanese guns were disabled before she was able to return the fire.

"Some clever manœuvring followed and both vessels proceeded to pour broadside after broadside into each other. The battle lasted from 11:30 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. After the Yang-Wai had been disabled, with the exception of the big gun forward, she managed to cripple her opponent by a shot which struck the conning tower of the Japanese vessel, killing the Japanese Admiral and several of his officers. This completely disabled the Japanese ship.

"Shortly after the Metsuchima ceased firing, and while we were busy ascertaining the extent of our own injuries we sighted the other Japanese vessels approaching, and the Yang-Wai's commander gave orders to make a run for it to Weipaiwei.

"The scene aboard the Yang-Wai after she had withdrawn from the unequal conflict was simply hideous. There was but one gun left in fighting trim, and that being the big bow gun, it was useless in flight. The six Japanese war ships pounded away at us as we ran, and we were devoutly thankful that our speed was great enough to soon get out of range. The Yang-Wai was simply a floating wreck. Above the water line everything was ruin. The pilot house, bridge, and conning tower had gone early in the fight; the boats were shot into splinters, and the superstructure was in a hopeless, shapeless tangle. The funnel had been shot away to within four feet of the deck, and, as we were running under forced draught, we rigged a jury stack of sheet iron and canvas supported by a derrick. A hose was kept playing constantly on this makeshift funnel to prevent it from taking fire or melting.

"The Captain directed his crippled craft from a jury bridge of empty liquor casks and soap boxes, using a boat's compass, as the binnacles had been shot away. The masts were gone and the rudder, too, but steering with the twin screws was comparatively easy. The Yang-Wai had been in commission nine years, but we got twenty knots out of her, or two knots better than she did on her trial trip.

"The junior officer was sent down to take take charge of the stokeholes, where naked coolies were shovelling coal for dear life. He had several cases of gin, which he gave to the sweating stokers as often as they asked for it. In one hand he held a thick club made of a section of thick rubber belting, and whenever a man lagged he beat him with it until he picked up his shovel again. The draught that was produced was so fierce that a continuous sheet of flame poured from the jury funnel. Below, the cruiser was a huge butcher shop. Holes fourteen feet square yawned in her side, marking the place where the Japanese shells had entered. These war engines in bursting had blown the upper deck into fragments. On the main deck was the worst of all. It was simply a lake of blood fully an inch deep in the shallowest part. Writhing in this and floating in the deeper parts were heads, arms, and legs, with here and there the fragment of a man still alive tangled among the fragments of timber and steel torn from the cruiser's sides and decks. There were only two white men aboard the cruiser, myself and the surgeon, a young Irishman named Kirk.

"As soon as the vessel was out of danger from the shells of the Japanese gunboats, he and I with a corps of the surgeon's assistants set about clearing up the terrible mess on the main deck.

"Wherever we found a man hopelessly wounded the surgeon gave him instant relief from his agony. He carried an atomizer filled with prussic acid, and as soon as his hasty examination of a hopeless case was finished, he sprayed the poison into the man's mouth and nostrils. The dying men craned their necks forward eagerly in their desire to escape from the torture they suffered. There were very few of the wounded who were not put out of their misery by the surgeon's atomizer. Then the hideous mess on the main deck was thrown into the sea and the deck washed down with the fire hose. I had no means of knowing what the loss was on our Japanese adversary, but the vessel itself suffered even more than our ship. Her guns were all silenced, and, so far as I could see, she was unable to make steam. When we drew away not a sound could be heard from her. Her mast and funnel had been torn away, and her upper work shot to pieces, until she looked like a huge junk shop.

"One of the most distressing features of an engagement like this is the terrific noise aboard a modern man-of-war, fairly in action. The Yang-Wai fought all the time with one screw turning slowly, her fires raked clean, and the steam blowing off like the shrieking of a gale. The scream of the shells, the thud and the vibration as they struck the cruiser, the terrific roar as they burst, and the deafening noise and concussion of our own guns made it utterly impossible for anything else to be heard aboard the vessel. To my dying day I shall remember that July 12 and, most of all, the horrible noise and the scene on the bloody main deck. We broke the record, I think, on our run to Shanghai, where we arrived at 4 o'clock on July 13."

ENGLAND MAY TAKE A HAND.

Talk of Her Interference in the China-Japan War.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Manchester *Guardian* to-day says that English diplomats in Japan cabled to London on Sept. 30 the destination of the secret expedition which left Hiroshima last week, and also described the policy that the Japanese Government would adopt in the event of the collapse of China. Russia and England, however, have decided that the settlement of the trouble between China and Japan shall be an international, and not merely a Japanese affair, and this fact has tended to make Japan angry. Germany and France, the *Guardian* says, concur in the plan to make the settlement an international matter. The policy of the United States Government is uncertain. It has been the tendency of the United States for the last twenty years to strike out its own line on Eastern questions without regard to other powers.

Japan, in her present mood, will pay no heed to any representations made by the powers unless they shall be accompanied by tangible evidence of the intention to back them up. It was to authorize this, according to the *Guardian*, that the Ministerial Council of yesterday was summoned. The paper further says that after a showing of force Japan would be told that England desired that an armistice be established, and, on behalf of Europe, would immediately call an international conference.

The *Globe*, in an article referring to yesterday's Ministerial council, ridicules the idea that it was summoned merely for the purpose of sending war ships to protect the lives and property of British residents in China, and expresses the opinion that the Manchester *Guardian's* article of to-day gives the real reason for the meeting of the Ministers. The *St. James Gazette* expresses a similar opinion.

Quoting John Russell Young's statement in reference to the Corean war, the *News* says: "The Cabinet had naturally to discuss the proper steps to take in the emergency of a Japanese rush over Chinese ports, such as Mr. Young anticipates. We are far from anticipating Russian interference in the quarrel, but the possibility has to be considered, and it was probably taken account of at yesterday's council."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says a report is in circulation there that the Japanese intend to establish a blockade of the treaty ports of Che-Foo and Tien Tsin. Chinese merchants at Shanghai are cancelling their freight contracts. The missionary at Liao-Yang fled to New Chwang. The country is in a very unsettled state and the soldiers are much feared.

The *Times* says regarding the orders issued by the Admiralty to the cruisers Gibraltar and Æolus: "The increase of our naval forces in Chinese waters is not of a kind to hurt the susceptibilities of any power. Our plain duty is to keep a force there sufficient to protect our fellow subjects in case of necessity. We earnestly trust that the necessity may not arise, but the Cabinet were obviously bound to make timely provision against it."

The *Morning Post* insists that it is impossible to allow Japan to dictate terms to China without consulting the European powers. The *Post* discusses America's interests in the question, and concludes that these are purely commercial, while Europe's are also political. For the sake of the world's peace, it says, Russia, Germany, France, and Great Britain must intervene.

A despatch to the *Post* from Shanghai says that several Japanese war ships are patrolling the sea near Wei-Hai-Wei with the object of preventing the Chinese from leaving Wei-Hai-Wei or Port Arthur. The war ships approach the coast at nightfall and steam away again at dawn.

The British Missionary Society has received, in response to an inquiry, a telegram from the missionary station at Han-Kow, saying: "We are all well and apprehend no danger."

The Japanese Prince Yamashina, who was recently recalled to Japan to assume an important command, is a passenger on the Hamburg-American steamer Augusta Victoria, which sailed from Southampton to-day for New York. Prince Yamashina has been serving in the German navy.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Chancellor von Caprivi has gone to Hubertusstock, where the Kaiser is now staying, to consult with his Majesty regarding the situation in China.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The *Figaro*, in an article on affairs in the East, says that if the British interfere China will not be able to resist the desire to prevent the Japanese from profiting by the victory over her, and that the peace of Europe may be threatened, for France, Russia, and the United States would in such case certainly intervene.

Germans in Japan Don't Like It.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 5.—An appeal is to be made to the German Government by the German residents in Japan against the proposed revision of the German-Japanese treaty regarding foreign consular jurisdiction.

The Japanese wish the treaty revised on the lines of the treaty between Japan and England, which after a stated period abolishes the British consular courts. The Germans oppose the abolition of the consular courts.

The German cruisers Marie, Alexandrine, and Arcona have sailed from that port for the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

More Rebellion In China.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 5.—According to reports received here, the Province of Mongolia is in a state of rebellion, and troops have been despatched from Pekin to subdue the revolt. There is also said to be grave trouble in the Pekin palace. Every precaution is being taken by the residents of Tien-Tsin against a threatened attack by the natives.

Tea Importer Lee Alive and Safe.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. K. P. Lee of the firm of Henry & Lee, tea importers, had been arrested as a Chinese spy, and ordered to be shot by the Japanese military authorities. Mr. Lee is an Americanized Chinaman, and has been in this country twenty-five years. His business frequently takes him to China and Japan. At the office of the firm, 97 Water street, Mr. Henry said that on account of the war Mr. Lee had left Japan sooner than he had intended, but he never had been in any real danger, as he was under the protection of the American Consul. Mr. Lee is now in China.

ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

The Daughter-in-law of Mr. Brown of New York Is His Accuser.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—Lyman Brown, a New York millionaire, was arrested here to-day on a charge of conspiracy preferred by his daughter-in-law. Some time ago Andrew Brown, his son, was arrested for failing to provide for his wife. He gave bonds and was released. Since that time he has disappeared, and his wife says that he was spirited away by his father.

Lyman Brown is the President of an extensive patent medicine concern at 50 Reade street, and is Treasurer of another company, with offices in the Electrical Building at 130 Liberty street. At his Reade street office nothing further than what is contained in the despatch was known of Mr. Brown's arrest. It was said, however, that the elder Brown and his family had been abroad all summer. When he returned to the city he heard that his son Andrew, who had charge of the Montreal branch of the business, was having trouble with his wife, and the elder Brown went up there to settle it. He lives at 159 West Fifty-seventh street.

Commencing with 7th inst. the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will run daily Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Cleveland and Chicago without change. Leave New York at 7:30 P. M., arriving in Chicago next evening at 9:35 P. M. Dining car Buffalo to Chicago.—Adv.

To-morrow (Sunday) Evening

At the Academy of Music, Gilmore's Band, under the leadership of Victor Herbert, will play the new two-step, "The Sun March," by Monroe H. Rosenfeld, for the first time. Many noted vocalists will also appear at the concert.—Adv.

MRS. LOWELL WILL LEAD.

TO ORGANIZE THE WOMEN AND WORK FOR DR. PARKHURST.

She and the Doctor Are Enthusiastic Over the Plan of Enlisting Women's Influence in the Local Campaign—Some of Mrs. Lowell's Woman Suffrage Friends Fear She Has Lost Interest in that Cause.

The woman whom the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has been seeking to lead the "Campaign of Influence" has been discovered. She is Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, the daughter of the venerable Mrs. Shaw, who has given to the cause of woman suffrage four daughters. That cause Mrs. Lowell has warmly espoused and Dr. Parkhurst, if he be judged by his pulpit orations, has repudiated.

Mrs. Lowell is perhaps better known as Josephine Shaw Lowell. She lives at 120 East Thirtieth street, next door to her mother's house, and is a woman of social prominence as well as a woman of intelligence and thought. Social problems have for a long time engaged her attention, but her assumption of the leadership of Dr. Parkhurst's idea was considered impossible by those who knew her best. Mrs. Lowell comes of a family that have long been connected with public affairs. Her sister, Mrs. George William Curtis, is a woman of rare attainments, as has been attested by her husband and by an army of acquaintances. Another sister is Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, a leader in the fashionable society of this city. The wonder among Mrs. Lowell's friends is that she should have come forward and volunteered for a service that involves such hard work, and seemingly is so antagonistic to the work she has been engaged in.

For many years Mrs. Lowell has been before the public as a leader of some cause or reform. She has had a valuable experience in political campaigns and has learned the methods of practical politicians. But—and this is why her friends wonder at her volunteering for such a task—she has now enlisted herself and all the influence at her command in behalf of a man whose whole attitude was that of an active antagonist to the very cause which Mrs. Lowell espoused so vehemently. Mrs. Lowell is a believer in woman suffrage. Dr. Parkhurst is opposed to such an extension of the franchise, and the lines he laid down for the conduct of a woman's influence association at the time he called for a volunteer were unmistakably stated. He specified that the work he desired to have undertaken by the women of New York was that of home influence, of indirect action, and plainly said that action at the polls was not necessary.

But in spite of such specifications from the author of the plan, Mrs. Lowell has come to the front, and, after a conversation with Dr. Parkhurst, has announced her willingness and eagerness to assume the task of organizing the women of New York into a compact mass of effective workers who by their efforts shall make possible the purification of the city Government. Mrs. Lowell said yesterday evening:

"I felt called upon to undertake this work. The outrages of law that have so long been thrust upon the citizens of this city have stirred me deeply, and when Dr. Parkhurst through the press urged the women to use their influence in organized effort I felt called upon to respond. I did not come forward when the first invitation was offered, because I felt that many other women were more fitted to head such a crusade, but when I saw the apathy, the lack of courage to take up the work, I wrote to Dr. Parkhurst and had an interview with him.

"He stated his view of the situation, told me what he believed women could accomplish if they were aroused, and to what a great extent they held the final triumph of his aims in their power. I then told him that I would begin the campaign and assume the initiative in organizing womanhood in the struggle that must inevitably come before the misgovernment of this city is purified. What are my plans?

"Briefly, they are to so instruct women that they will see and understand just where the errors in our form of municipal government exist and what the remedies are. Women should be as much interested in decent government as men, for they have the same interests to support and the same oppressions to bear. Perhaps this argument does not appeal to all of them, but it is a well substantiated fact just the same. Parlor meetings will be held, and from these meetings I have no doubt that the masses will become inspired with the spirit of reform."

Dr. Parkhurst was jubilant over the fact that Mrs. Lowell has come to his help. It will be recalled that Kate Field of Washington was invited and offered her aid, but she is not a New Yorker the Doctor felt called upon to decline her offer.

"Yes," said he, "Mrs. Lowell is thoroughly impressed with the importance of having the wives and mothers of this city exert their utmost to gain for husbands, brothers, and sons the freedom from contamination with evil political corruption. What mother, if she understood practical politics as countenanced in this county, would allow her children to come into contact with politicians, with the corrupt officers of the city Government?"

Dr. Parkhurst as he said this brought his arm down on the desk in front of him with force.

"Mrs. Lowell has all the qualities," he continued, "that I mentioned as needful in a leader for this cause. She is a lady of social prominence, of thought and understanding, and has had experience in dealing with such problems as confront us. I knew that there was at least one woman in New York who had the requisite qualities, and I knew some one later that she would come forward. Mrs. Lowell is not only competent to lead, but she is competent to lead successfully. The question of woman's influence is safe in her hands, and the full possibilities of that latent energy will be called forth."

Among the women who have worked with Mrs. Lowell in the suffrage campaign, and who know her active interest in the question of State prisons, the appointment or self-appointed task of Mrs. Lowell does not find entire approval. They all have words of praise for her ability, but doubt the plan of campaign she will pursue. Said one who has been a co-worker with Mrs. Lowell in many projected reforms:

"Mrs. Lowell has ability of a high order as a leader, but the depth of her conviction has often been doubted, and this self-assuming of the leadership of a campaign force that is directly opposed to the cause she so energetically worked for last year, that of political equality, does not strengthen the belief that she was in earnest then or now. Dr. Parkhurst opposed woman suffrage; Mrs. Lowell was strongly in favor. Dr. Parkhurst has recently said that action at the polls for women was not necessary, that their influence should be exerted in the home; Mrs. Lowell has publicly stated that the indirect influence of woman was of little avail in politics or in questions of State. There is a wide discrepancy. Can it be that Dr. Parkhurst has felt the need of calling women to participation in municipal affairs, or has Mrs. Lowell come to a belief in the indirect theory of influence preached by the Doctor?"

Mrs. Emma Beckwith, who once ran for Mayor of Brooklyn, said in regard to Mrs. Lowell's beginning the crusade:

"She is an able woman, with a great deal of influence, and her name at the head of the movement will add greatly to its importance. Mrs. Lowell has gained a great deal of success as a leader. I would cheerfully cooperate with her in the matter, and will serve in whatever capacity I can."

Miss Harriette A. Keyser said that Mrs. Lowell could command a following such as few women in New York enjoy.

Mrs. Lowell is the widow of Gen. Charles Russell Lowell of Boston, who lost his life in the civil war. For many years she served in the State Board of Charities, and is a member of the Council of the Charity Organization Society. She has written and spoken much on the subject of public charity and on prison reform.

DR. DEPEW ON THE BOWERY.

Specially Engaged by Organizer Teall to Speak at the Thalia Theatre.

Oliver Sumner Teall called at THE SUN office last night to announce that, as the result of his work in the lower part of town, the Republican campaign was to be opened on Oct. 25 in the Thalia Theatre by a meeting at which Dr. Chauncey M. Depew will be the principal speaker.

"It's a big thing, you know," said Ollie, "to have Depew speak so far down town. He's never done it before, and we'll fill the theatre, which is as big as Cooper Union. It's transferring Cooper Union to the Thalia, that's what it is, and it's going to be a big thing to have Depew on the Bowery. It is in the heart of Tammany's stronghold, too, right in the Second Assembly district, you know—don't forget that—and it's under the auspices of the State Committee. Make a big thing of it!"

And Mr. Teall withdrew.

Commencing with 7th inst. the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will run daily Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Cleveland and Chicago without change. Leave New York at 7:30 P. M., arriving in Chicago next evening at 9:35 P. M. Dining car Buffalo to Chicago.—Adv.

THE GREAT SLUMP IN GEORGIA.

Ex-Senator Norwood Says that the State May Be Doubtful in Two Years.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5.—Ex-United States Senator Thomas M. Norwood, reviewing to-day the great slump in the Democratic vote of Georgia, denies the claims sent out from Atlanta that it is entirely due to the fact that the negroes voted the Populist ticket. Negroes voted for both sides. He declares that thousands of whites who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket allied themselves with the Populists, owing to dissatisfaction with the national Administration, and that unless there is more effort and more success in carrying out Democratic pledges at Washington, Georgia will be a decidedly doubtful State two years hence.

All through the State the present tariff is regarded as sham reform. The failure to repeal the tax on State bank issues, or to give silver legislation satisfactory to them, led many farmers to vote the Populist ticket.

Capt. Evan P. Howell, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and who was elected to the Legislature on Wednesday, arrived to-day from New York. He had not heard of the election results. Mr. Howell declared that he was not surprised at the Populist gains, and that the State Committee was to blame in allowing "gold bug orators" to go through the State preaching doctrines directly antagonistic to the views of the Gubernatorial candidate. This is regarded as an especial reference to Secretary Hoke Smith. Many Democrats in this section are referring to the result as due to five-cent cotton and three-cent candidates.

ATLANTA, Oct. 5.—The strength of the Populists in the Georgia Legislature will probably be between forty and fifty votes. The Legislature will have the election of a United States Senator to succeed Patrick Walsh. For this office there are four avowed Democratic candidates. Present indications are that Congressman Turner will win. He delivered gold speeches throughout the State during the campaign, and it was well understood that he was the Administration candidate for the Senate. It was in his interest that Secretary Smith spoke in the Gubernatorial canvass. It had the effect of rallying all the Federal officeholders throughout the State, and now that the battle is over the purpose of the combination is quite plain.

THE CZAR'S CONDITION.

Rumors of His Death Affect the Stock Markets of Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—There was a rumor here today that the Czar was dead, but the Russian Embassy has no news to confirm it. His Majesty was at Yalta, in the Crimea, yesterday, and reports from there stated that his condition was unchanged.

The London Stock Exchange and the Berlin and Paris bourses showed much weakness this afternoon in consequence of the circulation of the rumor. Denials of the report, however, have already been made. Notwithstanding this the London stock market was slightly unsettled at the close.

BERLIN, Oct.