A TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT.

THE REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR., SAYS HE SHOULD HAVE 300,000 MAJORITY.

Prelude to a Sermon in the Brooklyn Branch of the People's Church on "The Personality of Col. Roosevelt"—"Foremost of New Men of the New Nation."

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who has inaugurated a branch of the People's Church in Brooklyn, addressed a large audience in the Academy of Music there last night. "The Personality of Col. Theodore Roosevelt" was the subject of a prelude to the sermon. Before beginning his address he said:

"I am going to speak my mind freely, and if anybody does not think such a thing proper they had better leave early. If you think you are going to get so hot that you cannot stand it you had better get out now." [Laughter.]

Mr. Dixon took as his text the words: "Ye are the salt of the earth."

"The redemption of society," he said, "has always been brought out through some strong personality. There never has been a great crisis but God brought up a personality to meet it. Now, I believe with my whole soul that there is a crisis before us and that Col. Roosevelt is the personality that God has raised up to meet it. Now, right here I want to say by way of explanation that I have no axe to grind in saying what I am going to say. I never voted anything in my life but the Democratic ticket until the cyclone of 1888 blew McKinley into the White House. I never got anything from the Republican party but a cradle of poverty and an ancestral home laid in ashes at my feet. What I am going to say I want you to know comes right from the heart, and from the depth of a tremendous conviction from the force of which I can in no way escape.

"Now to speak of the campaign and the questions involved. They speak of State issues and local issues. There are no such things to my mind in the narrow sense in which they are used. I believe that the issues which are at stake in the coming election are the most tremendous which we have faced since the civil war. I believe that if there ever was a man who was the incarnation of these issues it is Col. Roosevelt. He was nominated by the irresistible force of the people and thus has proved himself the man of the hour. God places upon individuals at times the divine afflatus of leadership. Such a man was raised up in Marti, the Cuban patriot, and Lincoln and Grant.

"I believe that the foremost of the new men of the new nation is Col. Roosevelt, the hero of Santiago. Thus I believe it is the duty of every patriot to come forward, disregarding past allegiances, to give this man his hearty support. He is personally an ideal man for such an office. His experience in the Legislature gave him a grasp of all the details of the State Government. His career as a Civil Service Commissioner gave him the highest conception of the qualifications of men for office. That is to say, he was a man who would raise to the highest degree of efficiency the State Government. As a Police Commissioner he showed that he was an honest man. He said: 'I do not believe in the Raines law, but as long as I am in office and it remains upon the statute books I shall enforce it to the letter.' Now, I don't believe as Col. Roosevelt does in this matter. If I had my way, I'd wipe every saloon into the deepest depths of hell. But I do believe in fearless, upright manhood, and that was what Roosevelt showed in his courageous conduct as a Police Commissioner. I can't help but admire such a man. I like him, and you do, too. [Cheers.] He lifted the police force from the gutter of political intrigues to the highest efficiency, and it is significant that his warmest admirers are those policemen whom he allowed to win their spurs only through the severest tests of merit. If a record of that kind has any value it certainly has made its creator deserving of promotion.

"From the Police Department he went to the Navy Department in Washington. I am not speaking too rashly when I say that by the sheer force of his personality he exercised a greater influence in the Government than any of the Cabinet officers. When public officials were wavering and grasshopper politicians were snivelling that we had better go slow, this man had made up his mind what was right and, in season and out of season, was a brand of fire in igniting the movement for what he thought was right. It was his genius that conceived and made possible the wonderful dash which Dewey made at Manila.

"Col. Roosevelt has a rugged personality without a shadow of deceit or cant. He has convictions and he states not care who knows it. Thank God that he has emphatic notions! I am sick and tired of insects holding office. [Cheers.] Since the last war we have had a generation of insect politicians. Now we are going to call out some men who believe in something and stand for something.

"But Roosevelt has other qualifications besides those of his wonderful personality. He is the one conspicuous man in America to-day who represents the new nation, and who is standing for office. He incarnates the principles which have been evolved as a result of the war. We had a hundred days of war, but they were a hundred years of progress and achievement. Six years ago there were some men in the nation whom you could not see unless you took a spyglass so as to bring them down to earth. Now they are so small you cannot find them with a microscope. I have not one word to say against the man who opposes Col. Roosevelt. He is, I believe, a good and just Judge, but he belongs to the past, and the past is dead.

"Any student of history knows that another generation cannot pass without a world-wide war. When the conflict comes this nation cannot afford to hold aloof. Col. Roosevelt stands for all that would prepare this country for the new era which has dawned. He stands for the reorganization of the army and the navy. There is going to be $400,000,000 spent in building a navy and we are not going to have any more watchdogs nosing around the Treasury and whining when the bills come in, either. He stands for the army reorganization. Fifty thousand regular troops, and back of them a million men in the National Guard.

"Not only does Col. Roosevelt stand for a reality, but likewise for a magnificent prophecy, for the uplifting of manhood and ideals. A man of wealth and culture, he left the cities of a student, and, taking off his coat and coming down among men, he said: 'My country needs clean men in public life. I am ready. I will go.' When the war came he brought forth a new ideal. He was the inspiration of a type class of men whose only ideal had been wealth, but who were taught that the noblest ideal of manhood was service. This is a glorious prophecy of the new social order. He taught us anew that classes and clothes but thinly disguise the common soul.

"The great problems for which war was begun and fought have not been settled. Did you believe in the war? Yes, we all did. Class lines and party lines were obliterated, and shoulder to shoulder the men of the country stood up for her defence. It is too late now to dissolve this patriots' organization. Roosevelt is the incarnation of every demand for reform which came out of the war. He wrote a round robin letter from Santiago at the peril of his career. But he wasn't thinking about his career, but of the mothers and wives and brothers and sisters of that great army of men. He knew what was right, and no force was strong enough to keep him from an expression of it. I like a man like that. [Cheers.]

"I believe that every inch of soil that was snatched from the curse of Spain should never be defiled by her flag again. [Cheers.] Col. Roosevelt stands for the victories that have been won. He stands for the preservation of the results of these victories at whatever cost. If he should be defeated a stunning blow would be given to the prestige which has been given to the nation through this war. If his majority is less than 100,000 it will be a disgrace. I believe he should be elected by at least a majority of 300,000." [Cheers.]

THESE DEMOCRATS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Southern-Born Commercial Travellers Getting Up an Organization.

Southern-born commercial travellers who are citizens of New York are preparing to organize a Roosevelt club. A party of them, at a dinner uptown on Saturday night, swapped sentiments on the New York Gubernatorial election, and were much elated to find that they were all Democrats and Roosevelt men. Each member of the supper party was appointed a committee of one to help along the Roosevelt boom and to bring about an organization of the Southern commercial travellers. There were informal speeches at the supper. The attitude of Gen. Wheeler toward Col. Roosevelt was mentioned as a possible influence among Southern-born citizens hereabouts. One of the speakers said he wished to demonstrate that there was as lofty and as pure a patriotism among the Southerners, wherever they might reside, as among the men of any section. There are probably about one thousand commercial travellers of Southern birth in New York.

A Roosevelt Rough Rider Campaign Club.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 9.—A Roosevelt Rough Rider Campaign Club has been organized here. The officers are: Jerome B. Johnson, President; Jonasson Smith, Vice-President; Frank Bonifar, Secretary, and S. Y. Bayles, Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of James N. Ludlam, Amos Knapp, John Waldron, John McAvoy, Charles Bayles, S. Y. Bayles, Alec McEwan and Burnside Cheshire. The club will raise a big banner across Main street on Wednesday night.

CONGRESSMAN BELDEN DECLINES.

Will Not Accept the Nomination of the Bolting Republicans and Democrats.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 9.—In a long letter to the press to-night Congressman James J. Belden declines the nomination of the Madison county bolting Republicans, the McKinley League and the Democratic nomination. Mr. Belden addresses his letter "to the Republican voters of the Twenty-seventh Congress district," and says:

"Two years ago, by the generous confidence and support of the people, I was given a renomination to Congress, and accepted against my strong inclination and at serious sacrifice, deeming acceptance under the then existing circumstances to be a political and personal duty which I had no right and no wish to evade. Your unwaltering party loyalty and service through the campaign and at the polls resulted in an extraordinary and unparalleled triumph, for which I cannot cease to be grateful. Since that election, which returned me to the seat in Congress I now hold, I have let pass no opportunity of informing personal and political friends of my fixed purpose to retire from Congressional service at the end of the current term, and to decline renomination, should such honor be again tendered to me. Ten years of service in the House of Representatives entitle me to such release.

"Despite my effort thus to forestall possible action by Republicans of the district looking toward a renomination, and despite my personal protests and pleadings to your delegates in convention to give me release and name another man, I am again made your candidate. The formal Republican organization of Madison county, in regular convention, also in separate convention, and the McKinley League of Onondaga county in convention duly called, have done me the signal honor to give me once again unanimous and enthusiastic renomination."

Mr. Belden continues in this strain at some length, and then he speaks for Mr. Driscoll as follows:

"Mr. Driscoll, who has received the machine nomination to Congress, is—of himself—I have no doubt, worthy the honor of an election. He is a Republican whose voice and vote, if he shall be chosen, will be given in support of the Republican administration, Republican policies, and Republican measures. His failure of election would increase the danger of other Republican losses; might even involve the loss in this district of a State Senator and two Assemblymen, and the possible loss to the party of a United States Senator."

Mr. Belden concludes as follows:

"It now only remains to me here to renew expression of unfailing personal gratitude to all the Republicans of this district, who have often and unselfishly done me honor; and in thus formally declining your proffers of renomination, I urge that personal preferences and prejudices be smothered; that personal disappointments be put aside; that Republican party interests alone be considered and the success of Republican candidates alone be striven for in the contest at the polls now approaching."

Accompanying the letter was another addressed "to Democratic voters of the Twenty-seventh Congress district," which reads as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I beg to offer acknowledgment of the marked personal courtesy implied in the action of your convention, indorsing my nomination by Republicans as the candidate for Representative in Congress from this district, and respectfully to decline the honor you have proposed. I am, very truly yours,

"JAMES J. BELDEN.

"SYRACUSE, Oct. 10, 1898."

PUNCHED INTO THE PARTY.

A Former Republican Assemblyman Who Is Now Shouting for Van Wyck.

Senator Pat McCarren, who runs the Democratic headquarters in the Hoffman House, sprang a great "find" on the political reporters on Saturday night. The Senator trooted out a peaceable-looking young man and orated as follows:

"You boys are looking for news. Now here's the real thing. This is former Assemblyman Joseph Murray of the Fifteenth Brooklyn district, a Republican all his life, and now out for Van Wyck. This is his first experience as a Democrat, but he's a thoroughbred one now, and don't you forget it. I tell you it's a sign of the times, and"

"Yes," interrupted Mr. Murray. "I don't want no more of your reformers. I've had enough of them, I have. I'm a Democrat now, and am going to work for Van Wyck and Danforth."

"You see," continued Mr. McCarren, "Mr. Murray is a sample of the way thinking people are leaving Roosevelt and coming over to our ticket. Mr. Murray has thought this thing over and of course sees the benefits to be derived from electing a Democratic Governor. By the way, Mr. Murray, tell the boys why you have changed your politics."

"Well," said Mr. Murray, "I'll tell you. There's a fellow named Harry Jacquillard, who is the Republican leader over in the Sixteenth district in Brooklyn. He came to me the other night and he says to me: 'You're uplifted me.' 'Why shouldn't I,' I said, and then he punched me in the eye, making it black for three days. I says to myself after that, 'Murray, the Republican party is no place for you,' and so I got out. And now I'm for Van Wyck and the whole Democratic ticket. No more reformers for me. I'm a Democrat now."

Mr. Murray showed a black spot under his eye as evidence of the truth of what he said. As for Senator McCarren, he evidently hadn't heard Mr. Murray's reasons before, for he looked very weary and gave his "find" a look that ought to have squelched him, but didn't in the least.

"Punched into the party," remarked an irreverent Democrat who had heard the conversation. Senator McCarren made the political reporters a hasty good-night and took his "find" back into his private office.

RENOUNCES THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

F. C. Stevens of Attica Tells Why He Declines a Nomination for Senator.

WARSAW, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Frederick C. Stevens of Attica, N. Y., who is President of the West End National Bank of Washington, D. C., a lifelong Democrat and a son of a former Congressman Robert S. Stevens, was nominated by the Democrats for State Senator in the Forty-sixth district against Senator L. H. Humphrey. He promptly declined the nomination in a vigorous and terse letter, which the Democratic committee did not see fit to publish. In this letter Mr. Stevens says:

"While I am not unmindful of the honor conferred, I must decline the same, and deem it but consistent that I should give my reasons for so doing. The old principles and dogmas which so long were held to be Democratic and governed the party for which our forefathers fought at each election have been lost sight of and discarded. New ideas and principles have been adopted, to which I cannot conscientiously subscribe. It has been a hard struggle to cut loose from the party which nurtured me and which always received the best efforts of my grandfather, my father and myself up to the time of the introduction of the silver plank into the Democratic platform. The action of the Democratic leaders in both the Senate and House last spring, when war with a foreign power seemed inevitable and immediate appropriations of large sums of money were absolutely necessary to provide both the army and navy with implements of war and ammunition, standing as they did as obstructionists on the measure, is not conducive to increased confidence in the principles and ideas which they, as party leaders, will advance. Believing, as I do, that every dollar of our currency should be of equal value and worth 100 cents in every market in the world and that our army and navy should be of sufficient strength to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation, by force, if necessary, I feel constrained to cast my vote for the candidate of a party representing and defending such sentiments and principles."

CANDIDATE VAN WYCK AT HOME.

Democratic Leaders Visit Him—His Letter of Acceptance Not Ready.

Former Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic nominee for Governor, attended divine service in the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation on Gates avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. In the afternoon several of the Democratic leaders called at his home, 172 Hancock street, and conferred with him. The remainder of the day he spent with his family. Mr. Van Wyck declined to say when his letter of acceptance would be issued, but it is believed it will be given out to-day or to-morrow.

PELTED NEWSBOYS WITH FRUIT.

Sailor Gives Vent Oddly to a Benevolent Impulse in Park Row.

A sailor of the cruiser Brooklyn staggered along Park row early yesterday morning until he reached Frankfort street, where he hove to to look at a dozen or more newsboys huddled together at the corner, sleeping.

After taking a long look at the group he staggered across Park row. He returned shortly, armed with three big white paper bags. After watching the sleepers for a few minutes he opened one of the bags, and, taking an apple from it, threw it at the newsboys. He pelted the sleeping lads with apples, pears, and bananas until they awoke and began munching the fruit. The sailor didn't stop pelting them until his stock was exhausted, and then he staggered on.

GOV. BLACK TO ROOSEVELT.

THE GOVERNOR WILL PRESIDE AT A MASSMEETING IN TROY.

Commodore Higginson Tells the Republican Candidate That the Navy Is with Him to a Man—Democrats of Wellsville and Those of Oyster Bay Are Heart and Soul for the Rough Riders' Colonel.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 9.—Col. Roosevelt attended the Presbyterian Church this morning and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. A. G. Russell. The discourse had no bearing on politics. Col. Roosevelt's family went to the Episcopal Church, of which he is a communicant. It is Col. Roosevelt's custom to attend service in each of the churches other than his own several times a year. His relations with the pastors of all the churches in town are most cordial. He has always had the greatest interest in their Sunday school organizations and Christmas celebrations. They all go to him for encouragement and advice. His friendly relations with the clergy were further exemplified to-day by a luncheon given to him by Father John L. Belford of St. Dominick's Roman Catholic Church, at which he met Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn and a number of priests. Former Commodore William L. Swan of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club and Augustus P. Montant were also guests at the luncheon.

Among the Colonel's callers during the afternoon were Commodore Higginson, U. S. N., and Deputy Marshal Sherman Bell of Cripple Creek, a rough rider. Commodore Higginson, lately the commander of the Massachusetts, is now in charge of this lighthouse district, and he came up from a yacht in the bay. He told the Colonel that the wish among naval officers now is that they could cast a vote in New York State and cast it for him. The Commodore said that the men of the navy could wish no better luck to New York than that their recent Assistant Secretary should be the Governor.

With Deputy Marshal Bell was one Fred Herrig, an Alsatian, who has accompanied the Colonel on many hunting trips in the Rocky Mountains. Herrig was also a rough rider. Bell is the man with the voice of the Bull of Bashan, whom Col. Roosevelt used as a human megaphone at San Juan. His was the only voice in the regiment that could be heard above the racket of the firing line. Talking of his regiment, the Colonel produced a document brought to him on Saturday by Color Sergeant Wright from Wellsville, N. Y., where Wright and Garrison, a former business manager of the Yale football team and now a law clerk in New York, made speeches for Col. Roosevelt last week. The letter was addressed to "Gov. Roosevelt, Albany." It runs:

"DEAR SIR: Mr. E. Ely Garrison and Mr. Albert P. Wright have been with us to-day, and we are all delighted with them. They have aroused our patriotism and have done us and you any amount of good. God bless them and you."

The letter is signed by Fred H. Church, District Attorney; James R. Hodnett, Sheriff; Charles A. Ball, Assistant Clerk of the State Senate; F. D. Rice, Mayor, and J. D. Jones, Chairman of the Allegany County Republican Committee, to say nothing of most of the other business men and politicians of the town. Mayor Rice's signature pleased Col. Roosevelt most. The Mayor is a Democrat, and was elected on a Democratic ticket. And this reminded the Colonel that at the reception in Brooklyn on Saturday night at least fifty of the men who shook his hand resisted the pressure that was hurrying them past him long enough to say that though they were Democrats and had always been Democrats, they were going to vote for him.

Col. Roosevelt gave out for publication the substance of a letter he had received during the week from Gov. Black. The Governor expressed his desire to do everything possible to advance Col. Roosevelt's interests in the canvass. To show him an opportunity to help would be to give him a pleasure, the Governor said. Inasmuch as his administration was to a certain extent an issue in this campaign, the Governor said, he hardly thought he should make any speeches himself. But he did hope to have a big meeting in Troy, at which the Colonel should speak if he would, and if the candidate would permit, Gov. Black said, he should like to preside at that meeting.

Just before sunset Col. Roosevelt went for a walk with Mrs. Roosevelt and the children, returning just in time to go to supper at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Ed Reeve Merritt. It is his intention to go to New York early to-morrow morning. He will not return to Oyster Bay before Wednesday. His next appearance in public will be at the Lyric Hall, at a meeting of the Twenty-seventh Assembly district Republicans. Col. Roosevelt went to the Assembly from that district, and feels that he owes it all he can do.

If all New York were as strong for Col. Roosevelt as is the quiet town of Oyster Bay there would be little excuse for nominating even the brother of a Mayor as an opposition candidate. The townsfolk's feeling for him was not used up in the wild outburst that welcomed him home from the war. There was plenty left. They know the Colonel for a long, long time and know what kind of a citizen he is. The *Pilot*, the only newspaper in town, has always been Democratic. It is still, as far as the announcement at the head of the editorial page is concerned. Editor Cheney has an eye to the possibility of getting the Democratic end of Nassau county advertising. But there are four and a half columns of Roosevelt news and editorials whooping things up for the Colonel the best the editor knows how.

Last night the Republican citizens organized the Roosevelt Rough Rider Republican Club of Oyster Bay. The extent of the name is typical of the enthusiasm of the campaign. Midway in the proceedings a man appeared at the door and presented a hypothetical case: "How about a Democrat," he said, "who is with you fellows all right on the Governor, but wants you to leave him alone on the county ticket?"

"Let him come in," shouted the R. R. R. C. O. B. with a roar. There are 125 members of the club now and one-quarter of them are Democrats who "want to be let alone on the county ticket." The county ticket isn't worrying the Republicans of the future Nassau county in the least. They can carry that all right, they say. But the Colonel's majority must be as big as all hands together can make it.

BRONX ROOSEVELT CLUB.

Uptown New Yorkers Organize to Help Elect the Rough Rider.

A Roosevelt campaign club has been organized in Bronx borough to give the residents of the section an opportunity to work for the election of Col. Roosevelt, regardless of their political affiliations. The club is known as the Col. Roosevelt Campaign Club, and it meets at 1889 Park avenue, Tremont. The Chairman is Rufus R. Randall, Republican Alderman of the Twenty-fourth ward during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. The club already numbers 110 members, and will open the campaign by a massmeeting in the hall over the clubroom to-morrow evening. Thereafter public meetings will be held each Tuesday evening until after election. Efforts will be made to hold a massmeeting in Zeltner's Hall, 170th street and Third avenue, during the campaign.

Among the Vice-Presidents of the club are Enoch Vreeland, ex-Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, the right hand man of Henry D. Purroy, who is out with a public declaration of his intention to work earnestly for the election of Col. Roosevelt; Samuel McMillan, ex-President of the Park Board, and Lawyer George W. Stephens.

The roll of members includes the names of Robert Wallace, former village Clerk of Williamsbridge; the Rev. Franklin Gaylord of the Tremont Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Bastow of the Tremont Baptist Church, Frederick W. McIlade, Tammany Inspector of Elections; William L. Ferber, a Democrat prominent in the Seventy-first Regiment Relief Association; H. C. Knoepple and Charles P. Halleck.

BACKUS MENACES CUMMINGS.

The Great Constitutionalist Has a Seat in Congress in His Eye.

Henry Clinton Backus, the great constitutional lawyer, is out for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Tenth district. Mr. Backus called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and talked the matter over with National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs, Police Magistrate Meade and other leaders of the regular Republican organization in his district. These leaders want to run Backus for Congress against Amos J. Cummings, for they think he will make a strong candidate. They told Backus, however, that he must see Henry L. Sprague, the Lyall brothers, R. A. B. Dayton and other anti-organization Republicans in the district about the matter. If these men consent and promise their support the organization will nominate Backus. Congressman Cummings's friends fear the nomination of Backus. They think he will be a strong candidate.

RIDDER RESURRECTS G. A. R. U.

Reported to Have Shaken Hands with Croker and to Be Looking for Goods to Deliver.

Herman Ridder through his Chairman has called a meeting of the deceased German-American Reform Union for to-night with the supposed purpose of attempting to "deliver the German-American vote" to Tammany. In commenting on this the *Greater New York Zeitung* says to-day:

"What a grand, convenient thing it is, such a political organization on the Jack-in-the-box principle—now you see it and now you don't. You—if you happen to be the proprietor of the box—press the button. Presto! Out comes the devil and scares the little children. You have a good laugh, ha! ha! Push 'Jack' back into the box and close the lid. The thing is done.

"The honest Germans who joined the late German-American Reform Union with excellent intentions certainly never dreamed that Messrs. Ridder and Tamsen would play Jack-in-the-box with them; that they will be treated to-night to a scare-devil performance designed to frighten them out of their wits, or rather out of the idea of voting for Theodore Roosevelt and to win them over to Tammany—that same Tammany that gave the German-Americans such a resounding kick last year. For Mr. Herman Ridder has the audacity to call a meeting of a political organization that has ceased to exist, legally and otherwise—the German-American Reform Union.

"The G. A. R. U. has not held any meetings since the campaign of last fall, and the district organizations have gone to pieces.

"Section 7 of the Constitution reads: 'The business year of the organization runs from September to September. In the regular May meeting of each year the General Committee designates the time during which election of delegates for the ensuing year shall take place, such elections to be held in every Assembly district, under the direction of three inspectors of election, and in conformity with the laws of the State and the orders of the General Committee.'

"But nothing of the kind has taken place, and, therefore, the G. A. R. U. is legally and practically as dead as the proverbial door nail. And, in the light of the further fact that Mr. Herman Ridder but a few days ago asserted most emphatically that the G. A. R. U. would take no part in the present campaign, and that personally he was out of politics, it certainly seems strange now, this sudden call to arms to revive the G. A. R. U. for the indorsement of the Democratic ticket.

"It does seem strange, but it is not strange after all. A short time ago Mr. Ridder did say that the—meaning evidently his—indorsement of the Democratic ticket would be dependent on the nominations to be made later on; that it would be the proper thing to wait awhile. Then suddenly this 'revival meeting' was sprung on the unsuspecting burghers. It came simultaneously with an invitation from Mr. Croker to Mr. Ridder and several kindred gentlemen to attend a reception at the Manhattan Club.

"When the two met that evening—Mr. Croker and Mr. Ridder—a hearty handshake joined their thoughts. * * * Last year Mr. Ridder had been kicked out—figuratively speaking, of course. Now it is all settled, cut and dried, we suppose. The 'Ridder Union' may indorse Judge Van Wyck to-night, the G. A. R. U. cannot do so, as it does not rightly and legally exist."

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY.

Voorhees Will Resign as Senator and Acting Governor To-Morrow.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—Senator Voorhees will resign on Tuesday the acting Governorship and the Senatorship from Union county and begin a personal canvass of the State. Speaker Watkins will succeed him as acting Governor. Voorhees will open his campaign in Morristown, where he will be aided by Congressmen Fowler and Pitney. The remainder of the week will be devoted to the other counties of Warren, Hunterdon and Sussex, which make up the Fourth Congressional district.

The displacing of Senator Daly as a member at large of the Democratic State Committee has caused much comment. It is understood the displacement was made by direction of United States Senator Smith, who chose former State Comptroller Heppenheimer to fill the vacancy. Senator Daly says the leaders promised him his old place on the committee, and the promise is believed to be a part of the deal in pursuance of which Daly refrained from making trouble for the party leaders in the recent State Convention. Another consideration was that Daly was to get the Congressional nomination in the Seventh district, which would be equivalent to an election. Now Daly is angry because he was set aside as a committeeman and has served notice on Senator Smith that he will not accept the Congressional nomination, but will become an independent candidate.

The bringing of Gen. Heppenheimer to the front in political affairs has resulted in the publication of his connection with the State House scandals of five years ago as revealed by the Voorhees investigating committee, of which Daly was a member. The committee reported unanimously concerning Heppenheimer and found that he had been concerned in the payment of nearly $22,000 for a system of iron files in one of the departments that the committee said could have been put in at a profit for $7,500. Daly is aggrieved particularly because Heppenheimer was chosen as his successor. Daly has a strong following throughout the State, and the Democratic leaders are worried over his intimations that he will make trouble for the party.

The removal of the Fourth Regiment of Volunteers from Sea Girt to Camp Meade and the probable removal of the Third Regiment from Pompton Lakes has led to some speculation concerning the possibility of the New Jersey soldiers being permitted to vote in November. The Election law makes provision for soldiers and sailors voting in time of war. The absent voter is authorized to designate a proxy in his home election district who shall cast the absent elector's ballot, but the Secretary of State is directed to prepare all the necessary blank forms and envelopes required and forward them to the regiments in the field, posts, hospitals or naval stations. In order to comply with this provision the Secretary of State must send out the necessary blanks to-day and it is feared that preparation has not been fully made, as the Fourth Regiment left on Saturday on rather short notice.

DESERTING SOLDIER SHOT DEAD.

A Seventh Artillery Man Tried to Run the Guard at Fort Slocum.

Private Oliver Greenwood, 21 years old, of Battery B, Seventh Artillery, was shot and instantly killed at Fort Slocum on Saturday night while trying to run the guard and desert. Harry Stokes, his companion, was arrested and placed in irons in the guardhouse.

Greenwood was born in Union Hill, N. J., and it was rumored last night that his real name was Greenwald and that he was the son of John Greenwald, who several years ago killed Lyman Weeks of Brooklyn. This could not be verified. Greenwood enlisted last April and had always been troublesome to the officers.

Two weeks ago Greenwood and Stokes were put in the guardhouse for staying away over the limit of furloughs that had been granted to them. Greenwood drew a razor when he was placed under arrest and tried to cut Sergt. Eastler, but the latter beat him off with his rifle. Since then they had been doing work along the water front under a close guard, but they managed in some way to secrete a rowboat under the pier and to get possession of some civilians' clothing. On Saturday night they ran the guard in their plain clothes and went to the canteen.

"We've been bobtailed," said Greenwood, to explain for their presence, meaning they had been dishonorably discharged. After drinking considerable liquor, they started for their rowboat, but were stopped by the sentry, who demanded the countersign. This they were unable to give and the sentry called for the officer of the guard. Sergt. Hecht responded, and at sight of him the two men ran toward the pier.

Hecht called the relief guard, which consisted of Sergt. W. S. Reynolds of Company M, and Privates Edward Fitzpatrick and C. W. Pinkerton of Company D, Twenty-second New York. Col. Sinclair was also drawn to the scene by the rumpus, and he shouted to Greenwood and Stokes to stop and submit to arrest under penalty of being fired upon. The order only caused the fugitives to run the faster.

The command was given to fire, and each of the guard fired several shots. One of the bullets struck Greenwood in the back of the head and came out of his mouth. He dropped dead. Stokes was so frightened at the fatality that he surrendered and was placed in irons.

Yesterday Coroner Banning held an inquest over Greenwood's body and rendered the following verdict: "Deceased came to his death from a gunshot inflicted by an unknown sentry in the discharge of his duty."

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—2:15, 48 Allen street, damage $500.
P. M.—12:10, 10 Amsterdam avenue, damage $25.

TAMMANY CROWD'S HOPES.

TO RULE STATE AS WELL AS CITY THE WIGWAM'S DREAM.

Country Democrats Not Quite Sure Yet That They Want Croker for Boss—Tammany Loyal to Van Wyck—But, Oh! It Wants the Legislature—Has Barrels of Money.

The Democrats at the Hoffman House kept open shop yesterday. The campaign managers said they did not know whether their candidate for Governor, Augustus Van Wyck, would stump the State or not. They would await, they added, the decision of the Republicans about Roosevelt. The Democrats, it was clear enough to all visitors, propose to put up the very best fight possible. The fact that Van Wyck was a strong supporter of Bryanism in 1896 is not being advertised just at this time. Neither is the fact that Augustus Van Wyck as Governor of the State and Robert A. Van Wyck, his brother, as Mayor of Greater New York will Tammanyize everything done at Albany should Augustus Van Wyck be elected Governor. These are matters that the Democratic campaign managers do not care to discuss. They declare, on the contrary, that "heedless statements" concerning Van Wyck as Governor and Van Wyck as Mayor do not concern them in this present issue. Possibly voters will not be "heedless" of the Tammanyizing of the State in this fashion.

The Democratic campaign managers professed not to believe much in the strength of the silver Democrats or the Chicago platform Democrats, who are naturally ugly because the Syracuse State Convention ignored the national Democratic platform of 1896. From all that is known, the professions of the Democratic managers at the Hoffman House are "professions" and nothing more. The silver Democrats and Chicago platform Democrats do not propose to have the Democratic national issues sunk in this present controversy. Some of them say that if there is no possibility of their making a good show on election day they will openly vote for the Republican State candidates if for nothing more than to rebuke the Democratic statesmen who managed affairs at Syracuse.

The Democratic campaign managers are working day and night to elect a Democratic Legislature. They are not disloyal to Candidate Van Wyck. To say anything else would be untruthful. But in little conversations and amid the drift of political gossip, one can easily observe that the Democrats are giving up 90 per cent. of their time to an effort to elect a Democratic Legislature which on joint ballot will be strong enough to return the Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr., to the United States Senate. Most of the Democratic campaign managers believe Van Wyck to be the strongest candidate that could have been named at Syracuse; but it is positive information that the country Democrats do not believe very much in Van Wyck. Van Wyck & Co., and while ready to take Van Wyck medicine themselves in different doses, they scarcely believe that they should be called upon to take it much more than that. Another point was demonstrated, and that is that the country Democrats do not believe that Tammany should get absolute control of State affairs at Albany. The old prejudice against Tammany Hall's domination in State affairs is steadily asserting itself. For Tammany to control a State convention is one thing, for Tammany to control a Democratic State election is quite another matter.

One thing is very positive, and that is that the Tammany Hall managers of the present State campaign are fully provided with the sinews of war. In no Democratic State campaign within the last ten years has there been such a display of pecuniary resources. This is to be a fight to the finish, Tammany Hall's representatives say, and then they go on and tell how much is dependent upon this election. Especially do they discuss the needs of New York city under Mayor Van Wyck for more exclusive jurisdiction over city affairs. The Democratic campaign managers, with Chairman Patrick Henry McCarren at the head, are relying especially on the heaviest kind of a Democratic vote in New York city and Brooklyn, and a light Republican vote up the State. They hope also to get out a great Democratic vote in Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, and believe that this Democratic vote in the cities up the State will, when figured up with the Democratic vote in New York city, boost Augustus Van Wyck into the Governor's chair at Albany.

FOR THE OMAHA PEACE JUBILEE.

Cabinet Officers to Start To-Day—The President Will Join Them at Canton.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The special train which is to take the members of the Cabinet and their ladies to the Omaha peace jubilee celebration will leave Washington to-morrow at 9 o'clock over the Pennsylvania road, and the President's car, which carried him to Canton last night, will be attached there at 9 to-morrow night. The train is made up of two Pullman sleepers, a compartment car and a dining car. The party will consist of Secretary Alger and Miss Alger, Secretary Bliss, Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Secretary Porter, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Babcock. Mr. Babcock, as manager of the Transportation Department of the Exposition, will have charge of the train.

It is not known whether Mrs. McKinley's health will permit her to accompany the party when the President joins the members of his Cabinet at Canton. At Chicago Capt. Lafayette McWilliams and Miss McWilliams, friends of Mr. McKinley, will meet the train and journey to Omaha with them. Secretary and Mrs. Gage, who are now in Denver, will arrive at Omaha about the same time as the President. Postmaster-General and Mrs. Smith are already in Omaha and will join the party there. The special train is due in Omaha on Tuesday evening at 8:20.

The President will participate in the peace jubilee exercises at the Exposition on Wednesday, which has been designated as President's day, and will leave the next morning for St. Louis. After spending one day in the latter city he will go to Chicago, reaching there on Saturday evening. He will attend the National Peace Jubilee in Chicago, Oct. 18 and 19, and start for Washington on the morning of the 20th, stopping at Noblesville and Indianapolis, and arrive at the national capital on Saturday, the 22d.

Another special train of three Pullman sleepers, a combined compartment and buffet car and a private car will convey the representatives of the diplomatic corps and the army and navy, various Government officials and members of the press, leaving Washington at 8 to-morrow morning over the Baltimore and Ohio.

Of the representatives of foreign Governments will be Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, his wife and suite; Chin Pom Ye, the Korean Minister, his wife and suite; Dr. Merou, the Argentine Minister; Señor Brasil, the Brazilian Minister, and Señor Quesada, the Cuban Chargé.

Gen. Miles and staff will have a private car. Other representatives of the army and navy are Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Greeley, Gen. Humphrey, Major Hiestand, and Capt. Arthur Paget, naval attaché of the British Embassy.

The special train is due at Omaha on Tuesday evening at 6:45, and an elaborate programme has been arranged for the entertainment of the guests during their stay at the Exposition. They will remain until Friday night and reach Washington on Sunday.

ILL-NATURED ANGELFISH.

Life Made Uncomfortable for One of Their Number at the Aquarium.

At the Aquarium recently when one of the angelfish was ailing, it was placed in a reserve tank, where it was kept and looked after until it was well enough to go back into the display tank again. Beautiful as they are, it might not be thought that angelfish could descend to nagging and worrying, but, as a matter of fact, they are like other fishes in this respect; they may chase and hustle and bite at a fish they don't like, and that's what they did to the convalescent fish when it was put back into the tank with them. They worried it so much that it was necessary finally to take it out of the tank again.

Before it was taken out one of the angelfish did something that seemed very curious. The sick fish, all beautiful in its brilliant yellow and blue coat, had swum down to the intake opening, where the water flows in, and stayed there; a common thing for fishes to do, because they like the new, living water; but at this time the sick fish was the only one that stayed there, and it remained with its head close up to the wall. The rest of the fishes were at this time all sailing around in the tank, and this solitary fish, standing there by the intake all alone, looked for all the world like a boy standing with his forehead on his arm, held up at the level of his head, and resting against the side of a barn while the other boys played.

The other fishes were making the circuit of the tank, across the bottom toward the intake, and up and over across on top, and down and across the bottom again, passing every time near the angelfish with its face to the wall; paying no attention to it, doing nothing to it, and very likely not thinking about it at all. Presently one of them swam up against the sick fish and rested its body against it, and deliberately crowded it three or four times, precisely as one boy would crowd another. Of course, it may be that it never thought of such a thing as annoying the fish, that it simply wanted to crowd this other fish out of the way to get at the intake itself, but that's the way it looked. The fish with its face to the wall never moved; it just stood there and didn't budge. Then the other fish pushed him again the same as before, but with the same result, and then it swam away and left the sick fish alone.

CORRUPTION IN THE KLONDIKE.

Miss Flora Shaw's Account of Conditions in the British Yukon Region.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—Demands for a radical change, both among officials and in the mining regulations of the Yukon, are increasing in number and weight. The abuses which exist in the Klondike have been pointed out to the Dominion Government by friends as well as opponents, and corroboration of the charges as to the corrupt condition of the administration of the Yukon district now comes from the pen of Miss Flora Shaw, the colonial editor of the London *Times*, who is at Dawson City, and has gleaned her information at first hand. She describes the situation there generally as follows:

"To put the position as plainly as it