dent of London. He said: "I was below in charge of the engine room at the time of the accident. The first and second engineers were having tea. At 6:50 o'clock the ship was going well, in fact, was jumping along, making at least thirteen knots. The first indication of her striking the rocks was a grating noise. Immediately afterward the telegraph rang to stop. I stopped the engine and eased the safety valves. The water almost immediately poured into the engine room, forcing its way up through the flooring plates, and carrying with it the deck planking and me also. The steam escaped hissing. When the water reached the gauge glasses they broke with a noise like small explosions. Some thought that the boilers were bursting, but the explosions of the gauges were the only ones that occurred. The engines never worked better since the day the ship was launched. I am sure those boilers are as sound to-day as they were on Friday morning. The cause of the accident certainly had nothing to do with the machinery. I believe that the ship's bottom was torn out on the rocks. The water rose to my middle, and I rushed on deck. There was no panic. The Captain, who was much respected, was an excellent seaman, and the sailors had faith in him. He was on the bridge, calmly ordering the boats lowered. He was saying: "Now, men, there is no time to lose. Look alive with your duty."

"The men were obeying his orders. More would have been saved only the ship listed. Everybody was busy. The chief mate was working like a good one, flying at the boats along with the men. I assisted in loosing a boat in which there were three ladies. A sea swept the boat alongside, smashing my hand and knocking me headlong into the water. The boat overturned and its occupants were drowned. I was in the water for half an hour, clinging to a spar. I grabbed a lady who was in the water. She was washed off the spar afterward. I floated the spar to her and supported myself by swimming. I was washed on the deck of the steamer, where I clung to the funnel until I was saved.

"I saw a boat, containing twenty-three women, two children, and two men, overturned, and all were lost."

Ferguson is abed suffering from shock. The injury to his hand is serious.

All the survivors praise the indomitable spirit of Miss Noble of Baltimore, who, with marvellous determination and endurance, battled with the waves for three hours and a half. Another castaway hailed her in the water. She responded, enjoining the man not to cease his efforts to save himself. The man was thereby much inspired.

Mrs. Grandin, another passenger, mother of Miss Rodebusch, the singer, who was saved, had her legs broken owing to the heavy rolling of a lifeboat. She fell overboard, but a seaman named Tripp jumped into the breakers and rescued her. She died from shock, however, before the boat reached the shore.

The American and British ensigns are at half-mast to-day on the Sailors' Home. People stand in groups in the streets discussing the disaster. The whole town is oppressed with gloom.

Capt. Robertson, the company's expert, returned from the wreck at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. He says that he is unable to account for the disaster. He explains that a strong current setting inshore probably carried the Mohegan beyond control.

A Swedish fireman named Anderson confirms Mr. Ferguson's statement regarding the efficiency of the engineer, but declares that there was delay in lowering the boats owing to the tackle blocks being rusty.

The consensus of opinion among the officials who visited the wreck to-day is that there is no possibility of the steamer being salved, and that there is little hope of salving the cargo.

A corrected list issued this evening of the passengers and crew of the Mohegan places the latter at ninety-seven and the passengers at fifty-three. Eleven passengers and thirty-eight of the crew were saved. The total number of bodies recovered is fifty-one.

Miss Maud Rodebush and Miss Katherine Noble will leave here on Monday. Both are progressing satisfactorily.

In an interview with THE SUN correspondent Miss Rodebusch said that with her mother, Mrs. Grandin, she found herself in one of the ship's boats with Mrs. Compton Swift, an old gentleman and his daughter and several others. The fall at one end of the boat was cut, but the fall at the other end remained fast to the boat and davit. Hanging thus alongside the steamer the boat swayed and capsized. Miss Rodebusch and Mrs. Swift clung to the thwarts and kept their heads between the water and the bottom of the overturned boat. They were in this dreadful position some time before they were rescued by a lifeboat. Miss Rodebusch is very weak and is suffering mental agony from the death of her mother.

Among those saved is Mr. John Hyslop, the well known yachtsman and official measurer of the New York Yacht Club. In an interview at Plymouth to-night he said:

"When I went on deck I saw that the ship was lost. The rocks were rising close at hand. I knew that if the boats got clear before the vessel sunk the men were not likely to get more boats afloat than the women would fill. I thought I would take my chance in the mizzen rigging. I was doing so when the stern settled so that the water overtook me and went over my head. I struggled up through the water, holding on to the rigging. Eventually I got as high up as possible, sometimes standing on one foot. There was scarcely room for that. There was a young man close to me, between myself and the backstay. Having giving my knife for cutting away the boats, I was unable to cut away a buoy that was within my reach, but I managed to wrench it loose. The strappings, which I could not part, prevented my getting into the buoy. The life lines outside would not hold. I was completely worn out carrying this weight and holding on to the rigging with one hand. Some one produced a knife and cut the buoy adrift. I then felt better.

"The vessel's stern did not remain above water more than ten or twelve minutes. The darkness, the listing of the steamer one way and another, and the presence of an inner set of rails, all hampered the men in getting the boats away, but I do not think there was a deficiency of life belts. There were people all about me wearing them.

"When I went on deck immediately after the vessel struck the Captain was on the bridge giving orders to clear away the boats. I did not see a man who was not doing all he could. The first officer behaved well. I was told that he was the last to dive from the stern of the ship as she went down.

"It was high tide when I got in the rigging. The sea surged well up toward those in the lower part of the rigging. When the sea swept over us and then rolled away I could hear the screams of the poor women and children, who were almost within reach, yet not within reach in the darkness.

"As the vessel went down a wave must have swept a score or two into eternity. The voices of the perishing people will remain in my ears for a long time.

"It was extraordinary that all the lights were electric. They were all extinguished. If there had only been a lamp on the masthead it would have been of great value to us who were in the rigging."

From 7 o'clock at night until 2 in the morning Mr. Hyslop, despite his advanced years, stood the strain admirably.

Most of the bodies that have been recovered have been buried in the graveyard of St. Keverne Church, which was built in the thirteenth century. Many persons who lost their lives by shipwreck are buried there, including 195 from the emigrant ship John, which foundered in the Channel.

Some of the bodies from the Mohegan were recovered two or three miles away among the rocks of this jagged coast.

Jewelry and gold of much value have been found. Most of the valuables have been turned over to the police for safe keeping.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching at Dover to-day, said that self-sacrifice was the fountain of the highest honor. Hence he had deep admiration for those who on a stormy night risked their lives and went to a sinking ship, as was the case of the lifeboat men at Falmouth.

The morning newspapers publish articles lamenting the Mohegan disaster, but they do not care to allot the blame as yet. They, however, concur in the statement which appears in the *Standard*, which says that if an inference is to be drawn it must be that Capt. Griffiths, who paid for his error with his life, made a false reckoning and took a wrong course.

THE SAVED PASSENGERS.

The Company's List Includes Eleven Names—One Other Known to Be Saved.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Atlantic Transport Company has posted the following list of the saved outside their London office:

PASSENGERS.

F. W. PEMBERTON.
Mrs. PEMBERTON, two sons and nurse.
Mrs. COMPTON SWIFT.
Miss KATHERINE NOBLE.
Miss RODEBUSCH.
Mr. A. G. L. SMITH.
Mr. W. J. BLOOMINGDALE.
Mr. RICHARD KELLY.

The foregoing are the names of the only passengers given by the company as saved, but it is known that Mr. John Hyslop is among the rescued.

The company's information is inexact in many respects. It was said at the London office this evening that 103 persons had been drowned, but the manager of the line, who is at Falmouth, says that 95 were lost.

The King family had spent the summer once at Carbis Bay, Cornwall, where they were well liked.

Mr. King's valet, whose name is O'Borke, says that word was passed among the King family, especially the juveniles, that if the night kept fine they would soon see the home of Mr. Cornish at Penzance. He had been their friend and neighbor. O'Borke, after being saved, and knowing the friendship between the Kings and Mr. Cornish, visited the latter, who had already received a telegram from W. Neville, King directing that all the bodies be embalmed and those of the parents and children sent to Cincinnati, and that of Mrs. Weller sent to Saratoga.

O'Borke thinks that St. Anthony's Light at Falmouth was mistaken for the Lizard and a wrong course shaped.

The following is an official list of the identified bodies recovered:

Mrs. L. S. GRANDIN, Mrs. T. W. KING, Miss L. H. WARNER, Miss H. M. COWAN, Mr. N. A. BAXTER, Mrs. L. M. LUKE, B. F. FULLER, C. SEYMOUR GEORGE, JAMES BLACKEY.

One of the King children.

ONLY ELEVEN PASSENGERS SAVED?

That Is the Estimate of the Local Agent—Expects Definite News To-Day.

Philip A. S. Franklin, the New York agent of the Atlantic Transport line, said last night that Mr. Alfred Williams of Williams, Torrey & Fields, the company's London agents, is now at the scene of the Mohegan disaster and is making a thorough examination, which will settle all doubt as to the number and identity of those lost.

"We have heard from Mr. Williams to-day," said Mr. Franklin, "but not in detail. From what information we possess it seems likely that only eleven passengers were saved, and that all the officers of the Mohegan were lost. To-morrow we expect a full report from Mr. Williams, giving all the particulars of the accident."

There were a good many anxious visitors at the offices of the company at No. 1 Broadway yesterday, and an even larger number of telegrams and telephone messages inquiring for news of the passengers. There were many inquiries about Mrs. Emmeline Fiteng and her daughter of Glen Ridge, N. J., Mrs. Sophie C. Crane of California, Mr. and Mrs. John Le Lacheur and others of the passengers. D. S. Hubbell of 238 South Sixth avenue, Mount Vernon, at whose home the Le Lacheurs were to have visited on their arrival in this country, was at the office during the day, but could get no news of their fate.

FRENCH MARINES AT PEKIN.

They Arrive to Guard the Legation—The Pekin-Hankow Railroad.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A despatch to the *Chronicle* from Pekin says that the marines asked for by the French Minister have arrived to guard the Legation.

The despatch adds that the Belgian syndicate has refused to make the first payment on the Pekin-Hankow Railroad.

A Japanese settlement has been conceded in Hankow near the German settlement.

TURKS TO EVACUATE CRETE.

The Sultan Gives Final Orders for the Withdrawal of His Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CANEA, Crete, Oct. 16.—The Sultan's final orders for the complete withdrawal of the Turkish garrison in Crete have arrived. Ismael Bay informed the foreign Admirals to that effect to-day. They refused to allow the landing of the Turkish Generals who were appointed by the Sultan to superintend the evacuation.

IRVING HAS PLEURISY.

Sir Henry Will Not Be Able to Appear on the Stage for Two Weeks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sir Henry Irving's physicians announce that he will not be able to appear on the stage for two weeks. He is suffering from pleurisy and requires a complete rest.

Attempted to Pass Forged Bank of England Notes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—Antonie Manquette Regien has been arrested at Troppau, the capital of Austrian Silesia, on the charge of attempting to pass twenty-eight forged Bank of England notes for twenty pounds each.

The prisoner says that his father is an electrician of Philadelphia, and that he himself is on a pleasure tour, but it is suspected that he belongs to a gang of international swindlers.

DRY SUNDAY IN BUFFALO.

The Raines Law and Other Sunday Closing Laws Strictly Enforced.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—Twenty-five men, whose ages run from 31 to 72 years, were arrested today while fishing in waters within the city limits. This illustrates the extent to which the police went in impressing a Puritan Sunday on this big beer-drinking community. Under orders from Superintendent Bull, the traffic of liquors in all saloons, hotels and clubs, except half a dozen legitimate hotels, was shut off at 12 o'clock last night, and the town was as dry as the first Sunday under the Raines law. Moreover, butchers, haberdashers and milk dealers, who are accustomed to keep open until 10 o'clock Sunday morning for the accommodation of patrons, were not allowed to open today. In some quarters this is regarded as a political move on the part of the Democratic Police Board to make votes against Roosevelt. Another explanation is that the Police Commissioners were found guilty by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Rochester of neglect of duty in failing to stop Sunday ball playing. The court did not find the evidence warranted their removal, but they were censured. Superintendent Bull said to-night:

"While the law remains as it is, I mean to enforce it every Sunday as it was enforced today. The old method of reporting violations of law to the Grand Jury is too slow."

A MYSTERIOUS TRUNK.

Apparently Stolen and Rifled in an Out-of-the-Way Place in Jersey City.

A trunk was found yesterday hidden under the Thirteenth street viaduct in Jersey City and was taken to the Seventh street police station by Policeman Feehan. On one end of it was the name S. J. Stout, West Point, N. Y., and on the other H. M. Crain, U. S. A. A book was found inside of it with Fort Leavenworth, Kan., inscribed on the fly leaf.

Policeman Feehan learned that two men were seen on Thursday last carrying the trunk to the place where it was found, and at that time it seemed to be quite heavy.

Smuggling Schooner Seized.

HALIFAX, Oct. 16.—The St. Pierre schooner R. W. Smith was seized to-day at Sydney by the revenue cutter Gladiator while attempting to smuggle a large quantity of tobacco and cigars from Miquelon.

ROOSEVELT AND LABOR MEN

HOW HIS CLASSROOM THEORIES ONCE RECEIVED A SHOCK.

His Work Against Cigarmaking in Tenements—Warm Commendation by a Colored Lawyer of His Speech Delivered in Lenox Lyceum on Friday Evening.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Col. Roosevelt was greatly pleased to-day by receiving a little pamphlet of explanations of the war tax published by Cigarmakers' Union No. 97 of Boston. That which was pleasing to the Colonel was the compliment paid to him by the cigarmakers in printing his portrait on the first cover of the pamphlet. The Colonel has had a surfeit of seeing his picture printed, but he knew that the Boston cigarmakers had done this in recognition of his services to the trade while he was a member of the New York Legislature.

The pamphlet started the Colonel to talking about his Legislature days and of how he shed some of his Harvard ideas of political economy and social science. When he was graduated from Harvard, he said, he was crammed full of pessimistic views as to the benefit of legislation on labor. "Laissez faire" was his only doctrine in the discussion of labor problems. He still adhered to this way of thinking when the Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly district sent him to Albany. When in the course of events the bill to prevent the manufacture of cigars in tenements came up, Mr. Roosevelt was appointed on the committee which examined into its merits. He was appointed because it was known that he was against the general tendency of the bill. He came to New York and went through the tenements of the cigarmakers. He saw how unhealthful the process was for the dwellers in the tenements and for the purchasers of the cigars. What he saw was a severe shock to his Harvard theories. He looked around more and more and as he studied the facts of the case grew convinced that human communities could not be regulated by class-room rules that made no allowance for flesh and blood, ambition or sickness. He went back to the Legislature and fought the Anti-Tenement Cigar Factory bill through and hammered at Gov. Cleveland until it was signed.

A year and a half ago, during his term as Police Commissioner, Col. Roosevelt went down to Cooper Union Hall and met a number of labor leaders. He talked with them about their ideas and his. He told them frankly that he was no empiricist. He did not believe that every hardship and every ill to which the workingman is heir could be cured by a law, but he did believe that laws could accomplish much for them. He believed that the lawmakers owed the workingmen's ideas the tribute of respectful, thoughtful consideration, and that more could be accomplished by friendly argument than by campaign bargaining. Col. Roosevelt said to-day that the more he studied labor legislation the more he believed it should be the conservative outgrowth of talks between the workingmen and the legislators. If he were elected, he said, he intended to see what could be done by advising with workingmen as to the legislation they wanted. Even if the result was not the legislation desired, at least there would be an understanding between the lawmakers and the labor men.

Here is another extract from the Colonel's Sunday mail. It comes from a colored lawyer of Poughkeepsie, a young man who was graduated from Cornell several years ago:

"POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 15, 1898.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have just finished reading the account in THE NEW YORK SUN of this morning of the meeting at Lenox Lyceum last evening, and your speech there is in my humble opinion as grand and noble a speech as has ever been delivered from a public platform. It is fair and noble because it is true and honest, and is the expression of the spirit of our American institutions as they are intended to be. There is no cajolery, no patting on the back in that speech, no trying to make black men feel that they are better than white men, as so many political speakers think they must do, but it is straightforward, manly and honest, and gives expression to the doctrine that every thoughtful black person upholds and is fighting for, and what every one who has the best interests of our country at heart wishes to see carried out, and that is that every man, no matter what his race or religion, shall stand or fall on his own individual merits. When this spirit, which I feel is truly your honest conviction, has full and fair play in political and business life, this nation will be one that can successfully resist the spirit, the bravery and the achievement of San Juan Hill against all the other forces of the earth combined. I wish that every man, black and white, in this whole nation could read and would ponder on the few straightforward, sensible, honest words delivered by you last night. I have a father who has voted the Republican ticket ever since the Republican party has been in existence, and I have three brothers who are voters, and you can rest assured that if we live you will get not only our votes, but the benefit of whatever our hard work for you may produce. I do not expect you to reply to me, because I know you have enough else to do, but your words struck me so forcibly I could not attend to my business until I had written these few lines to let you know that I feel that not only myself, but every other black man in this nation will follow a man who has the manhood of your convictions and the honesty to carry those convictions out anywhere he has a mind to lead. Most respectfully, yours, GAIUS C. BOLIN.

Col. Roosevelt spent the forenoon with a stenographer who came out from New York with his mail. This afternoon he went for a long walk across country with Mrs. Roosevelt. The candidate will leave Oyster Bay at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning to catch the special train which will start from the foot of West Forty-second street at 9:45 o'clock for his trip up the State.

ROOSEVELT'S AMENDED ITINERARY.

Time Table of His Three Days' Trip Up the State This Week.

The Republican campaigners issued last night a corrected itinerary for Col. Roosevelt's three days' trip, beginning this morning. Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and John Proctor Clarke are to accompany Col. Roosevelt. The corrections of the itinerary pertain mostly to time. Here is the new schedule:

MONDAY.

Leave New York, 9:45 A. M.; leave Weehawken, 10 A. M.
Arrive West Nyack, 11 A. M.; leave West Nyack, 11:05 A. M.
Arrive Haverstraw, 11:25 A. M.; leave Haverstraw, 11:30 A. M.
Arrive Cornwall, 11:56 A. M.; leave Cornwall, 12:01 P. M.
Arrive Newburg, 12:10 P. M.; leave Newburg, 12:20 P. M.
Arrive Kingston, 1:10 P. M.; leave Kingston, 1:20 P. M.
Arrive Saugerties, 1:40 P. M.; leave Saugerties, 1:45 P. M.
Arrive Catskill, 2:05 P. M.; leave Catskill, 2:10 P. M.
Arrive Albany, 3:15 P. M.; leave Albany, 3:15 P. M., no stop.
Arrive Watervliet, 3:25 P. M.; leave Watervliet, 3:30 P. M.
Arrive Cohoes, 3:40 P. M.; leave Cohoes, 3:50 P. M.
Arrive Mechanicsville, 4:05 P. M.; leave Mechanicsville, 4:10 P. M.
Arrive Ballston, 4:35 P. M.; leave Ballston, 4:40 P. M.
Arrive Saratoga, 4:55 P. M.; leave Saratoga, 5:05 P. M.
Arrive Fort Edward, 5:40 P. M.; leave Fort Edward, 5:50 P. M.
Arrive Glen Falls, 6:05 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Leave Glens Falls, 9 A. M.
Arrive Fort Edward, 9:15 A. M.; leave Fort Edward, 9:15 A. M., no stop.
Arrive Whitehall, 9:50 A. M.; leave Whitehall, 9:55 A. M.
Arrive Fort Henry, 11:07 A. M.; leave Fort Henry, 11:17 A. M.
Arrive Westport, 11:42 A. M.; leave Westport, 11:47 A. M.
Arrive Plattsburg, 12:50 P. M.; leave Plattsburg, 1 P. M.
Arrive Rouse's Point, 1:45 P. M.; leave Rouse's Point, 1:50 P. M.
Arrive Mooer's Junction, 2:25 P. M.; leave Mooer's Junction, 2:30 P. M.
Arrive Malone, 4 P. M.; leave Malone, 4:30 P. M.
Arrive Norwood, 5:50 P. M.; leave Norwood, 5:56 P. M.
Arrive Madrid, 6:09 P. M.; leave Madrid, 6:14 P. M.
Arrive Ogdensburg, 6:45 night.

WEDNESDAY.

Leave Ogdensburg, 8:00 A. M.
Arrive Norwood, 8:40 A. M.; leave Norwood, 8:40 A. M., no stop.
Arrive Potsdam, 8:50 A. M.; leave Potsdam, 8:55 A. M.
Arrive Canton, 9:10 A. M.; leave Canton, 9:15 A. M.
Arrive Gouverneur, 10:15 A. M.; leave Gouverneur, 10:20 A. M.
Arrive Philadelphia, 10:40 A. M.; leave Philadelphia, 10:40 A. M., no stop.
Arrive Carthage, 11:35 A. M.; leave Carthage, 11:30 A. M.
Arrive Lowville, 12 M.; leave Lowville 12:05 P. M.
Arrive Boonville, 12:55 P. M.; leave Boonville, 1 P. M.
Home without stop.

LABOR MEN INVITE CANDIDATES.

C. L. U. Wants Them to Attend Next Sunday's Meeting and Discuss Labor Laws.

The Central Labor Union decided yesterday to invite the Gubernatorial candidates to attend next Sunday's meeting and state their opinions on labor questions. The original idea was to invite Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Augustus Van Wyck, but, on a member's suggestion, Benjamin Hanford, the Socialist candidate, was added to the list.

The matter came up on the reading of the minutes of the Building Trades section, which included a resolution to invite Candidates Roosevelt and Van Wyck to attend a meeting of the section and give their views, followed by another resolution referring the matter to the central body. Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 objected to the resolution.

"We don't want any political speeches here," he said. "If the candidates want to speak to working people, let them call a mass meeting of their own."

Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union favored inviting the candidates. He said that he had not been in politics since the Henry George movement in 1889, but he knew some labor men who were in politics for all they were worth.

"They profess to carry the labor vote in their vest pocket," he said, "but I want the candidates to know that no one can control any labor vote. If any one professes to do so he can't deliver the goods."

"I have not been in politics since last year," said Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musical Union, "but expect to be in politics this year, as is my right as a citizen. I am in favor of having the candidates here. We could ask them some pertinent questions."

Delegate Warner of the International Machinists' Union declared that he was in politics up to the neck. Any politician who favored labor measures was good enough for him.

"We had Theodore Roosevelt before the Building Trades section to talk to us one time," he said, "and it gives him an advantage over Mr. Van Wyck. Both should get a show."

Then several of the delegates began to speak at once. The Chairman added to the noise by whacking the table continuously with his gavel. Finally quiet was restored and some one moved that the candidates be invited to speak after election. He said they would promise everything and do nothing. A yell of dissent followed.

"I don't know why you're talking all the time about Van Wyck and Roosevelt," said Delegate Joly of the Brewers' Union, a Socialist. "If you have the candidate of the Socialist party here I'll guarantee that he'll promise twice as much as the others put together."

A roar of laughter followed and the delegate looked bewildered. Then he brightened up and said, "And he'll keep them all."

It was finally decided to invite the candidates. It was also decided to instruct the Secretary to write to all the Senators and Assemblymen asking for their views on the eight-hour question.

GIRLS WILL BE FOR SCHULUM.

He Persuaded Every One of Them That She Was the Belle of the Ball.

Lafay Schulum, who does not propose to allow the office of Assemblyman in the Twelfth district to go out of the family, went last night to the ball of the Argyle Association in Tammany Hall. He was accompanied by a bodyguard of Schulums, big and little. Among them were Rafey, the police Sergeant; Davey, who expects to be ditto some day, and Joseph, the leading member of the cabinet of Abe Sprung, the Mayor of Poverty Hollow. Lafay wore a diamond as big as a three-cent piece. It was genuine, too. Here is a sample of the way Lafay hustled among the guests:

"Mr. Schulum, allow me to introduce to you Miss Cohen, who will be in the grand march."

"Charmed and delighted to meet you," he said as he bowed low. "It is a pleasure for me to meet such a charming lady. I have attended balls all my life and I want to say that you wear the most charming costume I have ever seen. You will easily be the belle of this ball."

Then Miss Cohen's escort fairly beamed with delight and said to her as he walked away, "What a nice man is Mr. Lafay Schulum. I will vote for him."

Just before the grand march one of the Schulums whispered something to the leader of the orchestra. A moment later Lafay, leaning on the arm of his pretty daughter, walked down the centre of the ballroom, bowing and smiling. He had the centre of the floor to himself, and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." One of the Schulums in the gallery yelled, "Hurrah for Lafay Schulum, our next Assemblyman!" The response was liberal, and Lafay bowed, smiling, to right and left.

A committee of the Lafay Schulum Bowling Club brought along baskets of roses, which were given to the ladies. Scarcely a lady present missed the honor of an introduction to the candidate, and every one went home last night under the impression that she was the belle of the ball. While the Schulums were busy canvassing at the ball, down in the back room of the saloon of Pat Connolly, the ex-Mayor of Poverty Hollow, a phase of the campaign was discussed that may bode no good to Lafay Schulum.

Two years ago, when Connolly was deposed from the office of Mayor of Poverty Hollow, the chair which he had occupied for so long a time was displayed in the show window of Schulum's cigar store in Grand street, as was also his crown. The crown consisted of a silk hat with a green ribbon holding in place a clay pipe. Above Connolly's crown was Mayor Sprung's. It consisted of a band of gilt paper to go around the head and surmounted by three balls. It was decorated with orange-colored ribbons. When Sprung was inaugurated he was toasted and feasted by the Schulums. Connolly is a candidate for his old place this year, and his rivals are Editor Mitchell of the *East Side News* and Sprung. Connolly now finds himself in a peculiar predicament. Sprung belongs to Tammany Hall and opposes Schulum for Assemblyman. Connolly hates Sprung, but remembers Schulum's store. At the meeting of his friends yesterday, he said: "Begorra, boys, I'll either have to be a Socialist or Prohibitionist this year. I'm up for election, and I am out against that Sprung till the last drop of blood in me body is gone. I'll tache him not to hang an orange ribbon above the green, and over my hat, too."

CITS AS ASSISTANT DEMOCRATS.

Political Character of the Men Who Head the Movement in Wayne County.

LYONS, Oct. 16.—The article in THE SUNDAY SUN portraying the wrath of the Cits over the roasting given Nathaniel W. Egleston by the Lyons *Republican* was read with much interest here. Editor Charles H. Betts informed THE SUN reporter that he feared neither civil nor criminal proceedings. The Grand Jury sits here to-morrow, and although there is a pronounced Chamberlain man in the panel, no attempt at indicting Editor Betts is feared.

Dr. Dwight S. Chamberlain and Dr. James W. Putnam, who assisted Egleston in getting the Wayne county enrollment, are both disgruntled Republicans. Dr. Chamberlain is decidedly anti-organization, with only pleasant relations with Congressman Payne, whom he has aspired to succeed. He has aspired to be a Republican leader, has been turned down repeatedly, and to-day works hand and glove with the Democrats in local politics. Dr. Putnam has had offices under the Republicans, but was turned down for the Assembly nomination some years ago, since which time he has been a Chamberlain man.

The fifty Cits enrolled represent the Wayne county strength of the two doctors. Editor Betts contemplates giving more light on the manner in which the Wayne county signatures were secured, and very interesting developments are expected. So far as Wayne county is concerned, the Cits' movement is a Democratic play, pure and simple, and the Democrats are delighted over the work done by their faithful allies, the two doctors.

SYRIAN ROOSEVELT CLUB.

It Gives a Reception to Syrian-American Soldiers Who Fought in Cuba.

The Syrian-American Club, which pledged last week the vote of its 3,000 members throughout the State to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, held a reception last night in its clubrooms in Greenwich street, in honor of the Syrian-Americans who fought with the American army in Cuba. S. A. Maghabghab presided. The Rev. Dr. Antonio Hasddad, Najeeb Diab and Najeeb Rustin, members of the club, made addresses. Twelve soldiers were present and Sergt. Jaber Rose of Company C, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, and Hadji Aswad of the First United States Cavalry acted as their spokesmen. Sergt. Rose said that there had been 350 Syrian-Americans in the American army.

Each of the soldiers was the recipient of a large bouquet formed of red, white and blue flowers. Several kinds of Oriental delicacies and drinks were served in the course of the evening.

Murphy Drops In on McCarren.

Senator Murphy was at the Hoffman House last evening. Early in the morning he and Senator McCarren had a long talk in the latter's room. After it was over Senator Murphy was asked if he had any startling campaign news.

"Not a line," was the reply. "I just happened in and thought I would have a little chat with Senator McCarren and some of my other Democratic friends. All I can say is that the Democratic outlook was never better."

"We talked about the weather and the apple crop," said McCarren.

COMFORT IN THE FIGURES.

BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN MANAGERS SATISFIED WITH REGISTRATION.

Republican Wards Give a Good Account of Themselves—Comparisons with the First Two Days' Registration of Last Year—Four Meetings Next Wednesday Night.

The Civil political managers in Brooklyn spent some time yesterday in a careful examination of the registration totals for Friday and Saturday and each side appeared to get satisfaction out of the figures. On the first day the enrollment was 69,013, which was over 15,000 less than for the corresponding day last year. The big slump was undoubtedly due to the severe rainstorm, which began in the afternoon and lasted all the evening. The Republicans, as usual, suffered most from the rain, but, as an analysis of the second day's figures clearly shows, they rallied under the bright sky on Saturday and made up for their neglect on Friday. The revised police figures give Saturday's total registration as 54,232, a total of 114,245 for the two days. This is only a falling off of 2,223 from the corresponding days last year and of 18,828 from the unprecedented registration in the Presidential year.

In the First ward, in which the combined Low and Tracy vote last year exceeded that for Van Wyck by 1,500, the two days' registration is 2,732, only 93 less than for the first two days last year. In the Seventh ward, where Low and Tracy were ahead of Van Wyck by 2,297, there is an increase of 41 over last year's registration. In the enrolment in the Twenty-second ward, where Low and Tracy ran ahead of Van Wyck by 2,995, there is a falling off of only 111, and in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth and the other Republican wards the figures show that when the registration has been completed all these wards will come up close to their enrollments last year, if they do not exceed them.

After the Republican managers had gone over the figures, not only by wards, but by election districts, Mr. Walter B. Atterbury made this statement:

"From a Republican standpoint, the registration so far is entirely gratifying. It is well up to the figures for the first two days last year, when, owing to the split in the Republican organization, great efforts were made to secure an early enrollment of the voters. The storm on Friday kept several thousand Republican voters at home, but we more than made up for this loss on Saturday. Everything now points to almost as big a total registration as last year, and I predict that it will be seen next Saturday night, when the lists are completed, that the Republican hosts, who were in rival camps last year, will form as big an army this year, but now solidly and harmoniously united under the standard of Col. Roosevelt. Why, even out in the Thirty-second ward, the old Flatlands district, there is a swelling Republican vote. On Friday and Saturday, in this ward, 893 voters were registered, as against 682 for the first two days last year. A careful canvass of these enrolled voters has already been made and shows at least 120 in favor of Roosevelt. It should be remembered that, so far, there has been very little hustling in our campaign, but now that all the preliminary work has been accomplished, we are going to stir things up and put thorough life in the canvass."

Mr. Atterbury and Col. Willis L. Ogden, who are looking after the financial end of the campaign, again wish to remind the true-blue Republicans who are alive to the important issues involved in the campaign that considerable money is required to meet legitimate and necessary expenses, and that checks, small as well as large, will be acceptable.

The arrangements for Col. Roosevelt's reception in Brooklyn on Wednesday night have been completed. A committee will meet Col. Roosevelt on his return from his stumping tour through the State at the Grand Central Depot early in the evening and escort him, by way of the Thirty-fourth street ferry, to Greenpoint, where he will make his first speech of the evening. The meeting will be held in Eckford Hall. On leaving Eckford Hall he will be driven to Arion Hall, in Wall street near Broadway, where he will be welcomed by thousands of German voters as an incidental rebuke to Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer. His next call will be at the Criterion Theatre, in Fulton street near Grand avenue, in the centre of the city, and he will wind up at the Academy of Music in Montague street, his address following those of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, President Seth Low and Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. The Republicans are confidently looking forward to one of the grandest political demonstrations Wednesday night that Brooklyn has ever witnessed. Col. Roosevelt will devote another night to Brooklyn toward the close of the campaign.

STATE PLATFORMS CONTRASTED.

Hon. Archie Baxter of Elmira Writes Some Poetry About Col. Roosevelt.

The Hon. Archie D. Baxter of Elmira was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He has been up the State making speeches for Col. Roosevelt, and declared that the Republicans and all friends of sound money would turn out in rousing fashion on election day. He added:

"The Saratoga Convention boldly renewed its allegiance to the St. Louis platform. The Syracuse Convention shrank from even a mention of the Chicago platform in cowardly silence. The Saratoga Convention again proclaimed in favor of a protective tariff and an honest dollar. On these two great issues the Syracuse Convention was as silent as the grave. The Saratoga Convention bravely declared in favor of national expansion; that it was our patriotic duty to insist that American civilization, with all its beneficent results, should follow Old Glory to the Philippines and to the islands of the Antilles. On this new issue the Syracuse Convention was as mute as death.

"The Saratoga Convention," continued Col. Baxter, "warmly congratulated the country upon the patriotic wisdom, the patient courage and the broad humanity of President McKinley during the critical period of diplomatic negotiation and battle. The Syracuse Convention bitterly condemned President McKinley as being responsible, personally responsible for all the sufferings endured, for all the wounds and fatalities of the war.

"That plank," insisted Col. Baxter, "in the Democratic platform is so devilish in its malignity, so cold blooded in its brutality, so infamous in its purpose and so utterly false in statement, that whoever wrote it must possess all the vices and none of the virtues of Ananias of old.

"Democratic officials," concluded Col. Baxter, "may stealthily falsify court records and strive to belittle absolutely convincing proof as to Col. Roosevelt's residence and strict integrity in the whole matter, but they cannot convince the American people that Theodore Roosevelt ever dodged a duty or a debt. Here is my poetry on him:

"'When asked what State he hails from,
This answer fills the bill:
He hails from Santiago
And its bloody San Juan hill.'"

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UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

PALMER FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

The Famous Gold Democrat Tells How He Will Vote This Year.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 16.—Ex-Senator John M. Palmer, gold Democratic candidate for President, has accepted an invitation to preside at a Republican sound money meeting in Decatur on Oct. 23, when the Hon. W. D. Bynum of the National Democratic Sound Money Executive Committee will deliver the address. These letters, received last evening, define Mr. Palmer's attitude in the present campaign. Notwithstanding the recent announcement of ex-Congressman Hinrichsen of the State Democratic Free Silver Committee:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15, 1898.

"*John W. Tanner, Decatur, Ill.*

"DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of Oct. 12, I send you a copy of a letter which I have just written to Mr. Usher of Wisconsin, which you are at liberty to publish if you think proper. JOHN M. PALMER.

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.

"*Hon. B. Usher, Lacrosse, Wis.*

"DEAR SIR: I have your interesting letter, and I answer it at once. I am a Democrat in all my sympathies and affections and would greatly prefer to vote for the representative men of that party. At present the Democratic is the minority party and cannot, if it would, control the policy of the country. Therefore it accents for its leaders shallow pretenders who, like Mr. Bryan and Gov. Stone, can promise it only local success, and its platforms and principles—like that of Chicago, adopted in 1896—are a mere snarl at existing conditions. Without presenting any scheme for political or social improvement the Chicago platform is the mere echo of the ill-temper of those who adhere to it and commits the Democratic party to the coinage of silver on the ratio of 16 to 1 with enforced legal tender quality. Its advocates propose to reduce the price of gold or the gold standard "some" and to advance the price of silver "some," and the point at which the depreciation of the price of gold and the enhancement of the price of silver will meet will be the standard of values in this country, forgetful of the fact that the more valuable metal will disappear from circulation.

"I will not support any candidate who favors the coinage of silver on the ratio of 16 to 1 with enforced legal tender quality. I adhere to the Indianapolis platform. I am a Cleveland Democrat and I believe that if the party had adhered to the policy of the Wilson bill and sound money it would have succeeded in the Presidential election of 1896 and would have controlled the Government now. Its folly was to commit itself to the Chicago platform in 1896, in opposition to sounder opinions. It was dominated by mere resentments and was unconsciously dishonest, as it proposed to revolutionize and Mexicanize the standard values of the United States.

"I beg you to be assured that no soundmoney Democrat can, under any circumstances, in my judgment, vote for any representative man who is not in favor of sound, honest money. I will vote for Isaac R. Mills, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth Illinois district on the issue of sound money, as we have no candidate of our own. JOHN M. PALMER.'"

JER