The Sun.

Fair and warmer to-day, with high southerly winds; rain on Sunday.

VOL. LXVI.—NO. 66. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1898.—COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRANCE YIELDS FASHODA.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR SO INFORMS PRIME MINISTER SALISBURY.

The Announcement Made by Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's Banquet to Gen. Kitchener—French Occupation of No Value to His Government, Baron de Courcel Says—He Admits That It Would Lead to Trouble If Persisted In—French Authorities at Cairo Informed of the Decision—Tributes to Gen. Kitchener for His Military Achievement and Chivalrous Diplomacy—Lansdowne Hints of a Brave Deed the British Army Is "Burning to Perform for Queen and Country."—Lord Salisbury's Guarded Words as to Possibilities of Further Complications with France

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A banquet in honor of Major-Gen. Lord Kitchener, the commander of the victorious Anglo-Egyptian expedition to the Soudan, was given at the Mansion House to-night by the Lord Mayor, Lieut.-Col. Horatio David Davies. It was a most brilliant affair, being attended by a large number of persons of rank and eminence. Among the guests were the Duke of Cambridge, formerly Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces; Prince Christian, Prime Minister Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War; the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Rosebery, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and many high military and naval officers. The tone of imperial enthusiasm which marked the speeches was tempered by a sense of the momentous possibilities connected with the incidents which led to the celebration.

Ex-Prime Minister Rosebery, in toasting the army, made the point that the Dervishes had been for years a source of danger to the outposts of civilization in which Europeans had placed their interests. He said that but for the victorious campaign against the Khalifa, it was perfectly certain that the extermination of these outposts and the Europeans in them would have resulted. This was too much forgotten where it ought to be remembered most. Lord Rosebery added: "We not only have the right to claim the respect of the nations interested in civilization, and of those whose territories border on the Dervish territory, but have also the right to expect from them, not ill feeling, but the fullest and largest measure of gratitude for removing tyranny and warding off danger from them." Lord Rosebery's speech was greeted with cheers.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, responding to a toast to the army, remarked that during the last few days a certain exuberance of public imagination had led the people to construct colossal edifices on the slenderest foundations of military fact. He said: "I almost shudder to think of the possible results were I, inspired by these surroundings and upon an occasion when all of us hope we are in sight of the time when common sense and moderation will prevail, to speak of the brave deed that the army is ready, I might almost say burning, to perform for the Queen and country."

Lord Salisbury then proposed a toast to Gen. Kitchener. He paid a cordial tribute to his achievement, and recalled the history of the Soudan campaign, its reverses, its gigantic difficulties, the murder of Gen. Gordon, and the eagerness with which, when the opportunity was ripe, the death of that heroic figure had been avenged. Incidentally Lord Salisbury mentioned appreciatively that the Sirdar had conducted the campaign at a cost of £300,000 less than his own estimate. He dwelt upon the astute diplomatic talent with which Gen. Kitchener had conducted his delicate mission to Fashoda, and the kindness and consideration he had displayed to Major Marchand and his comrades, who, apparently, were in a position of antagonism to himself.

Continuing, Lord Salisbury announced that he had received information this afternoon from Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, that "the French Government had come to the conclusion that the occupation of Fashoda was of no sort of value to the French republic, and thought, under the circumstances, that to persist in its occupation, which only cost money and did them harm, merely because some bad advisers thought it might be disagreeable to an unwelcome neighbor, would not show the wisdom by which the republic had uniformly been guided. They have accordingly done what I think every Government would have done if in the same position. They have resolved that the occupation must cease. [Loud cheers.] Information to this effect had been conveyed to the French authorities at Cairo. This gratifying result was largely due to the chivalrous diplomacy of the Sirdar at Fashoda. I must not be understood as saying, however, that all causes of controversy with France have been removed. It is probably not so. I dare say we shall have many discussions in the future, but a cause of controversy of an acute and dangerous character has been removed. We cannot but congratulate ourselves upon this fact."

Gen. Kitchener, responding to the toast, said he accepted the tribute of Lord Salisbury in behalf of his command. He testified to the excellent work and soldierly qualities of the Egyptians and Soudanese, without whose services, he said, the British troops would never have reached Omdurman with so little loss of life. He added that the campaign during two and a half years cost £2,500,000, and this amount included the expense of constructing 700 miles of well-equipped railway and 2,000 miles of telegraph.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, in his speech, said he believed that the heart of the people was even more touched by Gen. Kitchener's dealings with Major Marchand than by his military achievement. These dealings were worthy of the knightly chivalry of ancient times. He was delighted that he had contributed to a friendly settlement, which would be a relief, not only to Great Britain, but to the civilized world. He was sure the country desired that, while maintaining its own rights and honor, every consideration should be paid to the rights and honor of others.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—A semi-official note has been issued announcing that the Ministry, after an exhaustive examination of the question, has decided not to retain the Marchand mission at Fashoda. The Government, replying to a forthcoming interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, will explain the motives for its resolution.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

All Difficulties Not Solved—The Real Conflict Over Bahr-el-Ghazal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The *Standard* expresses profound and unalloyed satisfaction that the cause of the quarrel with France has been removed by the withdrawal of the Marchand expedition from Fashoda, but, it says, it remains to be seen how far France has thereby resigned her claims to other parts of Egyptian territory, which are equally inadmissible. It notes that Lord Salisbury's words do not cover the whole ground.

The *Morning Post* welcomes the withdrawal as an indication that good relations between France and Great Britain are in nowise impossible, but at the same time it says that Lord Salisbury's guarded words disclosed the fact that the difficulties had not been solved. The Government will need, for some time to come, the uncompromising support of the nation.

The *Daily News* congratulates the French Government on its good sense. It declares that it would be a mistake to suppose that the settlement of the Fashoda question involves the settlement of other questions in the same regions. It hopes that hereafter there will be more complete success in the cause of international good will.

The *Daily Mail* says: "Lord Salisbury may congratulate himself on the greatest victory British diplomacy has achieved in twenty years, but the real diplomatic conflict will be over the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Lord Salisbury's silence on that topic is eloquent, especially in conjunction with his warning that all causes of controversy have not been removed."

The *Daily Graphic* says that it must be impressed upon France that Great Britain does not abandon the Bahr-el-Ghazal. The resolution of Great Britain not to allow it to be seized by any foreign power is irrevocable.

The *Chronicle* expresses the hope that France, having gone so far, will, for her own interests, go a little further and amicably settle other matters in controversy, not only in Africa, but in China, Newfoundland, and Siam.

The *Times*, while welcoming the evacuation of Fashoda, contends that that place throughout the whole controversy stood for the Egyptian Soudan as a whole. It says: "Our naval preparations never meant that we were ready to go to war for a few acres of swamp at Fashoda, apart from their symbolic representative significance. The control of the Nile Valley and the possession by Egypt of the provinces that were temporarily overrun by the Khalifa are the real object of our endeavor. We cannot on any account consent to yield to diplomacy any portion of these rightful claims, in defence of which we have been ready to go to war. Within the region indicated there can be no question of compensation or concession. The misunderstanding, now happily removed so far as its dangerous elements are concerned, will not be without permanent good if it disabuses our neighbors of the impression that we will not fight for our rights."

The newspapers this morning say that there has been no abatement in the naval preparations and give additional details. The intention of France to evacuate Fashoda had so long been thoroughly discounted by the press that Lord Salisbury's statement that he had only been informed of it Friday afternoon sounds strange and does not favor the idea suggested by the *Times* that the preparations were merely to support the demand for the withdrawal of the French from Fashoda.

The papers in their editorials refrain, with one exception, from commenting on the absence in Lord Salisbury's speech of any clue to the purpose of the preparations. The *Daily Mail* alone remarks, what every man on the street will be remarking to-day, that the Premier's silence, taken in connection with the prediction that there will be future discussions, is instructive. The *Mail* believes that the country is satisfied that Lord Salisbury knows what he is doing.

It is doubtful, however, whether, in the event of the naval activity continuing, this confidence will satisfy public curiosity, which is already keenly whetted. Lord Salisbury will speak again at the Mansion House on Nov. 9, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's annual feast. The people will then look for revelations which, most likely, will not be forthcoming. Meanwhile the quidnuncs are boxing the compass to locate the probable source of trouble.

The *Daily News* refers prominently to a purported confirmation of the rumor that Russia has occupied the treaty port of New-Chwang in China.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail* also reports that there is speculation there as to whether the occupation of New Chwang is the cause of Great Britain's warlike activity.

The other papers assume that the Government aims to regain what is regarded as the lost prestige of Great Britain in China. The declaration of the French Government yesterday does not afford a clue. It was absolutely silent as to the differences with England. The answer which M. Delcassé is expected to give to Count Albert de Mun's interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday regarding foreign affairs is accordingly awaited with keen interest.

DUPUY DECLARES HIS POLICY.

Supremacy of the Civil Power Affirmed—No Reference to Fashoda.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The declaration of the new Dupuy Ministry, made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, contained no particular reference to foreign affairs, especially to Fashoda. The statement, after affirming the supremacy of the civil power, says that the Government will make the army respected, and will also assure the execution of the decrees of justice in the permanent interests of the country. The prime object of the Ministry will be to neglect nothing to conserve what the country's loyalty, strength and love of peace have won, and to strengthen this situation, which a precious alliance has consecrated in the eyes of the world.

"Our foreign policy," the statement adds, "will be inspired by the interests of the country, and the Ministry will preoccupy itself to proportion its efforts to the value of the end in view. We are a Cabinet of republican union. We wish to vote a budget to secure the success of the exposition, to vote a law for the reform of the sale of drinks and also laws for rural insurance and pensions for aged workers."

In the course of his statement M. Dupuy said: "We must from this moment endeavor to justify the hopes which France has raised in the breast of every nation in inviting them to take part in 1900 in the great celebration of the labor and products of peace. The foreign peoples who will flock to the Universal Exhibition must be shown that, despite painful incidents, our manufacturers, agriculturists, and merchants have been able to preserve their freedom of thought."

An interpellation on Fashoda was presented in the Chamber, but M. Delcassé, Foreign Minister, refused to discuss the subject, as its debate at this time would compromise national interests.

The Chamber, by a large majority, passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

The vote on the motion of confidence in the Government was 493 to 64.

Prime Minister Dupuy, replying to a question put by M. Mirman, a Socialist Deputy, regarding the Dreyfus case, said: "We stand in the presence of the law, and will enforce respect for its decisions. There will be light when Justice has spoken." [Prolonged cheers.]

LONDON GREETS KITCHENER.

The Freedom of the City and a Sword of Honor for the Sirdar.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The freedom of the city and a sword of honor were conferred upon Major-Gen. Kitchener at the Guildhall to-day. The sword is of the finest steel, damascened with gold, the hilt bearing the Sirdar's monogram in diamonds, rubies and sapphires. A crowd lined the route of the Sirdar's journey to the Guildhall. He was in full uniform, and rode in an open carriage with three officers. The crowd greeted Gen. Kitchener with repeated cheers, which he acknowledged by bowing.

Auction Sale for Bank Creditors.

Consisting of fine diamonds and other precious stone jewelry. Sale at noon to-day. 47 Liberty st. John H. French, Auctioneer. By order of trustee.—*Adv.*

OUR DEMANDS REJECTED.

SPAIN PRESENTS HER CASE AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

After Unequivocally Rejecting the American Claims, the Spanish Commissioners Make Counter Proposals with a View to Averting the Financial Ruin of Spain.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Joint Peace Commission sat two hours to-day and adjourned until next Tuesday.

The Spanish reply to the American demand for the cession of the Philippines was submitted in writing when the commission assembled. It was an extremely long document. It was divided into two parts, the first comprising an unequivocal rejection of the American claims, and the second comprising counter proposals, which will be transmitted to Washington. The Spanish communication was translated verbally by the American interpreter. Judge Day and his associates asked for time for a more careful translation and for consideration of the reply, and the commission thereupon adjourned until Tuesday without discussion.

The Spanish case was presented on precisely the lines indicated in the despatches to THE SUN during the current week. THE SUN correspondent will therefore confine himself to such points of importance as have not already been indicated.

The first section of the reply is a long and rather superfluous review of the history of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, with the affirmation that Spain never for a moment contemplated the loss of these historic rights in negotiating the protocol. In proof of this the Spanish reply gives a highly interesting version of M. Cambon's *pourparlers* in Spain's behalf. It sets forth that when the original draft of the protocol was under consideration M. Cambon called at the White House during the absence of President McKinley and saw Secretary of State Day. He asked if the Americans understood, as did Spain, that the sovereignty of the latter in the Philippines was reserved to her.

Judge Day replied that he was not in a position to state definitely whether this was understood or not.

M. Cambon then had an interview with President McKinley on the subject. The President said that his mind was not made up in regard to the Philippines. The matter should be left to the Peace Commission, but America would demand "some permanent advantage" in the archipelago.

Spain being dissatisfied with M. Cambon's report of this interview, instructed him to communicate to America her reservation of sovereignty in the Philippines. M. Cambon did this in a letter to Judge Day. This letter was not answered, but at a subsequent interview Judge Day acknowledged verbally the receipt of this communication, and did not protest against its contents. This was interpreted as a tacit acceptance of the Spanish contention, and M. Cambon signed the protocol.

It was upon this version of the facts that Spain was confident until Monday that America would not make a demand which is of a punitive nature and which Spain confidently affirms is entirely outside the scope of the protocol. She will never yield consent to such a demand.

The second section of the reply contains proposals which are apparently intended to be somewhat vague, and THE SUN correspondent is forbidden to give them in full detail. It will be just as well to indicate their general purport, and also the impression which, there is good reason to believe, Spain is willing should be made by them.

The Spanish document, as pointed out, deals with what Spain will or rather will not do if the negotiations are confined to the strict lines of the protocol. The second section suggests rather indefinitely what she is willing to consider if the negotiations take a wider scope. She admits that her financial condition necessitates extraordinary measures for the preservation of the national credit, which will be seriously imperilled if she is compelled to assume the Cuban debt after the loss of that island. She renews her argument that the debt should go with the territory which is security for it, but says that if the United States is willing to make an arrangement that will enable Spain to deal honestly with her creditors it will not be essential what form that arrangement takes. Perhaps it will be necessary for Spain to dispose of part or the whole of the Philippines. In that case she would be willing to enter into friendly negotiations with the United States on that subject.

It should be distinctly understood that the exact language or even the exact sense of this portion of the Spanish reply is not here given, but the tenor of the document is as described, and as has been more bluntly indicated in earlier despatches to THE SUN, which have been based on the best possible information.

The Americans gave the Spaniards no indication of how their reply was likely to be received. There was never the remotest intention to meet it with a prompt ultimatum, as a Franco-American journal published in Paris declared with great positiveness to-day would be done. There is, however, no better prospect of bridging over the wide gulf between the two positions to-day than there was yesterday. The Spaniards affect to have some hope that the Americans will next week concede much more liberal terms than they offered on Monday, but there is no indication whatever that the American policy will be materially altered.

MADRID, via Biarritz, France, Nov. 4.—Premier Sagasta, after a long consultation with the Queen Regent to-day, spontaneously declared to a number of newspaper correspondents that he hardly expected that the Americans would abandon their pretensions in the matter of the Philippines. The Government, he said, had instructed Señor Montero Rios, the head of the Spanish Peace Commission, to defend Spain's just claims to the utmost, obtaining all possible concessions.

The Spanish Commissioners, Señor Sagasta said, would in no case retire, because such a step would be equivalent to a rupture and a renewal of hostilities, in which case he feared that the Americans would bombard the Canaries, the African colonies and the Spanish ports, Spain being unable to resist.

The newspapers are indignant at the Americans, declaring that they regard it as impossible to obtain from them justice to Spain.

A Cabinet council has been called for to-night to hear news from Señor Montero Rios, which is expected to arrive from Paris.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The *Cologne Gazette* makes a sharp attack upon the American claim to possession of all of the Philippines, in the course of which the paper says:

"This boundless effrontery must turn even Americans red with shame. The Americans would snatch the Philippines, which are in foreign waters and outside of the American sphere of interest, whither only the chances of war have taken the American warships. Every other civilized State would be ashamed to push such unheard-of pretensions at a time when the powers are preparing to consider the matter of a general disarmament. For Germany it is not a matter of indifference whether the Spanish or the American banner waves over the Philippines."

The Cunarder Campania In.

The Cunard steamship Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, was reported passing in at Sandy Hook at 12:20 this morning.

A Test Vote for Governor.

See result of postal card canvass among 10,000 registered voters in Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle.—*Adv.*

NO OFFICIAL NEWS FROM PARIS.

The Administration Confident of a Successful Termination of the Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—At a late hour tonight officials at the White House said that they had no knowledge of any official communication from the American Peace Commission in Paris telling of the proceedings at to-day's session at which the Spanish answer to the American demand for the cession of the Philippines was presented. Secretary Hay could not be seen this evening. When he left the State Department shortly after 4 o'clock he said that no news had come from Paris. In the afternoon a despatch, which the officials said was from the American Commission, came over the wires to the department, but when all of it had been received and read it was found to be a press despatch transmitted to the Secretary of State for his information.

There was no formal discussion of the peace negotiations at to-day's Cabinet meeting. When the other Cabinet officers learned from Secretary Hay that he had no advices they did not seek further information, and other matters were taken up. From the casual talks which the President and the Cabinet had on the subject it was evident that there was no confidence felt by them in reports that Spain's answer will result in a complete severance of the negotiations. One Cabinet officer, whose views may be accepted as those of the President and his associates, said that, while the answer of the Spanish Commissioners would undoubtedly be a rejection of the demands made by the American Commissioners, it would contain propositions which would enable the Joint Commission to discuss the position assumed by the United States.

"There is the utmost confidence felt in official circles here that Spain will not do anything that will cause a rupture. While her Commissioners will make a bitter fight against the acceptance of the American propositions or demands, the result, it is believed, will be the cession of the entire Philippines group to this country on certain conditions relating to the assumption of or payment by the United States of part of the indebtedness contracted by Spain in behalf of the islands. The confidence of the Administration in a successful termination of the negotiations is based on the understanding that Spain will make great concessions to secure ready money, and an agreement by this Government through its representatives in Paris to pay cash in liquidation of Philippine indebtedness will, it is contended, make the Spaniards forget their pride and come to a realization of the inevitable.

There have been no special preparations to meet the contingency that will be presented by a breaking off of the negotiations and a resumption of hostilities.

When the peace protocol was signed the Navy Department decided to keep the navy on a war footing until peace had been formally arranged. None of the big warships have been placed out of commission. The Columbia, the Minneapolis and some of the monitors and larger auxiliaries have been laid up in reserve, but they can be made ready for active service in a week or ten days. Only tugs and steam yachts that served as auxiliary gunboats and despatch vessels during the war have been put out of commission. The armored cruisers, battleships, cruisers and gunboats of the regular navy are still in service. They are in much better condition than they were when the peace protocol was signed, having been overhauled and repaired. The army has been somewhat reduced, but it is now composed of men who are practically veterans and who are better qualified to engage in active service against an enemy than double their number of new troops.

CUBANS THREATEN TROUBLE?

According to Spanish Advices They Will Obstruct Our Occupation of Gibara.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—Sensational reports have been received from Gibara by the Spanish authorities. According to these reports the Spanish troops, when they left Gibara three days days ago, marched out with military honors, escorted by American soldiers. The Spaniards were commanded by Gens. Luque and Nario, and as they marched out the former shouted "Viva España." The Cubans answered with cries of "Long live Spain."

One Cuban chief who witnessed the evacuation is reported to have said: "We have lost our mother, but a stepmother remains." The Cubans, numbering 4,000 well-armed men, withdrew to Bijaru, some miles in the interior, where they intrenched themselves.

According to the Spanish advices a conflict will occur when the Americans enter the town, which had been occupied by the Cuban army since its capture by Gen. Calixto Garcia, shortly after the fall of Santiago. The Spaniards say that the Cubans established a civil government there and kept good order under their flag until the Americans came. Then quarrels began, and some American soldiers tore the Cuban flag down and trampled on it. The American military commander dismissed the Cuban municipal officers and took charge of affairs himself.

There is no telegraphic communication between Havana and Gibara, and it is impossible to verify the report. In Spanish official circles the report is generally believed. If confirmed it will mean the failure of Gen. Calixto Garcia's propaganda among the Cubans in favor of the United States.

Col. Williams is ill, and it is suspected that he is suffering with yellow fever.

Gen. Butler of the American commission came to the city from the Salon Trocha to-day to see Captain-General Blanco. He returned without seeing him.

HE DARED TO ARREST A DEMOCRAT.

Policeman McHugh Praised by the Court but Punished by Tammany.

Magistrate Kudlich sent the following letter yesterday to Policeman James J. McHugh, who was transferred from the Eldridge street station to Tottenville on Wednesday after he had arrested a Tammany heeler for disturbing a Republican meeting:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1898.

"*Mr. James J. McHugh, formerly attached to Eldridge street station, now in exile.*

"DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find my check for $25, which you will please apply toward defraying the expenses of removing your household goods to the rural precincts of Richmond.

"You and I are partners in crime, and I do not wish that you alone should suffer. You arrested and arraigned before me a loafer who exercised his right to deny to others the right of free speech. Your temerity in interfering with the personal liberty of thugs, loafers and rowdies is simply astounding, but you were led into committing this crime because you rightly assumed that I, or any other Magistrate, would assist you in your high-handed conduct.

"Your Captain, now deceased, caused your exile within two hours after you left my court. His death does not expiate his offence.

"Both you and I, however, may rest assured that if between now and the close of election day bloodshed and riot shall rule at public meetings and the election booths, such things may not be charged up to us.

"If any one dares to state to you that you were removed from the post of your duty for any other reason than that you performed your duty, and performed it well, I say he utters that which he must know to be untrue.

"Believe me, with great respect, yours, &c.,

"H. C. KUDLICH, City Magistrate."

MET DEATH IN THE FOG.

Two Men Killed by Cars of the New York and Queens County Trolley Line.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Nov. 4.—Trolley car 97 of the New York and Queens County Railroad struck and killed Lawrence Rostran of Elmhurst, at the junction of Broadway and Newtown avenue, in the fog this morning. The motorman could see only a few feet ahead of him. When he saw the man on the tracks it was too late to check the speed of the car. The man was thrown down and his mangled body caught under the car. A wrecking car summoned from Long Island City, while running through Woodside, struck a market wagon, wrecking it, and throwing off A. Kramerick, the driver. He struck on his head and his skull was fractured. He died before the arrival of an ambulance summoned from St. John's Hospital.

Motorman John Keenen and Conductor Robert Fulton of car 97 were arrested and held for examination.

There Is Nothing More Appetizing and delightful for a winter's breakfast than Deerfoot Farm Sausages. Beware of imitations. Try them.—*Adv.*

SHIP BURNED; FIVE LOST.

CLYDE LINE STEAMER TAKES FIRE OFF VIRGINIA SHORE.

Flames Obtain Complete Control in a Few Minutes, and Passengers and Crew Are Forced to Jump Into the Sea—Survivors Landed Yesterday at Vineyard Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 4.—The big four-masted coasting schooner Alice E. Clark of Portland, Me., arrived here this afternoon with twenty-two of the surviving passengers and crew of the Clyde line freight steamer Croatan, which was burned and sunk off Cape Charles last Tuesday. The castaways were hospitably cared for, fed and sheltered. When the Croatan went to the bottom she carried five victims with her. It was impossible to save their lives. Those lost were:

McCarthy, Jeremiah, second assistant engineer, of New York.

Curtis, James, steward, of Jersey City.

Curtis, Mrs. James, stewardess.

An oiler, name unknown.

Willard, Mrs. Jennie, of Wilmington, N. C.

Had not the Alice E. Clark happened to be in the vicinity when the Croatan caught fire the list of casualties would undoubtedly have been much larger, as the steamer was a dozen miles from land, and no other vessels were in sight.

The Croatan sailed from New York on Oct. 31 for Wilmington. She carried a large cargo and seven passengers. No incident occurred on the trip until after the ship had run well down the Virginia shore, and the lighthouse off Cape Charles was about eighteen miles to the southwest. At 3 P. M. fire was discovered in the hold near the fire room. The engineers promptly stopped the machinery and the entire mechanical force made their way to the deck, driven by the flames which poured up the hatchway after them. All the cargo in the after hold seemed to be on fire at once.

The crew were called to fire quarters with a rush, but the steam pumps could not be worked and the hose was burned through. In less than fifteen minutes after the fire was first discovered there were no hopes of saving the vessel.

She was a floating furnace. To add to the horror there was an explosion in the cargo which blew up the planks of the deck, followed by a second and more severe one, which nearly tore the after part of the vessel to pieces.

There was not time to launch the boats, which were already on fire, and the vessel's company and passengers, hastily strapping life preservers about themselves, plunged overboard. Fortunately a dead calm prevailed and the singed survivors had not the waves to fear as well as the flames. They lost everything except the clothes they wore. Some of the sailors received bad burns, which were dressed by the local doctors here. The women were lowered into the water and towed by those who could swim away from the burning steamer, from which fell a shower of flaming sparks and dangerously long fragments. Before all were clear a third explosion apparently blew the bottom out of the Croatan, for she went down like a shot, with a terrific sizzling and rush of steam as the conflagration was extinguished by the sea. No one saw the five victims perish, but they were probably drawn down by the strong suction of the sinking craft. As the Croatan sank, one of her boats, which had been loosened from the davits, but not lowered for lack of time, floated to the surface.

It was considerably burned and otherwise damaged, but Capt. Charles M. Hall and the steamer's other officers, sustained by their life belts, managed to right it. Then it was laboriously bailed out, and the passengers hauled into it dripping and stunned by the disaster that had befallen them. Soon after the long boat of the Clark, from whose deck Skipper Leslie B. Clark had seen the Croatan on fire, pulled up, and the nearly exhausted survivors were taken aboard. They had been in the water over an hour and were taken out none too soon.

The schooner's charter required that she reach Portland as soon as possible, and her Captain did not want to lose time by going into New York, so he proceeded straight to Vineyard, which is in his course. No vessel was encountered to which the victims of the disaster could be transferred. The survivors will take the morning steamer for New York.

Capt. Hall and his officers say that they cannot account for the fire. They knew of no explosive material being on board. The exact nature of the cargo is not known to them, as the ship's papers were lost. The flames were first discovered in the fireroom, breaking through the bulkhead separating it from the after hold under the cabin floor. The flames spread with such rapidity that there was no opportunity to investigate or attempt to extinguish them. The engine and boiler room force had barely time to reach the deck. Passengers and crew behaved with the utmost coolness. There was no excitement, no frenzied rushing about, and the two colored women passengers and Mrs. White of Wilmington seemed to be the especial care of every man.

Steward Curtis and his wife, who were lost, had been attached to the ship for several years and were much liked by their shipmates. Engineer McCarthy came recently from Halifax, so not much is known about him. He lived in New York and is survived by a widow.

The officers of the Croatan who are among the saved are Charles M. Hall, Captain; B. C. Conklin, first officer; F. W. Corning, second officer; Kennedy, chief engineer; C. E. Bond, second engineer; William E. Kelly, oiler; Richard Lee, Cook; Richard Jordan, assistant steward, and three firemen.

The passengers saved were R. W. White, Mrs. White, Jane Hamilton, Evelyn Stedman, all of Wilmington, and a man named Uttermann, a German from Hamburg.

These are all quartered at various houses in the town and are physically none the worse for the experience.

The Croatan was engaged chiefly in the freight trade between this port and Wilmington, N. C. She sailed from Bar East River pier on Monday with a general cargo, including a large quantity of cement to be used in constructing fortifications at Wilmington. She had six staterooms, each with two berths, and thus could accommodate twelve passengers. Capt. C. M. Hale booked 12 passengers, and the line permitted him to have their fares. It is said that there were five or six passengers aboard when she was wrecked. Her crew consisted of eighteen men, including Capt. Hale, Chief Officer De Witt Cockling, Second Officer Corning and Chief Engineer Charles P. Kennedy.

The first news of the loss of the Croatan to reach this city came in a despatch from Vineyard Haven to William P. Clyde & Co. and ran thus:

"Croatan burned Tuesday. Here with twenty-two people. Please send transportation."

From this Clyde & Co. inferred that Capt. Hale and his men had barely time to escape with their lives and had no money.

The Croatan was built in 1881 in Glasgow. She was a twin screw of 1,024 gross tons, 201½ feet long, 32 feet beam, and 19 feet 5 inches depth of hold. She was originally the British steamship Alpin. Parties in Mexico bought her and renamed her the Joaquin Ancona. She plied several years between Mexican ports. She had been owned by the Clyde line about seven years. She was valued at about $100,000 and was insured.

Took Poison and Died in Wife's Presence.

Morgan McMahon of 527 West Twenty-seventh street, a cooper, who has been out of work for some time, was talking with his wife on the sidewalk in front of his home last night when, without warning, he put a bottle to his lips and swallowed a lot of carbolic acid. He died before an ambulance from the New York Hospital reached him.

PRESIDENT'S GOOD WISHES.

Mr. McKinley Sent This Friendly Letter to Col. Roosevelt on His Nomination.

Richard Croker's friends have circulated the story that Senator Platt and the Republican leaders and the Republican Administration at Washington, from President McKinley down, are not desirous of Col. Theodore Roosevelt's election. Senator Platt has already pronounced this story too ridiculously untrue for anything but a passing denial. Chairman Odell handed out last night the following letter from President McKinley to Col. Roosevelt. This shows exactly where the President and the McKinley Administration stand:

"SEPT. 28, 1898.

"MY DEAR MR. ROOSEVELT: I congratulate you most heartily upon your nomination, and you have my best wishes for a triumphant election. With warm regards to Mrs. Roosevelt and the family, believe me your friend,

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

Germany Sees a Connection with Us on the Philippines Question.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A despatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin says it is asserted in well-informed political quarters that the British war preparations are connected with the Philippines question, in which the United States is working in agreement with England. The rumor is revived that the United States intends to cede to England some of the islands or, at any rate, coaling stations.

The Central News says there is reason to believe that the Admiralty will shortly organize a formidable cruiser division as an emergency fleet. The work of getting the ships ready, in fact, has already been started.

TOOK POISON ON THE BOULEVARD.

Afterward Mrs. Livingston Said Some One Threw the Carbolic Acid at Her.

Policeman Townsend of the West Sixty-eighth street station saw a young woman fall on the sidewalk at Sixty-fifth street and the Boulevard last night. He summoned an ambulance and she was taken unconscious to Roosevelt Hospital. The physicians there said that she was suffering from carbolic acid poisoning. The stomach pump was used, and when she regained consciousness she said that she was Mrs. Grace Livingstone, 25 years old, of 9 West Twenty-second street. She declared that she had not swallowed the acid with suicidal intent, but that some one had thrown it in her face.

Her face was badly burned by the acid, but she had swallowed so much of it that the surgeons would not believe her story. Policeman Townsend also declared that there was no one near her when she fell. She will recover, but her face will be badly scarred.

ROBBED ON SOUND STEAMER.

Left $250 Under His Pillow When He Went Ashore at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 4.—F. A. Bowen, paymaster of the E. B. Jenicks Company, bridge builders, with an office at 140 Liberty street, New York, was robbed of $250 on the steamer Priscilla last night. He left New York for Tiverton, where the firm is constructing a bridge for the American Fisheries Company, and had the money in envelopes to pay the men engaged there. He left it under his pillow, and when he went ashore here this morning forgot it. When he returned it was gone. A colored porter was arrested, but said that he did not see the money. No trace of it can be found.

COTTON UNDER FIVE CENTS.

Lowest Price Ever Made on the New York Exchange.

For the first time in the history of the New York Cotton Exchange cotton sold yesterday under 5 cents a pound. For some time cotton prices have been declining, affected by the pressure of offerings of spot cotton from the South. The producers have been in a semi-panic arising out of the gathering of another heavy crop following last year's record-breaking crop of 11,200,000 bales.

Yesterday's low record price was made in November contracts, which opened at 5 cents a pound against 5.02 cents, Thursday's closing price, rallied to 5.02 cents, and then broke to 4.98 cents, at which price the closing sale was made.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON LAID OFF.

Bad Cold Plays a One-Night Stand in His Throat—He Will Act To-Night.

Joseph Jefferson caught cold on Thursday and it settled in his throat. He could hardly speak yesterday afternoon. His physician told him that one day's rest would restore him to health. Mr. Jefferson is a conscientious and promising artist who hates to disappoint an audience, but he was compelled to keep to his rooms last night, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre was closed. But he will act to-night.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE'S $300,000 GIFT

To Build a Military Sanitarium at Citronelle, Ala.—Site Approved by Gen. Wheeler.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 4.—It developed this evening that Mrs. Russell Sage will contribute $300,000 for the building of a military sanitarium at Citronelle, some miles from Mobile, on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, under instructions from the War Department, inspected the site to-day, and, it is understood, will report favorably on it.

TO KEEP UP PRICE OF STEEL RAILS.

An Agreement Understood to Have Been Reached by Manufacturers.

An agreement, it was understood in Wall street yesterday, has virtually been reached among the manufacturers of steel rails whereby the price of rails shall be maintained at $20 a ton or more. The agreement has still to be ratified at a meeting to be held next week.

Crushed Under Trolley Wheels.

Daniel Kingsbury, 65 years old, of 15 Manning avenue Jersey City, was killed about 7 P. M. yesterday by trolley car 604 of the Bayonne line, in Grand street, near the Jersey City Coal Company's yards. The old man had stopped to let a south-bound car pass and was crossing when the other car, going in the opposite direction, struck him. He was crushed under the wheels. Matthew Costello, the motorman, was arrested. Eyewitnesses said that he was in no way responsible for the accident, as he could not have seen Kingsbury on account of the other car.

$150,000 Fire at Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 4.—Fire started in the retail business section of this city about 9:30 to-night, and for a time bade fair to wipe out the section. The burned buildings are principally wooden structures, occupied by large retailers, and the damage will probably be $150,000. The large storage warehouses have been burned and the tin warehouse of F. H. Dunmore. At midnight, with aid that came from Lawrence, the Bremen had the fire under control.

Trolley Hits a Boulevard Car.

A south-bound Boulevard car collided with an Eighth avenue under-trolley car in the circle at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue last evening. Both cars were crowded, and although the passengers were badly shaken up none of them was seriously injured. William Stone, the conductor of the Boulevard car, was thrown to the ground and cut about the head. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

Transport Morgan City Arrives from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The transport Morgan City arrived to-day from Manila. She had a very stormy passage between Manila and Nagasaki, being hove to twenty-six hours in a great typhoon. Capt. Dillon said that any one of the seas that came raging up toward his ship would have swamped her, but he had twenty-four oil bags on each side and these were kept constantly replenished.

ROOSEVELT GOING TO WIN.

LEGISLATURE SAFE, TOO, SAY REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGNERS.

The Betting Game Has Been Blocked and the Bribery Game Will Be Blocked Wherever It's Tried, and the Returns from State and City Will Startle Croker.

The Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and the Hon. George R. Bidwell, who for the last three weeks has been conducting the Republican campaign in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, had a long talk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Mr. Odell reiterated his statement made the day before, that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will certainly win on election day by 40,000 plurality. Mr. Bidwell said that the information in his possession indicated a landslide on Tuesday for Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Bidwell, like Mr. Odell, is not a man given to ecstatics. He is a cool-headed man, and he has gone all over the ground in every Assembly district in Greater New York. He said last night that Richard Croker is to be wonderfully astonished by the vote for Col. Roosevelt below the Westchester line. Mr. Odell interrupted to say that Richard Croker will also be astounded by the vote for Col. Theodore Roosevelt above the Westchester line. Both Mr. Odell and Mr. Bidwell agreed that from the information in their possession, Col