The Sun.

Generally fair to-day and to-morrow.

VOL. LXVIII.—NO. 32. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1900.—COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WERE IN THE PEKIN SIEGE.

MRS. AND MISS WOODWARD AND OTHER REFUGEES REACH SAN FRANCISCO.

Praise for the Heroic Defenders of the Legations—Women Made Sandbags for the Barricades Out of Costly Silks—Worked Hard to Keep From Thinking of Their Peril.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Mrs. M. S. Woodward and her daughter, Miss Ione Woodward, of Evanston, Ill., who were guests of United States Minister Conger and his wife when the legations in Pekin were besieged by the Boxers, arrived in San Francisco last evening. They were passengers on the steamer Coptic, and in company with other Pekin refugees landed to-day, happy to be once more in their own country and safe from further molestation at the hands of murderous Chinese.

"I can't talk of that awful affair without living it all over again," said Mrs. Woodward, "and that is anything but pleasant. It is difficult to describe one's feelings during an experience such as we went through during those awful two months at Pekin. We were all in a perilous plight and we all realized it, but we did not dare to think of our danger. It was no time to give way to fears and emotions. It was an occasion for heroic acts and courageous deeds and the siege showed of what excellent stuff those legationers were made. When we found that we were hopelessly penned up in Pekin, threatened with entire annihilation or a worse fate, we all decided to be brave and make the most of our situation. As you may know, we started to leave Pekin on June 5, but we were one day too late. Accompanied by a small guard that was placed at our disposal by Minister Conger, we went to the railroad station on that day and waited from 7 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night for a train to take us to Tientsin. But the train never came. Connection with the outside world had been cut off the day before, so we went back to the legation and prepared for the worst. We were surrounded by a howling mob of Chinese at the railroad station and made our way with much difficulty back to Legation street, although none of the Chinese offered to do us bodily harm. It was not long thereafter that serious trouble began, however. The very next day missionaries from the burned Catholic cathedral at Nantung came to the legation for protection and we had our hands full looking after their wants.

"There were hundreds of wounded native Christians. I saw little children with spear wounds all over their bodies, and many others, old and young, bleeding and burned. It was an awful sight and impressed us with the fear of a worse fate for ourselves. With two children at home and a daughter with me I was afraid to think, so I turned in and did what I could for the immediate comfort of the suffering ones under our care.

"After we all took refuge in the British legation elaborate plans for our defence were undertaken. We experienced no difficulty in getting to the British legation, although constantly harassed by a Boxer mob. The Russian legation stood between the American and British legations. The men cut through the intervening walls and then made our retreat as secure as possible by erecting barricades. There was plenty of work for the women, sewing sandbags, &c. Our forces made a sortie, captured the establishments of a number of rich Chinese merchants and appropriated enough silks and rich stuffs to clothe an army in raiment as rich as Solomon's. This all went for sandbags. We made sandbags out of costly silks and the richest embroidered fabrics to be found in the room of the Empress Dowager. It seemed an awful extravagance but cheaper material was not at hand and the silk cost nothing but an effort. The houses of the Chinese had to be burned to drive out their occupants.

"After this there was continued fighting day and night. The Boxers were not wanting in diligence and one night captured a wall held by our forces. It was the wall of Pekin that separated us from the native city. We regained it, however, through the heroism of Capt. Jack Myers of the Marines and a party of the Newark's men. With his little score of brave lads he made a rush for the wall and captured it without a scratch. Shortly after that Capt. Myers received a spear wound and on top of that suffered an attack of typhoid fever that threatened his life.

"The siege developed many heroes. Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister, was made commander-in-chief of all the allied forces and Secretary Herbert E. Squires of the American legation was his chief of staff. They planned and carried out the defence of the legations with the advice and cooperation of the Ministers. Our men made their own ammunition when ammunition ran short. Bullets were moulded in the ground. We captured lots of Chinese powder. Joseph Mitchell, a gunner of the Newark, was one of the most active men among our forces. He captured an old English gun that was made back in 1860, mounted it on an Austrian carriage, loaded it with Russian ammunition and Chinese powder and fired it day and night throughout. He went through this trying ordeal without a scratch to the very day the relief forces arrived, when he was shot in the arm. The brave fellow was taken to Tientsin and when we left it was feared he would lose the arm. We called the gun 'International,' and it was the pride of the legations to the day the last shot was fired."

Mrs. Woodward said the legations had plenty of canned fruits, meats and jellies, but lacked fresh meats; they were forced to kill horses and mules; even favorite riding animals were slaughtered.

Miss Payen, a miniature painter, refused to talk of her experiences in Pekin without pay. She had no experiences different from the others.

FRANCE PROPOSES A NEW PLAN.

Said to Have the Approval of the Continental Powers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The French Ambassador to-day delivered to the Foreign Office a note from his Government to the Powers outlining a proposal for the settlement of the Chinese question. The note reviews all the proposals that have been made heretofore and attempts to harmonize them.

The note recommends that the Powers shall insist upon the punishment of the instigators of the outrages and of the leaders of the Boxers. It advocates immediate negotiations with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries regarding the material compensation to be demanded on account of the damage inflicted upon the missions and the commercial interests of individuals who suffered through the connivance or negligence of the Chinese Government, these negotiations to include also consideration of the indemnity due to the Powers themselves. Guarantees are also to be demanded to prevent the recurrence of the outbreaks.

France, in this note, makes the additional suggestions that the Chinese trade in arms and ammunition be prohibited, the forts between Pekin and Taku destroyed and a permanent guard established in each legation at Pekin, with the idea that this latter shall become eventually, a composite international guard. The French note argues that this plan is best designed to preserve the integrity of the Empire and the "open door."

It is understood that an advance assent to the foregoing proposals has been secured from all of the Continental Powers. It is hoped that America will assent, because the French plan meets the views expressed in her reply to the German note, but doubts are expressed in diplomatic circles as to the acquiescence of Great Britain. It is difficult to conceive the grounds for these fears, unless the French note contains something which is not included in the foregoing summary.

British Punish Chinese Town.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HONG KONG, Oct. 1.—The gunboat Robin shelled Lutelao, on the West River, in retaliation for the stoning of the British steamboat Lungkiang. The gunboat Sandpiper was stoned while passing Shekwan, but the consul at Canton advised her commander not to retaliate.

MUTINY ON A TRANSPORT.

French Troops for China Try to Burn the Vessel.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A despatch to the *Times* from Paris says news has reached Marseilles that 400 French members of the Foreign Legion, who were on board the transport Guadiana, which sailed from Oran, Algiers, for Taku on Aug. 21, mutinied while the vessel was passing through the Suez Canal. They had already protested against the arrangements aboard the ship and at being sent to China.

Twenty of the men jumped overboard into the canal and tried to escape. The officers fired on them, but only four were caught. These men were placed in irons.

Almost simultaneously fire was discovered in the hold of the transport, the fuel having been saturated with kerosene. Rigorous repressive measures were taken when the vessel reached Colombo, Ceylon.

The *Standard*, which has been a strong advocate of repressive measures in China and a chronic Russophobe, this morning denounces the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Pekin in which it sees a sinister policy. The paper also comments disapprovingly on the United States following the Russian example.

The *Standard* ascribes this move on the part of the United States to election influences and considers that the recall of the American troops from the Chinese capital is a deliberate intimation that Washington intends to separate itself from the other Governments. The paper declares that it would be an insult to the trained intelligence of President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay to suppose that they sincerely believe that the work of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in China has been accomplished, but while the other Powers keep on the spot a sufficient number of troops to prevent an acute and dangerous revival of the troubles, President McKinley may comfort himself with the thought that his action will not sensibly diminish the physical resources of civilization.

The *Standard* magnanimously concludes its article as follows: "Allowance will readily be made for statesmen who were prompt and energetic when the peril was extreme. The Administration undoubtedly incurred some little risk of losing votes by doing its duty in the rescue of the legationers and may claim indulgence now that it permits itself to consult electioneering convenience."

RUSSIANS DEFEAT CHINESE.

Forty-three of the Latter Killed in Battles at Sanchakau.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.—It is announced that the Russians twice defeated the Chinese on Sept. 24 near Sanchakau after an obstinate resistance.

The Chinese had forty-three killed. The Russian casualties were three killed and three wounded.

BIG VOTE IN BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Liberals Show the Greatest Increase—Winston Churchill's Election in Doubt.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Elections were held to-day in seventeen constituencies, including Galway City, where the result will not be announced until to-morrow. The result in the other sixteen is a Government gain of one seat. An examination of the vote cast in these districts shows that both parties are polling heavier than in 1895 and that the increase in the Liberal vote is greater than in the Conservative. The aggregate of the day's vote was as follows: Conservatives, 103,990; Liberals, 87,894. The same districts in 1895 gave the Conservatives 99,680 and the Liberals 82,595.

The Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for the Home Department, narrowly escaped defeat at Stalybridge, where there was a considerable increase in the Liberal vote. He received 3,321 votes against 3,290 cast for his Liberal opponent. In 1895 the figures were: Conservatives, 3,389; Liberals, 2,755.

Plymouth, which recently censured Sir Edward Clarke, its Conservative member in the last House, for his anti-war attitude, emphatically indorses its own judgment by returning two Conservatives instead of one member of each party. Hartlepool shows a striking gain for the Liberals, who turned a minority of 81 in 1895 into a majority of 1,879 to-day.

Up to the present there have been returned 110 Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists and 21 Liberals and Irish Nationalists.

These members were returned without opposition:

Sir John Blundell Maple, Conservative, for Dulwich division of Camberwell; the Right Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, Conservative, for the Ealing division of Middlesex; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative, for the West division of Bristol; Sir Edward Grey, Liberal, for Berwick-on-Tweed; Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, Unionist, for the Aylesbury division of Bucks; the Right Hon. William Edward Lecky, Unionist, for Dublin University; and the Hon. John Edward Redmond, Parnellite, for Waterford.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—There appears to be some doubt as to whether Winston Churchill has been returned from Oldham. The figures first given showed an apparent plurality of 222 for Churchill over his Liberal opponent, Mr. Runciman. It is evident, however, that there has been a recount which has changed the figures. The morning papers all disagree as to the actual count. Some of them give Churchill 12,931 votes and others 12,431. If the latter figures are correct Churchill is at the bottom of the poll and the representation from Oldham will be unchanged, as Mr. Alfred Emmett and Mr. Walter Runciman, both Liberals, represented this district at the dissolution of Parliament.

At a Conservative meeting in Westminster to-night where Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Mayor Newton made addresses, there was considerable disorder. The chairman of the meeting made a suggestion, which was approved by these two speakers, that the persons who were creating the disturbance be thrown out. The Lord Mayor's son, Harry Newton, ejected one of the disturbers. When he was returning to the hall the companions of the man whom he had put out attacked young Newton and pushed his head through a glass panel. His face was cut severely.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Salisbury Ministry. Lord George Hamilton is Secretary of State for India and Captain of the Cinque Ports, and Sir Edward Grey was Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under the last Liberal Government. John Redmond is the chairman of the United Irish Parliamentary party.

No Annexation of Manchuria.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.—To-day's *Official Messenger* says that the tasks of the Government in the Far East have been definitely described in official communications, the tenor of which makes it sufficiently clear that the reports of the annexation of Manchuria are devoid of foundation.

Many Boxers Reported Near Pekin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 1.—A despatch to the *Messaggero* says that 20,000 Boxers are concentrating north of Pekin. There are 30,000 of them assembled to the west of the city.

Seven Trains Daily

Leave New York city by Pennsylvania Railroad for the principal cities of the West, at convenient hours. All fast, all well appointed.—*Adv.*

HEAR THE BRYAN PROPHETS

CHORUS OF VICTORY WITH HILL'S VOICE INAUDIBLE.

M'Guire Wants Only 80,000 Plurality From Greater New York—"Take It," Says Croker—He's Carried California, Too—Voice of Cheer From Schoharie—Stone Overworks.

When the Hon. Gum Shoe Bill Stone, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head tracker for the band of plutocrat hunters who are searching the East, crept from under the silken hangings of his luxurious bed in the Hoffman House yesterday morning, he felt rather feverish. Late on Sunday evening he had got hungry again. He went into the café and partook sparingly of lobster à la Newburg. While he was eating this, Gum Shoe remarked to some friends that there was no doubt that his capacity to represent the State of Missouri in the United States Senate was greater than that of the Hon. George Graham Vest, who is a very aged gentleman. While Mr. Stone was explaining this a pained look overspread his face. He disagreed with the lobster. He had not recovered entirely from this unpleasant experience when he arose. Therefore he was not anxious for a heavy breakfast, and, after indulging in a moderate reviver of Wynand Fockinks Schiedam, which comes in stone jugs and costs only a quarter a sip, he called the Hon. Phil Thompson of Kentucky and the Hon. Joe Rickey of St. Louis to him and the three went to breakfast. Their modest fare was:

Fraises à la creme.
Hominy with cream.
Filetau grille, Maintenon.
Oeufs Turbigo.
Côtes de mouton, Bouchera.
Pommes au gratin.
Concombre salade.
Cafe Turque.

Between bites the three plutocrat hunters assuaged their thirst with Schloss Johannisberger, which is only a little bit more expensive than the better brands of champagne. This repast made Mr. Stone feel considerably better and he asked particularly after the health of the Hon. George Graham Vest. On being informed that no news in regard to Mr. Vest's health had been received Mr. Stone remarked, wiping his eyeglasses:

"Ah, they used to say that no news was good news."

Then he went to the luxurious apartments on the first floor of the Hoffman House which he occupied as a headquarters from which to pursue the plutocrats. Here the Hon. Joseph B. Handy of Schoharie, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first district, gave Gov. Stone his word of honor that if the Republicans were defeated in this State Bryan would get its electoral vote. Ex-Congressman Lockwood of Buffalo and ex-Congressman Dunn and Codman of New Jersey all concurred on this sentiment. Congressman Henry Francis Naphan of Massachusetts intimated that the prospects were bright in the old Bay State. Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont had a little talk with the plutocrat hunters. He has been suspected of being something of a plutocrat himself, but it was said that he assured Mr. Stone that he had reformed. In the meantime Mr. Stone was preparing for his stumping trip with the Hon. John B. Stanchfield and last night he went over to Brooklyn to practise.

The Hon. Frank Campbell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee and one of David B. Hill's right-hand men, held forth in the St. James headquarters yesterday. Hitherto Mr. Campbell has had desk room in Executive Chairman McGuire's office, but yesterday he moved across the hall into a fine large apartment. Mr. Campbell was not in a talkative mood, but he said that he understood some of the friends of Mr. Croker had accused him of being a Hill man.

"I do not deny the charge," said Mr. Campbell, "and when I want political inspiration I look to Mr. Hill for it. The outlook up the State is very encouraging. I have heard of Democratic gains of 50 per cent. over 1896. The carrying of this State for Bryan all depends upon this city. If Bryan gets a plurality of 80,000 in Greater New York he will have a good a chance of carrying this State as McKinley."

Then Mr. Campbell went out into the other room and ordered that everybody's pay be cut up 20 per cent., and that the order should take effect on Sept. 24. Having done this he went away, leaving the place working and attendants smiling broadly. Soon after he went away Mr. Croker entered headquarters with the idea of looking round to see what was doing. Mr. Croker keeps a very close eye on the State headquarters these days. When what Mr. Campbell had said was repeated to him, Mr. Croker grinned.

"The city will do its part," he said. "Let the folks up the State do theirs. Why, Mr. Bryan is going to carry Illinois, Indiana, California, Delaware and New York. He's going to carry California by 20,000 votes. A man from California just told me so. He's going to be elected. He's sure to get Illinois."

Mr. Croker said that he hadn't read the speech of Comptroller Coler delivered at Buffalo on Saturday night, and when those parts of it in which Mr. Coler attacked "bossism" and "commercialism in politics" were read to him, he said:

"That's all right. There is nothing wrong about that."

Then Mr. Croker went away, and Mr. Campbell came back in a few minutes. Along in the afternoon ex-Gov. Hill turned up on his way to Brooklyn.

"Everybody expects a man to make rosy predictions," said Mr. Hill, when his opinion was asked as to the Democratic prospects in this State. "So what is the use of my saying anything. I haven't got anything to say."

Then Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hill went away to take dinner with ex-Gov. Stone, the Hon. Joe Rickey and the Hon. Phil Thompson. Ex-Gov. Stone personally superintended the ordering of the dinner. Ex-Gov. Stone brought to bear on this meal the knowledge derived in years of plutocrat hunting. Here is his order:

Clairesse.
Gombo de volaille russe.
Astrakan Caviar.
Anchoiss sur toast.
Quenelles de gibier. Périgourdine.
Crabes d'huitres.
Boss Rayer bouilli, sauce Mousseline.
Tranche d'agneau de lait, purée de marrons.
Canneton de printemps.
Galantine de dinde aux truffes.
Céleri. Romaine, laitue.
Tomatoes *farcies. Pommes* Sarah *Aubergine, frite au grille.*
Plum *pouding, sauce au Cognac.*
Paniers aux fraises vanillées.
Bar-le-Duc groseille fraises.
Orange à la Zohn.

The Hon. Joe Rickey, whose name is known wherever gin and limes and ice and carbonated waters are found, took upon himself the ordering of the wines. Mr. Rickey caught inspiration in a York cocktail, and then there was a drop of Johannisberger Cabinet gold seal, which is regarded by Mr. Stone as as good a hock as he has become familiar with. This was followed by a mouthful of Montrachet, Marquis de la Guiche, 1886, and this in turn by some of the famous Chateau Lafite Grand Vin 1877, which is pretty expensive, but very nourishing and stimulating. For champagne Mr. Rickey selected Giesler & Co.'s Brut, 1889, and this lasted for the rest of the dinner. For a cordial he selected Eau de Vie de Dantzick, and so the meal was pleasantly completed. Mr. Stone remarked while it was in progress that he feared that the health of the Hon. George Graham Vest of Missouri might give way under the strain of his labors in the Senate.

Mr. Hill left last night for Virginia, to be back here on Saturday, probably.

BIG BRAINS IN BIG CHILDREN.

Conclusion Reached After Examining 7,000 Pupils in the Chicago Schools.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The rule of a sound mind in a sound body is demonstrated by experiments which were carried on last year in Chicago schools by the child study department. To obtain statistics which could be used as a basis for comparison 7,000 pupils were examined by the department. Taking children of the same age the results showed that small children on an average are not so bright as the average among children physically larger. The examinations which led to these conclusions were held in schools where there was the largest proportion of pupils descended from American-born parents. The average height of pupils 12 years old, who are in the second grade, is four feet four and three-tenths inches, while the twelve-year-old pupils who go to the eighth grade average five inches taller. The same rule is found in the examination of children of all other grades and is also shown in the figures of weight and strength.

Use Platt's Chlorides Freely About

the house that has been closed during summer.—*Adv.*

RACE WAR IN GEORGETOWN, S. C.

Cavalry, Gatling Guns and Infantry Sent to the Town—Communication Cut Off.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 1.—There has been excitement here all day because of the critical situation at Georgetown and the impossibility of obtaining news from that city. At 2 o'clock this morning, at the request of the Mayor, Gov. McSweeney ordered two companies of cavalry to report to the city authorities in Georgetown. This afternoon Col. Sparkman, commanding the cavalry regiment in that district, joined the Mayor and leading citizens in reporting to the Governor that the situation was very grave and urged that more assistance be sent them. The Mayor soon afterward appealed for a half regiment of infantry to be there by dark, as there were threats of burning and great excitement.

Gov. McSweeney ordered Major Henry Schachte, commanding the independent battalion of Charleston, to proceed to Georgetown on a special train. This train, with three companies of infantry, a mountain gun and a Gatling gun detachment, started for Georgetown, seventy-five miles distant, at 4 o'clock. The Sumter Light Infantry of Sumter, a hundred miles to the north, started on another train at about the same time. It has been impossible to communicate with Georgetown for six hours. Neither the Governor nor newspapers can get a message from there and this causes grave anxiety here to-night.

Georgetown is on a spur railroad thirty miles long and with one telegraph line. The latest despatch said that the negroes had recently gotten beyond control. No connected message has come through saying what has caused the trouble. All that is known is that a white man was killed by a negro on Saturday night. The situation there, where there are ordinarily ten negroes to one white, is made more serious by the presence of 800 negro lumber mill hands from North Carolina.

Gov. McSweeney is in the armory of the Governor's Guards, who with the Richland Volunteers are awaiting orders to leave on a special train.

KILLED DESTROYING BOER POWDER.

Twenty Highlanders Lost in an Explosion—Baden-Powell in Pretoria.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 1.—Advices from Koomatipoort say that while the British were destroying the ammunition abandoned at that place by the Boers, an explosion occurred and twenty members of the regiment of Gordon Highlanders were killed.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A despatch from Pretoria of to-day's date, states that Gen. Baden-Powell has arrived there. He will assume command of the South African police to-morrow. It is proposed to have 12,000 men police the Vaal River, (Transvaal) and the Orange River (Free State) colonies.

Under date of Pretoria, Sept. 30, Lord Roberts reports that Gen. Campbell, commanding one of Gen. Rundle's brigades, has recovered one of his guns lost in the fight at Nicholson's Nek and that he has captured 65,000 rounds of Martini-Henry ammunition.

PORTO RICANS IN CONVENTION.

Bryan Sends a Message of Sympathy With the Purposes of the Federal Party.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 1.—The Federal party held a convention at Caguas yesterday. There were present sixty-two delegates and 1,000 visitors. A cable despatch from William J. Bryan, expressing sympathy with the purposes of the party and advising that it be remodelled, was read. Accordingly, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Federalists will affiliate with the Democrats, although the party's name will not be changed. The convention will be in session for several days. It will nominate a Commissioner to Congress.

The Republicans are holding their convention in San Juan. At last night's session a resolution indorsing the Administration was adopted. The nomination of a Commissioner will probably be made on Tuesday.

Urges Annexation of Cook and Savage Islands.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Oct. 1.—A motion introduced by the Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, Premier of the New Zealand Administration, urging the desirability of annexing the Cook and Savage Islands, has been adopted. The vote for the motion was unanimous in the Legislative Council and it was carried by 37 to 4 in the House of Representatives.

Prince Bernhard Heinrich Dead.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A despatch from Eisenach, Germany, says that Prince Bernhard Heinrich, grandson of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, died there this morning. The Prince was 22 years old and one of the eligible Protestant Princes who had been mentioned as the probable husband of the young Queen of Holland.

JOHN ELBRIDGE HUDSON DEAD.

American Bell Telephone Company's President Succumbs to Heart Disease.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—John Elbridge Hudson, President of the American Bell Telephone Company, died suddenly in the railroad station at Beverly this morning while waiting for a train to Boston. He and Mrs. Hudson were sitting together in the waiting room when he threw up his hands and slipped to the floor, dying soon afterward. The doctor ascribed his death to heart disease.

Mr. Hudson had been President of the American Bell Telephone Company for eleven years and had been connected with the company for twenty years. During his presidency the great development of the company took place. It was in his administration and under his direction that the long distance service was perfected.

He was born at Lynn, Aug. 3, 1839, and was a descendant of Thomas Hudson, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Saugus where he established the first iron works in this country. Mr. Hudson was graduated from Harvard in 1862 and admitted to the bar four years later. On the formation of the American Bell Telephone Company he became office counsel, and five years later was made General Manager. In 1887 he was elected Vice-President and he succeeded Howard Stockton as President in 1889. He was also President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Mr. Hudson was a member of many clubs and societies here. He married Miss Eunice W. Healey of Hampton Falls, N. Y.

COURT ORDERS MINERS RELEASED.

They Were Convicted for Stopping a Mail Train During Idaho Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day decided favorably on the appeal of the fourteen miners of Idaho who were sentenced to jail by the United States District Judge of Idaho for interfering with obstructing and delaying the delivery of the United States mails. The offence occurred on April 29, 1899, when a body of strikers compelled the engineer of a Northern Pacific train to stop between Burke and Wallace and take them to Bunker Hill and other mines which they dynamited. Many arrests were made, but only fourteen were found guilty.

The court holds that the men are not guilty under the indictment, as that declared that they conspired to obstruct the mails, knowing that they were on the train. It is no offence against the Federal law to conspire to stop an ordinary train, as this act must be dealt with by the State laws. Many trains do not carry mails and there was nothing brought out which showed that these miners knew there were mails on this train. The case was remanded to the lower court with instructions to quash the indictment and discharge the prisoners from custody. Many of them are in San Quentin Prison.

Club, Home and Office

Combined in the Pennsylvania Limited, the train-de-luxe of the century.—*Adv.*

ROBS COMMODORE GERRY.

THIEF DROPS IN HELL'S KITCHEN WHAT HE GOT IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Snaps Up a Valise Full of Papers From a Waiting Auto—Ten Hours Later the Commodore Gets Out of Bed, Races Across Town, Gets His Papers and Thanks the Police.

Commodore Eldridge T. Gerry returned to New York yesterday forenoon from Newport. At the Grand Central Station he hired a public automobile and told the motorman to take him to his office. When he reached Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue he stopped the automobile and went into either the Second National Bank or the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company's office. The police don't know which. He left behind a satchel in the auto.

When the Commodore came out of the bank he saw that his motorman had his nose buried in a newspaper and seemed highly interested in what he was reading. The next thing he saw was that the satchel was gone from the seat of the automobile. Commodore Gerry deduced that a sneak thief had taken advantage of the motorman's thirst for political information. He jumped into the automobile and told the motorman to get to Police Headquarters as soon as he could. The motorman let out a few extra links of speed.

Commodore Gerry went to Capt. McClusky and reported his loss. He said that the valise contained legal papers, deeds of property, contracts, two bank books and papers relating to the New York Hospital and other institutions. Capt. McClusky put two detectives at work.

At 10:30 o'clock last night a thirsty man walked into McCroken's saloon at 498 Tenth avenue, went into a toilet room and on a window sill saw a lot of legal papers. He told Patrick Murphy, the bartender. Murphy looked over the papers and saw Commodore Gerry's signature on some of them. He found Detective Duane of the West Thirty-seventh street station on the sidewalk and turned over the papers to him.

Duane went to the toilet room and found more papers. Then he went to the back yard of 496 Tenth avenue and found the two bank books and another batch of papers. He took them all to the station and left them there, while he went to Commodore Gerry's house to notify him of their recovery.

The Commodore was in bed, but he dressed himself and hired another auto to take Duane and himself to the station. There he checked off the papers, said that all had been recovered, signed a receipt for them, put them in his rocket and started for the door. Then he stopped and turned around and addressed the sergeant.

"We all of us," he said, "at some time or other, pitch into the police, but there always comes a time when we have to go to them and rely on them to help us out of trouble. I consider it nothing less than remarkable that I should lose papers in Fifth avenue and that ten hours later the police should recover them in Hell's Kitchen. Those papers were worth $5,000 to me, and if I had not recovered them it would have entailed several months of hard work to replace them. To say that I am delighted and thankful to the police is putting it too mildly. Good night, gentlemen, and thank you again."

And then the Commodore went home.

HANNA ON THE COAL STRIKE.

A Man Who Tried to Prolong It Should Be Strung to a Lamppost, He Says.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Senator Hanna says that anti-imperialism has ceased to be an issue in this campaign. His investigations show that the people have lost interest in Bryan's "paramount issue" since President McKinley's letter of acceptance was made public. The chairman of the Republican National Committee returned to-day from New York and resumed his seat at headquarters. He said he would remain in Chicago most of the time until the day before election. He may make a speech or two in Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota and has definitely decided to address a meeting of Chicago workingmen. The meeting will be one of the principal events of the county Republican campaign, and will probably be held on the West Side.

"The people of New York are waking up and doing more active and effective work than they were awhile ago," Mr. Hanna said. "For the next thirty days there will be a red-hot campaign in New York. Both sides are working hard. There is no doubt the voters are getting awake. The manifestations of interest in the New York campaign are very marked."

Chairman Hanna declined to make any estimates of the Republican majority in New York. When asked about the reports that he had used his influence to end the coal strike Senator Hanna said he did not care to say anything about it. "A strike of that sort goes deeper than politics," said he. "A prolongation of the trouble means distress and starvation for many people, and no one should consider it from a political standpoint. The man who could do something to end the strike and failed or who would put a straw in the way of a settlement of the strike should be strung up to a lamppost." The Senator would make no prediction as to the outcome of the negotiations for peace.

Concerning the Croker-Bryan alliance he said: "In spite of all denials and assertions to the contrary I want to reiterate my belief that an agreement has been reached between Bryan and Croker as to the disposition of the Federal patronage in New York State should the Democrats win the Presidency."

PASS BONDS, CROKER'S ORDER.

He Talks to Councilman Oakley and Alderman McCall at the Club.

At the Democratic Club last night Mr. Croker saw Councilman Oakley, leader of the majority in the Council, and Alderman McCall, leader of the majority in the board, and it was said that he told them that every effort must be made at to-day's meeting of the Municipal Assembly to put through the bond issues which have been approved by the Board of Estimate but have been held up in one or the other branch of the legislative end of the city government. One of these bond issues is for $2,500,000 for the new Hall of Records, and there are a number of large awards awaiting payment on which the city is now paying 6 per cent. interest when it could sell its bonds at a price which would make the interest rate much less than half of that. Mr. Croker wants these bonds to go through and to go through quick, and Mr. Oakley and Mr. McCall are expected to put them through.

Mr. Oakley's legislative experience has not been an altogether happy one for him. He was slated for the Tammany nomination for Sheriff last year, but Mr. Croker decided not to give it to him because Mr. Oakley could not manage the Councilmen and get them to pass the original Hall of Records bond issue. Their obstinacy resulted in the issue of a writ of mandamus and the conviction of nineteen members of the Council on charges of contempt of court.

THE GREATEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Fifty Million Copies of President McKinley's Letter Sent Out.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—President McKinley's letter of acceptance has had a wider circulation than any other state paper or public document ever printed. The National Committee has distributed 10,000,000 copies of this letter, printed in fourteen languages. Aside from these copies circulated as political literature, the committee estimates that 40,000,000 copies of the letter have been circulated in the newspapers.

DEATH ENDS CASE AGAINST CROUCH

The Griffith Baby Was Burned Yesterday—Died in an Infant Asylum.

The case of Edna Griffith against George Crouch, the Wall street man for the support of her child, will probably not be tried in Special Sessions on Oct. 17, as calendared, for the child died on Saturday at the New York Infant Asylum, Sixty-first street and Amsterdam avenue, and was buried on Sunday. Mr. Crouch said at the Hoffman House last night that he feared the death of the child would prevent his making public in court a number of letters that he had received prior to his arrest from Supt. Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department, about money for the child's support.

No Excess Fare to St. Louis.

The New York Central's "St. Louis Limited," giving magnificent service via Lake Shore and Big Four.—*Adv.*

BANKER ABRAHAM WOLFF DEAD.

Was at Kuhn, Loeb & Co's Offices Yesterday—Stricken by Heart Disease.

Word reached this city late last night that Abraham Wolff, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., had died in the evening at his home in Morristown, N. J. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Wolff had been at the offices of the firm as usual during the day and appeared to be in his accustomed health. He took the early express, as usual, for Morristown. On the train he sat with Mr. J. B. Dickson of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Mr. Dickson said last night that Mr. Wolff seemed in exceptionally good spirits and health during the entire ride. On the arrival of the train at Morristown, Mr. Wolff was met by his carriage and was driven to his house which he built about two years ago two miles outside of the town.

Mr. Wolff ate his dinner and about 9 o'clock went to the bathroom. A few minutes later he was found unconscious on the floor. Dr. Pierson and Dr. McCarroll, both living in Morristown, were telephoned for and arrived at the house within a few minutes. Both said that Mr. Wolff had died instantly from heart disease.

Mr. Wolff was in his sixty-second year. Two daughters, Mrs. Otto Kahn and Mrs. Harry Wertheim, survive him. He came to this country forty years ago and with little capital started in business on his own account as an importer. His banking house is one of the most important foreign banking houses in the city and recently, with the National City Bank, negotiated the German $20,000,000 loan here.

COLOMBIA STOPS CABLE MESSAGES.

No Private Despatches to Enter or Leave the Country for an Indefinite Period.

The cable department of the Western Union Telegraph Company has received the following message from Buena Ventura, Republic of Colombia:

"The Minister of Telegraphs at Bogota wires that private messages to or from Colombia will not be accepted under any consideration. Only Government and diplomatic messages will receive attention. The period during which this law will be operative is indefinite."

A. O. H. LITERATURE VANISHES.

Alleged to Have Been Seized in Canada on Account of Pro-Boer Sentiments.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 1.—Attorney James P. Bree of this city, National Secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, left here to-day to investigate the seizure by the Canadian Government of a package of literature relating to the proceedings of the last national convention of the order which was sent out by him. Some of the documents expressed pro-Boer sentiments and it is alleged that the Canadian Government seized the package for this reason and had it destroyed by fire. Mr. Bree, if he finds the statements as many to him in regard to the seizure to be correct, will immediately seek heavy damages from the Canadian Government in behalf of the A. O. H.

The package was sent to the district representative of the A. O. H. in Montreal about a month ago. The agent of the express company in Montreal reported that the package had not been received by him, and it is said that an investigation showed that the package was confiscated by the Government officials on the border of Canada, and that the officials after examining it ordered it destroyed.

MYSTERY OF CEDAR LAKE HEAD.

It May Be a Woman's, Perhaps That of Murdered Pearl Bryan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The latest developments regarding the human head found in Cedar Lake point to the possibility that it is that of a woman. This is the opinion of Dr. Pinkham, the dentist who examined the tooth plate found with the head. He says that the plate is too narrow to have been in the head of a man, and he thinks it came from the mouth of a woman, or at least a young person.

Besides the size of the plate to show that the head is that of a woman, there are a few fine hairs in the possession of the Coroner which appear to have come from a woman's head. They are long and silky.

Among the theories advanced is that the head is that of Pearl Bryan of Greencastle, Ind., whose headless body was found near Covington, Ky., in 1896. Her head never was found. The authorities at Greencastle have been furnished with a description of the dental plate in the hope that it may be identified by friends of the dead girl or by the dentist who made it.

MAY KEEP THE ROGERS WORKS.

Concessions Asked of Paterson by the Citizens' Committee.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 1.—If this city comes to the front now the Rogers Locomotive Works can be preserved. The Citizens' Committee in charge of the matter presented a petition to the Board of Aldermen to-night asking that Pine street, between Oliver and Market, be vacated and added to the works; also, that the Ivanhoe mill, which was bought in by the city for taxes, be given for a nominal sum, and further, that the privilege of hauling material from the railroad by steam power through the streets at night be granted.

If this is done, the committee said it was confident it could get a new company to continue the works. The Aldermen instructed the Finance and Street committees to meet with the Citizens' Committee to-night and the board will meet again on Thursday night to consider the report of the joint committee. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has become interested in the works and has been making inquiries. It is said that the prospect is very bright.

FELL BLINDFOLDED THREE STORIES.

Johnny Vincent, Playing Blindman's Buff, Walked Out of the Window and Will Die.

Ten-year-old John Vincent, of 23 Roosevelt street played blind man's buff last night at his home with some of the neighbors' children. There are two windows in the room where the children were, one of them leading to the fire escape. John, who was blindfolded, thinking the children were on the fire escape, groped his way toward that window as he thought. He raised the window and stepped out, but it was not the fire escape window. He stepped out upon air and fell he