The Sun.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1901.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; northwest winds.

VOL. LXIX.—NO. 36. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1901.—Copyright, 1901, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association. THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KITCHENER CRITICISED NOW.

DRAWING-ROOM ATTACKS ON HIS WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Crusade Taken Up by the "Spectator," Which Suggests That Gen. French Be Put in Command of the Military Operations—Kipling Joins in Condemnation of War Office's Appointments.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—There is a remarkable unanimity of condemnation of Secretary of War Brodrick's selection of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Evelyn Wood and the Duke of Connaught for the Generalships of the first three army corps under the new defence system. Mr. Brodrick explains that these appointments are really only to last until the expiration of the period of the respective Generals in their respective commands.

Rudyard Kipling in a letter in to-day's *Spectator* warns the country against the danger of the army machine going back to the old point of impotence. He says: "For the past twenty-four months we have been manufacturing a real army in South Africa, thanks to God and the Mauser. We have there now a large number of men habituated to the use of arms as well as leaders who possess certain experience in new conditions of warfare."

Contrasted to these, Mr. Kipling says the appointments to the above-named home commands suggest to the English people a "revival of certain impenitent, unlearned methods, which they have been assured many times the nation has abandoned forever. It seems to indicate that despite the pledges of the Government the whole army machine is to be hauled back to the old nets of impotence, pretence and collapse. Men see that their chosen commanders are not quite in touch with the real army, which with a little tact and a little seriousness might so easily survive. It is not the triviality or inaptitude displayed in this matter that appalls, but the cynical levity."

The crusade against Lord Kitchener, which the fashionable side of the army is very eagerly helping along, has already begun. He has been belittled in the clubs and the mess rooms throughout his career, and now the *Spectator* comes out in open print with this statement:

"We doubt greatly whether he has the kind of mind that enables him to use material to the best advantage when he has to think in the blocks of 10,000 square miles. Can it be said that he has shown a really comprehensive grasp of the situation as a whole? From the moment Earl Roberts left South Africa we seemed to lose strategic grasp of the country."

The diabolical ingratitude of this assertion is calculated to arouse Lord Kitchener's cynical temper a year after he was left "to wipe up Roberts's mess," which was the view that the present Commander-in-Chief in South Africa took of Earl Roberts's hastily spreading his troops over certain territory without conquering the Boers anywhere after Gen. Cronje's surrender at Paardeburg.

The *Spectator* expresses the wish that Earl Roberts himself should go to South Africa, which is utterly out of the question. As an alternative it says that Lord Kitchener should take over Lord Milner's administrative work in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony and that Gen. French should lead the military operations. The latter is largely favored in England. But it is probable that Lord Milner's political backing and the hostility of certain drawing room society to Gen. French will make the matter impracticable.

BOER ATTACK REPULSED.

Small Garrison at Heidelberg West in a Two-Hour Fight.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 5.—Gen. Smith's commando, which went south toward Grahamstown some days ago, has now turned west and is being closely pursued by Col. Gorringe and other British columns.

About 180 Boers, a portion of Theron's commando, attacked Heidelberg West yesterday. Fifty of them galloped over the bridge into the main street, while the remainder fired from the river. The defenders who numbered only twenty-six soldiers steadily replied from the sand bag fort and the roof of the hotel. The Boers withdrew after two hours' firing, leaving one man fatally wounded. They did not loot the stores.

The British Losses in South Africa.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—An official report issued to-day shows that the British casualties in South Africa from the beginning of the war to Sept. 30 were 548 officers and 5,823 men killed in action, and 1,529 officers and 28,032 men wounded; 365 officers and 9,177 men are classified as missing or prisoners, of whom 364 officers and 8,471 men have either been released or have escaped.

The deaths from disease and accidents numbered 10,738.

Dr. Leyds to See Kruger.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5.—Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal, left here to-day for Hilversum, where he will have a conference with Mr. Krüger.

Chinese Destroy Another Mission.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A despatch from Hong Kong to the Central News says Chinese rebels have destroyed the Basel mission in the Hsingking district. This is the second outrage of this kind this week. Many of the missionaries have fled to Hong Kong for safety.

Orders for the Coronation Ceremonies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Yesterday afternoon's official *Gazette* contained orders issued by the Duke of Norfolk, in regard to the costumes to be worn by the peers and peeresses at the Coronation ceremony and announcing what ceremonies peers and peeresses are entitled to attend. This order delars several well known widows of peers because they have remarried. Among these are the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland who married Sir A. H. Ralliff, the Marchioness of Tweeddale and the Countess of Portarlington.

The Corean Customs Dispute.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COLOGNE, Oct. 5.—The *Gazette* states that a telegram from Seoul, Corea, says that J. McLeavy Brown, the Financial Director of Customs, will transfer his resignation to the Emperor within three months and the customs buildings within two years. This will end the long dispute in which several Governments were involved.

THE NORTHAM HITS A BRIDGE.

Engines Got on a Centre and the Steamboat Wouldn't Reverse.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 5.—The steamer C. H. Northam of the New Haven Steamboat Line, running between New York and this city, which was to have made her last trip to New York to-day for the season, pushed her nose through twelve feet of roadway planking and trolley rails in trying to make her dock in this city eary this morning. There were 200 passengers aboard, most of them in their staterooms asleep, when the Northam with a shock came to a stop. There was no excitement to speak of when the passengers went out on deck and saw the Northam's bow buried in what seemed to be about half the narrow roadway just north of Belle Dock.

Underneath the Bridge structure which the Northam struck there is a crib of trap rock held in by a small sea wall of brown stone. The wall slants down on an angle and when she hit the bridge, the Northam mounted the mason work foundation and cut her way through the bed of stone and earth. There she rested with her bow slightly raised so that her water line showed about two feet above the surface while the rest of the boat remained in the natural position.

Tugs tried to pull her out after the Northam's engines failed to make her budge an inch. The tide was falling and the attempts to pull her off were postponed. The steamer's bow was high and dry upon a pile of rocks and earth under the bridge abutment. The Northam stopped going when her bow was within ten feet of Donohue's oyster house and café on the bridge approach. There were a few patrons in Donohue's place when the steamer struck the bridge, and these dropped their food and fled from the eating house when they saw the Northam coming.

Investigation was made in the engine room for the cause of the accident. It appears that when the signal was given in the engine room to shut down the engines five or ten minutes before the Northam came up to her dock the last revolution of the crank brought the engine on her centre. This is a condition of common occurrence both with marine and stationary engines. The connecting rod comes to a stop at a point where pressure of steam will not bring it either way, and the crank shaft has to be either pulled down or around to a place where the steam pressure will move it.

This was what happened on the Northam and resulted in the steamer crashing through the bridge. Had the engine got upon centre when the boat was farther away from the dock there would have been no such consequences. Nine hours after the Northam tried to cut her way through the public road she was hauled out of the hole by tugs. The steamer was damaged only slightly.

MISS HELEN MORTON A COUNTESS

Becomes the Bride of Count Boson de Perigord at Wedding in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Miss Helen Morton, daughter of former Vice-President Morton, and Count Boson de Perigord, son of the Duke of Talleyrand and Sagan, were married at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Chelsea, this afternoon. The wedding was a very quiet affair. Mr. Morton gave the bride away. Her sisters, Alice and Mary, acted as bridemaids.

The Count de Cusnoy acted as best man. The bridegroom's witnesses were Count Louis de Perigord and Baron de Silliere. The bride's witnesses were her brother-in-law, W. C. Fustis, third secretary of the American Embassy in London, and M. D'Hauteville. After the wedding there was a reception at the home of Mrs. Eustis, the bride's sister, on Eaton place. The guests included Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, and his family; the Countess of Antrim, the Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt), Lord Pauncefote, of Preston, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote; Mrs. Ronalds, the Duchess de Sagan, Miss Astor and many others.

The bridal pair will spend their honeymoon on the Continent.

KING OTTO NOW SANE?

French Paper Says the Bavarian King Has Recovered His Reason.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The *Cri de Paris* declares that King Otto of Bavaria, after 25 years of hopeless insanity, has recovered his reason and speaks freely and sensibly. He does not know of the deaths of his mother and brother, Louis II, and is not aware that he himself is King. He speaks of the events of 1876 as if they happened yesterday.

It is thought possible that this is merely a brief moment of lucidity preparatory to a fatal issue of his disease, but the Court and Cabinet are embarrassed. If he recovers, however, the Government will be obliged to notify parliament and this will end the regency of Prince Leopold.

This story, although not impossible, is distinctly improbable.

IRVING AND TERRY SAIL.

Sir Henry Toasts "Two Nations That Are One" at Farewell Luncheon.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry and seventy members of their company sailed for New York to-day on the steamship Minnehaha. There was a farewell luncheon aboard the ship, at which a large company was present. The party included Mr. Irving's eldest son and his wife and Miss Terry's son and daugater, none of whom will accompany the party to America.

In response to a toast, Sir Henry Irving said: "I am sure that when we return home we will bring a cup as usual overflowing with generosity and good will. I drink to two nations that are one."

The company carries 623 pieces of baggage.

MR. CHOATE COMING HOME.

Will Be Here Until the New Year—His Health Not Very Good.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The correspondent of THE SUN learns that Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, and his wife and family will sail for New York on Oct. 12. Mr. Choate will be present at the meeting of Congress on the first Monday of December. He expects to return to London early in January.

His wife, daughter and son will return in March for the London season, after which they will go to Berwick where they have again rented a house for the autumn of 1902.

Mr. Choate has been in somewhat poor health within the last few months.

Antediluvian Rye.

Pure and healthful. Strictly medicinal. Of wonderful flavor and quality. A. Ph. Stitzel Distilling Co., N. Y.—Adv.

RANSOM FUND FOR MISS STONE

NEARLY $19,000 RAISED IN BOSTON YESTERDAY FORENOON.

The Sum of $110,000 Is Required by To-morrow Noon—Three Clergymen Sign an Appeal for It—The American Board Refuses to Act in the Case.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Nearly $19,000 was contributed this forenoon to a fund for paying the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary now in the hands of Bulgarian brigands. Kidder, Peabody & Co., who consented to take charge of whatever contributions were sent them, started the list with $1,000, and $10,000 more was given by the members of the Stone family. Business men or firms and clergymen were those who showed substantial interest in raising the money.

Practically no notice was given of any definite plan to collect contributions until the morning papers appeared to-day, and the amount put down during this forenoon—for the banking house closed at noon—was regarded as a very favorable indication.

It will take $110,000 to pay the ransom demanded by Miss Stone's captors and as they have fixed Oct. 8 as the outside limit, the time between now and that date seems a short period in which to get together such a sum by popular contribution. This work of collecting funds was announced through the publication this morning of an appeal for general contributions by three Boston clergymen, the Rev. J. L. Withrow of Park Street Church, the Rev. George C. Lorimore, D. D., of Tremont Temple, and the Rev. John Calbraith of Bromfield Street Church, with Charles A. Stone representing the family and friends. The appeal recites that the Government and other authorities are doing all in their power to secure Miss Stone's liberation and that the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have decided not to act as a corporate body in raising the $110,000 ransom, for the reason that as soon as they should do this it would at once jeopard the life and liberty of every other missionary under their jurisdiction.

The appeal says, therefore, that Kidder, Peabody & Co. have consented to receive and acknowledge contributions, but all money sent by mail or messenger must be in their office, 115 Devonshire street, before noon of Monday, Oct. 7. The business community is specially urged to contribute, in view of the extreme urgency of the situation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Samuel B. Capen, President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Judson Smith, secretary, called on President Roosevelt this morning. They explained to him the efforts that are being made to secure the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, who is held by brigands in the Balkan Mountains of Bulgaria, and reported that the contributions toward the ransom of $110,000 demanded by her captors to be paid by Oct. 8 were coming in rapidly.

Mr. Capen and Mr. Smith desire this Government to act as an intermediary in bringing about the ransom, and steps to that end are now being considered by the State Department.

SEIZE AN ANARCHIST PAPER.

Rome Authorities Suppress Issue in Which Malatesta Defends Czolgosz's Act.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 5.—The current issue of the Anarchist newspaper *Agitazione* has been seized by the authorities, owing to the publication of an article signed by Malatesta, the notorious Anarchist, defending the assassination of President McKinley.

There is no foundation for the published report that the Italian Government has demanded the extradition of certain Anarchists who are known to be in the United States. As a matter of fact, Italy desires nothing better than that such dangerous characters shall remain abroad.

At the present moment the Italian prisons are filled to overflowing with political suspects, big hauls having been made by way of precaution against accidents while the young King Victor Emmanuel III. and the Queen are making a tour of the provinces. Starting from Venice the royal couple will visit Milan, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Naples and Palermo, and in each city already hundreds of Anarchists and socialists have been laid by the heels.

NOT KNOWN AT THE VATICAN.

Reply to an American Correspondent's Telegram to "Pius IX."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—That even the most august circles are not incapable of a mild jest at some one else's expense, says the *St. James Gazette*, is shown by a story told of an American correspondent in London. On the receipt of the news of the death of President McKinley he had an inspiration that he should obtain an expression from no less a personage than the Pope. He addressed a telegram:

"*His Holiness, Pius IX., Vatican, Rome.*"

A few hours later one of Pope Leo XIII.'s entourage replied simply: "No such person is known at this address."

BRITISH DESTROYERS COLLIDE.

Angler's Propeller Hits the Salmon's Stern Rounding a Lightship.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The torpedo boat destroyers Salmon and Angler went out on a steam trial yesterday and met with a serious accident while they were off Margate. In rounding the Tongue lightship at full speed the propeller of the Angler struck the Salmon's stern and tore the steel plates to pieces like so much paper. The two destroyers were towed to Sheerness later on. No lives were lost.

KING EDWARD IMPROVES.

So Much Better That He Expects to Attend Church To-morrow.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A despatch to the Central News from Aberdeen says the news from Balmoral in regard to the King's health is most satisfactory. The weather is improving and the King is so much better that he has arranged to attend the services at Crathie Church to-morrow.

Locomotive Sparks Burn a Town.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 5.—A telephone bulletin from Nacogdoches, Tex., says that sparks from an engine on the Houston, East and West Texas Railroad, at midnight last night started a fire at Timpson, in Shelby county, that burned the entire business part of the town. Eight frame store buildings, occupied by fifteen firms were destroyed. The loss approximated $100,000.

Indescribably beautiful is the Hudson River in the fall and you see it all in a trip over the New York Central.—Adv.

To or from the Pan-American via the Hudson River Day Line gives one an hour's entertainment and a lesson gratis. Ride.—Adv.

GEN. ALGER DEFENDS HIMSELF.

He Publishes His Story of the Spanish War Management.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5.—The advance sheets of Gen. Alger's book, "The Spanish-American War," are out. The volume contains upward of five hundred pages. In the preface Gen. Alger, in discussing the United States Army and its unpreparedness for war when the blow fell, says:

"The emergency confronted us before we had been able to move to meet it."

He refers to the great difficulty in supplying the army with clothing, blankets, tenting, &c., and gives the reason for the War Department assembling so many troops in large camps. He defends the policy. Referring to the civil appointments made during the war, Gen. Alger says:

"There is no feature connected with the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain so persistently misunderstood and misrepresented as the method of making appointments for the Volunteer army. I doubt whether I was more vilified and slandered in any other connection. Yet there were not a dozen commissions issued during the entire Spanish-American War in which I had any personal interest. The appointments were made by the Governors of the States, and the President, and subsequent events have proved that in most instances the appointments of the latter were made wisely.

"The appointment of Major-Gen. Shafter to command in what proved to be the greatest expedition and land battles of the war was made upon the recommendation of the Major General commanding the army and at his request. The choice, as events proved, was an excellent one."

In his chapter on "Plans of Campaign," Gen. Alger begins his attack on Gen. Miles. He says, after referring to the latter's plans:

"Many of the General's proposals were obviously impracticable, and not infrequently absolutely impossible. He recommended the shipment of 12,000 men to Key West, where all drinking water would have to be brought in tank ships, with our hands full at Santiago and not enough troops there, he proposed to send 'a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry' as an expedition to the Isle of Pines, then of no military or strategic importance. He insisted on sending to Cuba, for use with infantry operating in a tropical jungle and over a country impassable to vehicles, his 'portable' shields, each weighing 1,000 pounds and each occupying as much room on a transport as a hospital ambulance; he recommended the abandonment of Santiago, after Cervera's fleet had been destroyed, thereby lifting the siege of the city and large garrison, without reaping the fruits of victory then practically in our hands.

"Gen. Miles did not command the Santiago expedition, and that he did not was his own mistake or misfortune. He lost the opportunity to command in the greatest and battle of the war."

Gen. Alger defends the purchase of transports and quotes Charles H. Cramp as saying that the vessels of the Atlantic Transport Line, secured at a cost of $4,000,000, could have been sold at a large advance over the price paid by the United States. In a long chapter devoted to the Shafter-Sampson incident, Gen. Alger, after quoting messages which had passed between the two men, and in which Shafter appealed for the navy's aid and Sampson promised the same, without "making an effort to keep the promise," Gen. Alger concludes:

"It is difficult to account for Admiral Sampson's seeming attitude toward the army during the operations before Santiago, as well as to excuse him from his contradictory statements, subsequently made in his official report. After the 3d of July the Admiral's conduct may be due to the keen disappointment resulting from his non-participation in the engagement with Cervera's squadron. Possibly he felt that Shafter's request for a conference on the morning of July 3, innocent though it was, was responsible for his being deprived of the honor of actively participating as Commander-in-Chief in one of the most remarkable victories in the annals of naval warfare."

In the chapter on the Miles-Eagan controversy Gen. Alger says:

"Gen. Eagan's zeal and anxiety for the soldiers in camp and field were so great that his efforts in their behalf, during the long and weary days and nights of the hot summer, nearly resulted in his prostration from overwork. The charges of Gen. Miles, made so publicly and positively, and the manner in which they were for the first time made known, seemed to Gen. Eagan, in his nervous condition, the more magnified and horrible. Upon hearing them he exclaimed: 'Gen. Miles has crucified me upon a cross of falsehood and misrepresentation.'"

Gen. Alger believes that if Gen. Eagan had submitted the manuscript of his reply to Gen. Miles's charge to him, Eagan would still be Commissary-General of the Army.

Gen. Alger continues:

"The allegation that I had inspired or had any knowledge of Gen. Eagan's intended attack upon the statement of Gen. Miles is absolutely untrue."

Referring to the interview Gen. Miles gave to the press on March 31, 1899, in New York city, Gen. Alger says:

"This unmilitary and questionable method of making in public grave and scandalous charges regarding a brother officer and the work of his department—charges which subsequent and careful investigation proved both unwarranted and untrue—seemed to appeal to certain characteristics of the Major-General commanding, to which reference here would be out of place.

"Upon the unsupported and conclusively disproved testimony of this single officer [Daly], Gen. Miles based his statements which led to a scandal as thoroughly unwarranted as it was unequalled in the history of our army.

"If we are to believe written evidence to the contrary, it does not appear that Gen. Miles was even honest in making his diatory charges that the tinned beef was issued as the 'pretence of an experiment,' and that it was not a part of the ration. While in Porto Rico he (Miles) did not in any of his communications hint to the President, Secretary of War or Commissary General that improper or unwholesome food was being furnished the army, although he did make request by cable that his entire command be at once supplied with blue rosettes, aigrettes and cords for infantry hats.

"An officer who permits in silence what he believes to be a hurtful and unlawful food to be served to the men under his command in the field certainly forgets the first duty of a soldier."

Gen. Alger concludes:

"Had I consciously permitted a ration of food which I believed to be bad to be served to a soldier on duty in the field under the flag of this Republic, I should not dare to hope or ask to be forgiven."

No Light on Charles R. Flint's Brougham.

John Smith, a coachman, employed by Charles R. Flint, who was driving a friend of Mrs. Flint's up Fifth avenue last night was arrested for not having his lamps lighted. Bicycle Policeman McLaughlin warned him at Thirteenth street and arrested him at Thirtieth street. The footman took the carriage home.

THOUSANDS BET ON SETH LOW

JACK BENNETT WAGERS $10,000 WITH FRANK FARRELL.

And the Racetrack Man Thinks the Odds Will Soon Be 2 to 1 on Fusion—Mr. Seabury Covers $15,000 More of the Tammany Betting Pool's Money at Evens

Frank Farrell, close friend of Devery and alleged to be the head of the "Poolroom Syndicate," met Jack Bennett, the well-known horseman, at Gravesend track yesterday and they began to talk about the coming election.

"I think Low will win," remarked Bennett, whereupon Farrell replied:

"I'll bet any part of $10,000 with you!"

"At even money?" asked Bennett.

"Sure thing!" retorted Devery's friend.

"You're on!" said Bennett. "Ten thousand even, I back Low and you Shepard!"

The money will be put up to-morrow. Bennett said afterwards that he believed Low would be a 2-to-1 favorite inside two weeks.

G. B. Seabury of Seabury & Johnson, 59 and 61 Maiden Lane, made another wager yesterday on the coming election with John Considine, one of the three Considine brothers who run the Hotel Metropole. By appointment Mr. Seabury met Considine at 10 o'clock in the morning and put up $15,000 against an equal amount that Seth Low would be the next Mayor. The money was deposited with C. C. Shayne, who will act as final stakeholder. Mr. Seabury has thus far wagered $25,000 with Considine, having made a bet of $10,000 on Low at the same odds on Friday. Considine told THE SUN reporter that he has $75,000 more to bet on Shepard, and any Low man calling on him at the Metropole will be accommodated. It is said that the bulk of this money belongs to a betting pool formed by Senator Tim Sullivan and other Tammany politicians.

Barney Reich, manager of Tom Sharkey, the pugilist, announced yesterday that he wants to wager $5,000 on Shepard's chances but he wants odds.

J. J. Judge, of the Wall Street firm of Cooke & Judge, said yesterday that the firm had been commissioned by Tammany Hall interests to bet $50,000 that Shepard would be elected. The following slices of the Tammany betting fund were grabbed at during the day by supporters of Low, the money being wagered on even terms: $3,000 bet by Cooke & Judge with Bunnell & Buchanan; $1,000 with C. M. Minzesheimer; $1,000 with Allen, Wood & McGraw, and $1,000 with J. McKean.

SHEPARD AT HIS SUMMER HOME.

Declines to Say Whether He Will Accept Croker's Nomination for Mayor.

CALDWELL, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, Squire Croker's nominee for Mayor of New York, is comfortably ensconced in his palatial summer home on the beautiful shores of Lake George, near here. He arrived there on Friday, having left New York before the convention on Thursday night, and intends to remain until Sunday night or Monday morning. A representative of THE SUN called on Mr. Shepard yesterday, and found him busy with correspondence. The Tammany chieftain's nominee did not seem to be much worried over the anti-Shepard and pro-Coler demonstration at the convention. He is preparing for the campaign in the cool and vigorous Adirondack air.

Mr. Shepard did not desire to state whether he would accept the nomination and would not say that he was not at work on the speech in answer to the formal notification of his nomination. He said that he did not know when this would occur. When asked what reforms he would institute in the city government in the event of his election, he said that the party platform was quite clear to him, and further discussion of that subject was unnecessary.

"What will be your position, if elected, in regard to retaining in office Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery?" was asked, but to this as well as to many other questions he would say nothing.

M'LAUGHLIN STILL TALKING.

Aged Boss Says Shepard Isn't Croker's Candidate at All.

Hugh McLaughlin was again in a loquacious mood yesterday, much to the chagrin, it is said, of his chief lieutenants, who are apprehensive that some of the aged manager's utterances may possibly hurt the ticket. In addition to getting off some more characteristic "parables," Mr. McLaughlin forcibly expressed his indignation over the suggestion that Shepard was Squire Croker's candidate.

"He is not Croker's candidate," he said, "he is the candidate of the King's County Democracy. There are other organizations in Greater New York than Tammany Hall, and Mr. Croker has nothing to do with his nomination."

It was announced yesterday that Mr. Shepard would make his personal headquarters at the house of his sister, Mrs. Hewett, adjoining his own, in Congress street. Mrs. Hewett and her family are at present in Europe.

Assembly Nominations.

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly district at Clinton to-day renominated the Hon. Fred J. Brill of West Marland and of the Third district at Lee Centre renominated the Hon. Edmund M. Marson of Marcy. The Democrats of Madison county, at Morrisville, nominated for Assembly George Beal of Hamilton.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the First Dutchess district this afternoon nominated John T. Smith of Fishkill Landing for Assembly. He has served three terms.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 5.—At the Schenectady County Republican Convention this afternoon, Andrew J. McMillan of Rotterdam was renominated by acclamation for a fourth term as Member of Assembly.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 5.—The Democrats today named John H. Moore for the Assembly and the Prohibitionists named C. C. Carpenter.

NEWBURGH, Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the First Orange district this afternoon renominated John Orr of Cornwall for the Assembly.

Assembly Nominations in Broome County.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 5.—The Democratic Assembly conventions to-day made these nominations: First district, Dennis Keefe of Binghamton; Second district, Eugene W. Andrews of Maine. The conventions adopted resolutions expressing sincere sorrow at the untimely taking off of President McKinley, condemning the spirit of lawlessness responsible for the awful crime and which is endangering the peace of the community.

Split in De Ate.

The Greater New York Democracy of the Eighth Assembly district held a convention last night and nominated Benjamin Meyers for Assembly and Phil Wissig for Alderman, refusing to indorse Charles S. Adler and Meyer Schoenfeld, who will be the fusion candidates. Phil Wissig made a speech in which he said that his aim would be to defeat Martin Engel, the Tammany leader of the district.

SQUALL WRECKS AN AIRSHIP.

Sends the Machine to the Bottom of a Lake, but the Inventor Escapes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The well-known inventor Kress, who is 60 years of age, made a test of a new airship on Thursday over Tullnerbacher Lake, Lower Austria. This airship, on which Mr. Kress has been working for twenty-five years, consists of two parallel keels of aluminum over which there is a wooden deck. On the deck there is a benzine motor of 28 horse power, which weighs 700 pounds. Overhead there are two large propellers, which are worked by a motor and three immense wings which operate automatically. There are two steering propellers, which operate fore and aft in horizontal and vertical directions. The airship is 600x50 feet.

Mr. Kress's idea is to sail first on the water and when the propellers drive the ship at a speed of 35 feet a second it will rise and sail in the air. He made an ascension yesterday and the airship arose when sufficient speed was reached, but it was only a few feet above the surface when a terrific squall turned it over.

Kress fortunately had on a life belt and escaped. The machine went to the bottom of the lake.

KENTUCKY COLONELS AROUSED.

Motion Adopted in Veterans' Association to Abolish Titles.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—There was a stormy debate at the meeting of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Kentucky here to-day. Among those present were Gens. Arnold and Poyntz, Majors Tenny and Johnstone and Capts. Lewis, Carter, Redd and many others whose titles were conferred in times of war and in times of peace. A resolution that titles in the social organization be dropped brought several of those bearing such titles to their feet. Major-Gen. Poyntz of Richmond, who was an army surgeon and whose title came through his being selected as the head of the Kentucky veterans' organization, said such action was a slap in the face to him and many of his associates who were called "General," "Colonel" or "Major," because of the rank they had won of late years in the organization. Major P. P. Johnstone said that it was confusing to future history and should by all means cease. He said the time had come in Kentucky when it means nothing to call a man General or Colonel. The resolution was debated for three hours and finally passed.

DRY DOCK FLOATED.

The Structure Built for Use at Algiers, La., Almost Ready for Service.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The big dry dock built at Sparrows Point for the United States Government was placed in the water to-day without formality and in the presence only of the Government officers, officers of the Maryland Steel Company, and a throng of employees who have worked on it from beginning to end. Last week the dam shutting the dry dock in from the Patapsco River was removed and the water let in with a rush. The work of cutting away the material from under the great machine was then begun and continued until it was finally floated.

The dry dock will be taken to Algiers, La., near New Orleans, to the new naval station now almost ready for its reception. It will be towed there by three or four tugs to be chartered by the Maryland Steel Company. The dock will not be started until about Nov. 1, as it is desired to avoid the dreaded October gales that sweep the Southern coast. They are generally over by Nov. 10.

FIGHTING BEGGAR CLUBBED.

125 Cents Part of His Harvest in the Shopping District.

A drunken panhandler with his right arm in a sling pestered women shoppers in West Twenty-third street for an hour yesterday afternoon soliciting alms. Women who refused to give him money he abused and several of them complained to Policeman Devine. Devine arrested the man and started up Sixth avenue with him. They hadn't gone a block before the beggar showed fight. The arm that was swathed in bandages helped the other arm vigorously and Devine had all he could do to manage the fellow until help came. When the prisoner was taken into the Tenderloin station all the fight had been clubbed out of him. He said he was George Lee, 25 years old, without a home. He had over $2 in money, including 125 pennies.

CAR THROWS ALEX. BONNELL.

Ink Manufacturer's Shoulder Dislocated in Broadway.

Alexander Bonnell of 145 East Twenty-seventh street, manufaturer of printers' ink, was alighting from a Broadway car in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last Friday night when the car started up suddenly and he was pitched into the street. He fell in the roadway and pedestrians pulled him out from under the feet of a team of horses. He dislocated his right shoulder and got several contusions on the head. Citizens helped him to the New York Hospital where his injuries were temporarily attended to and he was sent home. His physician, Dr. Charles Allen, called at the Tenderloin police station last night and learned that the police had no record of the accident.

RESCUED HIS OWN CHILD.

Policeman Didn't Know Who Screamed When He Ran to Save a Little Girl.

Mary Pound, the five-year-old daughter of Policeman William Pound of the Alexander avenue station, was playing at a bonfire yesterday afternoon and her dress caught fire. Her screams attracted the attention of her father, who was on post near by. When he ran up he was surprised to find that it was his own daughter who was in trouble. He put out the flames with his coat and then carried her to a doctor. She has small chance for recovery.

Foreign Eagles for Yankee Warships.

Aboard the British steamship Maristow, which arrived yesterday from Havre and Dunkirk, are six cases of big bronze eagles for the decoration of American warships. They will be shipped to Washington.

Charles Jerome Edwards Bolts to Shepard.

Charles Jerome Edwards has resigned from the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn so as to support his old friend, Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Edwards was the Secretary of the defunct Shepardite organization and has been a bitter enemy of Tammany and Willoughby street. It was only a few nights ago that he was thundering against Tammany and Devery at a Citizens' Union gathering.

Ollies and Seltzer Indorse.

Some of the members of the Fourteenth Assembly District Tammany Club got together on Friday and indorsed Shepard. Nobody seemed to hear anything about it for twenty-four hours or more and the Hon. William Sulzer became so anxious last night that he sent out a typewritten statement affirming the fact.

White Label Guinness Stout pleases particular people.—Adv.

FUSION FIRES THE FIRST GUN.

LOW, JEROME AND THE REST ARE WILDLY WELCOMED.

Cooper Union's Great Hall Thronged Last Night With Foes of Tammany and Crokerism—Many Women in the Audience That Attended the Citizens' Union Mass Meeting and Cheered the Attacks Made by Low and the Other Anti-Tammany Candidates Upon the Present Reign of Corruption and Vice in the City Hall—Justice Jerome's Fighting Spirit Takes His Hearers by Storm—Deadly Earnestness the Striking Characteristic of Last Evening's Great Opening of the Campaign.

Seldom has a Mayoralty candidate opened his campaign under the happy and encouraging circumstances that attended the firing of the first gun in the battle against Tammany Hall by Seth Low at Cooper Union last night. The forces of law and order, of honest government as opposed to Crokerism and all that it stands for, were out in such great numbers that even the spacious hall of Cooper Union was insufficient to hold them, and hundreds who could not get within range of Mr. Low's voice indoors, waited patiently in the square outside and were rewarded by a speech almost as long, and just as strong and forceful, from the candidate at the conclusion of his first speech.

It was the ratification meeting of the Citizens' Union that opened the campaign for Mr. Low and the other candidates of the Fusion forces, but every one of the organizations that has indorsed these candidates was represented, and they vied with one another in the warmth of their reception of the candidates. Mr. Low made his appearance on the platform on the arm of Edmund Wetmore.

A SEA OF INTELLIGENT FACES.

The audience which faced him was just such an audience as would be attracted by a man of the candidate's personality. It was a sea of intelligent faces which looked up at the man who was the central object of interest. It was an audience that came to listen to what the candidates had to say, to weigh their words and to applaud their arraignment of the men whose outrageous administration of the city's affairs has resulted in a combination of all the decent elements in support of a ticket, the honesty, integrity and ability of whose nominees to shoulder the responsibilities of the city's government are too well known to be disputed even by those in the opposition.

There were no parades, no waving banners, no glaring lime lights, no transparencies, no flags, no fireworks, none of the Tammany accompaniments of a political meeting to stimulate last night's audience to enthusiasm. They were not needed. Means of repressing the enthusiasm so that the speakers could be heard, were more necessary than means to rouse it, for the tendency of the audience was to be too outspoken and noisy in the expression of its feelings for the candidates and their utterances.

Cooper Union seats about 2,600 persons. The meeting began at 8:10 o'lock, but all who came after 7:30, save those who had platform tickets had to stand up. There were hundreds who came though, and they were thankful for a chance to even stad up, for behind them were hundreds more who were unable to get where they could see the platform at all and who at last had to be sent out into the street by the police because they jammed up all the exits and played havoc with the fire ordinances.

MANY WOMEN IN THE AUDIENCE.

In the audience were a good many women who seemed as enthusiastic as their escorts. On the platform were all the district leaders of the Citizen's Union, many of them accompanied by their wives. These leaders came rom every borough in the city and they brought to the meeting the news that everywhere along the line was the same enthusiasm for Mr. Low and the entire anti-Tammany ticket. Among the audience and on the platform were a great many distinguished citizens, who were taking no active part in the meeting but wanted to be present at the opening of the campaign and hear the report of the first gun. The report they heard will be a far-reaching one. The speeches of Mr. Low Mr. Grout, Mr. Fornes and Justice Jerome were strong arraignments of Tammany Hall and Crokerism and received enthusiastic applause, but of these the fighting note in the words of Justice Jerome seemed to stir the audience most.

When the hands of the clock showed that 8 o'clock had arrived, the audience began to get impatient. It hadn't long to wait though, for a moment later Mr. Grout and Mr. Fornes came out, followed by former Senator Jacob A. Cantor, the nominee for President of the borough, William J. O'Brien, Judge Jerome, and other candidates on the city, county and borough tickets of the Citizens' Union, the Republican party, and the organizations allied with them.

GREAT SHOUT FOR LOW.

A moment later, Mr. Low, escorted by Edmund Wetmore, appeared on the platform from the committee room, and immediately those in the front rows who spied him first set up a great shouting. Mr. Low smiled and bowed, then sat down, while George Haven Putnam stepped to the front to address the audience. If Mr. Putnam thought for a moment he was going to deprive that audience of the chance of finishing its greeting to Mr. Low, which it had been waiting so long to give, he was mistaken. It was just cheered on and when Mr. Putnam's hand went up to ask for silence the crowd laughed for a second and then cheered again and more heartily, if possible than before.

When Mr. Putnam thought it was all over he began to speak, but an enthusiast in the rear of the hall called for three more cheers for Mr. Low, and in a second half the audience was on its feet, shouting its approval of the proposition. And so it went on for fully five minutes, at the end of which time Mr. Putnam got in a chance to say:

"I ask the citizens of New York to come to order, in order that we may try to get some order into the city of New York. What is your pleasure for ch