SLOCUM DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

THREE GOVERNORS AT UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT.

Odell, Murphy and Stone, and All Speak—Addresses by Col. Baxter and Gen. James C. Rogers—Crowds Cheer the Veterans—Seventh Regiment in Parade.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—In the presence of hundreds of veterans and thousands of civilians the equestrian monument to Gen. Henry Warner Slocum was unveiled this afternoon. The day opened foggy and rainy, but later the sun came out and in the afternoon beautiful weather favored the excursionists.

Gov. Murphy and Gov. Stone arrived with their staffs early in the morning. The veterans visited the battlefield and held corps meetings and the Society of the Army of the Potomac elected the following officers: President, John R. Brooke; secretaries, Gen. Horatio C. King and Col Fox; treasurer, Col. Holiday. The society will hold its reunion next year in Boston.

The parade was formed in the town of Gettysburg at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon by Gen. Lewis R. Stegman, Grand Marshal, assisted by Brig.-Gen. Horatio C. King, Col. Francis M. Crafts and Col. E. B. Cope. The veterans, carrying flags and cheered by the crowds along the way, were escorted by Companies G and H of the Second United States Cavalry, Corporal Skelly Post G. A. R of Gettysburg, Gettysburg Guards, band of the Second Cavalry, mounted on white horses, and the Fourth Artillery, U. S. A. The Society of the Army of the Potomac and the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers were followed by 1,000 survivors of the Twelfth and Twentieth Corps.

On the top of Baltimore Hill Govs. Odell, Murphy and Stone reviewed the veterans. The last division of the parade was composed of the New York Board of Commissioners, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, chairman; members of the Slocum family, the Seventh Regiment New York National Guard, escorting the three Governors and their staffs, the Gettysburg National Park Commission and crippled soldiers in carriages. Loud and hearty cheers greeted the long line of old soldiers.

When the column arrived at the monument the veterans were massed round in a circle while the Seventh Regiment Band played. The Rev. W. T. Pray opened the services with prayer. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, acting as chairman, then spoke. A letter of regret was read from Gen. James Longstreet of the Confederate Army, in which he praised Gen. Sickles. Gen. Sickles brought forth rounds of laughter by the following anecdote:

"One day I met Longstreet on Little Round Top, over yonder. I said to him: 'Longstreet, I think you ought to ashamed of yourself for shooting off my leg.' He replied: 'Sickles, you unprincipled dog, you ought to be glad that I left you one leg to stand on.'"

Gov. Odell drew the Stars and Stripes off the monument while a General's salute of thirteen guns was given. Gov. Odell then spoke as follows:

Gettysburg will always occupy a place in history as the decisive battle of the Rebellion, and perhaps to a greater extent than any other this field will be the Mecca of those who in years to come desire to pay tribute to the memory of the brave men who sacrificed their lives in defence of our nation's honor. When we recall the Rebellion and view it from the standpoint of later history we can perhaps understand and appreciate the conditions which at that period were wholly inexplicable and clearly misunderstood.

The rancor and bitterness of the time led to a misconception of the sincerity and the honesty of purpose of those separated in our nation of Commonwealths by an imaginary line, one side standing in name only for the rights of human beings as enunciated and guaranteed in the Declaration of Independence, while the other stood for freedom of thought and individual liberty in its highest sense. The man who, satisfied in his own mind of the righteousness of his cause, sacrifices his sentiments to the policy of the State which burdens or oppresses the weak is devoid of those attributes which God has given him and loses his independence. Convictions founded upon false premises may be excused, and teachings may lead us to believe that that which has been established through years of civilization is right. Yet, underlying all is the knowledge in man's own mind which must determine for him and decide his action.

Whatever may have been the incentive which led those of the South to assail the flag and to attempt the dismemberment of a country which stood before the world as a refuge for those of all nations who believed in individual rights and the liberties of mankind, whatever it was that brought about the sacrifice of life and property we of the present generation can look upon with lessened regret, because one of the results of the war has been a country greater, more powerful and more potent for good.

What might have happened, however, if the tide of battle upon this field had turned against the North cannot be conceived of, but I am satisfied that while the movement to extend slavery might have secured temporary advantages, yet it never could have eventually succeeded, because with the progress of civilization those who are devoted to the advancement of this peculiar idea would inevitably have abandoned it, if not through the shock of arms, through the religious convictions and training of our people. While perhaps this stain upon our nation's honor might have been effaced in later years through these influences, yet an all-wise Providence had decreed that our country should pass through a period of war, and that in the great struggle between men upon both sides of this great question the strength of our nation, whose ultimate object was liberty of man, should be disclosed and shown to the world.

New York has a pride in this field, because here, perhaps to a greater extent than in any other battle, she showed her devotion by furnishing a greater number of men. In the patriotic General whose monument we dedicate to-day was found one of those sturdy men who knew not only duty, but who gave to its performance an intelligence which insured to him the respect and confidence of his associates and those whom he led. He and the brave men of New York and other States of the Union need no monument to perpetuate their glory. Monuments may be erected, as the nation's tribute, but our country and this battlefield stand as the monument of their devotion, their patriotism and their heroism.

But it is fitting for us at times to visit these scenes, to come with those who took part in the great struggle and to show by our presence that time has not tempered our love, but that it is as strong as ever for those brave boys in blue, and with the sympathetic tear that we drop over the graves of the men from the North we may also express our sympathy for those who fell upon the side of the South. There are no longer dividing lines in our patriotism. There is no blot upon our national escutcheon to cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of the sturdy men of the North or the chivalry of the South, while the men of the West extend the hand of fellowship, as faithful citizens of a reunited country, with nothing but respect for an adversary whose blood courses through their own veins.

It is upon this spot that the immortal Lincoln gave voice to those words which will stand forever in our classics as the patriotic utterance of one who was not privileged to witness the results of the four years of suffering, of anguish and of devotion to the cause that he had espoused from his early youth, which give to us to-day the opportunity to repeat his words, that our Government still stands "a government of the people, for the people and by the people," and that it "shall not perish from the earth."

Gov. Stone was introduced and said in part:

"I am glad that I am here. I am glad that I see so many of you here. We are proud of this handsome statue of Gen. Slocum. We love the record of Gen. Sickles and we will never forget that the battlefield of Gettysburg is in our possession as trustees for every liberty-loving man and woman in our country. In this great wave of national prosperity, with our chests so full of gold that we can no longer count it, before you die let us do the square thing to the old soldiers. I was not in the battle of Gettysburg, and when I recall the many who stayed in the battle I am glad that I was not there. It is all right to spend a day on the field; to be here forty years is too long."

Gov. Murphy was then introduced. He said:

"I did not come here to speak. Gov. Stone referred to paying you in gold, but we would like to pay you in something better than gold for the memory of this field. I went over the ground you fought over this morning for the first time in thirty-nine years. I was here with you, stationed on the extreme right. I know that after seeing this battlefield I shall go away with a deeper feeling of patriotism, and I think each one of you will experience the same."

Gen. James C. Rogers and Col. Archibald F. Baxter delivered the orations of the day. Col. Baxter said in part:

Patriotic New York has been generous with monuments and statues in honor of her sons, but never has she erected one more deserved than is this in commemoration of the inestimable services to her State and nation of her greatest soldier, Major-Gen. Henry Warner Slocum.

We see him on a score of historic fields stemming disaster, wresting victory from defeat, winning new glory for the flag, and from Bull Run to Bentonville carving with stainless sword his name among the immortals. He still lives in the memory of his great achievements and exalted manhood.

As a soldier he never reached supreme command, but proved equal to every trust committed to him. His heart was untouched by intrigue, quarrelling, rivalry, envy or disappointed ambition. Unmindful of personal advancement, he sought only his country's safety and glory. Heedless of all else save personal honor, he was content to do his best modestly and resolutely where duty called him; calm, strong and fearless in the gloom of disaster and in the glory of victory.

As a citizen, though crowned with the lustre of great achievements, he bore himself so meekly there was no reminder of the days when his words were potent upon fields of mighty conflict. Successful, esteemed and loved, he might, had he but consented to "stoop to conquer," have held the highest places within the gift of his grateful countrymen. Amidst the cares and responsibilities of an active life, he took pleasure in guarding with watchful care the welfare of the helpless veterans at the State Soldiers' Home, and in advancing the educational interests of the children of the city of his adoption.

The highest tribute we can pay the memories of our soldier dead is to sacredly guard and make immortal that for which they fought and fell. They died for the preservation of the Union, for liberty, for their country, for the flag and all it stands for. To-day, our Union rests on a firm a foundation and is as stable as the everlasting hills. Liberty reigns everywhere within our borders, and America is in truth not merely the land of the free, but we have, in the name of humanity, broken the shackles that bound the oppressed of other shores. We have taken our proper place in the forefront among the great nations of the earth and are exerting a potential influence in advancing the cause of liberty, justice, humanity and civilization and for the first time in our history, our flag commands respect on every land and sea.

DeWitt C. Sprague read a poem, after which the exercises were closed with prayer by the Rev. Joseph Twitchell and the booming of the national salute of twenty-one guns by the Fourth Artillery.

In the evening the Society of the Cavalry of the United States and the Society of the Army of the Potomac held meetings. At the latter Seth Low, Mayor of New York, made the principal address.

The statue of Gen. Slocum is of heroic size, standing on the top of Stevens Knoll, between Culps Hill and East Cemetery Hill. It was erected at a cost of $30,000 and was made by Sculptor E. C. Potter. On one side of the pedestal is the famous advice of Slocum's delivered in the council of war convened by Mead at Gettysburg: "Stay and fight it out."

The inscription on the east side is as follows:

> Major-General Henry Warner Slocum, U. S. Vols., Cadet U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1848; 2nd Lieut. First Artillery, July 1, 1852; First Lieut., March 3, 1855. Resigned October 31, 1856. Col. 27th N. Y. Infantry May 21, 1861, severely wounded, Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Brig.-General of Volunteers Aug. 9th, 1861. Assigned to Command of 2nd Brigade, Franklin's Division, Army of the Potomac, Sept. 4, 1861, and to Command of 1st Division 6th Corps, May 18, 1862. Major-General U. S. Vols., July 4, 1862. Assigned Command of 12th Corps, October 20, 1862. Temporarily Commanded the Right Wing of the Army of the Potomac, consisting of the 5th, 11th and 12th Corps April 28-30, 1863. In Command of the Right Wing of the Union Army composed of the 5th and 12th Corps at Harrisburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. Relinquished Command of the 12th Corps April 18, 1864, and on April 27, 1864, assumed command of the military district of Vicksburg, which he held until August 14, 1864. Assumed Command of the 20th Corps August 27, 1864, and of the Left Wing of Sherman's Army, known as the Army of Georgia, Nov. 11, 1864. Assigned in orders dated June 27, 1865, to the Command of the Department of the Mississippi. Headquarters at Vicksburg, which he held until relieved Sept. 18, 1865, and on Sept. 28, 1865, General Slocum resigned from the Army and was honorably discharged.

On the west side is this inscription:

> Major-General Henry Warner Slocum, U. S. V., 1826-1894. In Command of the Right Wing of the Army of the Potomac, at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863.

DR. KENT ACCUSED OF MURDER.

The Buffalo Doctor Who Was Found Beside a Dead Woman.

ROCHESTER, Sep. 19.—Dr. Leland Dorr Kent of Buffalo was to-night lodged in jail, charged with the murder of Ethel Blanche Dingle, the pretty nurse whose dead body was found in a bed at the Whitlomb House last Sunday morning. The cut in Dr. Kent's neck has healed and he is practically well.

The inquest was continued at the morgue this afternoon. The letters written by Ethel Dingle and Dr. Kent were offered in evidence. They show that the tragedy was prearranged and that they had agreed to die together. The girl, in a letter to her sisters and brother, says: "I am about to die, and God forgive me. I love and am willing to enter eternity with the one I adore." Dr. Kent in a letter to his father says: "Please bury us together in Forest Lawn, for it is our request, as we are all in all to each other."

In another letter to his father, which contains a statement of his debts, Dr. Kent says:

"Well, it's all up with Uncle Dudley and was a prearranged affair. I have seen it coming for a month or so, but probably it would never have happened if it had not been for Dr. Randall. May she ever suffer the torments of hell, and tell her so for me, for it was she who exposed Ethel and I to her sister."

The Dr. Randall referred to is the woman at the head of Riverside Hospital in Buffalo, where Kent and Ethel Dingle met.

District Attorney Warner and the Hon. George Raines had a clash during the inquest, Mr. Warner accusing Mr. Raines of crooked dealing in looking after Dr. Kent's interests. This came out while Catherine F. Hutchinson of Buffalo was on the stand. She testified with reluctance that Dr. L. Edward Villaume, Kent's chum, had come to her and had said:

"Well, the girl is out of the way and it will do you no good to shield her, but you can help Kent, and it will be a good thing for you if you keep your mouth shut."

Mrs. Hutchinson also testified that somebody from Rochester came there with an order, apparently signed by Coroner Kleindienst and got Dr. Kent's trunk. Coroner Kleindienst says he signed no such order and hints that a trick was played. The trunk is at Mr. Raines's office. It was while this testimony was coming out that Mr. Warner made his harsh charges against Mr. Raines.

The statement made by Dr. Kent to the Coroner was also offered in evidence. Kent said he was awakened by the blow in the neck and that Miss Dingle then stabbed herself. He tried to stanch his wound and did not bother about her. He said they had talked about a double suicide and that the letters were written when they had that in mind.

The inquest was adjourned until Monday.

Brooklyn Gets More Roundsmen.

The shortage of roundsmen, noticeable all over the greater city, has been particularly felt in Brooklyn. Of the thirty men raised to that rank on Thursday, Commissioner Partridge assigned sixteen to Manhattan, eleven to Brooklyn, two to Queens and one to Richmond. Yesterday he sent six more Manhattan roundsmen to Brooklyn.

CHIEFS STAND BY CROKER.

CHOOSE HIM PRESIDENT WITH CHEERS AND NO DISSENT.

Delegate in Secondin' Him Says the Firemen Want No Politics in Their Business—Atlantic City Selected for the Next Meeting Place, After a Contest.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of the New York Fire Department, was unanimously elected president of the International Association of Fire Engineers. It became apparent several days ago that he would have strong support for the office, but even his most loyal friends did not hope for the signal triumph which the Chief won. Not only was he the leading candidate, but he was the only candidate, all others having withdrawn from the contest.

When the secretary of the convention was instructed to cast the convention's ballot for Mr. Croker the Grand Central Palace fairly rang with the cheers of the fire fighters. It was said after the convention had finally adjourned that the oldest members of the society could not remember the time when such enthusiasm had been shown over the election of a president.

Next to the election of a president the most important business of this last session was the selection of a meeting place for next year. Winnipeg, Seattle, Atlantic City, Kansas City, Sioux City and Niagara Falls had lightning rods out. The contest finally narrowed down to the extreme East and the extreme West, Atlantic City and Seattle. Ninety-four votes were necessary to a choice, and on the deciding ballot Atlantic City received ninety-five and Seattle seventy-five.

It was after the place for the next convention had been voted on that the election of a president was made. When nominations were called for Capt. William Brophy of Boston named Chief Croker for the presidency in a brief speech, in which he said that the delegates had been treated royally in New York and that it was fitting that they should choose Chief Croker as the head of their organization.

Chief Devine of Salt Lake City, who followed Capt. Brophy and seconded Croker's nomination, said in part:

Notwithstanding the fact that we have faithfully and earnestly ignored certain conditions that happen to exist at the present time in this great city, they have hovered over us. As a man who opposed Mr. Croker in his effort to bring the convention to this city, as one who has not been intimately associated with him; as one who is not interested in his party success, but one who believes, as I believe that he does, that party politics should not enter the convention of our association, or the departments of our cities, I feel that when we leave this hall today that our case is closed; we are not going to have an opportunity here to account to the people of this great city or other great cities in the country for the attitude we may take on this question. Consequently, Mr. President, I propose, so far as my vote is concerned, to meet the issue fearlessly and state just what I think is the situation.

With all respect and deference to his Honor, the Mayor, and to the Commissioner, who honored us with their presence and welcomed us to this great city, with all respect to the local committee who have done such good work to make our visit here pleasant, we appreciate, as I have said, the cloud that has been hovering over this convention in view of the differences which we are not here to discuss. I think it is fair to this convention to state, in view of the attitude which I assume, and in view which I propose to cast, that a number of the association in this city have said, "You cannot afford to elect Mr. Croker president of this association."

My excuse, gentlemen of the convention, for electing Mr. Croker president of this association, is that I believe in the principle that every man goes forth innocent of any charge until proven guilty by some due process of law.

Whatever the differences may be to which I have referred, I have nothing to say about them; no word of mine must be construed as any slur upon the gentleman who presides as Commissioner over this great department, but I say this convention can afford to sustain a member of this association whose name is presented here by what I believe to be the almost unanimously expressed sentiment of the great city of New York. [Applause.]

On motion of Chief Harris, of Tampa, Fla., nominations closed, and the secretary cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Croker as president.

Ex-Chief Damrell moved that three cheers be given for Mr. Croker and the convention didn't wait for the seconding. It just gave the cheers. Then there were calls for a speech from the president-elect. He didn't say anything about the state of the department. He thanked the convention and added:

I can manifest my gratitude to you in no better way than by making you the promise that I shall endeavor to follow the example of the men who have preceded me. Let me say, sir, that much as I prize the office to which you have elected me, I would not accept it if I believed that any act of mine will sully my good name, or that the office was held by one capable of dishonoring it. I have no ambition in this world but one, and that is to be a fireman.

The only contest for an office was for that of secretary. The candidates were Henry A. Hills of Wyoming, Ohio, who sought a reelection, and Chief Harris of Tampa, Fla. Hills won out. The other officers elected were: First vice-president, Major Edward Hughes of Louisville; second Vice-President, John Stagg of Paterson, and treasurer, D. C. Larkin of Dayton, Ohio. The new president will appoint a board of directors.

In the reading of a paper on "Progress in Fire Alarm Telegraphy," Joseph W. Stover made this statement in regard to Manhattan and Brooklyn:

"I regret to say that Manhattan has been always behind the times in its system for giving prompt alarms. With some changes in its central office equipment, the putting of wires underground and the putting up of about fifty signal boxes of modern type New York remains to-day in its fire equipment substantially where it was when the system was installed."

Commissioner Perez M. Stewart of the Department of Buildings read a paper on fireproof wood, and Prof. Ira H. Woolson of Columbia University illustrated the paper with tests to show the comparative combustibility of woods intended to be fireproof and those which had not been treated.

In the afternoon the members of the convention went to Fire Headquarters to see how New York firemen answer alarms. This morning at 11 o'clock the men at Headquarters will give a life-saving exhibition.

The Weather.

Unsettled and showery weather prevailed yesterday over the Atlantic States, the Ohio and Tennessee valleys and in all the districts bordering the lower Lake regions. The rainfall was generally light, except in North Carolina, where more than an inch fell in some places. The disagreeable conditions are being closely followed by an area of high pressure and cooler, clear weather from the upper Lake regions, which should reach the Middle Atlantic States to-night, making Sunday cool and clear in this section.

The temperature was again below freezing point in northern Montana, North Dakota and northern Minnesota in the morning, but it became decidedly warmer in all the Western and Northwestern States during the day.

In this city the day was cloudy and rainy, with some fog over the bay and along the coast; wind fresh northeasterly; average humidity, 94 per cent.; barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 30.17, 3 P. M., 30.12.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	—Official—		Sun's		—Official—		Sun's
	1902.	1901.	1902.		1902.	1901.	1902.
9 A. M.	64°	69°	64°	6 P. M.	67°	63°	68°
12 M.	64°	63°	68	9 P. M.	67°	60°	68°
3 P. M.	65°	65°	68°	12 Mid.	66°	68°	67°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania New Jersey and Delaware, cloudy and unsettled weather to-day; fair to-morrow, diminishing northeast winds.

For New England, cloudy to-day; fair to-morrow; diminishing east to northeast winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, partly cloudy to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; light variable winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair to-day, with rising temperature; showers and cooler to-morrow; light east to southeast winds, increasing.

LOVER FOLLOWED FROM BERLIN

Mrs. Pabst Says Earlick Would Not Believe That She Was Really Married.

Mrs. Marza Pabst of 210 West Twenty-fifth street appeared in Jefferson Market police court yesterday to prosecute her former sweetheart, Charles Earlick of 348 West Forty-first street, for annoying her. Mrs. Pabst said that Earlick had followed her from Berlin to this city, where he pressed his suit at all hours of the day and night.

Earlick said that he and Mrs. Pabst had been children together in Germany. They were about to be married, he said, when he was compelled to enter the army. He served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian War and later in Africa and in China. Then he returned to Berlin.

On his arrival home Earlick found that his sweetheart had become Pabst's wife in this country and was home on a visit. He refused to accept the marriage as a fact and followed Mrs. Pabst to this city, where he was arrested once before for annoying her.

Magistrate Flammer told Earlick that there was a point where consistency ceased to be a virtue and fined him $5.

SHERMAN'S LIGHTNING ROD UP.

Says the Speakership Offers More Attraction to Him Than Any Other Office.

UTICA, Sept. 19.—Congressman Sherman in an interview on the subject of Speaker Henderson's withdrawal, and in answer to the query if he would be a candidate to succeed him as Speaker, said to-day:

"I am not at this time prepared to say I am a candidate. I believe Uncle Joe Cannon hit the nail on the head when he said that the first requisite for making a rabbit pie was to catch the rabbit."

"It has been rumored," said the reporter, "that you would leave Congress to accept the Railroad Commissionership. Is the report correct?"

"I have heretofore stated," said Mr. Sherman, "that I was not a candidate for any appointive office. I thought the word 'any' sufficiently broad to make my meaning clear."

Asked as to whether the office had been tendered him, and if so as to whether or not he would accept it, Mr. Sherman said:

"More than one office has been tendered me since I have been in Congress, and I have not yet accepted any. For the present, at least, I think I must ask you to judge the future by the past."

"Will Speaker Henderson's withdrawal affect your decision?" was asked.

"It might; that all depends. I can truthfully and frankly say, however, that the Speakership of the national House of Representatives offers to me more attraction than any public position."

FIANCEE DEAD, HE WEDS SISTER.

Roundsman Thomas E. Whalen Married to Miss Helen Pomphret.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 19.—Residents of this city were surprised to-day upon learning of the wedding of Roundsman Thomas E. Whalen and Miss Helen Pomphret. The ceremony was performed at St. Mary's Church on Thursday evening by the pastor, the Rev. Father I. P. Whalen.

On May 5 Whalen and Miss Julia Pomphret, a sister of the bride of Thursday, were to have been married in the same church by the same priest, but two hours before the time set for the ceremony Miss Pomphret died. Her fiancée was at the deathbed. Miss Pomphret was buried in the gown she expected to be married in and the wedding ring was placed on her finger.

The sister was one of the chief mourners and expressed deep sympathy for Whalen. He and Miss Helen became attached to each other and the wedding followed. The bride is now occupying the home her husband had furnished for her sister.

THREE MORE PATROLMEN GO.

Assault, Failure to Arrest and Absence Without Leave the Grounds.

Patrolmen Patrick J. Kane of the Church street station, Edward F. Kealy of the Fifth street station and Patrick Dougherty of the Fulton street station, Brooklyn, were yesterday dismissed from the force on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioners before whom they had been tried.

Kane was found guilty of being absent without leave for more than five days. Kealy was convicted of having failed to arrest a woman who had thrown acid in the face of another policeman, and Dougherty had assaulted a Secret Service man who was working on a counterfeiting case.

OBITUARY.

Samuel Watters of Bayonne is dead. He was born in Camborne county, Cornwall, England, on June 24, 1824. He came to America in 1848. He was superintendent of the Silver Hill mine in North Carolina when the War of the Rebellion began, and he was compelled to go to work making bullets for the use of the Confederates. Mrs. Watters and her son, William H. Watters, now of Bayonne, claimed British protection and with passports provided by the British Consul started for the North. They were halted at the Potomac by the blockade and had to pay $80 in gold to be taken across the river. Mr. Watters was pressed into active service by the Confederates, but escaping through the assistance of a friendly officer he joined his family in the North. On his way he saw Jeff Davis escaping in woman's clothes. Mr. Watters, who was a civil and mechanical engineer, in 1870 was in the employ of the zinc works at Constable Hook, where he put in operation "The President," the largest pumping engine in America. He retired in 1887. He and his wife recently celebrated their golden wedding.

Miss Jane Elizabeth Hillyer, who was the oldest person in Essex county, died last evening at her home in Orange. She was 101 years of age on Aug. 3 last. She had retained all her faculties, except that her hearing and sight were somewhat impaired, but her mind was clear and her memory excellent. Miss Hillyer was born in Madison, but had lived in Orange since she was three months old. Her father, the Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer, was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange for thirty-one years. Miss Hillyer was active in church work for many years, and also in the Orange Orphan Society. She took the leading part in the distribution of religious tracts in the community as long as this practice was carried on.

Thomas Ireland, a resident of New York city, but formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, died in the latter city on Thursday, aged 48 years. Mr. Ireland, twenty years ago, was a ranch owner and mine operator, making his home in Denver, Col. In 1885 he married Miss Ida Grasselli, daughter of Eugene Grasselli of Cleveland, and in 1891 moved to Cleveland and became a director of the Grasselli Chemical Company. He lived here until 1898, when he retired from business and moved to New York. He was a member of the Lotos Club, Lambs, Down Town Association and the Blooming Grove Park Association.

Abraham Boyce Jones, who had long served as chief engineer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died on Thursday at his home, 400 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Tarrytown. He had been in the employ of the Pacific company for over thirty-three years and only retired two years ago. He served in the transport service during the Civil War, and just before the Spanish-American War he took the steamer Newport from New York to San Francisco. A son and two daughters survive him.

Charles Barney Gould, 25 years old, of Aurora, N. Y., who was an aide de camp to Gen. Joseph Wheeler during the Spanish-American War, died at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Ida Ward, in Chestnut street, Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, of anæmia. His illness was a result of a fever contracted in the Philippines. He was engaged to be married to a young woman of Aurora.

The Rev. John Stebbins Lee, for many years a professor in the St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., died at his home in that place on Thursday night, of old age. Dr. Lee was born in Vermont, Sept. 23, 1820. He was graduated from Amherst in 1845.

Don Alonzo Beck, who with his brother, Theodore S. Beck, was engaged in business in Hoboken as a silk manufacturer, died yesterday at his home in East Orange. He was 45 years old and was born in Orange county, N. Y. His wife survives him.

William Woods, 86 years old, founder and president of the Chatfield & Woods Company, paper dealers, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday. He was identified with much of Cincinnati's progress.

THESE GO TO THE CONVENTION.

SOLE REPUBLICAN SPLIT IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

President Morris Elected From the First Assembly District—Senator Depew a Delegate From the Twenty-ninth—Quigg Second on 19th's List.

The Republican conventions for the election of delegates to the State convention were held in all the Assembly districts of New York county last evening. In the Second District, where there is a fight between the Shea faction and the Hines faction, two conventions were held, and two sets of delegates were elected. There were no other contests.

This is a list of the delegates and alternates:

	Delegate.	*Alternate.*
1	Martin J. Healy,	Peter Edward,
	Robert C. Morris,	Anthony Dallesando.
2	Michael Hines,	Richard Cahill.
	Charles Cominsky,	J. J. Sheln.
	Isaac Semansky,	Thomas Sullivan.
3	Fred. Haldy,	Robt. W. Hinchman.
	Thompkins McIlvaine,	M. L. Bodine.
	Louis J. Hoenlinger,	Martin J. Nerney.
	Charles McConnell,	
4	Joseph Leverson,	Julius D. Kremer.
	Patrick J. O'Brien,	James Simpson.
	Isaac Kouinil,	David H. Funtenka.
	Henry Sobel,	John E. Barrett.
5	Richard Van Cott,	C. M. Aikie.
	Lispenard Stewart,	F. G. Archer.
	Frank H. Platt,	G. E. Weiseman.
	George B. Deane,	Edmund Bodine.
	Dr. John H. Dorn,	William Crawford.
	Gen. Nelson H. Henry	Frank M. Howe.
6	James E. March	Joseph Spota.
	Alfred E. Ommen,	Joseph W. Jarvis.
	William Michel,	Anthony Stabile.
	Michael Ryan,	William J. Nihil.
7	John J. Hannan,	Thomas Low.
	Joseph E. Hackett,	Stephen Roberts.
	Benjamin Bernstein,	John Brummelman.
	Elijah M. Fisher,	John Conboy.
8	Charles H. Murray,	Bernard A. Snetkin.
	Otto A. Rosalsky,	Charles S. Adler.
	Magistrate Jos. Poole,	William Burns.
9	Frederick S. Gibbs,	None.
	William Halpin,	None.
	Thomas L. Hamilton,	None.
	J. A. Allen,	None.
	Thomas J. Clark.	None.
10	Ferdinand Erdman,	John Blair.
	Thomas Dunlap,	William C. Rothmann.
	Jeremiah J. Sullivan,	George Merz.
	Marcus Braun,	Charles Schwick.
11	J. P. Windolph,	Andrew McLaren.
	Frederick H. Graf,	William B. Walt.
	Jacob Fowler,	Samuel Williams.
	E. C. Lee,	Seth Wilks.
12	John Stebbing,	Isadore Hirshman.
	Alfred L. Merriam,	John P. Haley.
	Lafay Sculum,	Samuel Ellenbogen.
13	Herman Jovesaof,	Chris Matschenvacher.
	Maurice Schwarz,	William J. Gray.
	John Gebhard,	Emil K. Schwartz.
14	James F. Pegnam,	William F. Goodey.
	Herman L. Schnaeder,	Robert Dodd.
	John Madden,	August Hopfer.
	Matthew J. Flanagan,	Louis Kurz.
15	G. W. Wanmaker,	Peter J. Bresnan.
	Samuel Cohn,	William J. Rogers.
	Wm. J. Matthews,	Stephen N. Simonson.
	Gustav Scholer,	Conrad Alheldt.
16	George Hillard,	William Volkel.
	C. M. Jorolonman,	William Blair.
	Samuel S. Koenig,	Edward Platow.
	Jacob Katzenstein,	Joseph Kahn.
17	Charles B. Page,	Benjamin F. Fry
	John Reisenweber,	J. H. McDonald.
	David F. Lloyd,	Martin M. O'Sullivan.
	John W. Moble,	Robert Corbett.
18	William Henkel,	William S. Searing.
	John A. Sleicher,	Frank H. Daly.
	Terence S. McGowan,	George Schroeder.
19	William A. Cromble,	Robert Mazet.
	L. E. Quigg,	E. L. Montgomery.
	Charles Bruder,	Fleming A. Jackson.
	Theo. P. Gilman,	Edward A. Sumner.
	Robert E. Heslin,	George Schraderer.
	O. H. Gleason,	George Feutrick.
	Wm. H. Douglas,	Warren C. Crane.
	J. C. Clark,	Matthew Bejur.
	Lucius M. Fanton,	R. A. Mack.
20	F. Norton Goddard,	James Callahan.
	William J. Walttaker,	Thomas Doris.
	John E. Sessa,	Alexander Dickson.
	Dennis C. Doris,	Edward Doonan.
21	Abraham Gruber,	William S. Bennett.
	S. Ellis Briggs,	Thomas L. Thompson.
	Joseph H. Adams,	Joshua T. Buston.
	William A. Lesser,	Peter Gaster.
	Leopold Hern,	J. H. Morehead.
	Walter S. Lowry,	John J. Palmer.
	Henry Lippmann,	Samuel B. Totten.
	Henno E. Loewy,	Frank E. Wood.
	T. R. Edwards,	Joseph Seamer.
	Robert E. Cumming,	George W. Findlay.
	Charles F. Heydt,	Frederick J. Marrion.
	William K. Olcott.	
22	Charles K. Lexow,	Martin Siefathal.
	William B. Wilcox,	Jacob Reichardt.
	Jacob Kahn,	German Hahn.
	Leonard J. Obermeier,	Charles Sagel.
23	Moses M. McKee,	Richard Gilleland.
	Julius M. Mayer,	Max S. Grisenhagen.
	Edward M. Morgan,	Carl Miner.
	Francis J. Worcester,	R. L. Sweezey.
	E. T. Ellett,	William Montgomery.
	John C. Milligan,	Edward S. Post.
	Valentine J. Hahn,	W. T. De Witt.
	Collin H. Woodward,	Leopold Lea.
	Allan A. Irvine,	Nathan Kempner.
24	Smith Pine,	Joseph McEntyre.
	Henry Zwifel, Jr.,	Charles G. Bothner.
	William H. Burns,	James E. Lockhulin.
	James Eagan.	Nathan Eckstein.
25	Howard Conkling,	Charles F. Adams.
	James A. Weeks,	James D. Sturges.
	Philip Benker,	Ezra Prentice.
	Arthur F. Sturges,	William H. Wadhams.
	Sidney H. Goodacre,	P. T. McVey.
	Henry Birrell,	James G. McMurray.
	G. R. Manchester,	Hugo Nook.
26	Jastrow Alexander,	Julius Katz.
	Samuel Haas,	Solomon Meyer.
	Harry F. Bredell,	Joseph Ulsk.
	Emanuel Hertz.	Louis Fink.
27	James W. Perry,	Henry F. Poley.
	George E. Davis,	John Backus.
	George R. Sheldon,	William S. Cross.
	William Brookfield,	V. Gallahers.
	William S. Albon	William Donovan.
	Joseph Satmar,	Nicholas A. Knox.
28	John H. Gunner,	William Hecht.
	Richard Cobern,	Herman Keppler.
	Henry H. Guttman,	Felix Simon.
	Charles Hecht,	Harry R. Cooper.
29	Edward Lauterbach,	John W. Jacobus.
	Alexander Masor,	Lucien L. Bonheur.
	Chauncey Depew,	Dr. Delancey Carter.
	Nathaniel A. Elsberg,	William J. Chamberlain.
	Bainbridge Colvy,	Charles H. Strong.
	James Vereance,	Franklin B. Ware.
	Aug. E. F. Schwarzley,	Morris J. Hirsch.
	Simon Herzog,	Edward P. Frank.
	Frank Partridge,	Major R. Toole.
30	Ambrose O. Neal,	Fred. C. T. Ellenberg, Jr.
	Max Friedman,	Jacob H. Storms.
	Adolph Reimann,	Garrett T. Walsh.
	Samuel N. Levi,	Frank L. Clark.
	James M. Moran,	Benjamin Schwab.
31	S. Strasbourger,	John Willoughby.
	Henry W. Gossip,	John D. Walton.
	Harvey T. Andrews,	Albert Behning.
	Alfred R. Page,	Amiel Schwab.
	James A. Cryan,	Robert J. Crombie.
	James C. Meyers,	Frederick C. Lawyer.
	John J. Spencer,	Melvin G. Weinstock.
	Lincoln A. Stuart,	George H. Payne.
	Edward S. Clinch,	William C. Hands.
	Samuel S. Slater,	Andrew J. Cobe.
	John G. Weler,	Malthus J. Newman.
	Seabury S. Mastick,	Richard T. Ashman.
32	Isaac Newman.	James Roberts.
	Louis Castagnetta.	Abraham Frank.
	Irving Freedman,	Elias Harmon.
	Joseph N. Yerserk,	Archibald Ritchie.
	Abraham Cross.	Leopold Friedman.
33	Frank Raymond,	Isaac Diamond.
	Charles Mayer,	Henry McLean.
	John B. Cortright,	Wm. Sohne.
	Sigmund Kahn.	Leon J. Hyams.
34	Wm. H. Ten Eyck,	William T. O'Brien.
	P. W. Reinhard,	John McDonald.
	John F. Gustabeson,	Charles H. Wheelock.
	Jacob Hunsicker,	Ira L. Stringham.
	C. A. Bunner.	Thomas Lomax.
	Arthur Falk,	H. C. Upright.
	H. L. School,	C. S. Wurtz.
	Frank K. Bowers,	R. W. Lawrence.
35	E. H. Healy,	Dani