The Washington Times.

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BOTH CLAIM THE VICTORY

Fusion and Tammany Forces Confident of Winning.

Active Work of the New York Campaign Closed—Mr. Croker Addresses His Followers—The Wigwam Predictions—Betting Favors Low.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The campaign managers got down to figures today, and both sides announced that a victory was in sight. The spellbinders ceased their efforts this evening and the remaining days before the vote is taken will be devoted to quieter, if no less effective, work. Big meetings were held in all parts of the city tonight, at some of which the leading candidates on both tickets appeared.

In the Tammany camp today, Croker made a speech, and had some figures given out. At the end of a meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, Secretary Smith announced that on the estimates of the leaders, Edward M. Shepard, the head of the Tammany ticket, would have a plurality of 47,223 in the county of New York.

The managers of the fight would not give out any of the details on which the estimate was based. They refused to tell what districts the plurality was to be rolled up in.

All the members of the Executive Committee were at the meeting today, and had the pleasure of listening to the address by Mr. Croker. A set of resolutions was adopted which denounced "the infamous slanders directed against our city in the effort to mislead the people to serve Republican partisan ends;" condemning the "outrageous attacks leveled against the women of New York by the defamers of the city," and urging the people to rebuke the Republican conspiracy to injure the metropolis.

Mr. Croker then said: "The election of the Democratic candidates will not only be a rebuke to the slanderers of our city, but also an endorsement of the party's attitude against the tyrannical English Government in its cruel and unholy war against one of our sister Republics.

"Their election will also be the fitting answer to the letter of ex-Mayor Hewitt, who is one of Seth Low's chief partisans. Mr. Hewitt dares to say that manhood suffrage cannot be trusted to secure good government.

"This suggestion of the disfranchisement of any part of the people can only mean that it is the intention to favor a property qualification for voters or some other un-American scheme. The voters of New York will not be blind to this attitude of our opponents.

"Beware of further false issues that may be circulated between now and election day. Remember that this organization has not resorted to abuse and falsehood to gain votes. The matter in our answers to the attacks of our opponents in the literature prepared for that purpose has been clean and fit to go into any home. The same cannot be said of the Republican supporters of Seth Low. It is criminal to permit the introduction into the households of this city of such circulars as they have issued and of many of the speeches which have found their way into the columns of the press. We have worked under the great disadvantage of having only a limited number of newspapers print the facts and the truth from our side.

"At this, the closing hour of the campaign, we have the utmost confidence that the people, in their wisdom, will cast their ballots intelligently, and that right and justice will prevail."

There was applause at the close of the speech.

The fusion leaders all seemed to be happy today. Seth Low said:

"I rejoice that the issues of this canvass are to be passed upon by the entire citizenship of this city. I have always believed in universal manhood suffrage as the greatest force ever set at work in society for the education and uplifting of the masses of the men. Whatever may be the immediate outcome of this struggle, the city will be safer and its future more secure because of this campaign. Every man, woman and child in this city has an interest at stake, and it is in every way fortunate that the views of all are to be expressed.

"And what a jury it is! Six hundred thousand men have qualified themselves to vote. And about what? About the welfare of this city and the conduct of its government. Can there be any way better than this for the development of civic pride and for the stimulation of good citizenship? By such campaigns the welfare of the city is founded on the bedrock of Abraham Lincoln's 'plain people.'

"I do not care to predict the result, but everything I hear is hopeful. All reports are very encouraging."

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, said:

"Reports from all quarters, and when I say that I mean from Tammany sources, too, convince me of the success of the Fusion ticket. I don't care to be over-optimistic; but I regard as certain a Fusion victory in the city. We shall carry Manhattan and the Bronx for the entire ticket, and, of course, in Brooklyn there is no question as to the result."

Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, said:

"I predict the fusion ticket will have a majority of 45,000 in New York County, and that it will carry the entire city by upward of 60,000."

William Leary, of the Republicans, who figured out the victory of William L. Strong over Hugh J. Grant in 1897 within a few hundred of the actual result, three days before election, says that Mr. Low ought to get 67,361 votes more than Mr. Shepard in the whole city, based on an estimated vote of 575,000.

Richard Croker hinted at the Democratic Club last night that some sort of an effort would be made before Monday to change the betting odds in favor of Shepard. The first announcement of a movement in this direction was at 1:30 o'clock today, in Wall Street, when it was announced that the firm of A. A. Houseman & Co., was reported ready to bet $25,000 even on Shepard. This was after the stock exchange and the banks had closed.

Fred H. Brooks, who has had Low money and Shepard money to bet, said:

"I called on Houseman & Co. and asked them about this money, and they said they had placed some of it, but that they had a lot left. I questioned them closely and ascertained that the members of the firm had left for the day and that the man who had charge of the Shepard money had gone to a football game. They said his name was Taruch, and that he lived at 61 West Seventieth Street."

Mr. Brooks was looking for this man tonight.

At the Hoffman House this evening several big bets were reported at odds slightly in favor of Low.

While the Tammany Executive Committee was sitting a man appeared at Tammany Hall, unknown to every one, and said that he had $2,000 that he would bet on Low against $1,600 on Shepard. The Tammany men went down into the campaign fund and took out $2,000 and put it up, refusing to take the odds, on the ground that they could never let it be said that in Tammany Hall itself there was so little confidence that odds were demanded. Later in the day another man appeared and put up $250 even on Low at the hall. These were the only bets recorded there.

The story printed in several of the morning newspapers today that the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway had been ordered to vote for Shepard was denounced as a lie by President H. H. Vreeland at the monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Company this evening. Mr. Vreeland was very indignant at the accusation and his denial was spoke with an earnestness that made his hearers interrupt him several times with applause and give him three cheers at the close of his speech. In part, he said:

"It is but fair to you and to myself to say that ever since I have been a voter I have always been a Republican and have always voted that ticket. The three greatest stockholders of the company are among the greatest Republicans in the States in which they live. To connect them or us with politics is all rot. I think it due to you and the company and myself to say that it is a base lie."

Police Commissioner Murphy issued the usual orders to the force today as to their duties on election day. Commissioner Murphy's instructions, notifying them to agree with the amended election law, are in sharp contrast with the order Devery issued last year that "tactics and methods of intimidation by John McCullagh, superintendent of elections, will not be tolerated by the police department." Colonel Murphy directs the police "to render to the State superintendent of elections and his deputies such aid and assistance as may be necessary" in the enforcement of the election laws.

TURKEY SEEKING A DELAY.

The Reported Action on the Loraindo Claim Not Believed.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Naby Bey, the Turkish Charge d'Affaires in Paris, declares that the Loraindo claim has been settled. The French Foreign Office replies that this is not true, and that the Sultan is only trying to gain time.

The general public views the sending of Admiral Caillard's fleet to Turkish waters as merely a bluff. The people are sick of the Ministerial delays, and believe that the only desirable solution of the question is that the Sultan may yield completely to all the French demands. In case he does not, it is said that M. Hanotaux, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, fears that France has entered into a hornet's nest.

The comments of the English newspapers favorable to France's energetic action seriously alarm Frenchmen.

In conversation today a correspondent was told by men in important stations of life that they were extremely nervous over the present situation and were fearful lest M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, had committed France to an unprofitable and dangerous expedition.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Despatches from Paris announce that Naby Bey, the Turkish Charge d'Affaires there, called on M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Saturday morning and informed him that the Sultan would settle the Loraindo and other claims forthwith if the squadron of Admiral Caillard was recalled. M. Delcasse thereupon instructed M. Bapst, the Councilor of the French Legation at Constantinople, to ask the Sultan what guarantee would be given for the execution of the promise.

It is not likely that a satisfactory reply will be received in time to countermand the instructions to Admiral Caillard, who, it is understood, has been ordered to immediately seize or blockade one of the principal ports, and hold it as a guarantee until entire satisfaction has been rendered to France. The French Government's intention is not merely to obtain a settlement of the Loraindo matter, but of all similar claims, and also a promise that the Porte will observe the rights conferred on France by treaties and capitulations, which Turkey is accused of having violated.

These rights include the traditional protection of Christians in the East and the establishment of French schools. It is further reported in despatches from Paris that the placing of arms and supplies on French warships at Toulon is proceeding actively.

PLAYING AGAINST COLUMBIA.

The Pennsylvania Eleven Lines Up in New York.

POLO GROUNDS, NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The football teams of Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania met on the gridiron at the Polo Grounds this afternoon before about 18,000 spectators. Though the sun made it a trifle warm for fast football, in a gruelling contest of two 25-minute halves the conditions were otherwise fine. A brisk wind blew from the north, but little of it penetrated into the pocket of the field. The gridiron was smooth and springy and not too hard.

Columbia entered the game badly crippled and her adherents appeared to have small hope that she would win. Many substitutes appeared in her line who, while they have done good work on the scrub team, were acknowledged not to be up to the standard of 'varsity calibre. Charles A. Dana, manager of the Columbia team, said before the game: "I shall be greatly astonished if we win today."

Just before the game a considerable number of wagers were made at odds of 2 to 1 and 5 to 2, the Pennsylvania men offering the odds.

It was the first time the Quakers had appeared here since 1895, and they received a royal welcome. Over a thousand rooters for the red and black had come in from Philadelphia on a special train and were massed together in a special section of the grandstand.

They had brought their band with them, too, composed entirely of students. Soon the big stands began to take on color. The Philadelphia contingent marched in and took their seats in a body amidst a bass chorus of "hurrahs."

By the time the game started the stands were crowded to their full capacity and there were about 18,000 people all told in the grounds.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Result of the Investigation of a Maine Tragedy.

MILO, Me., Nov. 2.—The county attorney, Mr. Durgin, and the sheriff, A. E. Leonard, have returned from Chesuncook Lake, where they have been investigating the murder of Thomas Gero. The coroner's jury, which had been impanelled at Chesuncook, reported a verdict finding that Gero came to his death from wounds inflicted by his wife, Mrs. Gero, with a knife.

The principal witness at the inquest was Frederick Holt. He was out on the lake in a canoe when he heard cries at the Gero cabin and paddled up there. He looked through the window. He says he saw Gero and Mrs. Gero engaged in a struggle. He went around to the door and as he did so he heard a fall. When he opened the door, he swears, Mrs. Gero was standing in the room with a knife in her hand. Her husband lay still on the floor. Gero did not speak, and soon afterward died.

Thomas Gibbons, a lumberman, Holt says, was in the room at the time, but appeared to be stupefied by drink. Holt crossed over to the Chesuncook House and told what he had seen and later the constable arrested Mrs. Gero and Gibbons.

WARFARE NEAR GUANACO.

Report Made by the Captain of the Steamer Theresa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Captain Haynaes, of the steamer Theresa, which arrived last night from Guanaco, Venezuela, says that incessant partisan warfare is maintained in the vicinity of that port. The insurgents seized a tug belonging to the New York and Bermudez Company, but were obliged to abandon it on the approach of Government troops which were sent to guard the property.

Before the rebels seized the tug, the engineer blew off the steam and disconnected the engine. He and the captain hid away some essential part of the machinery and went ashore.

Pianos for Rent.

Squares and uprights, $2, $3, $4, $5, and $6 monthly. Bradbury's, 1225 Pennsylvania ave.

ENGLISH SLACKNESS SEEN

Correspondents Paint a Sorry Picture of South Africa.

Dissatisfaction Over the Progress of the War Intensified by the Defeat of Benson—The Boers Using British Arms and Ammunition.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The uneasy, dissatisfied feeling of the English people in regard to the progress of the war in South Africa, already described in these despatches, has been intensified by the news received today of the reverse sustained by Colonel Benson, which is among the most serious that British arms have suffered in the past year. It is argued that such an engagement at close quarters, which resulted in heavy British losses, necessarily implies equal losses to the Boers, who can less afford them, and, therefore, the net result is a gain to the British.

But people find little comfort in such reasoning. The telegraphic news, which is strictly censored, is scanty; but during the week it was such as to cause several optimistic editorials to appear today side by side with General Kitchener's despatch announcing the reverse, for the insertion of which the presses of the newspapers had to be stopped.

But the letters which appear today and have been appearing during the week show that there is little reason for optimism. For example, a long letter in the "Times" today accuses the bulk of the British officers of "slackness, slackness, slackness! Wherever you go at stations the military fill the hotels and take up the waiting rooms, while ordinary civilian travelers live on the platform. At one place the hotels are full of military champagne, Stilton cheese, and other luxuries, which would make you thing you were in Capria and not with an army in the field."

The same correspondent declares that nearly all the Boers are armed with British rifles and use British ammunition and British horses. The British soldiers receive 300 rounds of cartridges, and shed them like leaves when they are tired. The Kaffirs pick them up in bushels and supply the Boers. In a word, the correspondent pretty directly charges many officers with laziness not untainted with cowardice.

The correspondents generally admit that the bulk of the men have grown stale and weary by the futile trekking after an elusive enemy. They agree, too, that such pursuit will long continue to be ineffective if the present system of huge wagon trains are adhered to.

The Boers take with them only led horses, on which they carry the bare necessities of life. They keep to the hills, while the British columns, with innumerable wagons, keep to the beaten road. Another suggestion is that the artillery guns should be sent home. It is urged they are seldom used and more seldom still effective, while they embarrass the movements of the columns even more than the transport wagons.

TWO LAAGERS SURPRISED.

The Canadian Troops' Action in Recent British Operations.

PRETORIA, Nov. 2.—The chief part in the recent successful operations to the northeast of the Pretoria district has been taken by the Canadian Scouts, who have been ably assisted by the Australians. About a week ago, an advance guard with a 15-pounder, and a Colt gun came upon a hidden Boer force. The day was saved by the coolness of Sergeant Sellwood, of the Canadians, who, with a Colt gun, at close quarters, swept the firing line of the Boers.

The Boers retreated when the guns continued to shell them, and the burghers lost heavily. On a subsequent occasion, when seventeen Boers were killed or wounded and fifty-four captured, the same column had made an extended night march. With the Canadians in the vanguard, they rushed the Boers at dawn. The burghers had a pompom, which Commandant Muller saved by fleeing from his laager at the first surprise, leaving part of his forces still sleeping. The British found that the Boers were taking advantage of the season for growing some crops.

Among the prisoners taken at Muller's Laager were a number of train wreckers, one of whom was captured with a Martini exploding mechanism and dynamite in his possession. The leader of this party was Jack Hinton. The prisoners state that Hinton regularly employed them in the work of attacking train convoys, and that they were remunerated largely according to the results.

In the attack referred to Hinton himself escaped, but Ryan, his chief assistant, was caught. According to the military authorities, his men number about fifty. Some of these are what are called renegade English, Irish and Scotch. The remainder are Americans, foreigners and Boers.

The day before he was captured Major Wolmarans came into the British lines under a flag of truce to obtain list for his wounded.

Colonel Kekewich's command surprised the laager of Commandant Van Albert and captured twenty-five, unwounded and four wounded prisoners, including Commandant Klopper.

The fight occurred northeast of Rustenburg, and was the result of clever night marches by the British columns, which lasted over two nights.

More fighting is reported to have taken place east of here, but the details have not arrived.

TEN DEATHS FROM TETANUS.

Two New Cases From Anti-Toxin Reported in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—According to reports up to tonight there have been ten deaths traced to the administration of supposedly poisonous anti-toxin, while ten other patients are seriously ill, presumably from the same cause. Of these, one death and one new case were reported today. These are believed by the city health officials to be approximately all that will develop.

The ground given for this belief by Dr. Nietert, city hospital superintendent, is that the period of the development of tetanus is approaching its normal end, the longest time for its appearance after infection being about nine days. The nine days will be up on Monday, and, since immediately after the discovery, every effort was made by the city health department to call in such unused bottles of the serum as were out.

A BOER PARTY DEFEATED.

Attacked by Seven Burgher Policemen Near Beyersburg.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Nov. 2.—Seven burgher policemen who were reconnoitring a few days ago suddenly struck a party of twenty-five Boers outspanned on the side of a kopje at Beyersburg, fifteen miles south of Dewetsdorp. The police climbed to the top of the kopje and were surprised to find the Boers almost underneath them.

The Boers saw the police and some fired on them, while others rushed for their rifles. This gave the police a chance, which was taken advantage of. Owing to the position they were in, the police succeeded in killing two Boers and wounding two others, besides taking one prisoner and capturing twenty-three saddle horses. The Boers, thinking that re-enforcements were in the vicinity, galloped away, some of them without waiting to saddle their horses.

MR. WU TO BE RECALLED.

Chinese Authorities Decide to Order Him to Return.

PEKING, Nov. 2.—The recall of Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, was decided upon yesterday. It was decided that a subordinate post in the Foreign Office will be offered to him, which, it is believed, he will decline.

Li Hung Chang's interpreter, Tseng, adopted son of the Marquis Tseng, is a prominent candidate for the post in Washington.

KING EDWARD'S AILMENT.

The Attack Diagnosed by His Physicians as Smoker's Throat.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—There is little to add to despatches concerning King Edward's health. It is known that his Majesty's throat has been subjected to spray treatment for several months. The King himself traced the trouble, which first made itself known by the appearance of blood, to his throat. Knowing the royal family's predisposition to cancer, he was naturally alarmed, and specialists were called in.

They diagnosed the trouble as smoker's throat, and prescribed complete abstinence from tobacco. The King has always been a very heavy smoker of cigars and cigarettes, and he demurred to such drastic treatment. His advisers compromised the matter by greatly reducing his daily allowance of cigars, and cutting off cigarettes altogether.

King Edward looked in the best of health today in the procession from Victoria Station to Marlborough House.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Numerous Publications Excluded From the Special Privileges.

Edwin C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General, yesterday afternoon issued a list of eighty-two publications recently excluded from second-class mail matter privileges by the Postoffice Department. The following is the circular letter notifying the various postmasters of the action of the Department, including a list of the publications:

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1901.

"To All Postmasters:

"Notice is hereby given that the postmasters at New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Washington, D. C.; Springfield, Ohio; Allegheny, Pa.; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Elgin, Ill.; Springfield, Mass.; Hannibal, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Alice, Texas; San Francisco, Cal.; Stockton, Cal., and Madisonville, Ky., have been instructed to cancel the certificates of entry to the second class of mail matter of the following-named publications, which are held not to come within the requirements of amended sections 276 and 281, P. L. and R., for acceptance as second-class matter.

"Back numbers of these publications, although bearing a statement of entry to the second class, as well as those of future issues, when presented for mailing at any postoffice whether by publisher, news agent or others, will be subject to the third-class rate—1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, prepaid by stamps affixed:

"New York, N. Y.—Eagle Library, Arrow Library, Columbia Library, Diamond Handbook Series, Mag et Library, Log Cabin Library, Eden Series, Media Library, Bertha Clay Library, Undine Library, published by Street & Smith; Metropolitan Art Series, Metropolitan Handy Series, Metropolitan Pamphlet Series, Butterick Publishing Company; Monarch Series, Victor Series, R. F. Fenno & Co.; Old Sleuth's Works, Old Sleuth's Special Detective Stories, Peerless Series, Sunnyside Series, Sunset Series, J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company; Modern Library, Modern Stories Publishing Company; Our Reading Club Library, Isaac H. Blanchard Company; Pan-American Library, A. Wessels Company; People's Handbook Series, F. M. Lupton; People's Magazine, A. D. Porter Company; Recliters' Library, E. S. Werner Publishing and Supply Company; Savoy Series, Old Sleuth Library, George Munro's Sons; Southworth Series, Violet Series, F. M. Lupton Publishing Company; Spalding's Athletic Library, American Sports Publishing Company; Standard Recitations, Beadle's Half-Dime Library, New York Dime Library, M. J. Ivers & Co.; Tales from Town Topics, Town Topics Publishing Company; Universal Library, Hurst & Co.; Wakefield Series, Prudential Book Company; Whitaker's Library, Thomas Whitaker; Pott's Library, James Pott & Co.

"Chicago, Ill.—Globe Library, Geographical Series, Oriental Library, Rialto Series, published by Rand, McNally & Co.; German-American Series, Pinkerton Detective Series, Pastime Series, Library of Choice Fiction, Laird & Lee; Little Classic Series, The Plan Book, A. Flanagan; Rosche's Festal Day Quarterly, Rosche's Festtage, The Church Choir, George F. Rosche; Pocket Library of Socialism, Library of Progress, Charles H. Kerr & Co.; Belford Series, Jamieson Higgins; The Colportage Library, Moody Bible Institute; Dennison Series, T. S. Dennison; Home Series, John Anderson; Phebe Series, Anna A. Abbott; Red Letter Days, Hope Publishing Company; National Home and Music Journal, Chicago Book & News Co.

"Boston, Mass.—Social Visitor Magazine, published by G. W. H. Bates; Anti-Infidel Library, H. L. Hastings Scriptural Tract Repository.

"New Haven, Conn.—Our Race, published by C. L. Toynen; Yale University Bulletin, Yale University; Loomis Musical and Masonic Journal, C. H. Loomis.

"Indianapolis, Ind.—Indianapolis Sentinel Almanac, published by Indianapolis Sentinel Company; Indianapolis News Year Book and Encyclopedia, 'Indianapolis News.'

"Washington, D. C.—Old Glory Library, published by 'The National Tribune.'

"Springfield, Ohio—Farm and Fireside Library, published by Crowell and Kirkpatrick Company.

"Allegheny, Pa.—Millennial Dawn Series, published by Watch Tower Bible and Tract Company.

"Des Moines, Iowa—Wallace's Farm Library, published by Wallace Publishing Company.

"St. Louis, Mo.—Journal of Agriculture Almanac, published by St. Louis Journal Publishing Company.

"Louisville, Ky.—Courier-Journal Almanac (the Louisville Quarterly of the 'Louisville Courier Journal'), published by 'Louisville Courier-Journal.'

"Elgin, Ill.—New Sabbath Library, published by David C. Cook Publishing Company.

"Springfield, Mass.—American Agriculturist Library, published by the Orange Judd Company.

"Hannibal, Mo.—Hannibal Business and Shorthand College Journal, published by Hannibal Commercial College.

"Kansas City, Mo.—New Education, published by Kansas City National Business College.

"Alice, Texas—La Libertad, published by F. de P. Gonzalez.

"San Francisco, Cal.—City Argus, published by R. E. Culbreth.

"Stockton, Cal.—College Exponent, published by W. C. Ramsey.

"Madisonville, Ky.—Official Organ of the United Mine Workers, published by United Mine Workers of America.

"This list should be preserved in all postoffices for future reference.

"EDWIN C. MADDEN,
"Third Asst. Post. Gen."

FOR RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Rutland System Directors Vote an Expenditure of $3,500,000.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 2.—At a meeting of the directors of the Rutland Railroad Company, the Chatham and Lebanon Valley Railroad was consolidated with the Rutland system.

The directors voted to issue $3,500,000 of preferred stock to lay 80-pound rails between Rutland and Bellows Falls to replace wooden bridges with steel ones, to ballast the whole line, to improve stations, and provide equipment and to meet expenses for the extension of the system wherever it is deemed necessary.

LORD SACKVILLE'S STORY.

An Answer Made to the Madrid Claimant's Assertions.

His Lordship Admits That the Man Is His Son, But Declares That He Never Married Pepita Duran—Considered a Blackmailing Scheme

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Telegrams from Madrid have been published here within the last few days referring cautiously to an alleged scandal, or, as some despatches describe it, a romance, in connection with the British peerage. An outline of the story already cabled to America states definitely that a Madrid claimant says he is the son of Lord Sackville, better known to Americans as Sir Lionel Sackville-West, the former British Minister at Washington.

This is perfectly accurate, but the English newspapers, with the fear of the libel laws before their eyes, have not mentioned the fact, though the action of the claimant in styling himself Henry Sackville-West sufficiently indicates the peerage in question. The story as told in Madrid by the man calling himself Henry Sackville-West is that, in 1873, Lord Sackville, who was then twenty-six years old, and was acting as British Consul, became enamored of a beautiful young Spanish dancer named Pepita Duran. Ultimately he married her, and had by her three daughters and one son. This son, who is now a man of thirty-five years, claims to be the heir to the title and the family estates.

Lord Sackville's London lawyers say it is a blackmailing conspiracy; that Pepita Duran was never his lordship's wife, and that she married Antonio de la Oliva, a dancing master in Madrid. The claimant retorts that Oliva really married another dancer named Mercedes Gomez, and that the certificate of this marriage has been produced. The lawyers' reply to this is the production of the church certificate of the marriage of Pepita Duran and Oliva; but against this must be set the undeniable fact that the marriage register shows traces of having been tampered with, the original name of the bridegroom having been erased and another name substituted.

The London lawyers say the register was tampered with, the reason for which they are not quite certain of; but they hint that Henry Sackville-West is engaged in a big fraud, which will inevitably lead him to the galleys. The priest who had charge of the church register recently decamped to Buenos Ayres, which makes an additional complication.

When Henry Sackville-West first began hinting at what he suspected, Lord Sackville's lawyer sent to Gibraltar, where some of Pepita's old companions were living, to induce them to sign a declaration to the effect that she had undeniably married the dancing master Oliva. The claimant, who has just returned from fighting as a volunteer against the Boers, also went to Gibraltar, and now declares that the signers of the declaration asked leg by the lawyers assure him that they did not know what they were signing, as the document was in English.

Such is the story which is current in Madrid, where interest in the case is keen and where much sympathy is expressed for the claimant. Lord Sackville's own story, however, puts a different complexion on the affair. He is now a feeble, old man, who is spending the evening of his days at Knole Park, in a grand old Norman castle, set in a beautiful park. He is practically a recluse, but consented to see an interviewer, and when convinced of the impossibility of hushing the scandal up told a clear story of the affair. He said:

"It is quite true that I was in love with a woman in Madrid. Her name, however, was not Pepita Duran, but Pepita de la Oliva, for she was married to Antonio de la Oliva just before I met her. Therefore, the suggestion that she was my wife is palpably untrue. If she had been free I should probably have married her. I loved her so much, indeed, that we lived together in perfect happiness until she died just fifteen years ago. I never put another woman in her place, and shall never marry. My brother will succeed me here.

"Pepita Oliva gave me four children, a son and three daughters. My son has been treated by me in all respects as though he was my legitimate offspring, but he has repaid me with gross unfilial ingratitude, which has culminated in this scandal and apparently attempted fraud. My eldest daughter long ago married a French gentleman of distinguished family. My second daughter, by a family arrangement, married her cousin, my nephew, the eldest son of my only brother, and therefore heir presumptive to the title and estates. My third daughter, who is now twenty-five years old, is living in London with a chaperon, and is well looked after. All three girls are very beautiful and very like their mother."

Enquiries here and at Madrid verify Lord Sackville's version of the story. Henry Sackville-West, as he calls himself, although in law he is Henry Oliva, as illegitimate children by the laws of England take their mother's name, is a ne'er-do-well who would not bear investigation. Those who know him are surprised that he had the courage to start such a conspiracy. They say Lord Sackville's story is beyond serious dispute, so that if there has been any forging or tampering with documents in Madrid or elsewhere it has been the work of Henry Oliva and his confederates.

These people say that they are certain that Henry Oliva's only aim is to compel his father to buy his silence and that he will not dare to take the case into the searching light of a law court.

Lord Sackville is now seventy-four years old. He was British Minister to this country in the first Cleveland-Harrison campaign, and during that contest received a letter from a California man, who, signing himself "Murchison," declared that he was a former British subject, and asked an expression of opinion on the diplomatic questions pending between Great Britain and the United States. Lord Sackville replied, intimating that President Cleveland's re-election would be satisfactory to England, and his letter was made public. His passports were promptly given to him, and he returned to England.

When Lord Sackville first came to this country, it was known that he had three daughters, and that their mother had been a Spanish actress in Madrid. It was believed, however, that Lord Sackville had married her on her deathbed. There was some question at first about receiving the eldest daughter, Victoria, into the official circle at Washington; but, as she had already been presented at one of the Queen's drawing rooms, she was received here, and became popular. Her father never was popular.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Arrived: St. Louis, Southampton; Umbria, Liverpool; Pretoria, Hamburg; British Queen, Antwerp. Arrived out: Etruria, from New York, at Liverpool; Koeningen Luise, from New York, at Southampton.

Funeral of Mrs. Moore.

Sarah Tanner Moore, wife of Dr. L. B. Moore, of Howard University, who died recently at Howard University, was buried yesterday from the home of her parents in Philadelphia. Funeral services were held at the university Thursday morning.

CARRIED OFF IN A BALLOON.

The Fate of a San Francisco Party Not Known.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—A captive balloon, in which were seven men and one woman, broke loose from its fastenings late this afternoon, as the rope was being drawn in, and floated away. It was seen by thousands as it soared up to a height of a mile or more, and then drifted southwest toward Santa Clara County.

The balloon escaped at 4:33, and at 6 o'clock news came from La Honda, in San Mateo County, twenty-nine miles from San Francisco, that the balloon had descended there on the Haskell ranch. It came down in a deep gorge at the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains, but no news has yet been received whether anyone was injured.

The balloon was stationed at Market and Eleventh Streets, and five or six ascensions had been made successfully. The balloon was allowed to go up 1,000 feet, and was held by a stout rope. An aeronaut named Dudley accompanied each party. When seven people were secured an ascension was made. About 4 o'clock seven men and one woman went up in the balloon. There was little wind and the ascension was successful. After the party had spent fifteen minutes at the height of 1,000 feet the managers began to haul in the rope by means of a windless.

When two-thirds of the rope had been hauled in the rope caught in the windlass in some way and was suddenly snapped off. Before the operators could catch the cable it flew from the windlass and the balloon began to rise rapidly and drift southwest.

The balloon was filled with hot air. It swiftly rose to over one mile, and soon passed out of view. At 8 o'clock tonight news came from La Honda that the balloon apparently touched in a mountain gorge near there, but soon rose, and sailed away about 50 feet above the ground. At La Honda no one could be seen in the car, and though the balloon was hailed, no reply was received. The loose rope was trailing from the car.

The balloon is being followed by two teams and by men on horseback, but it is heading for one of the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the Santa Cruz Mountains, and it is doubtful whether any definite news of the fate of those in the car will be secured tonight.

The balloon was in charge of Prof. T. S. Baldwin, who has been giving these ascensions all the summer and fall at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. This was his first day in San Francisco. The woman in the car is Clara Gunsaulus, of San Francisco.

CORNELL VS. PRINCETON.

Both Teams Ready for the Fray at Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Weather conditions for the great struggle between the Cornell and Princeton football elevens are fairly favorable. Both the Cornell and the Princeton teams seem ready for the fray. Princeton brought a determined lot of warriors down at noon from Geneva, where the New Jersey men have been making their final preparations. Captain Pell took his men to the Ithaca hotel for dinner, and when that was over the team went promptly to the field.

Underhill will play at full back. Brewster woke up in the Cornell Infirmary feeling much better but his throat is still sore and there are grave doubts as to whether he will be able to last the game. Finucane, who developed a cramp in his leg yesterday, appeared well this morning, but will be kept from the line-up at first, being reserved to take either Brewster's or Coffin's place in case either leaves the game.

Cornell's coaches are more hopeful. Princeton seems the favorite, but Cornell money is plentiful at odds of 5 to 4.

Princeton will line up as follows: Left end, David; left tackle, Pell (captain); left guard, Dunna; centre, Fisher; right guard, Mills; right tackle, Dewitt; right end, Henry; quarterback, Freeman; left halfback, Foulke; right halfback, McClave; fullback, Underhill.

Cornell will oppose the Tigers in the following order: Left end, Taussig; left tackle, Lueder; left guard, Warner; centre, Kent; right guard, Hunt; right tackle, Smith; right end, Tydeman; quarterback, Brewster; left halfback, Purcell; right halfback, Coffin; fullback, Schoelkopf.

SULTAN BEGINS TO YIELD.

An Irade Recognizing Certain French Demands.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Sultan has rendered an irade, recognizing the demands of M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the amount of the claims of MM. Lorando & Tubini against Turkey.

While this does not solve the question of the French demands for complete reparation and payment of all claims, it is at least the beginning of the fulfillment of the engagements.

It is stated here today that Admiral Caillard will continue his trip with his fleet to the destination mentioned in his orders.

The "Echo de Paris" states that it is unable to confirm the report that Admiral Caillard was ordered to proceed with his fleet to Smyrna, where he will land a sufficient number of men to seize the customs.

Admiral Caillard is also authorized, if he thinks it good policy, to seize and hold one of the finest islands in the Ionian Archipelago.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS SAIL.

The Second Division of the Squadron Off for Turkish Waters.

ROME, Nov. 2.—The second division of the Italian Mediterranean squadron has sailed for Turkish waters.

THE BRITISH DISASTER.

Additional Casualties Announced by the London War Office.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Last night's report of the casualties among the British officers in the attack by the Boers on Colonel Benson's column in the Eastern Transvaal stated that Colonel Benson and eight other officers were killed and thirteen officers wounded.

The War Office today announces that in addition to these casualties a captain and two lieutenants were killed and a lieutenant and a captain slightly wounded.

Shipwrecked Seamen Arrive.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, which arrived today from Nassau and south Cuban ports, brought seven shipwrecked seamen of the Nova Scotian brig Harry Stewart, which foundered near Cienfuegos on October 1 and became a total loss. The brig lost her anchors in an easterly gale and went ashore at Cochinos Bay. The captain remained at Cienfuegos to look after the owner's interest.

Bear Kills Five Dogs.

JERSEY SHORE, Pa., Nov. 2.—Parry Martin, of Lock Haven, and several friends were hunting in the vicinity of Pine station Thursday. The dogs ran on to a bear and a desperate battle ensued, during which five of the dogs were killed. By this time the hunters had come up with the bear and fired, but, their guns being charged with shot, brain got away.

PAN-AMERICAN FAIR ENDS

The Lights Extinguished at Midnight by Mr. Milburn.

Crowds See the Illuminations Fade Into Darkness for the Last Time—The Venture Closes in Debt—A Few Lucky Concession Holders.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Standing at the triumphal bridge, John G. Milburn at midnight pressed an electric button which extinguished the lights at the Pan-American Exposition. Bands played and thousands cheered as the lights faded to a red glow, and then to darkness. Around Mr. Milburn were the men and women who, as managers, investors and employes, had worked for the success of the fair, only to result in a loss of over $4,000,000.

The total attendance, exclusive of Farewell Day, was 8,129,674, which included passes. How far this fell below the expectations of the exposition promoters may be judged from the fact that the exposition paid premiums on a blanket accident policy on 16,000,000 paid admissions for the season. Money wagers were made that the attendance would exceed 18,000,000, and others that it would exceed 25,000,000 and 30,000,000.

The stockholders sustain a complete loss. The holders of $500,000 second mortgage bonds will get no return. The holders of the first mortgage bonds will recover 30 per cent of their money. Contractors who put up the buildings will lose $7,000,000, because the fair has no assets to pay their claims. Concession holders lost money, with two or three exceptions, and several were ruined. The notable money-maker was the cyclorama of the Johnstown flood, despised and scorned by investors, which closed the season 100,000 to the good.

Today's big crowd saw a variety of entertainments. Mrs. Taylor, who went over Niagara Falls in a barrel, was on exhibition free, and Carrie Nation paraded over the grounds. There was a sham battle in the Stadium between the 700 Indians and the regulars from Fort Porter, balloon races and a display of fireworks all over the grounds, for all the insurance had expired and the board of underwriters did not care. Victor Herbert and his orchestra played patriotic strains in the Temple of Music all the evening and the Midway was a scene of riotous gayety.

At 11 o'clock President Milburn and the directors of the Exposition assembled in the Temple of Music for a farewell meeting. All the heads of departments and many representatives of State and foreign Governments were present. Mr. Milburn delivered a short address of farewell, and a little before midnight walked to the triumphal causeway. One minute before midnight eight buglers stationed on the top of the electric tower sounded taps, and just at 12 o'clock Mr. Milburn touched the button which ended the illumination.

Shortly afterward the cable carrying the electric power was cut, so that the lights could never be turned on again. On Monday bids will be opened for wrecking the buildings.

A FATAL TRAIN COLLISION.

Two Men Killed and Several Injured in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 2.—Two men were killed and several wounded at 6 o'clock last night in a collision between a worktrain and a freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one mile west of Plymouth, Ind. The dead are:

Joseph Clifford, Valparaiso, and H. P. Crompton, of Fort Wayne, conductor of the work train.

The more seriously injured are: James Briggs, Valparaiso; Charles Coyer, and Mead Logan, Valparaiso, and