CUBA FOR INDEPENDENCE?

THE CONVENTION ON NEXT MONDAY WILL FAVOR IT.

Some of Garcia's Friends Have Put Up His Name for President, but Lacret Is Far in the Lead—The Transport Berlin, Too, Had a Fire on Board and an Exciting Time—Extending the Telegraph Lines.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 5.—The returns from the elections for delegates to the Cuban Convention which is to meet at Camaguey (the unofficial name of the city of Puerto Principe) on Oct. 10, for the purpose of organizing a new government, indicates the overwhelming success of the candidates in favor of complete and immediate independence. Some of Gen. Garcia's friends in the army of the Eastern Department of the island have put up his name as a candidate for President, in spite of his protests against that of Gen. Lacret. The latter, however, has polled so far fifty votes to one for Garcia, but Garcia's friends declare that his adherents even in the army have been prevented from supporting him.

The Cubans in Santiago are preparing for an elaborate celebration on Oct. 10, when the Cuban flag will be displayed on all Cuban houses, and the Cuban soldiers in the country will come to the city to take part in the parade. Gen. Wood is preparing to suppress any disorder that may be threatened. He has no objection to any display of flags, but the Cubans will not be allowed to bring arms into the city.

The transport Berlin arrived here this morning from New York via Porto Rico with mail and seventy sick soldiers from regiments stationed in Porto Rico on board. She had an eventful trip.

Five days ago fire was discovered in her coal bunkers which so stubbornly resisted the efforts of the crew to extinguish it that it became necessary to put into Mayaguez, on the west coast of Porto Rico, and unload all of the coal. This caused a delay of three days.

After the ship left Mayaguez she ran into a coral reef not indicated on her chart, and narrowly escaped being wrecked.

The Berlin will sail for New York to-morrow with 100 sick soldiers of the regiments comprising the Fifth Corps, occupying Santiago.

Careful examination of the fire in the coal bunkers of the transport Obdam show that the condition of the boat when she turned back to Santiago after rounding Cape Mayei on Monday was of the gravest character. The coal next to the three-quarter-inch bulkhead which separated the fire from the ammunition chests was burned and pieces of the wood of the bulkhead were badly charred. Major Seaman, Surgeon in charge, says he does not expect that the ship will be in condition to sail before to-morrow.

The condition of the 240 convalescents on board was made much worse by the mishap on the return of the ship to Santiago, and last night three cases of insanity were developed. Surgeon-Major Seaman fears that the disappointment at turning back may, owing to the weakened condition of the men, similarly affect others.

Major-Gen. Miles has sent a personal telegram to the commanding officers of all the regiments of United States soldiers here asking their opinion as to the uniform best adapted for service in Cuba in all seasons of the year. This inquiry is regarded as significant by the American officers here.

Lieut.-Col. Freeman of the Fifth Regulars, Major Starr, Inspector-General of the Department of Santiago, and Surgeon-Major Carr sailed this morning for Sagua de Tanamo and Baracoa, on the north coast, to inquire into the reported disorders among the Cuban and Spanish guerrillas there.

The Cuban General, Colazo, in an article published to-day in *El Cubano*, again attacks the American administration, which he declares has done nothing but collect the old Spanish tariff and enforce the unjust Spanish laws that have caused thirty years of struggling between Cuba and Spain. The Americans, he says, have not applied the public money to public improvements, nor have they given employment to the Cuban people. Such a policy, he adds, is likely to lead to the gravest consequences, and he calls upon the Americans to turn the island over to the Cubans for their administration of the Government.

In addition to this, anonymous writers in the Cuban newspapers assert that the Americans are not paying the Cuban laborers employed in municipal work, and that much suffering among the workmen is caused thereby.

Capt. J. E. Brady of the Signal Service Corps received word from Washington to-day that $11,000 has been placed at his disposal for the construction of telegraphic communication between Santiago and Sagua de Tanamo, Baracoa, Manzanillo, San Luis, Songo, and other places occupied by American garrisons. A wire to Guantanamo is to be built first. Then a wire will be constructed to Sagua de Tanamo, after which wire communication will be extended to Baracoa, then to Manzanillo, and lastly to the interior parts of the island. All of these wires will be run overland, except possibly the line from Guatanamo to Baracoa, between which points a cable will probably be laid. Capt. Brady is ordered to begin the construction of these lines immediately, and is now engaging men for the work.

El Porvenir says to-day concerning Gen. Garcia's scheme to secure an American loan with which to pay the Cuban troops a part only of the sum which is due them for their three years' service in the field.

"The Cuban army is too noble to sell itself for a plate of beans."

Continuing the paper intimates that the acceptance of such a loan would be a tacit acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the United States by the Cubans.

"The Cubans," *El Porvenir* declares, "should be patient and wait until their own Government is able to pay them. It is not consistent with their dignity in their noble fight against Spain to accept outside succor. The United States intervened in this war to crush Spanish tyranny and give the Cubans liberty, not to give them money."

Postmaster Louis Kempner left the south coast on a steamer to-day on a tour of inspection of the Post Offices between Santiago and Havana, pursuant to instructions from the Post Office Department at Washington. Col. Torients of Gen. Garcia's staff departed on the same steamer on a mission to the Cuban chiefs in the eastern part of the island from Gen. Garcia. He expects to be gone a month.

PARIS PEACE COMMISSION.

Montero Rios Sent to Madrid a Long Report of Monday's Doings.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—After the adjournment of Monday's session of the Paris Peace Commission, Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, telegraphed to his Government a long report of the proceedings and declaring that the American Commissioners wished to deal with Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines consecutively.

It is believed in political circles here that both Governments are now acquainted with their respective aims, but have decided upon a reserved attitude even in regard to the preliminaries.

SPAIN WILL TRY TO HURRY.

She Will Attempt to Hasten the Evacuation of Conquered Territories.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Government has decided to make an attempt to accelerate the repatriation of the Spanish troops in the conquered territories in accordance with the desires of the American Commissioners.

Gen. Lawton's Sick Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following sick report was received early this morning:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 5.—Fever cases, all kinds, 707; total sick, 1,061. Deaths—Sergt. L. M. Rivers, Third U. S. Volunteer Infantry, yellow fever, Oct. 3; Corporal William Calhoun, Company B, Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, dysentery, Oct. 4; Frank Cross, civilian, acute dysentery, Oct. 4; Private Jirres Takeman, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, typhoid malarial fever, Oct. 3.

LAWTON, Major-General."

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

Surgeons Say That the Illness Is Aggravated by Homesickness.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 5.—Typhoid fever is still claiming victims among the soldiers at Camp Meade. Two men died last night at the Red Cross hospital, and a death watch has been placed over seven others. A hospital train was sent from Reading this evening to take away twenty-five fever patients. Gen. Chambers McKibbin is seriously ill with Santiago fever at his quarters, and will be moved to a city hospital unless his condition improves. Lieut. Austin J. McMahon, Company L, and Lieut. Percival F. Dolphin, Company M, 203d New York, were sent to the Reading Hospital. Both are suffering from typhoid fever. Only about 400 men of the 203d are fit for duty.

The surgeons say that more than half the men in the hospitals are homesick, and that after they have gone home on a thirty days' furlough they will be all right. The apparently strong and healthy boys from the country die sooner than the city chaps. The country lads give up when they are taken to the hospital.

Chief Quartermaster Howard says the movement of troops from Camp Meade will begin soon, and that they will be shipped at the rate of a regiment a day. He says the volunteer soldiers have never fared better in the matter of food and drink than those in the Pennsylvania camp. The rations are fresh and nutritious, and there is plenty for everybody. The men make no complaint about their food, but a large majority of them want to go home.

FOURTEENTH'S SICK COMING HOME.

Twenty-one of the Soldiers Left in Alabama Strong Enough to Travel.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 5.—Major John L. Macumber, Surgeon, left here to-night with twenty-one members of the Fourteenth New York Regiment who were sick in the hospital when the regiment went back to Brooklyn, three weeks ago, preparatory to being mustered out, but who are convalescent now. They are E. V. Sullivan, T. A. Coleman, P. Francisco, Herbert Collins, Francis J. McCormick, John Cassidy, Albert Rosenbeck, Fred Tompkins, F. Butler, William Keepers, Roland Moe, Thomas Coomnes, Thomas Pennell, Isaac Nichols, J. W. Tierney, G. A. Demonde, J. H. Johnson, James Toolig, Ed Clark, William Loving, and Charles Wechsler.

The party travels in a special Pullman sleeper, and is well provided with medicines and food. Six of the New Yorkers who were left behind three weeks ago died. Two returned home last week and two are left here now. A. Browns and F. Campbell, who are still too ill to travel.

Not St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.

Major D. M. Appel, the surgeon in charge of the sick soldiers in the various hospitals in this vicinity, received yesterday a communication from the Board of Directors of St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, protesting against the misuse of that hospital's name in the case of the soldiers who were charged $1 apiece for their discharge from St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. In the accounts in some of the newspapers the case was wrongly reported as occurring in the Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn. The Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn hospital asked that the misstatement be explained, as harm would otherwise be done to that institution.

Jersey Naval Reserves Coming Home To-Day

The battalion of the East Naval Reserves of New Jersey which manned the auxiliary cruiser Badger will arrive in Hoboken from the League Island Navy Yard to-day. They will reach Jersey City about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Upon arriving in Hoboken they will parade to Washington to Garden, to Fourth street, and then board the Portsmouth, where they will be mustered out of service. A banquet will be given to the reserves in the evening. Mayor Fagan has arranged to review the battalion in front of the City Hall.

100 Sick Soldiers to Go to Fort Thomas.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—About one hundred sick soldiers are to be taken from the general hospital here to-morrow and placed in the regular army hospital at Fort Thomas. Men who have typhoid fever will not be moved. The object in moving these men is to lighten the hospital work so that the regimental nurses and attendants can return to their regiments. There are now in the hospital 564 men, of which 220 have typhoid fever. There are now only thirty-seven cots empty.

The Sixth U. S. Volunteers Coming Here.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 5.—The Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Col. Tyson, will leave Chickamauga to-morrow morning for New York, where the regiment will take transportation for Porto Rico.

Col. Duffy on a Furlough.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 5.—Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth New York left to-day to spend a furlough of ten days at home. Lieut.-Col. Donovan is left in command.

POPULISTS WIPED OUT IN GEORGIA.

Democrats Carry the State by a Majority Estimated at 70,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—The results of to-day's State election mean the death of Populism in Georgia to all intents and purposes permanently. The election was remarkable for its quietness and the surprises which developed during the day.

The defeat of the Populist and fusion element had been foreseen from the first, but not even the most acute political observer had any idea of the vast extent of the drubbing to be meted out to the followers of Thomas E. Watson.

J. R. Hogan, a present Populist member of the Legislature, headed the Populist ticket. The Democrats nominated Allen D. Candler, the Secretary of State and one of the most popular men in the State. With him was placed the following ticket, which has been elected to-day: Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Treasurer, J. M. Speer; Comptroller, Gen. W. A. Wright; Prison Commissioner, Joseph Turner; Commissioner of Agriculture, C. H. Stevens; Attorney-General, J. M. Terrell.

At midnight the indications are that Candler will carry the State by a majority of 70,000 votes. At no time during the day did the Populists present themselves at the polls in force. In Tom Watson's home district, where populism has hitherto carried every election, three of the most important counties were transferred to the Democratic list by handsome majorities.

In the Eleventh Congress district the greatest amount of opposition developed. A Republican candidate for Congress who is supported by Gold Democrats, Silver Populists, Republicans and negroes, has been stumping the district against the Democratic nominee. The election does not occur until next month, but to-day was looked to as a test of strength of the respective factions. Here was the birth of negro fusion, and had it been notably successful, other members of that race would have joined a movement to fuse with enemies of the Democrats and gain power. The contest between the factions is very close, but there is no doubt that the fusion candidates for the Legislature will be defeated by a sufficiently large vote to deter any further plan for coalition.

The day was singularly free from the usual brawls and challenges for fraud.

The Weather.

The storm which moved north from the Gulf was central, but slight, yesterday in the lake regions, moving northeastward into Canada. Rain had attended its movement and was still falling in its vicinity. In all other parts of the country the weather was clearing or fair. A decided area of high pressure, with much colder weather, was moving southeastward from Montana. The temperature over all the Northwest and central valleys fell from 6° to 18°.

In this city the day was generally cloudy, with showers in the afternoon and evening; average humidity, 83 per cent.; wind southerly, average velocity 16 miles an hour; highest official temperature 76°, lowest 68°; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.02, 8 P. M. 29.90.

The temperature 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.
	1898.	1897.	1898.		1898.	1897.	1898.
9 A. M.	72°	55°	71°	6 P. M.	73°	60°	78°
12 M.	74°	67°	74°	9 P. M.	72°	58°	73°
3 P. M.	75°	71°	76°	12 Mid.	72°	57°	72°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR THURSDAY.

For New England, showers, clearing and cooler at night; brisk northwesterly winds diminishing.

For eastern New York, showers in early morning, followed by fair; brisk northwesterly winds diminishing.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia, generally fair; cooler; light northwesterly to northerly winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; cooler; fresh northerly winds.

There was a time when critical Ale drinkers despaired of getting a bottled ale free from drugs and sediment, but to-day they delight in the success of "Evans," because it is the perfection of brewing and bottling.—Adv.

BIG SNAKE CAUSED PANIC.

UNEXPECTEDLY APPEARED IN THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Everybody Ran Until Policeman Callan Arrived and Killed It—Then It Was Pronounced Harmless—The Press Agent Denied the Responsibility for Its Call.

A series of ear-splitting shrieks of the feminine variety and an equally vociferous mingling of oaths of the genus male startled Policeman Callan of the West Thirtieth street station as he was slowly walking across Fourth avenue at Twenty-third street last night. The sounds came from the top floor of the Academy of Design building. Callan started for the door, but was stopped by a small boy, who came tumbling down the stairs.

"Dere's a snake five foot long an' you'd better hurry up," gasped the youngster, as he continued on his way to the street. Callan hurried his pace, and had mounted about two steps when he collided with a man who was in such a hurry he did not stop to see where he was going.

"There's a snake ten feet long up there. Shoot it and save the women," yelled the man, and he, too, ran on at full speed. Callan grew nervous, but continued to climb the stairs, and just before he reached the top a woman plumped herself into his arms.

"Save me, officer!" she cried. "There's a snake in there fifteen feet long!"

"I'd better hurry or that snake will get so big I can't kill it," said Callan with a worried look, as he started the woman downstairs.

He entered the room where the American Institute is holding a fair and encountered the panic-stricken crowd that was hurrying toward the door. At the other end of the room he saw a snake about five feet long moving leisurely across the floor as if it realized that it was monarch of all it surveyed and rather enjoyed the commotion its visit had caused.

Callan and several of the attendants who had recovered courage at the sight of his brass buttons charged on his snakeship. The reptile hissed angrily and stuck out its forked tongue at them with a lightning-like rapidity, but they beat it to death with clubs without any one being bitten. Then Dr. Robert Taylor of Greenwich, Conn., one of the managers of the fair, stepped forward and declared that he knew all about snakes, as he had at one time been part owner of the old Aquarium at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.

"It was a watersnake," he said, after an examination, "and could not have done any harm."

Policeman Callan picked the snake up by the tail and dragged it ignominiously downstairs and threw it into the sewer. Much speculation was indulged in as to how the snake got into the building. Some declared it had come through the sewer. Others opined that it had come in a barrel of produce intended for the agricultural end of the exhibition. One man, a friend of the press agent of the exposition, shook his head admiringly and laughed.

"It has been with lots of fairs," said he, "but this beats them all. I'll bet he could tell how the snake got there."

Mr. Allen S. Williams indignantly denied the imputation.

A HATED SPANIARD SHOT.

Occurrence in Porto Rico That Is Slightly Delaying Evacuation.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 5.—Señor Arlegui, Captain of the Civil Guard stationed at Bayamon, a town five miles south of the capital, was stabbed last night by persons unknown.

He is still alive, but is in a precarious condition. Many arrests have been made of persons suspected of the crime, Dr. St. Hall, a prominent physician, among the number.

The correspondent of THE SUN was told last week that Capt. Arlegui would never leave Bayamon alive. He was hated by everybody. Arlegui recently challenged Dr. St. Hall, who accepted the challenge, naming pistols as the weapons and arm's length as the distance. Arlegui backed down. He also recently quarrelled with his wife and shot her. His wife is a Cuban woman.

This disturbance is keeping back the proceedings leading to the complete evacuation of the island and that may delay the departure of the troops for several days longer. Only a few of the Spaniards are left, and the last of them will go on board a ship that is expected to arrive to-morrow, provided they all come in. All of the soldiers remaining are within a few miles of the capital.

Gen. Ernest's brigade, comprising the Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments, has been ordered home.

DREYFUS REVISION.

The Court of Cassation Is Now Considering the Question.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The documents in connection with the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case have been registered in the Court of Cassation, and consideration of the question of revision by that tribunal has, therefore, formally begun.

M. Manau, Procurateur-Général, is understood to have expressed himself as convinced that the Court of Cassation will pronounce in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

Senator Rane publishes an article on the Dreyfus case, in which he quotes the words of Lieut.-Col. Picquart prior to his duel with the late Lieut.-Col. Henry:

"If I do not return, remember that I told the entire truth."

AN AUSTRIAN AIRSHIP.

Its Inventor Says He Will Cross the Atlantic in Four Days.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The *Neues Wiener Journal* says that a company has been formed with a capital of 500,000 florins to exploit Count Zeppelin's airship in one of its first undertakings to cross the Atlantic. Count Zeppelin is confident that he will be able to make the trip across the Atlantic in four days.

The apparatus consists of a long cylinder containing a number of balloons arranged upon the principle of the watertight compartments of ships. The aerial vessel is steered by paddle wheels driven by electricity. It is asserted by the inventor that the experiments with this airship have been perfectly successful and that it is easily capable of travelling eight days without landing.

RIOTS IN PARIS.

The Strikes Result in Serious Disturbances—Stoning the Police.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The striking navvies have been joined by a great many dock laborers, painters, masons and members of other trades, and all are beginning to show an ugly spirit.

Serious rioting took place in several parts of the city this afternoon. The telegraph and telephone wires were cut by the mob, workshops were invaded and the operatives were hustled out into the streets.

In the Rue Boileau the police were stoned and driven away for a time. Detachments of dragoons have been stationed in the most disturbed districts, and for the present quiet has been restored.

STILL THRASHING REBELS.

Spain Reports Another Victory in the Philippines.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Government has received a cable despatch from Governor-General Rios saying that the insurgents in the Visayas Islands have again been totally defeated, abandoning their guns and ammunition. The Spanish captured a number of prisoners.

Promoting Spain's Commerce with England.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The correspondent of the *Financial News* in Madrid learns that a banking company is to be formed for the purpose of facilitating the commercial interests of Spain in England. The name of the new concern is to be the Anglo-Spanish Banking Company, Manchester, which city is chiefly supposed to furnish the capital—£1,000,000 in Spanish money—has already subscribed 10 per cent. of the total amount.

FOR DALY AND COHEN.

Eminent Republican and Democratic Lawyers Ask for Their Nominations.

The movement recently inaugurated in behalf of the renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen has stirred up the bar to an unusual degree.

Some time ago a number of leading lawyers came together to urge the members of the bar, irrespective of their political affiliations or of their membership of the Bar Association or other body, to take decided action toward the renomination of the two Justices. These lawyers were particularly insistent in advocating the principle that competent Judges who had done faithful service while in office should be renominated.

They found that in the Lawyers' Directory there appeared the names of about 6,000 lawyers, and that of this number probably 2,500 were not in active practice. They, therefore, concluded that probably not more than 1,500 lawyers in active practice would care to commit themselves to any candidates, whatever their qualifications might be. To their surprise, however, more than 2,500 active members of the bar have given their approval to the renomination of Messrs. Daly and Cohen, and to the advocacy of the principle involved in their renomination.

To understand the situation it will be necessary to say that on Friday last a circular letter was received by each member of the bar as follows:

52 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1898.

DEAR SIR: We beg to inclose a petition to the Democratic and Republican Judiciary conventions, which has already been signed by a number of members of the bar, and which, it is believed, is in accord with the general sentiment of the legal profession.

If the petition meets with your approval will you have the kindness to sign the inclosed postal card and return it, so that your name may be added to the list of subscribers? Yours truly,

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, ELIHU ROOT, JOHN E. PARSONS, JOHN M. BOWERS, LEWIS L. DELAFIELD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1898.

To the Judiciary Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the County of New York.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned members of the bar of New York respectfully represent that in the interest of the entire community, irrespective of political affiliations, Judges who have proved their fitness and capacity in actual service upon the bench ought to be retained in office; that this principle requires the renomination of Justices Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen by both of the great political parties. Their character and official conduct make it certain that the public will be well served and the interests of justice will be maintained if they are reelected. The fact that one of them is a Republican, while the other is a Democrat makes it the more easy to apply the principle in their case.

We further beg to represent that for the other vacancies upon the bench to be filled at the coming election candidates should be selected upon the ground of fitness as proved by honorable service at the bar, and by the ability and fidelity which they have displayed in maintaining the interests of their clients.

We believe the foregoing to be practically the unanimous sentiment of the bar. We believe it to be also the sentiment of the community. It concerns not the bar alone, but every citizen whose property and whose personal rights are dependent upon the honest and courageous administration of justice. We venture to express the hope that this sentiment will find a cordial agreement on the part of the representatives of both of the great political parties.

John E. Parsons, Elihu Root, Shipman, Larocque & Choate, William Allen Butler, Charles C. Beaman, G. L. Rives, George W. Wickersham, William B. Hornblower, Lewis L. Delafield, Francis Lynde Stetson, Silas B. Brownell, Treadwell Cleveland, Herbert B. Turner, Hardy, Wilcox & Bristow, Albert Stickney, Franklin B. Lord, George F. Butterworth, Henry Hitchcock, William Mitchell, Clifford A. Hand, Mortimer C. Addoms, Everett P. Wheeler, William Jay, George H. Adams, E. Ellery Anderson, Peter B. Olney, Frederic R. Coudert, W. C. Gulliver, Edward C. Perkins, William E. Stiger, H. G. Ward, Joseph Fettretch, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Edmund Wetmore, Carter & Ricker, George W. Wingate, Hugh L. Cole, W. H. Rand, Jr., Daly, Hoyt & Mason, Qudin & Oakley, Thomas Thacher, W. M. Barnum, Hobbs & Gifford, David B. Ogden, John DeWitt Warner, Louis V. Bright, James C. Bergen, Davies, Cumings & Goodwin, Stern & Rushmore, Robert D. Benedict, William J. Hamilton, G. E. Waldo, Francis Forbes, John Theall, Einstein & Townsend, Newell Martin, Charles W. Dayton, Crane & Lockwood, W. J. Gaynor, Phillips & Avery, John M. Bowers, Joseph C. Levi, Forster, Hoadley & Klenke, John Frankenheimer, Kurzman & Frankenheimer, Hawkins, Delafield & Shepley, S. Lachman, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, S. D. Levy, W. C. Orr, Allen & Talmage, Francis B. Chedsey, J. Bleecker Miller, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, Andrew M. Cluts, Horace Anderson, Charles H. Beckett, Sidney Ward, C. H. Kelsey, George C. Ray, Charles W. Pierson, P. M. Brown, James Armstrong, James MacGregor Smith, James G. Maveney, Appleton L. Clark, Frederic J. Middlebrook, B. Aymar Sands, A. H. Hummel, Delmas, Lockman & Dewitt, Max D. Steuer, Wray & Pilsbury, Zenk Cowen, Cowen, Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, Augustus N. Hand, F. Kingsbury Curtis, W. H. Hitchcock, Lee & Lee, Gayley & Fleming, W. F. Dunning, W. J. A. Callaghan, J. Harry Hull, Alfred Ely, Louis M. Fulton, Charles S. Millar, Howard Townsend, M. E. Haviland, Benj. B. Hall, L. Phillips Burgess, Jr., Charles F. Mathewson, Benjamin S. Harmon, E. L. H. Ward, Daniel Nagem, Charles C. Burlingham, John A. Dutton, Everett V. Abbot, Julius Henry Cohen, Edward C. James, Edward G. Black, Lawrence Kneeland, Schuyler C. Carlton, Robert N. H. Samuels, Jabish Holmes, Jr., William W. Cook, Joseph A. Stetson, Rush Taggart, John C. Coleman, Masten & Nichols, George B. Bonney, James, Schell, Elkus & Maguire, Steinhardt & Goldman, Edgar J. Nathan, Michael H. Cardozo, Buel, Tousey & Whiting, Rose & Putzel, J. P. Campbell, George Burnham, Jr., Edward S. Grifling, W. K. Van Meter, Henry de Forest Baldwin, Hastings & Gleason, Vallach & Cook, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, Rollins & Rollins, Frederic J. Swift, Ronald K. Brown, Rabe & Keller, Wm. L. Snyder, Henry Gutgeteun, Philbin & Beekman, Archibald C. Shenstone, John T. Canavan, Francis D. Hoyt, Lawson Purdy, Fulton McMahon, Edward Willmann, E. L. Hurdsicher, Starr J. Murphy, Henry H. Sherman, C. H. Strong, Edward S. Kaufman, John M. Lathrop, P. Harwood Vernon, John H. Hammond, Weston Stickney, William Mason Smith, Montgomery Hare, Noble & Villard, Guy Van Amringe, Howard S. Gans, Chase Mellen, Charles Snow Kellogg, Harrison T. Slosson, George F. Van Slyck, James A. Renwick, Abraham Van Santvoord, Albert H. Atterbury.

Mr. Elihu Root.

SIR: I hereby authorize you to sign my name to the petition addressed to the Democratic and Republican conventions, a copy of which I have received.

Mr. Root's office has been kept busy in receiving and assorting postal cards. Up to the present time the names of signers to the number of about 2,000 have been listed, and the lists have not yet been completed.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Lewis Varney, one of the most prominent members of the northern New York bar and a leading citizen of Saratoga, died yesterday after a long illness. He was born Jan. 29, 1838, in Luzerne, Warren county. After studying in the law office of Ellsworth & Butler, Saratoga, he was admitted to the bar in May, 1861. He won many large cases. Mr. Varney was the sole delegate to the Judicial Convention of 1897 in favor of the nomination of John R. Putnam as Justice of the Supreme Court. There was a deadlock between the two leading candidates, and by persistence Mr. Varney won the nomination for his candidate. Mr. Varney was a stanch Republican, and served in the Assembly in 1890 and 1891. He introduced the bill abolishing the pensions of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and secured its passage after it had been unfavorably reported by the Judiciary Committee. In 1864 Mr. Varney married Miss Kate E. Hill, who, with a son and three daughters, survives him.

Col. Joseph Murray, chief Treasury agent in charge of the Alaskan seal islands, died on Tuesday at his home in Fort Collins, Col. He had filled that office for ten years and had but recently returned to Fort Collins after spending the winter on the islands. Col. Murray was a native of Ireland. He attained the rank of Colonel during the civil war and was mentioned for bravery in the Bloody Angle at the battle of Gettysburg.

William Williams Chester died at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, aged 82. He was the son of the late John Noyes Chester of New York, an electrical manufacturer, who put in New York's first electrical fire alarm. His great uncle, William Williams, after whom he was named, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Rev. George D. Thompson died yesterday at Bridgeton, N. J., aged 24. He was a member of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference and the son of the Rev. Jesse R. Thompson, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church in Bridgeton.

Willard L. Dean, for many years Treasurer of Vassar College, died at his home in Poughkeepsie yesterday. He succeeded Matthew Vassar, Jr., as Treasurer of the college and was also Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

GOLFING IN THE RAIN.

FIRST DAY OF THE ANNUAL TOURNAMENT AT ST. ANDREW'S.

John Reid, Jr., Wins the President's Cup and Makes New Records—Good Average Scores to Qualify for Sonny Links—Sixty Entries for the Women's Championship.

Fog and drizzle in the morning and a pouring rain in the afternoon were the unfavorable conditions yesterday at the opening of the annual St. Andrew's open tournament, yet seventy-six left the first tee and all but twenty, although wet to the skin, stuck bravely to the game until the finish. The rain, when once fairly started, came down in sheets and soon converted the low putting greens into miniature oceans and the fair greens into canals. In the face of such dismal surroundings the scoring was unusually good, for John Reid, Jr., after just shaving the century mark in the morning, made 82 in the afternoon, and a grand total of 181, new amateur records for the extended course. This card won for him the President's Cup, the special prize in the thirty-six-hole medal-play round. The first sixteen qualified for the St. Andrew's Cup, at match play, for which the contest begins this morning.

The details of the play abounded in stories of lost balls in the morning fog and of hard luck in the afternoon through being compelled to use mashies on the putting greens to pitch over the pools. Reid had a chance to score a 79, but for the 7 on the fourteenth hole, his only poor hole of the afternoon. In playing the second shot he did not notice that his caddie was standing very close to him, and, in swinging the iron, the club just missed hurting the lad, for it knocked his cap off. This spoiled the stroke, the ball rolling into the base of the rocky mound and costing two strokes to get out. Tyng was second with 185, and he played quite in his last year's form. One brassey shot, made after a short drive from the fourteenth tee, that cleared the mound and road and fell hole high just off the green, was very clever golfing. Menzies, the runner-up to Findlay S. Douglas last year for the St. Andrew's Cup, was third with 186, while Jennings, somewhat unexpectedly, gained fourth place with 187. He lost his driver before starting out, and used a baffer spoon on the tees with such good effect that he did not make a miss on a single tee. Banda and Upham, both ex-champions of the club, tied for the next place and closed the list of those under 190. Baker's last nine holes showed eight 5's and one 4. He said that he had tried to miss a put on the 4 hole for uniformity sake, but the fates forbade it.

The eighth hole, 150 yards, was made in 2 by Powers, G. F. Watson, Blair, and Reid, Jr., the latter in the afternoon, when he also had three holes in 3 on his card, a remarkable showing. Adriance, the Poughkeepsie player, made each nine holes in 51, a novel sequence.

Some half a dozen could not finish on account of darkness. Armstrong and Hildreth were in this division, but, as each had played to the home green, they were permitted to approximate the hole to fill out their cards. The scores of the sixteen who qualified for the St. Andrew's Cup were:

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's—
Out.....5 4 5 5 6 6 6 4 6—52
In.....6 5 5 4 3 5 5 6 6—45—97
Out.....4 5 4 5 4 5 5 6 6—42
In.....3 5 5 4 7 5 5 6 4—40—82—181

J. A. Tyng, Morris County—
Out.....5 5 5 6 5 5 5 4 6—46
In.....6 4 5 6 5 5 5 6 4—45—91
Out.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 5—46
In.....6 6 5 4 6 4 5 6 4—46—92—185

F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's—
Out.....5 5 5 5 3 6 5 4 7—49
In.....4 4 5 4 7 4 4 5 5—42—91
Out.....5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 7—45
In.....4 5 5 5 7 5 5 7 4—48—93—186

A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow—
Out.....4 4 4 5 5 5 7 4 6—46
In.....6 5 5 4 5 5 5 7 5—50—96
Out.....6 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 6—46
In.....5 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 6—48—91—189

W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's—
Out.....7 6 6 6 5 5 5 5 5—50
In.....4 4 6 5 6 5 5 5 5—45—95
Out.....5 4 5 5 5 5 6 7 4—46
In.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 4—45—91—186

J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's—
Out.....5 5 4 5 4 6 6 5 3—46
In.....5 7 4 5 6 4 4 7 4—46—92
Out.....5 6 5 5 5 5 6 5 3—49
In.....5 5 4 5 5 5 5 7 4—46—97—189

R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—
Out.....5 5 4 5 4 6 5 3 7—47
In.....6 6 6 5 6 4 6 5 5—49—96
Out.....4 5 4 5 5 5 7 6 3—44
In.....5 6 6 5 4 5 6 5 5—45—94—190

A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow—
Out.....5 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 6—46
In.....6 5 5 4 6 3 5 6 4—44—92
Out.....6 4 5 6 4 6 5 4 6—46
In.....5 5 5 4 6 5 4 6 7—48—94—190

J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley—
Out.....5 5 4 5 4 5 5 3 6—46
In.....5 4 5 5 6 4 5 5 4—43—89
Out.....5 5 5 6 5 5 5 4 6—49
In.....6 5 5 5 6 7 5 7 6—55—102—191

A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's—
Out.....5 4 4 4 4 5 5 7 4—47
In.....5 5 4 5 5 5 5 6 4—44—91
Out.....7 5 4 7 6 4 5 5 5—50
In.....5 5 5 5 5 4 5 6 5—45—95—191

W. L. Thompson, Morris county—
Out.....6 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4—49
In.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—44—93
Out.....6 5 4 5 5 7 4 6 4—46
In.....4 5 5 5 6 4 7 5 5—46—92—192

C. S. Ransom, Albany—
Out.....5 4 4 4 4 6 5 5 6—46
In.....4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—44—93
Out.....6 6 6 5 5 4 7 4 7—51
In.....5 4 6 5 5 5 6 7 5—49—100—193

J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's—
Out.....7 4 6 5 5 5 5 4 7—48
In.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—45—93
Out.....6 4 4 7 5 5 5 6 7—49
In.....5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5—44—93—186

John Smith, Dutchess County—
Out.....7 5 5 5 4 5 7 5 7—50
In.....5 4 5 5 5 6 5 5 5—45—95
Out.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6—46
In.....6 6 5 5 6 7 5 6 4—49—95—188

W. M. Murray, Allegheny—
Out.....5 5 5 6 4 5 7 5 7—47
In.....5 5 5 5 5 4 7 6 7—49—96
Out.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6—46
In.....10 4 4 5 4 5 5 7 5—52—98—194

A. Shroeder, Montclair—
Out.....7 5 4 4 4 5 5 6 6—46
In.....4 4 5 5 6 4 4 6 4—47—93
Out.....6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—45
In.....6 4 5 6 5 4 5 6 7—49—95—194

The next thirty-two will meet to-day in an eighteen-hole foursome, at match play, for two consolation prizes. The pairs will be formed by taking in turn a man from the top and bottom of the list. On account of the pulpy state to which the rain had reduced their cards, C. F. Watson and O. D. Thompson could only give the gross total of their second round. Some fifty of the caddie boys who had been engaged failed to appear, owing to the zeal of a local schoolmaster who invoked the aid of the truant officer to keep the boys at their books, so that many of the players had to carry their own clubs in the morning. The consolation scores were:

Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow—
Out.....5 7 5 5 4 5 5 5 6—51
In.....4