

TAMMANY IS BURIED DEEP UNDER BALLOTS

Republicans Appear to Have Carried Everything Except Virginia and Kentucky.

New York, Nov. 5.—Seth Low has been elected mayor of the city of New York by a plurality in round numbers of 28,000. William Travers Jerome, fusionist, has defeated Henry W. Younger, Tammany, for district attorney of New York county by about 10,000 plurality. It is a sweeping victory for the fusionists in all the boroughs except Queens. The Tammany county ticket is fearfully and wonderfully scattered. The vote of the boroughs for majorities in round numbers as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx—Low 158,470; Shepard 154,810; Brooklyn—Low 113,465; Shepard 80,005; Queens—Low 12,970; Shepard 18,800; Richmond—Low 1,744; Shepard 6,011. Total—Low, 231,610; Shepard, 263,548. Low over Shepard, 28,062.

The entire fusion city ticket goes in with Low. The fusion candidates for borough president have been elected in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond. This gives the fusionists full control of the board of estimate.

The board of aldermen will stand—Fusionists, 36; Democrats, 34, with three districts in doubt.

The new city government will be as follows, some few of the returns being subject to revision:

Mayor, Seth Low, Fusionist; Comptroller, Edward M. Grout, Fusionist; President of the Board of Aldermen, Charles V. Brown, Fusionist; President of the Borough of Manhattan, Jacob A. Cantor, Fusionist; President of the Borough of Bronx, Louis F. Haffen, Tammany; President of the Borough of Brooklyn, J. Edward Swanson, Fusionist; President of the Borough of Queens, Joseph Cassidy, Democrat; President of the Borough of Richmond, George Cromwell, Fusionist.

Voices in the board of estimate and appointment—Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen, three each; President of Manhattan, one; Brooklyn, two each; Presidents of the Bronx, Queens and Richmond, one each; total, 16 votes, of which fusion has 12, Tammany 1 and the Democrats 3.

New York county officers: Justices of the Supreme Court—Morgan J. O'Brien, Fusionist and Tammany; Samuel Greenbaum, Fusionist; James A. Blawie, Fusionist; John Proctor Clark, Fusionist.

Justice of the City Court, John P. Churchman, Tammany; County Clerk, Thomas L. Hamilton, Fusionist; District Attorney, William Travers Jerome, Fusionist; Sheriff, John T. Oakley, Tammany; Register, Frank J. Goodwin, Tammany; Coroner—Mansuetan, Edward W. Hart, Tammany; Jacob E. Bensch, Tammany; Antonio Zucca, Tammany; Bronx—Thomas W. Lynch, Tammany; John Boers, Tammany.

President Cromwell, of Richmond Borough, in defeating Nicholas Muller, the Tammany candidate, by 247 votes, beat the strongest man Tammany could put in the field. Muller is the right hand man of Croke in Richmond county and had regarded his election as a foregone conclusion.

Seldom has any candidate been cut so mercilessly as was Mayor Van Wyck. In every assembly district, including his own, the 22d, he ran behind the ticket, and his defeat shows that Tammany voters had no stomach for him.

In carrying the ninth assembly district for Low the fusionists avenged John C. Sheehan, leader of the Greater New York Democracy, and forced a bitter pill down Croke's throat. Croke had the chair deposited from the Tammany leadership in 1900 and made Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, the register-elect, the leader. Since then Sheehan has never ceased in his efforts to defeat Croke.

New York, Nov. 5.—Assemblymen were elected in all districts of the state today. There was no election of a new senate as senators are elected once in two years only.

Ex-Senator Charles L. Knapp, Republican, was elected to congress today to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Colonel A. D. Shaw, of Watertown.

Municipal elections were held in almost all the cities of New York state. The result in Rochester was close, the Democrats probably having a small majority. In Buffalo, Knight, Republican, scored an unexpected victory; Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse, was defeated by the Fusion candidate. Albany went Republican. Republican mayors were elected in Binghamton, Cohoes and Yonkers, and Democratic mayors in Kingston, Oneida and Utica.

New Jersey Goes Republican

New York, Nov. 5.—Returns from New Jersey came in very slowly, but at midnight the returns pointed surely to the election of Franklin Murphy as governor by several thousand plurality. The Republicans have a safe majority in both branches of the legislature. Jersey City elected a Republican mayor, Adolph Lentering, Democratic candidate for mayor in Hoboken, is elected by 1500 plurality.

Of the senators chosen this year the Republicans elect six out of seven, Robert C. Hudspeth, of Hudson, being the only successful Democrat. In the Assembly the Republicans will have forty-five members to the Democrats fifteen. Murphy's plurality is about 15,000.

Jersey City, Nov. 5.—Mark M. Fagan,

Republican, was elected mayor of Jersey City today, defeating George T. Smith, eastern agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Big Majority for Montague

Richmond, Nov. 5.—Virginia has been carried by the Democratic gubernatorial ticket by a majority estimated at between thirty and forty thousand. A hundred and twenty-one members of the legislature were elected, and of these the Republicans secured ten or twelve.

The negroes did not go to the polls at all in many parts of the state, and there will certainly be a great falling off in the total vote cast.

Four years ago 167,000 votes were cast. Taylor (Democrat) received a majority of 58,000. The vote this year will probably not exceed 140,000 with a corresponding reduction in the majority of the Democratic candidates. The failure of the negroes to vote is ascribed in part to the belief that their votes would not be counted if cast and in part to the fear that by voting they would assent to the endeavor of the constitutional convention to disfranchise them. The city of Richmond gave a Democratic majority of 5,000, a considerable part of which came from the section inhabited almost exclusively by negroes.

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 5.—The state election here today passed off very quietly. Montague's majority over Hoge, Republican, for governor, was 1,214. The total vote cast in the city was 1,449. William B. McIlwaine, Democrat, was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the city of Petersburg and the county of Dinwiddie, and Messrs. Richard B. Davis and Charles Trotter, Democrats, were elected to the lower house of the legislature from the city of Petersburg. Captain A. B. Hobbs, Democrat, is elected to the senate from the district composed of the counties of Prince George, Surrey, Sussex and Greensville, over Mallory, independent Republican-Prohibitionist, by about 400 majority.

Richmond, Nov. 5.—Late figures, while not changing the majority of the gubernatorial ticket, show that the Republicans have made great gains in the legislature, electing twenty members and probably more. Nelson county has gone Republican for the first time in its history, also the town of Salem. The southwest, not fully heard from, may increase the gains of the Republicans in the legislature.

Republicans Seem to Have Maryland

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—Never before in the history of local elections was there such a mix-up as in today's contest. Some of the Baltimore ballots will not be counted before sun-up.

At midnight indications were in favor of the Republicans in Baltimore. The first and second legislative districts are extremely close, with the chances in favor of the Republicans. The latter are in the lead in the third.

Contrary to special expectations, the election was one of the quietest experienced here for a long time, though the interest in the outcome was intense. The new election law was being tested and this, together with the peculiar construction of a long ballot, made voting anything but an easy task. Early in the day it was thought that there was going to be trouble, because many of the tickets had been blurred by the printer. As the new law contains a clause making void any ticket with a mark other than made by the voter the discovery caused no little sensation. When the matter was brought to the attention of the supervisors they issued instructions that all the blurred tickets were to be counted. The colored voters who, it was thought, would be stumped by reason of the new election law, surprised the natives by the ease in which they overcame all obstacles and cast their vote.

Late tonight the Republicans received word that Washington county, Senator McComas' home, had gone Republican, as had also Talbot and Cecil.

Democrats Carry Kentucky

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 5.—Detailed reports with correct figures on county majorities are made at this hour, but on the face of the returns a Democratic legislature has been elected and Republican Senator W. J. Deboe will be succeeded by a Democrat.

Republicans charge that in Lexington a number of imported voters, chiefly race-horse touts from Cincinnati, were used at the polls, and in many instances men of 23 and 24 had the assurance to enter the booths and impersonate men of fifty and sixty years. When challenged they stepped to the door to "get a witness," and when once there fled at the top of their speed.

Frankfort elected James C. Darnell, Democratic mayor.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 5.—Friends of James B. McCreary claim that he has secured a majority of the Democratic members of the assembly and that his nomination for senator is insured.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5.—Returns of 75 of the 190 counties in Kentucky show a net gain of ten representatives and one senator for the Democrats. If the Republicans re-elect the rest of their representatives and senators the legislature will have 70 Democrats and 30 Republicans in the lower house and 27 Democrats and 11 Republicans in the Senate, which insures a Democratic senator to succeed W. J. Deboe, the Republican incumbent. Four of the gains in the lower house were in Louisville, where the entire Democratic municipal and county ticket was elected.

Tame Affair in Connecticut

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5.—Connecticut elected delegates to a constitutional convention, which will assemble in this city Wednesday, January 1. In many towns the election had no political character, while in others both parties made nominations. The vote was light throughout the State.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 5.—Connecticut today had an election in every town and district in the State for delegates to the constitutional convention, and in two cities, Bridgeport and Ansonia, they also held city elections. Up to midnight 164 towns had been heard from on the election of constitutional convention delegates, and the result was that of the 164 delegates chosen 110 are Republicans, 33 Democrats and 11 non-partisan, the latter being delegates endorsed by both Republicans and Democrats.

The delegates will meet at the capitol in Hartford in the first week in January and frame a new constitution for Connecticut. The provision in the new constitution most sought for by the Democrats and not a few Republicans will be the one relating to increased representation in the General Assembly.

The surprise in today's election for delegates included the defeat of Gen. Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, an old Republican war horse and a former Congressman, by Patrick Gilfoyle, a young Democrat.

In Bridgeport and Ansonia, where they had city elections, the Democrats made great gains. In Bridgeport Mayor Sterling, Republican, was defeated by Dennis Mulvihill, Democrat, for Mayor

by 1,800. In Ansonia Stephen Charter, Democrat and Labor candidate for Mayor, won over William A. Wood, Republican.

Republican Gains in Nebraska

Lincoln, Nov. 5.—A raw morning kept down the vote in the cities and towns of the State, but in the county districts many of the farmers abandoned their fields to vote. A falling off of 20 per cent from last year, when 250,000 votes were cast, is indicated by the early returns. Returns have so far been received from but fifty precincts in the State, and these give a slight Republican gain over last year. This means that the State will be very close.

Mr. Bryan stopped off on his way home to lunch to cast his vote. He had failed to register because of absence from the city, and was compelled to swear in his vote. It took him but a moment to mark his ballot, indicating he voted it straight. He signed another man's certificate who announced himself as a Democrat.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 5.—Returns are coming in very slowly. Fifty precincts out of 1,600 show a Republican gain of five to a precinct, indicating that the Republicans have carried the State by from 8,000 to 12,000. Republican State Chairman Lindsay says the State has gone Republican by a safe majority. Populist Chairman DeFrance admits that the returns show Republican gains, but too meagre upon which to base any predictions.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 5.—One hundred precincts in Nebraska out of 1,600 give Sedgewick, Republican, for supreme judge, 10,677. Hollerbeck, Fusion 8,419. The Republicans make gains in almost every precinct on a total vote of 12 per cent less than last year. This indicates that Republicans carry the state by from 8,000 to 10,000.

Massachusetts Republican, as Usual

Boston, Nov. 5.—Governor William Murray Crane and the entire Republican ticket was elected.

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PARKER OPENS FOR SCHLEY

Mr. Hanna Concludes His Argument—He Insists That Schley Is Guilty of Disobedience

Washington, Nov. 5.—When the Schley Court met this morning Mr. Hanna resumed his argument against the applicant. He said in opening that he would take up specification five, relating to alleged disobedience of orders.

"Now the fifth specification of the precept," Mr. Hanna said, "relates to the disobedience of orders, and in order to determine whether an officer has disobeyed orders it is necessary to ascertain under what orders he was supposed to be acting. The orders received by Commodore Schley before he left Cienfuegos may be reduced to a very simple statement. On the morning of the 22nd of May he received by the Dupont the 'Dear Schley' letter No. 7. That was an order to stay there under existing conditions. On the next morning, the 23rd, he received by the Hawk order No. 8. That was an order to proceed to Santiago with all dispatch as soon as satisfied that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos. Accompanying No. 8 and delivered by the Hawk was the memorandum written at Havana under circumstances of great emergency, as has been set forth, and stating: 'Be at Santiago on the 24th; that order being, of course, of later date, would, in so far as it conflicted therewith, cancel previous orders. It did not in any way suggest delay. On the contrary, it suggested speedy departure and prompt arrival at Santiago. Therefore, when Commodore Schley left Cienfuegos he was under orders to proceed with all dispatch to Santiago, because he was satisfied that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos.

"Under these circumstances, and being under such orders to proceed with dispatch, on the 26th the squadron was, by signal, headed for Key West, and the retrograde movement was begun that was on the evening of the 23rd at about 8:30, according to the signal book, and according to the testimony. During the night the squadron proceeded towards Key West, being delayed only by the difficulty of towing the collier. There was apparently nothing else. If there is anything that shows that the squadron would not have gone further but for the accident to the collier, it is not shown by the testimony. Proceeding that way during the night and stopping a number of hours at midnight and into the next morning, the Flying Squadron was intercepted by the Harvard, a dispatch boat, bearing dispatches from the Secretary of the Navy. These dispatches were delivered on board the flagship at 9:30 on the morning of the 27th. The commandant, officer of the Harvard took them to Commodore Schley.

"By reference to page 204 of the record it appears that Captain Cotton at that time delivered a dispatch which he had himself received at Mole St. Nicholas but a short time before. The dispatch reads: 'The Flying Squadron at Santiago,' etc. (Mr. Hanna read the dispatch.) That dispatch has been read before in court. Captain Cotton has testified that to the best of his recollection and belief it was one of the dispatches that he delivered to Commodore Schley that morning. Mr. Beale, who translated the cipher, has identified it as the dispatch which he had translated and handed to Captain Cotton on board the Harvard. There is a conflict of evidence as to when this dispatch was received, and there being a controversy upon the point I shall disregard that dispatch, and refer to another one, the receipt of which is acknowledged by all concerned."

Continuing his argument, Mr. Hanna dwelt at length upon the question of securing coal, combating the testimony given in evidence that there was great difficulty in securing supplies. He took up dispatches from Admiral Schley and contended that they were not consistent with actual situations when they were sent, and he said, referring to the statement of Commodore (now Admiral) Schley that it was not possible to coal at Cape Cruz, "Captain McCalla had been off the south coast of Cuba and had learned the situation there very well. Captain McCalla told the commodore that the ships might coal off Cape Cruz.

"In the record I find a statement made by Admiral Schley on this subject, referring to a telegram on May 29 in which Commodore Schley had reported to the department: 'Will then go to Gonaves Bay.' The admiral was asked: 'Then you concluded that you could coal there?' The answer was: 'Well, I had in mind that the smaller vessels could coal in the port while the larger ones might coal on the outside of the coast.' That was the impression he gained from the report of Captain Cotton. But the dispatch states to the contrary. Then comes this statement: 'It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed.' There is no doubt about that. It was a critical time and the Flying Squadron was then within sight of the hill which shielded the enemy. The receipt of this dispatch caused the greatest anxiety in the councils of our nation. He continued: 'Earnestly as we have striven to that end.' Now, Captain Cook and

others have testified that they knew nothing about the retrograde movement until it was actually begun. The suggestion that other officers had knowledge of this fact is brought into this matter for reasons that seem to be somewhat obscure. Why does he use the word 'we'? I am forced to return to Key West by the Yucatan passage for coal,' is the net statement. But on returning to Key West his vessels coaled on the open sea, and after leaving there and getting to their station the coal supply was as badly off as when the retrograde movement was started.

"The next statement is a very surprising one. 'Can ascertain nothing respecting the situation at Santiago.' Now the testimony added here shows that the commodore had a very great and important opportunity to ascertain the state of affairs at Santiago. Mr. Beale, now out of the naval service, stated that upon the receipt of the department's dispatch he volunteered to make a landing and try to ascertain the situation. He considered it the opportunity of his life. Mr. Beale opened his plan to his commanding officer and asked that the commodore might be communicated with as to his ideas on the subject. He volunteered to make the landing. Notwithstanding this offer, however, the opportunity to learn the situation was ignored by Commodore Schley. Now he continues: 'Will leave the St. Paul here.' And that was done. The St. Paul was sent back on the 27th to the gates of Santiago. The signals on this subject are interesting. The flagship signalled first: 'Remain where you are two or three days.' The answer of the St. Paul was: 'Then where?' 'Follow instructions of the department,' returned the flagship. Captain Sigbee took a parting shot at the commodore by saying: 'Instructions are to come and meet you here.'

Referring to Schley's dispatch to the department, Mr. Hanna said that, interesting as it was, it did not contain Commodore Schley's reasons for disobedience of orders in turning toward Key West. He then read Admiral Schley's testimony upon this point. Continuing, he said: "There are four, possibly five, reasons stated which are not included in the report to the department on the subject. There is a signal instructing Sigbee, which he was severed from the squadron and sent back to Santiago, on the 27th to report as follows: 'If Saupson comes here tell him one-half the squadron out of coal and collier's engine broken down.' Now, Commodore Schley on the stand says he could not have made that signal because it did not contain a statement of facts, and I deem it only just to him to state that he considers there must be some mistake about it. It appears on the record as a signal sent by the Brooklyn and received by the St. Paul. In the evening of the 27th conditions changed, and coaling operations were begun. The Texas was first coaled, coaling all night; the Marblehead coaled by boat, and during the following day coaled alongside the collier. Other vessels coaled during the day and the squadron abandoned the retrograde movement, returned toward Santiago, and arrived some time on the evening of the 28th; remained off Santiago in cruising formation that night, and the next morning the Colon was discovered. The Colon was seen on the morning of the 29th by most of the vessels of the squadron."

Mr. Hanna then read the specification and referred to the fact that Captain Sigbee had signalled sighting the vessel and to the testimony which went to show that he was surprised when he saw her there said: "But the vessel had been seen before his signal was given. She appeared to have been lying moored in the narrow entrance of the harbor. As subsequent developments showed, about 1,200 yards inside the entrance to the harbor. She was so situated that she could be seen plainly, but only at certain points. There she lay in plain view from the morning of the 29th, all day on the 30th, and until about noon on the 31st before anything was done, being almost within range. About noon on the 31st the vessels of the flying squadron were taken in and passed rapidly before the narrow entrance, and for two minutes, according to the testimony, the ships were firing at the Colon. Then they passed to the eastward; the vessels were turned in such manner as to bring them farther off, and passed back again, and for two minutes more the Colon was under fire, the range given being 7,000 yards, but according to the testimony, the ships did not go in that far. At any rate the range was too great on the run across the entrance that our shots all failed to reach her. The ranges testified to varied from 8,500 to 11,500 yards. The description given by Commander Schroeder of the first shot fired by the Massachusetts is very interesting, the Massachusetts being the flagship.

"One of the issues before the court is, what was the purpose of this engagement—whether its purpose was to destroy the Colon or whether its purpose was a reconnaissance. A number of witnesses, including Admiral Higginson and Commander Schroeder, states that they heard Commodore Schley say as he came on board that

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Boer Losses Were Undoubtedly Heavy

Benson and Guinness Shot at the Guns—Invasion of Bushman's Land by Maritz

London, Nov. 5.—Gen. Kitchener telegraphs the War Office under yesterday's date that owing to a rainstorm the attack by the Boers on Col. Benson's rear guard near Fethel was not noticed until the burghers had reached a position on the ridge within close range of the guns, from which point they shot down the escort and the gun horses. Col. Benson and Lieut. Col. Guinness were both shot at the guns. Lord Kitchener adds: "The Boer losses are undoubtedly heavy, but no correct estimate has yet been obtained. Commandant Opperman was killed and Chris Botha wounded. The Boers are reported to have behaved badly toward our wounded."

In his weekly report to the War Office Gen. Kitchener says that since

October 28th the British columns report that 58 Boers have been killed, 111 wounded and 2,000 made prisoners. There were also 28 surrenders.

Cape Colony, east of the western railway, is clear of all but four hundred of the burghers.

The Hague, Nov. 5.—A report has reached here that the Boer commandant, Maritz, entered Bushman's Land, northeast of Cape Cune, with forty men. By the end of August his command had increased to 350. He attacked and defeated six hundred mixed English troops and Kaffirs under Major Gendwyne, taking 120 prisoners. Commandant Maritz liberated all the prisoners except the Kaffirs, who were found guilty of spying, and these were shot. He found documents at the headquarters of the English ordering the seizure of farmers' horses. The Boer commandant says this has caused the revolt to spread.

It is also stated that the Boer losses in the fight at Fort Italia in Zululand, where Col. Murray was killed, were 19 killed and wounded. Gen. Botha was in command of the Boers.

THE FRENCH SEIZE PORTS IN MITYLENE

The Sultan Requests England to Send Her Mediterranean Squadron to Prevent French Aggression

Paris, Nov. 5.—The French squadron under Admiral Caillaud has arrived at Mitylene.

London, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to the Central News from Paris says it is announced this afternoon that Admiral Caillaud's fleet arrived at Smyrna this morning and seized three principal ports of Mitylene.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Alfonso Ledoux, the third French dragoon at the Constantinople embassy, who has been awaiting the developments of events for several weeks in the Piraeus, will join Admiral Caillaud's fleet at Mitylene today. If Admiral Caillaud does not receive instructions from Paris that the sultan has yielded completely to allow every French demand Ledoux will proceed to Constantinople to deliver an ultimatum. If the ports fail to recognize this Admiral Caillaud will occupy Smyrna.

Paris, Nov. 5.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Echo de Paris says the sultan has requested Great Britain to fulfill the conditions of the convention of 1878 by which England, in turn for the cession of Cyprus, guaranteed to the sultan the integrity of his Asiatic possessions. The Ottoman government considers Mitylene a Turkish island in the Aegean Sea, and the Sporades, a subdivision of the Grecian archipelago, part of such possessions,

and has suggested that Great Britain send her Mediterranean squadron to the Levant to prevent aggression by the French fleet.

A dispatch from Athens says that five vessels of the British Mediterranean squadron, under command of Prince Louis of Battenberg, which have recently been at Piraeus, have sailed for the Gulf of Volo, an inlet of the Aegean Sea.

Speaking of yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Turkish question, the Figaro says the vote of confidence in the government sustains the intrigues of Munir Bey, the former Turkish ambassador, who had informed the ports that the chamber would disavow the government, and that a ministerial crisis would ensue. The Figaro adds that the sympathetic attitude of the powers toward France destroys the sultan's last hope of European complications.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The correspondent of the Sun learns from an authoritative source that Count Von Bulow, the German imperial chancellor, sought to oppose French action in Turkey, without receiving in return a concession for the Bagdad railway, and that Emperor William had to formally command a cessation of this policy.

A curious report which is current in well-informed circles is persistent enough to deserve notice. It is to the effect that a secret compact exists between France, Russia and England, under the terms of which Russia is to be left peacefully in Manchuria, England in Egypt and France is to be allowed to occupy Syria. If the report is true it accounts for the boldness of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, in reasserting French prestige in Turkey despite German susceptibility, and also of the condemnation by the Kaiser of Count Von Bulow's policy.