that his tastes and haunts were a mystery to them.

Burlison is a "Sport."

Burlison is employed as a driver by the meat firm of William M. Terry & Co., of Congress street, at a salary of $12 a week, and yet those who know him say he drove fast trotters, wore good clothes and always had plenty of money. He was a great hand, they say, for swapping horses, carriages, harness, and in short, anything out of which he could get the better of it, and in this way his friends say he made money.

It may be regarded as certain that the two bundles, containing the head and legs of the victim, were thrown into the water some time on Sunday night, while the two other bundles containing the trunk were disposed of some time during the following night.

In this connection and bearing in mind that Henry H. Burlison started on his vacation early Tuesday morning and that Dr. Nancy Guilford disappeared the same day, the statement of William Kelly, of No. 1314 Sea View avenue, as to what he saw in the vicinity of the Yellow Mill Pond bridge on Sunday night is interesting.

"It was about 9 o'clock Sunday night," Kelly said, "when I was walking slowly along Connecticut avenue, between Sea View avenue and the Yellow Mill Bridge. I passed a horse and wagon not far from the Sea View avenue corner, standing in the dark. A man stood near the wagon. At first I thought he was waiting for some one, but when I had gone fifty feet or so I stopped and looked behind me.

"The man stood on the board walk looking at me. So, I turned and went on for a little way, and then stopped again to see what the man was doing. He was watching my movements closely. Just after a minute, he jumped in the wagon and started to drive off toward Sea View avenue. He went up to Stratford avenue, and then turned round."

"I was curious to know what the strange team was doing there, and I started back toward Sea View avenue again. I met the team again, and the man drove so close to me that I had a good chance to see him. He was a small man, about five feet six inches tall, wore a light overcoat and a soft hat, which was drawn down on his head.

Saw the Runabout and Bundles.

"The carriage was a three-quarter buggy with rubber tires and red running gear. The horse was a bay of good size. I saw the man plainly, but can give no further description save that he had a smooth face and was rather small in stature.

"There was a package in the back of the buggy, and either the blanket had slipped down in front or else there was a bundle there. I could not tell surely.

"After I met the man I walked along slowly toward Sea View avenue and over the bridge. The team turned into Stratford avenue, and went out the avenue in an easterly direction. I stopped at the bridge for a few minutes, and then went on toward the clump of trees at the North End, went into the woods fifty feet or so and while I was there a man came within ten feet of me. He was not the same party whom I had seen in the buggy, nor was the wagon anywhere to be seen at that time. This man took what looked like a corner of a sheet or blanket out of his pocket, unrolled it, and then placed it beneath his coat. He went out of my sight right after that, and I kept still, because I did not want him to discover me."

The description given by Kelly of the man in the runabout tallies closely with that given by his friends of the absent Burlison. The latter was out with the red-wheeled pneumatic-tired runabout that Sunday night, a fact which is shown by the entry book of Meeker & Terry's livery stable, from which the rig was taken.

Burlison Had the Runabout.

Mr. Terry displayed this entry book this evening. It showed that the rubber tired runabout, the only one in the stable, had been taken out by Burlison at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and not returned at 9, the time when Mr. Terry left the stable for the night. Terry's night man told him next day that the turnout did not reach the stable until 11 o'clock. The horse used on that occasion was a bay horse belonging to Burlison himself.

The runabout, Mr. Terry said, seemed to engage Burlison's fancy from the time it entered the stable about three weeks ago. As soon as he saw it, Mr. Terry says, Burlison declared he was going to take a vacation in a few weeks, and that he would like to take the runabout with him. This was all that he said about the matter at the time, but Burlison took the new buggy out daily on trial trips and seemed to admire it very much.

When he brought it in last Sunday he told the man at Meeker & Terry's stable that he would want it at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, as he proposed to start on his vacation at that time. Mr. Terry had yielded reluctantly to Burlison's wish to have the buggy, but as the latter was willing to pay a good price he at last consented.

Burlison brought around his bay horse early Tuesday morning and drove away. That was the last heard of him in Bridgeport until to-day when the surprising news came that he had been arrested in Matteawan as a suspicious person. One of the versions of the affair given out here to-night is to the effect that Burlison had a quantity of unwashed linen in the buggy with him when he was arrested in Matteawan, and also some articles of feminine attire.

Burlison is a Butcher.

Burlison, besides being a driver for the meat establishment of William M. Terry & Co., was also a practical butcher. One man in describing his proficiency in this respect said to-night that he used to cut open the lambs and chop their legs off. It is interesting in this connection to note that all the physicians that have inspected the dismembered body have declared that the work was hardly that of a surgeon, but rather the performance of a butcher.

In support of this theory Dr. H. M. Clapp, an eminent surgeon, of this place, said this evening:

"I have little doubt that the body of this unfortunate woman was cut up by a man who knew the trade of a butcher to perfection. Had a surgeon performed the task he would not, for instance, have used a saw in severing the end of the femur bone from the lower leg. The fact that this was done in this case indicates that a butcher performed the risky task. He sawed through the condyles of the femur bone, whereas a surgeon would have cut the patella ligaments with a knife and the joints would have then separated themselves. The same criticism would apply to all the rest of the work done.

"The incision across the breast and down the median line of the trunk is the work of a butcher. It is done in the way butchers open the carcasses of sheep. I believe that a butcher did all this work, probably assisted by a woman who knew a little about anatomy. The woman undoubtedly was the victim of an operation performed by clumsy hands with unclean instruments. The condition of her lungs shows that she suffered from blood poisoning and that that was the proximate cause of her death."

Drs. Downs and Gill yesterday examined the head of the victim, with a view to discovering whether there had been a fracture of the skull or any injury to the brain. Their investigations resulted in the discovery of no new facts. There was no fracture of the skull, and the brain was found to be normal. The bruise near the eye was found not to have been made by a blow before death, but by the head coming in contact with the weighting stones after it was thrown into the water. There was an old scar on the scalp just above the hairline of the forehead, but this was said to be the mark of an injury probably received in childhood.

Three Physicians Under Surveillance

While the police have been working hard to solve the mystery, their efforts have so far resulted in nothing. If the clew presented by the laundry mark "G 51" be excepted. Chief Birmingham to-day had six midwives who practice in Bridgeport before him. They were subjected to a searching cross-examination, but all of them were able to clear themselves of suspicion. The chief refused to reveal the names of these women.

Three physicians of the city are under surveillance. No move has been made to summon any of them to police headquarters, but a careful scrutiny of their movements during the last two weeks has been inaugurated. To-night an immense crowd surrounds headquarters, drawn thither by the rumor that important arrests were to be made. There is, however, no ground for the assertion that the police know any more about the mystery than they did yesterday.

The discovery that the laundry mark "G 51" was Dr. Gill's private mark in the Troy Laundry, of New Haven, came as a surprise to all the detectives employed upon the case, and has raised anew the suspicion that his wife, Dr. Nancy Guilford, may be connected with the crime.

Dr. Guilford has already done time in a Vermont prison for malpractice. She was arrested last Winter in New Haven on the same charge. This was soon after Dr. Gill had purchased a handsome residence there, for which he paid $10,000. Dr. Guilford gave bonds for her appearance for trial, and then jumped her bail and went to New York, where she supposedly remained until August 1, when she appeared in this city and rented the handsome house at No. 51 Gilbert street.

It is thought that Dr. Guilford did much business in her new home, and this is one of the reasons why the police believe she had nothing to do with the present case. She had given notice in the neighborhood that she was going away for a vacation on Tuesday morning. She dismissed her colored servant, Mary, and also sent her son away.

She took her daughter, a young woman about twenty-one years old, with her. She was particular to state to the neighbors that her daughter had long been anxious to have her set out on a visit to their friends near Elmira, and that she started on Tuesday in deference to her daughter's wishes.

Was This the Victim?

On last Friday, it is said, a surrey drawn by one horse was driven up to Mrs. Dr. Guilford's house, at No. 51 Gilbert street, by a well-dressed young man, who, after securing his horse, entered the house. He presently emerged, accompanied by two young women. One of the women walked with an effort, as though she were not very strong. She was assisted into the carriage by the other woman and the driver of the surrey.

Mrs. Guilford herself came out of the house and assisted in the arrangements for the comfort of the sick woman. Her daughter stood with her on the sidewalk and joined her good-bys to the trio to those of her mother. The man who witnessed this incident, and whose name is withheld at his own request, declares that the sick woman bore a striking resemblance to the dead woman, whose remains still lie unidentified at Cullinan's Morgue.

There were more than the usual number of faulty identifications of the head of the dead woman yesterday. G. W. Butterfield, of No. 355 State street, declared the features were those of Mrs. Collins, who once boarded with him, and who had trouble with her husband, a drunken machinist. This identification was overturned by Mrs. Butterfield, who declared Mrs. Collins had lost all her front teeth.

More "Identifications."

At 1 o'clock last night William Church, his son, Fred Church, and his daughter, Mrs. Lena Robbie, called at the Morgue and positively identified the head. They stated that the victim was a Mrs. Smith, formerly Nellie Lanckery, of Middletown, Conn. Nellie Lanckery was well known in Middletown, and two years ago married a man named Smith, about whom very little was known. Mrs. Smith's sister, Jennie, spent a short term in the Industrial School at Middletown. Mrs. Smith resided at New Haven for some time. Church and his son and daughter reside at No. 30 Sterling street, Bridgeport, and knew Mrs. Smith for a number of years. William Church was positive as to the identification. He said:

"Yes, there is no doubt this is the head of Nellie Lanckery; every feature is the same. I am positive."

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a citizen from New London, Conn., called at Cullinan's Morgue. He refused to give his name. After viewing the remains the man stated that he could positively identify the head as that of Miss Bertha Lane Mellish, whose strange disappearance excited all of New England nearly a year ago. The newspapers exploited the Mellish case, but to no avil, as the mystery has never been cleared up.

The stranger told the following details. On November 18, 1897, Miss Bertha Mellish, of Bayville, Conn., a junior in the Holyoke College, dropped from sight as if the earth had swallowed her. Large rewards were offered for information that would disclose her whereabouts. On the following day a young woman appeared at a farmhouse in New London, where she was known as Mary Sheppard. She said that she came from the West.

A man working on the farm saw the pictures of the Mellish woman in the newspapers and saw in them a strong resemblance to the Sheppard girl. He secured a picture of Miss Mellish and wrote to her father, who came to the farm house. Here he met a young man who confessed his relations with the girl and begged to have the matter hushed up.

The citizen from New London goes on to state that Mr. Mellish recognized his daughter, but after having seen her lover pretended to know nothing about her and then disowned any relationship whatever. He then left.

Sure It Was Miss Mellish:

The girl left the farm house in June and went to New York, where all trace of her was lost. When Miss Sheppard left she was escorted to the train by the mysterious young man.

This is the story told by the citizens from New London. He looked closely at the head in the Morgue for five minutes. Then he said:

"I would go upon the stand and state under oath that that is the head of Bertha Lane Mellish."

William Wallace, a sableman employed in a livery stable here, says that on Monday about 10 o'clock four men called at the stable and asked if they could get a wagon to hold four men. A stout man was spokesman for the others. One of them, a small rough looking man, stood across the street. The stableman told them that he could not accommodate them immediately, but would go out and hunt up a suitable rig. When he returned he saw the four men riding by in a two-seated surrey.

A young man named Walter Wallace, of No. 234 Cottage street, last night thought that the features of the dead woman resembled those of a girl from Assonia who was last seen at the Labor Day picnic in Bridgeport. He promised to return with John Sweeney, who knew the girl at the dance. Sweeney works for the American Gramophone Company, of Bridgeport.

MATTEAWAN POLICE TRIED TO HOLD HIM.

Burlison's Actions and His Effects Gave Good Grounds for Suspicion.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Chief Mosher, of Matteawan, did his best to-day to hold a man for the Bridgeport police on strong suspicion that he was connected with the Bridgeport murder mystery. When a stranger drove a spent horse into town, offered to hire another for an indefinite term even when a prohibitory price was asked, when the man's wagon was seen to come from Bridgeport and to contain an article such as medical men use, and when the man made contradictory statements and seemed to change his purpose frequently, the chief thought he had reason for holding the man. He asked the Chief of Police at Bridgeport if he wanted this suspect, but the Connecticut officer told him to let him go.

It was between half past 11 o'clock and noon when the stranger drove up to Charles Wixom's livery stable to get another horse. The man was about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, of stout build, and wore a brown mustache, well cared for. A gold crown tooth showed when he talked. He was dressed carefully in a black cutaway coat and waistcoat and trousers of a dark mixture, dark russet shoes.

Had Been Driving Fast.

His dark bay horse was a well-bred roadster, but evidently tired out with long and fast driving. His wagon was a light road buggy without top, its "bicycle" wheels had rubber pneumatic tires and nickel hubs and spokes. This young man spoke to Ralph Bloomer, one of Wixom's employes. He wanted his horse put up and would like to hire a fresh one for two or three days. He said that he had a sister in Newburg and wished to pay her a visit. Bloomer named a rate of hire per diem which he thought would prevent this man from hiring his horse. He did this because liverymen, as a rule, dislike to hire horses for long journeys to strangers. But the stranger said: "All right, hitch up right away." Then Bloomer had to ask Wixom about hiring the horse. Wixom refused to let the stranger have it.

WANT HELP? WANT WORK? Consult the JOURNAL'S EMPLOYMENT DIRECTORY. See Page 12.

SHAFTER IGNORES ALL HIS ACCUSERS.

No Explanation in His Report of Horrors That Have Aroused the Public.

ABSOLUTELY NO REPLY TO GENERAL MILES

Omits to Tell Why He Sent His Famous "Retreat" Telegram—Why Soldiers Occupied Infected Shacks—Why the Death Transports.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The report of General Shafter on the Santiago campaign, filed in the War Department yesterday, was made public to-day. To say that it is amazingly lacking in reference to all important matters which have excited public indignation is putting it mildly. In fact, the Journal is told to-night, on high authority, that either this report had been edited and given out for publication, or that it is a report specially written for the occasion. A report from General Shafter has been received at the War Department, either verbal or written, which places blame for several of the errors made in this campaign. Several general officers are attacked, and at least two regiments are severely criticised.

In reading this report one might infer that the army had been handled in the most exemplary way; that medical stores had been at the hands of the surgeons; that the strictest attention had been paid to the health and comfort of the soldiers; that General Shafter himself had personally conducted advances, and that the army had been sent home without the overcrowding of transport ships, which has aroused the indignation of the country.

Things He Forgot.

GENERAL SHAFTER ENTIRELY IGNORES THE FACT THAT HE WIRED THE PRESIDENT HE WAS ABOUT TO FALL BACK AND RETREAT TO THE HILLS.

HE SPEAKS OF GENERAL MILES'S VISIT TO THE ARMY IN THE MOST CASUAL WAY, AND DOES NOT INTIMATE THAT HE WAS IN COMMAND. HE FAILS TO EXPLAIN WHY HE DISOBEYED GENERAL MILES'S ORDERS, AND INSTEAD OF BURNING THE HUTS OF THE CUBAN PEASANTS AT BAIQUIRI AND SIBONEY, USED THEM AS HOSPITALS AND SUPPLY STATIONS.

NEITHER DOES HE EXPLAIN WHY HE PERMITTED CUBAN REFUGEES TO FREELY MIX WITH HIS UNACCLIMATED MEN, AGAIN IN DIRECT DISOBEDIENCE TO ORDERS WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN HIM.

From beginning to end General Shafter glosses over delays. Instead of meeting charges he ignores them. He does not refer to the fact that it was necessary for General Miles to go to Tampa to straighten out the distressingly mixed state of affairs before the army sailed.

Arrived at Cuba, he finds that it was most difficult to land supplies in excess of those required daily to feed the men and animals. He refers to the matter of insufficiency of supplies:

"It was not until nearly two weeks after the army landed that it was possible to place on shore three days' supplies in excess of those required for the daily consumption."

Lack of Medical Supplies.

He dismisses the question of medical supplies and the fact that the surgeons had not even the commonest necessities of their profession with them during the advance of the troops and that they were without litters and other conveniences in the following paragraph:

"In reference to the sick and wounded, I have to say that they received every attention that it was possible to give them. The medical officers without exception worked night and day to alleviate the suffering, which was no greater than invariably accompanies a campaign. It would have been better if we had had more ambulances, but as many were taken as were thought necessary, judging from previous campaigns."

In his description of the fight of the first of July, in a paragraph he confirms the statement published exclusively in the Journal last week, that the junior officers of the army fought the battle. He says:

In this fierce encounter words fail to do justice to the gallant regimental commanders and their heroic men, for, while the generals indicated the formations and the points of attack, it was, after all, the intrepid bravery of the subordinate officers and men that planted our colors on the crest of San Juan Hill and drove the enemy from its trenches and block houses, thus gaining a position which sealed the fate of Santiago.

Where Was Shafter?

Refraining to mention his own condition and position at this point, General Shafter invites comparison, however, by this mention of General Wheeler's conduct at the fighting around San Juan Hill:

"General Wheeler, the permanent commander of the cavalry division, who had been ill, came forward during the morning, and later returned to duty and rendered most gallant and efficient service during the remainder of the day."

This is the scanty reference made by General Shafter to his own unfortunate physical disability:

"My own health was impaired by overexertion in the sun and intense heat of the day before, which prevented me from participating as actively in the battle as I desired; but from a high hill near my headquarters I had a general view of the battlefield, extending from El Caney on the right to the left of our lines on San Juan Hill."

He makes no mention of the days he spent lying on a cot in his tent, with cracked ice on his head, while his staff officers were trying to conduct operations as well as they could. Neither does he give copies of the messages sent to the War Department, complaining of his physical condition.

His Famous Message Forgot.

General Shafter gives the dispatches passing between himself and General Toral and says:

"I WAS OF THE OPINION THAT THE SPANIARDS WOULD SURRENDER IF GIVEN A LITTLE TIME AND I THOUGHT THIS RESULT WOULD BE HASTENED IF THE MEN OF THEIR ARMY COULD BE MADE TO UNDERSTAND THEY WOULD BE WELL TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR."

And in the most ingenuous way:

"THE CESSATION OF FIRING ABOUT NOON ON THE 3D PRACTICALLY TERMINATED THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO; ALL THAT OCCURRED AFTER THIS TIME MAY PROPERLY BE TREATED UNDER THE HEAD OF THE SIEGE WHICH FOLLOWED."

"Proper treatment" of the subject in the estimation of General Shafter did not include the mention of his famous message to the President that he was about to retreat. THERE IS NO EXPLANATION REGARDING THIS STATEMENT MADE BY GENERAL MILES ON HIS RETURN FROM PORTO RICO:

"ON THE THIRD DAY OF JULY GENERAL SHAFTER TELEGRAPHED THAT HIS LOSSES HAD BEEN GREATLY UNDERESTIMATED, THAT HE MET WITH STRONGER RESISTANCE THAN HE HAD ANTICIPATED; THAT HE WAS SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING THE ADVISABILITY OF FALLING BACK TO A POSITION FIVE MILES TO THE REAR, AND THAT HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO BE UP OWING TO THE HEAT FOR FOUR DAYS."

He makes the suggestion of a fear of results in the lines:

"On the same date I informed Admiral Sampson that if he would force his way into the harbor the city would surrender without any further sacrifice of life." This invitation was politely declined.

And Who Was Miles?

Of General Miles's apparently unimportant visit to his headquarters he makes this passing mention:

"JULY 12 I INFORMED THE SPANISH COMMANDER THAT MAJOR-GENERAL MILES, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN ARMY, HAD JUST ARRIVED IN MY CAMP AND REQUESTED HIM TO GRANT US A PERSONAL INTERVIEW ON THE FOLLOWING DAY. HE REPLIED HE WOULD BE PLEASED TO MEET US. THE INTERVIEW TOOK PLACE ON THE 13TH, AND I INFORMED HIM HIS SURRENDER ONLY COULD BE CONSIDERED, AND THAT AS HE WAS WITHOUT HOPE OF ESCAPE HE HAD NO RIGHT TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT."

GENERAL MILES IN HIS STATEMENT HAS SAID:

"FROM THE MOMENT I ARRIVED AT SANTIAGO I WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT MIGHT OCCUR.

"I FRANKLY INFORMED THE SPANISH GENERAL THAT IT WAS THE DETERMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT THIS PORTION OF THE SPANISH ARMY MUST BE CAPTURED OR DESTROYED.

"I WAS AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT THE SURRENDER."

There would seem to be a conflict of "I's" in Shafter's report and Miles's statement.

Concerning the orders for his troops to return to Montauk Point, he simply mentions that they were received on August 4, and that the movement was continued until August 25. He does not discuss the famous "Round Robin," nor in the briefest way even does he mention that transport ships under the direction of his staff officers were overcrowded.

BLACK'S FRIENDS MAKE RAIDS

Continued from First Page.

ers of Manhattan and the Bronx to offer a resolution indorsing the commander of the Rough Riders at their caucus. When the leaders met in caucus Lemuel Ely Quigg, Frederick S. Gibbs and other backers of Roosevelt found the Black men full of fight, and even if they could not beat the resolution would certainly defeat any attempt to force the delegates from this county to vote as a unit, so they concluded to abandon any resolution of indorsement of Roosevelt.

Instead, another was offered and adopted, authorizing Chairman Quigg to call the 188 delegates to Saratoga together when it suited him for action upon the Governorship question. He would not say last night when this meeting would be held, but it is likely to be called for the latter part of the present week, or early next week. Then, the Black leaders say, at least sixty-five delegates will solemnly protest against the plan to force them to support Roosevelt or any other candidate Senator Platt may finally select to head off Black. The Quigg-Gibbs men, however, aver with equal emphasis that only eighteen of the 188 delegates will support Black in the convention.

Frank L. Bulkley, who represented Edward Lauterbach at last night's caucus, said, after it had adjourned, without doing much except to fix dates for various local conventions, and make arrangements for the County Committee meeting to-night: "We came here prepared to see a resolution introduced indorsing Roosevelt. And all supporters of Black were ready to fight it. If the Roosevelt men have as many votes as they claim, why did they not try and force their resolution through? They have by no means as many supporters as they claim."

"That's true," echoed Abraham Gruber. "While it may be a fact that should Senator Platt declare for Roosevelt, he would have a majority of the delegates from this county, Governor Black will have certainly sixty-five at Saratoga. And these sixty-five will stick to him."

Nearly everybody at the caucus bombarded Quigg and Gibbs with questions as to whom Senator Platt preferred. They disclaimed any right to speak for the Senator, but persisted that in their own judgment the Governor would, if his name were presented to the convention, have only 100 votes, of which twenty would come from Kings and eighteen from this county.

"I am getting tired of all this," exclaimed "Lightning Jim" Stewart. "I go to Platt and he tells me to go to Quigg. I go to Quigg and he tells me to go to Platt. Then I go to Lauterbach, who tells me he is for Black. By that time I do not know where I am at. Will somebody please inform me?"

"Oh, you're for Fred Gibbs," put in Postmaster Van Cott, and he hurried away chuckling. A share of the credit for holding up the Roosevelt resolution was awarded to Lou F. Payn, Governor Black's manager-in-chief. He was at work all day among the delegates and leaders, and before the caucus met he predicted that no Roosevelt resolution would be submitted, and he was right.

The presence of Payn and his activity in behalf of Black brought about a delay in calling the caucus to order. It had been intended to hold it in the afternoon. But Payn got in such effective work during the morning that the Quigg-Gibbs outfit thought it discreet to call off the afternoon caucus and wait until evening.

Throughout the day Mr. Payn was at his Bowling Green offices in consultation with Black leaders from the Greater New York. Among those who visited him were Chairman Atterbury, of the Kings County Committee; Edward Lauterbach, Quarantine Commissioners Jacob M. Patterson and Edmund J. Palmer, State Inspector of Gas Meters James L. Stewart, leader of the Twentieth District; Frank L. Bulkley, of the Twenty-ninth; Deputy Appraiser Frank Drummond, of the Fourteenth; Former Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray, of the Eighth; Charles A. Hess, of the Twenty-fifth; Port Warden John H. Gunner, of the Twenty-eighth; Aqueduct Commissioner William H. Ten Eyck, of the Thirty-fourth, and Edward H. Hesley, of the Thirty-fifth. The leaders named represent about fifty delegates to the Saratoga Convention. These do not include the ten delegates from the Twenty-first, which Abraham Gruber has promised to throw to Black.

Mr. Payn late in the afternoon said: "New York City will give Governor Black a good vote at Saratoga. He has about 400 delegates ready to support him from above the Bronx. Everything is moving along satisfactorily. Governor Black is going to be nominated."

STORM KILLS OVER 500 IN WEST INDIES.

Tremendous Loss of Life in St. Vincent and Barbadoes.

Sixty Thousand Rendered Homeless in Those Two Islands Alone.

WORST HURRICANE KNOWN

St. Lucia Reports Twelve Deaths, and Guadaloupe Nineteen More.

EXTENSIVE PROPERTY DAMAGES

Area Swept by the Disastrous Gale South of the American Possessions in the Caribbean Sea.

KILLED BY THE HURRICANE.

St. Vincent	300
Barbados	200
St. Lucia	12
Guadaloupe	19

RENDERED HOMELESS.

Barbados	40,000
St. Vincent	20,000

London, Sept. 14.—Advices were received here late to-night, saying that a terrible hurricane has swept over Barbadoes, West Indies.

Two hundred persons were killed and 40,000 rendered homeless.

Tidal Wave in St. Lucia.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Sept. 14.—According to the latest reports from St. Lucia, the storm which broke upon the island Sunday night developed almost unprecedented violence, being accompanied by a tidal wave and tremendous rains. Numerous landslides were caused, and many houses, bridges and cocoa estates were destroyed. At least twelve lives were lost.

Guadaloupe, one of the French islands in the Leeward group, experienced very heavy weather. Nineteen deaths are reported, and there were destructive landslides.

A boat from the island of St. Vincent, a hundred miles west of Barbadoes, arrived to-day at the island of Grenada and reports that St. Vincent experienced the most violent and destructive hurricane ever known there.

Kingston Totally Destroyed.

Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, is totally destroyed.

It is estimated that 300 lives have been lost in that island and that 20,000 people are homeless. The bodies of the dead are being buried in trenches. Thousands are starving or being fed at the public expense.

The amount of property destroyed in St. Vincent cannot yet be estimated. Every small house is down and many large ones have been destroyed. The demolished buildings include churches, stores and almost all the estate buildings. Three large ships are ashore on the windward coast and many smaller vessels are stranded.

No information is obtainable here as to the results of the threatened hurricane of Saturday night last. Communication is cut off and the worst is feared.

Most Disastrous of Storms.

The reports already received of the hurricane which has caused such a tremendous loss of life in St. Vincent and Barbadoes are sufficient to stamp it as the most disastrous that the West Indies ever had.

On no previous occasion has the loss of life caused by a hurricane in the Caribbean Sea been so great, and it is feared that when the numerous other islands in the area over which it swept with such deadly fury are heard from the list will be swelled to still greater dimensions. Only a small number of these islands are connected by the cable.

None of them could have escaped damage, and if the loss of life in them be not great the injury to property is sure to be extensive, since a hurricane that could work such havoc in such islands as St. Vincent and Barbadoes, that are well provided with buildings specially planned for such emergencies, must have been the most terrific on record.

Porto Rico Outside Storm Area.

The region embraced by Sunday's visitation as far to the south of our possession in the West Indies, Porto Rico, which apparently has not suffered in the least. Indeed, Porto Rico seems to be outside of the hurricane area, for it has almost invariably escaped visitation. There have been hurricanes in Porto Rico, but they have always been the fag end, as it were, and therefore have never done much damage.

On Monday a dispatch from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, said that advices had been received there late on Saturday evening, indicating that a hurricane was approaching, but shortly after cable communication was interrupted, probably by the hurricane.

The season for the West Indian hurricane extends from June to October, and during that period there is never a day that the householder does not consult his barometer, which never fails to give warning if a hurricane is approaching. Several hours for preparation for its coming in the way of locking and barring windows and doors and the like are always thus afforded, but the shanties and other small buildings of the poor people are invariably swept away. Their occupants usually seek shelter in the more massive homes of the better classes.

The most disastrous hurricane of recent years in the West Indies occurred in the late sixties, at the time when the United States were treating with Denmark for the purchase of her possessions down there. St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, both of which are within forty miles of Porto Rico, suffered severely then, but Porto Rico again escaped with little or no damage. The loss of life on that occasion in all the islands swept by the hurricane did not exceed 2,000.

Frightful damage, however, was done to shipping in the various harbors, and it was the drowning of the crews of those wrecked that particularly swelled the list of fatalities.

Serious Storm In 1871.

There was another serious blow in 1871. Often many years elapse without a hurricane.

Barbadoes is one of the most important of the British islands in the West Indies. It is in the Windward group of the Lesser Antilles and ranks with Jamaica, Trinidad and St. Lucia in the extent of its agriculture and commerce.

St. Lucia has an area of 248 square miles. Its chief town is Castries. The population of the island is 30,000. This island is particularly noted for the elaborate fortifications and coaling facilities which Great Britain has provided on it.

MAYOR INDIGNANT AT LACK OF SCHOOLS

Holds Superintendent Schneider Responsible and Would Remove Him If He Could.

THE REPORT CONFIRMS JOURNAL FIGURES.

Official Statement Shows That More Than Fourteen Thousand Children Enrolled Cannot Be Cared For.

OFFICIAL SCHOOL FIGURES.

To the Honorable the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx:

I avail myself of this opportunity to give statistics more especially relating to the opening of the public schools, including the high schools, on Monday, September 12:

Pupils on register, July 3, 1898	199,354
Pupils admitted, September 12	25,155
Pupils on register, September 12	220,431
Attendance, Sept 12	191,806
Refused admission owing to a lack of accommodation	3,547
Number of half-day classes	189
Number of half-day pupils	11,074
Number of sittings	227,658

With reference to the half-day classes I would say that there is a necessity for the continuance of such classes at the present, but from present prospects the increase of school accommodations within the next eight months will very nearly remove such necessity.

The number of sittings reported does not include the new school buildings, in which schools had not been fully organized. These schools, three in number, will afford accommodations for 6,900 pupils.

Very respectfully,

JOHN JASPER,
Borough Superintendent.

The 3,547 given in the above table as having been refused admission includes only those whose names were enrolled. It does not include thousands who failed entirely in their efforts to get on the registration lists.

Mayor Van Wyck is indignant because it is impossible to find room in the public schools for thousands of school children. He is indignant because he cannot remedy the evil, and at the meeting of the Armory Board yesterday declared that if he had the power he would summarily remove Superintendent Schneider, who has charge of the school buildings now in course of erection.

"THE SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN OPENED," SAID THE MAYOR, "AND WE FIND THAT THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE CITY UNPROVIDED WITH SCHOOL ROOM. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION GETS $6,000,000 A YEAR, AND YET IT IS THE ONLY BOARD OVER WHICH THE MAYOR EXERCISES NO CONTROL. I HAVE ON MY DESK A LIST OF NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS GOING UP, WHICH UNDER THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACTS SHOULD HAVE BEEN COMPLETED BEFORE THIS. THERE IS ONE SCHOOL IN PARTICULAR WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN COMPLETED EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO. IT IS YET UNFINISHED, AND YET I CAN DO NOTHING BECAUSE SUPERINTENDENT SCHNEIDER, WHO HAS CHARGE OF THE BUILDINGS, IS NOT SUBJECT TO REMOVAL BY ME. IF I HAD IT IN MY POWER I WOULD REMOVE HIM THIS MINUTE."

Superintendent Jasper's Report.

Borough Superintendent John Jasper made his report on the reopening of the public schools to the School Board yesterday.

It shows that the seating capacity of the city schools was 9,084 less than the number of children who made formal application for admission. There were, however, thousands who were unable to get near the registration officials at all before the doors were closed. These are not included in Mr. Jasper's figures.

The Journal estimated that the number excluded was about 25,000, basing its calculation on the fact that about 18,000 were excluded last year, and that the additional accommodations furnished by new schools this year were less by about 9,000 than the normal increase in the school population.

That the Journal's computation was correct is proven by the official figures reported yesterday.

These give 3,547 as actually registered and turned away. In addition to these 11,074 were put in half-day classes, indicating a further shortage of 5,537 seats. So, by the figures given on those registered, the seating capacity of the schools is 9,084 less than it should be. But this report takes no account of the thousands who sought admission to the schools last Monday, but were unable to see the teachers charged with the registration. The rush was so great at many schools that in hundreds of instances parents, dismayed, went home with their children, while hundreds of other pupils waited until the doors were closed without getting a chance to give their names.

Many Not Recorded.

No record could be made of these disappointed ones. There is no doubt they would count up the difference between the 9,084 of Mr. Jasper's figures and 25,000, the Journal's estimate.

The city will rob some children to pay others, and 11,074 will be put in half-day classes. That is, 5,500 pupils will lose half of the instruction to which they are entitled in order that as many more may receive any instruction at all. But even with this makeshift 3,547 children who made formal application for admission will be excluded entirely from the public schools.

The city will not furnish them any instruction whatever. The same is true of the thousands who were not registered. They must run the streets, to grow up in ignorance, if not vice, or else go to the factories to slave for a miserable pittance.

In analyzing his report, Mr. Jasper said yesterday that it showed a sufficiency of sittings so far as registration is concerned. The number of sittings, for instance, including those of the new schools nearly finished, is 234,658, while the pupils on register on the opening day were 220,431, those shut out 3,547 and those now in half-day classes, for whom extra seats are needed, 5,537, making a total of 229,515.

More than 14,000 children are denied an equal chance with the other 220,000, he said, because the seats for them are lacking in the proper schools. Some of the schools are filled. The vacancies, however, are in the upper grades, and the 14,000 included or put in half-day classes, are all young children in primary grades.

Mr. Jasper Explains.

"It is not that we have not enough seats," he explained, "but that there are not enough schools in the thickly-populated sections. Some of the schools on the West Side, below Fourteenth street, are not taxed to anything like their full capacity, but many in the northern section of the city and especially on the East Side are wofully inadequate.

"As long as we cannot send the children crowded out in one section to schools that have room in another section, it is our duty to build more schoolhouses. Pending this, we will do our best with those we now have by forming half-day classes. I am confident that we shall be able to provide in this way for every one of those at present shut out.

The individual reports which are crystallized in Borough Superintendent Jasper's statement to the School Board show that the greatest numbers were turned away from schools in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-third wards.

One New School Ordered.

The School Board at yesterday's meeting adopted a resolution ordering a school built at One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The site for this school had already been selected, and the money appropriated, but the work has been delayed because of a flaw in the contract.

The same resolution puts the Board on record as favoring the building of a new school at One Hundred and Sixteenth or One Hundred and Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Augustus S. Downing was confirmed as principal of the new training school for teachers, opened last Monday, and a resolution was adopted that children from the Borough of Richmond shall not be admitted to the schools of the other boroughs.

The Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday to take action on City Superintendent Maxwell's nomination of Walter L. Hervey and George J. Smith to serve on the Board of Examiners. There should have been four nominations, but Dr. Maxwell said somebody else had become eligible under the civil service. The Board postponed action on the nominations until the next meeting.

As the Journal has already told, hundreds of children have been crowded out of the public schools in Brooklyn. The Exempt Firemen's Association of the Sixteenth Ward have rooms in the old Thirty-second Regiment armory building, at Stagg street and Bushwick avenue, part of which building is used by Primary School No. 117. There are 1,150 children formed into twenty classes in the building. The firemen have three rooms which would accommodate 350 children. The firemen use the rooms at night, once a month. Some time ago the Board of Education adopted a resolution appropriating money to fit up the rooms occupied by the firemen for school purposes. The firemen were requested to find other quarters, but have not done so.

Blasting Stops School Work.

Evander Childs, principal of Grammar School No. 66, at Eagle avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third street, yesterday afternoon dismissed 600 of the 3,000 boys and girls of the school for a week. Workmen are grading One Hundred and Sixty-third street, and blasting away a large amount of the rock surface. W. J. Rogers, the contractor, warned Mr. Childs of the danger, and the pupils in that part of the school nearest the blasting were dismissed.

CLUB MEMBER MUST PAY DUES.

Court So Declares and Imposes Fine on Percy Herrick.

Percy M. Herrick, a member of the Orange Club, of East Orange, was fined $25 by Justice Conlan in the City Court yesterday, for contempt of court. Incidentally, Mr. Herrick was told that clubmen should pay their dues.

Herrick owes the Orange Club $54.51 for dues. A judgment for the amount was taken on June 1 last. Lawyer Otis, representing the club, stated that Herrick, in language more forcible than polite, told him that he could go on and sue, but that he never could get anything.

"I think," said the Justice, in passing sentence, "that this man should pay his club dues, and propose to find out if he has the means to do so."

Herrick is said to be in business at No. 140 Nassau street.

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