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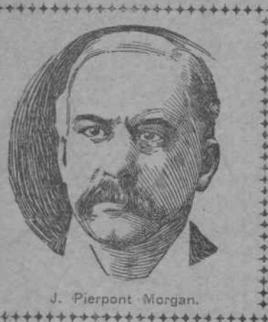
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MORGAN'S MAN NOT SURE OF CLARK'S PLACE.



J. Pierpont Morgan.

The New Haven President's
Friends Can Put J. M. Hall
in the Vacant Chair If They
So Desire.



Charles P. Clark.

Contest Between the Man of Achievement and the Man of Millions Will Make Rail- road History.

Friends of Mr. C. P. Clark in New Haven where the president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road lives, do not feel at all sure that J. Pierpont Morgan will have an easy time in getting Mr. Clark aside-tracked so that he can put his own man, Charles S. Mellen, at the head of the road. Mr. Mellen is now president of the Northern Pacific. About ten years ago Mr. Morgan brought Mr. Mellen East and gave him a subordinate position on the New Haven road. After he got an insight into the business here he was sent back to the Northern Pacific.

Connecticut directors of the New Haven road assert that, instead of President Clark being compelled to retire by the opposition of Mr. Morgan and other New York capitalists to the management of the road under President Clark, it was shown in the meeting Saturday that the strength of Mr. Morgan and his followers has been greatly over-estimated. There were several test votes taken in the important directors' meeting, and, as a Connecticut director said yesterday, "the whole Morgan influence wasn't strong enough to elect a director of the road if the other directors chose to oppose it."

It is still expected that Mr. Morgan will continue to fight Mr. Clark's friends' plan to form an executive advisory committee, with Mr. Clark at the head of it, as a basis of directing the road's management. The meeting Saturday, however, proved conclusively, the Connecticut directors think, that if the friends of Mr. Clark insist on their plan they can carry it out. It is felt in many quarters that this plan may not be pushed through, but it is certain, as a Connecticut director said last night, that President Clark can name his own successor.

General indications are that it will be J. M. Hall, first vice-president of the road. Judge Hall has had only six years' practical experience in railroading, but he represents closely the Connecticut stockholders in the road. Another story which was "nubbed" at Saturday's directors' meeting was that the Pennsylvania line has secured a controlling interest in the New Haven road stock. Connecticut stockholders say this report was untrue.

Enough was learned of the contents of the Cornelius Vanderbilt will at the meeting to assure the Connecticut directors of New Haven road that the Vanderbilt holdings will be retained by friends of the present management. President Clark will not discuss his future plans. He said yesterday at New Haven: "I resigned because I felt that the burden of the presidential duties was too great. I shall not lay out any plans for the future till I see what the action of the directors is on the resignation."

President Clark would not talk on the reports of his being forced out of the presidency or discuss the general situation in the directorate of the road in any form whatever. Friends of Mr. Clark point out that in twelve years he has accomplished as much for the New Haven Road as Commodore Vanderbilt did during the years he was the sole authority in the New York Central's affairs. Like Vanderbilt, he has brought several independent roads into one systematic, comprehensive and successful corporation.

But Mr. Clark has gone even further than Commodore Vanderbilt in bringing under the control of his railway corporation steamboat lines on Long Island Sound. Even Commodore Vanderbilt did not undertake the control of the steamboat lines of the Hudson River.

WHAT THE CONFERENCE DINED AND FOUGHT ON TRUSTS EFFECTED. SENATOR MARK HANNA ON DEWEY FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BRYAN AND COCKRAN AGREE THAT GOOD HAS RESULTED.

THE discussions of the conference have had tangible results. They will do more beneficially for the public than we can now realize. The trust question is not yet settled, and it will not be settled before it is placed before the people for final adjudication.—
William J. Bryan.

Bryan, Cockran, Bemis, Jenks and Other Leaders Agree That It Is the Entering Wedge Which Will Open Anti-Trust Agitation.

PROMINENT delegates to the Chicago Trust Conference agree that the result has been beneficial in that the people have been aroused to a deep interest in the great industrial problem of our time. The discussions have been of great educational value. The people have heard the subject discussed from every standpoint, and have had an opportunity to learn the opinions of students of social economy as to the proper remedy for the growing trust evil. The Journal has obtained the opinions of the leaders at the conference on what it has accomplished, and their views as to the probable outcome. Their statements follow:

By William J. Bryan.

THE discussions of the conference have had tangible results, and material results, too. They will do more beneficially for the public than we can now realize. I don't want to attempt to enumerate the results. Some of them stand out more boldly than others, and to name part of them would not do any good. The trust question is not yet settled, and it will not be settled before it is placed before the people for final adjudication.

By W. Bourke Cockran.

I CAME to this conference in the hope that we could make some suggestions which might be immediately adopted. We have agreed, I believe that some statutes should be devised to provide for publicity of all corporate acts. We have agreed that a penalty should be denounced against any such form of favor as that enjoyed by a corporation exercising special franchises, and the machinery of publicity will be the means of discovering it. That, according to all of us, would be a distinct advance. But the conference has achieved something. It has accumulated a great variety of ideas. It will result in educational good, and lead to better conceptions of the relations which bind us together in this great work of life.

By Henry W. Blair.

THE political effect of the conference will be equalized between the two big parties, if there be such an effect, for both of them stand ready to remedy the ills.

By John V. Quarles.

I LOOK to see lasting results come from this beginning of a definite and logical movement to delve into the subject of the trusts. It is a question that the public is interested in most deeply at present, and the research just made will give the people a better understanding of the paramount issue. This convention is the nucleus of more to come, and the more light we are able to throw upon the subject the quicker we will be able to understand new issues in everyday life that cannot but affect humanity in general.

By Franklin H. Head.

THE conference was the first attempt to give all sides a fair and impartial hearing, and in this our utmost hopes were realized. The suspicion that it was a political scheme was also dispelled, and the freedom from politics which was so carefully guarded is worthy of commendation. The speeches and papers were filled with economic thought, all of which tended to assist in the solution of the problem. The diverse opinions were to a great extent harmonized, making the question simpler for the future. We of the Civic Federation hope to be able to publish the speeches in a pamphlet.

By William Wirt Howe.

THIS convention, considering one of the greatest questions of the day, is the foundation for greater efforts toward an intelligent understanding of something of which we know but little at present.

By Professor J. W. Jenks.

THE conference will serve to educate the people interested in the subject. I have found information that will be presented to the Industrial Commission that is now engaged in investigating that subject.

By Professor W. F. Folwell.

I THINK the speech of Mr. Bryan will have raised him in the estimation of many citizens. His noble stand in favor of manhood as against money will commend itself to all right-feeling people. A trust is a monopoly, and a monopoly is a thing to be killed instantly and utterly.

Alderman Okie Had It All His Own Way at First.

BUT THE WORM TURNED.

Then the Unknown Shot Out His Fist—and Ended the Scrap.

IT WAS A SETTLING BLOW.

The Alderman and His Unknown Antagonist Wore Evening Clothes and Sailed in Without Gloves.

Alderman Howard P. Okie, the "Kid" McCoy as well as the Adonis of the Lower House of the Municipal Assembly, was knocked out in a one-round bout in the Waldorf-Astoria by a waiter-welch, name and record unknown.

Both boxers wore evening clothes and undressed fists. Mr. Okie, who lives at the Colonial Club, Seventy-second street and Western Boulevard, could not be found last night, and therefore his version of the affair does not appear.

The bout was pulled off in the corridor just outside the cafe on the Thirty-fourth street side. It was about 8:30 o'clock on Friday evening that Mr. Okie and the unknown issued from the cafe in apparent amity. They had been dining.

Then suddenly, say those who saw the affair, Mr. Okie without a word began punching the smaller man in the side of the face. He rained half a dozen short arm blows on the other's cheek, knocking the man's head against the wall.

It is thought that Mr. Okie believed himself the victor, and that he was quick as a flash, just as the Alderman was reaching to give the little fellow his quietus, the latter turned and put in a right-hand swing on the point of the Alderman's jaw, nearly knocking off his head.

At this interesting juncture the seconds jumped into the ring and dragged the gladiators apart. A friend of Okie said to him: "Light out quick, or they will be getting on you, and you don't want that."

Evidently regarding this as good advice, the Alderman reached for his hat, which had fallen by the fracas, and hurriedly departed. The little man vanished through another door in the custody of his friends, and that was the end of it.

Time of round—One minute and fifty-six seconds. A lady at the Waldorf-Astoria seemed to know the little man who turned so deftly like the worm of the proverb used by the victor, and he was a member of the muscular Alderman. The two entered the Waldorf some time before 7 o'clock and the dinner. The cafe was crowded at the time so that the fight could not be seen.

The corridor in which the fight occurred is at the far west end of the hotel and faces on that side the dining room. It is thought that the gentleman had adjourned to the street to adjust their differences, and that when Mr. Okie saw how quiet and cozy this corridor was and how hard and smooth was the marble paneling of the walls, he decided to have it out right there.

The defeat of Mr. Okie, if it can really be called such, will doubtless be good news to Alderman Bridges, of Brooklyn, between whom and the handsome West Sider there is a feud of long standing, and Mr. Okie will have an opportunity to describe the fight in detail at to-morrow's meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

CHARLES A. PILLSBURY, THE FLOUR KING, IS DEAD.

He Built Up the Greatest Milling Plant in the World at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Sept. 17.—Charles A. Pillsbury, the miller, died in this city to-day of heart trouble.

For a long time his health has been poor. In December, 1898, Mr. Pillsbury went to Europe and consulted with eminent physicians in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. He returned last June. It was not until Saturday morning that dangerous symptoms developed.

Charles Alfred Pillsbury was born at Warner, N. H., October 3, 1842. He was graduated from Dartmouth College at the age of twenty-one. After coming to Minneapolis, in 1869, Mr. Pillsbury bought an interest in a small flour mill at St. Anthony Falls, Minn., which was purchased by an English syndicate. The Pillsbury mill had grown to enormous proportions. His Pillsbury "A" mill, capacity 7,000 barrels per day, is said to be the largest in the world.

He leaves a widow and two sons. ICEBERG HELD YACHT PRISONER THREE DAYS.

Miss Susan De Forrest Day's Novel Experience at Battle Harbor, Labrador.

The steam yacht Seythian, owned by Miss Susan De Forrest Day, arrived at Whitestone yesterday, after a seven weeks' cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and other northern waters. Miss Day reports all well on board and all well pleased with the trip. The yacht was the first pleasure craft to visit Battle Harbor, on the coast of Labrador. The harbor was entered in the evening, and the yacht excited much interest among the natives.

During the night an immense iceberg closed the harbor mouth, and the yacht remained there for three days. The weather was very cold, but the novelty of being prisoners behind an iceberg was enjoyable.

WEDDING PRESENTS ATTRACT BURGLARS.

The residence of Mrs. Levi P. Rose, at No. 53 South Broadway, Yonkers, was robbed while the members of the household were attending church last night. The police were notified, but at midnight no arrest had been made.

The thieves visited all of the bedrooms in the house, taking from each articles of jewelry, including family heirlooms. From the dining room they carried away all of the silverware at hand. Their plunder is valued at \$2,500.

Mrs. Rose's daughter, who is recently married to F. Leo Hunter, and it is believed her wedding presents attracted the thieves.

"I WOULD NOT ACCEPT A NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY."

"I would not accept a nomination for the Presidency of the United States."

"I have no desire for any political office. I am unfitted for it either in education or training."

"I am deeply grateful for many expressions of kindly sentiment from the American people, but I desire to retire in peace to the enjoyment of my old age."

"The navy is one profession, politics is another. I am too old to learn a new profession."

"I have no political associations, and my health would never stand the strain of a canvass."

"I have been approached by politicians repeatedly, in one way or another, but I have refused absolutely to consider any proposition whatsoever."

"This is final!"

The First Interview in Which Admiral Dewey Answered the Question: "Will You Accept a Nomination for the Presidency?"—Exclusively Printed in the Journal on February 25.

Says He Has Read What the Admiral Said to the Journal and Thinks That Settles the Question.

AS Admiral Dewey approaches home his availability as a Presidential candidate and his willingness to accept a nomination are being discussed by belated newspapers. All these points were fully covered by the Journal months ago, and it has only to quote from its columns and determine these questions.

To Journal correspondent Edwin Wildman Admiral Dewey said: "I would not accept a nomination for the Presidency of the United States. I have no desire for any political office. I am unfitted for it either in education or training."

"I am deeply grateful for many expressions of kindly sentiment from the American people, but I desire to retire in peace to the enjoyment of my old age."

"The navy is one profession—politics is another. I am too old to learn a new profession."

"I have no political associates and my health would not stand the strain of a canvass."

"I have been approached repeatedly by politicians in one way or another, but I have refused absolutely to consider any proposition whatever. This is final."

In a talk with Mr. James Creelman, the Journal correspondent, subsequent to the above statement, he made these remarks:

"Forty years of service in the navy may develop a good enough Admiral, but I am convinced that I have not studied political questions and political methods enough to make a satisfactory President of the United States. The nation has given me an office I am competent to fill, and I am not looking for another job. If I were out of work I might be tempted to look at these things differently, but as it is I can regard the whole question impartially, and I believe that the country should select Presidents who are trained and experienced in the science of civil government, rather than to take a man from the army or navy."

More significant than any of these statements, however, was his toast to McKinley at a dinner in Trieste, when he said:

"Here's to the health of the President of the United States, William McKinley. May he be re-elected."

Senator Hanna, when interviewed last night, on the revival of the discussion of Dewey as a Presidential possibility, said: "Dewey for President? I read what Admiral Dewey himself said in the Journal; that he would not accept a nomination. It seems to me that what Dewey said is so."

ONE YEAR IN JAIL FOR WRITING OTIS

Tyranny, Almost Incredible, Charged Against the Commander.

ALGER IDLE WHILE M'ILLAN HUSTLES

Believed the General is Out of the Senatorship Race.

MAYOR'S DAUGHTER WEDS A WORKMAN.

Runs Away with a Factory Hand Earning \$6 a Week.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Governor Bushnell has been appealed to in a case of military persecution that for cruelty is akin to the fate of Dreyfus.

The victim is a mere boy, who left home to fight in the Philippines. He is now in prison because he chanced to technically and unintentionally offend General Otis.

His name is Lawrence Hoon, of Belle Centre, Logan County, Ohio, a member of the Fourth United States Infantry, now stationed in Manila. Hoon is a volunteer in Otis's army, and is a bright, educated youth, of good standing in his home. When it became known that a member of each regiment was to get a commission on competitive examination he decided to compete.

Being ignorant of the military red tape, which forbids a private from addressing a communication to a high officer, except through subordinate officers, he wrote a letter to General Otis himself asking for permission to take the examination. For this he was given one year in the military prison in Manila.

He managed to smuggle out a letter to his father, telling of his condition. Friends of the family have taken the matter up through Governor Bushnell, and the Governor has written a letter to the President urging his release.

Governor Bushnell, in speaking of the matter, said: "It is one of the greatest outrages that could have been perpetrated—even through the indirect agency of the Government, against a patriotic son of the nation, who has volunteered his manhood and the sacrifice of his life for his country's flag."

"Talk of the Dreyfus infamy, why I would like to know if this is not just as bad. It is a stain upon the fair name of this country that will never be effaced. The least the President can now do is to release the young innocent prisoner and restore him to the roll of honor in the army. But even then the boy's heart has been broken, the fire of his patriotism has been quenched, and he will be sent home outcast and ostracized from his country's battle field."

Several incidents have tended to confirm this opinion within the last few days. One of them is the General's persistent silence, in the face of the fact that he has been repeatedly asked if he were still a candidate. Another is the talk attributed to Colonel Becker, supposedly one of his staunchest friends in the Atlanta Constitution. And still another is the fact that Alger appears to be doing nothing in the State, while the McMillan forces are all activity.

Yesterday the local Republican organ announced positively that the General has drawn out of the race, basing the statement that he is alleged to have written to the effect that he will not be a candidate. The letter referred to is supposed to be one that the General wrote to State Oil Inspector William Judson, of Ann Arbor, who has been until recently one of his most enthusiastic and active henchmen.

Most of the local politicians believe the General has written not only one, but more than one such letters, but for reasons best known to himself General Alger declines to discuss the matter in any way, or to say whether he is or is not a candidate.

The politicians close to Senator McMillan are reluctant about talking about General Alger's probable withdrawal, but it is apparent that they are convinced that he is practically out of the race, and they are feeling in excellent spirits over the outlook for their chief.

Governor Pingree, when asked if he had been notified of Alger's retirement, said: "I don't know anything about General Alger's affairs. I have had enough work keeping my own skin to myself. I haven't been such a letter, if there is one."

Died on the Way from Church. On her way home from church yesterday, fourteen-year-old Lillian, seventeen years old, who lives at No. 263 Third avenue, Brooklyn, was seized with an acute attack of pneumonia. She fell to the ground and was removed to the Seagraves Hospital, where she died at 12 o'clock.

Runs Away with a Factory Hand Earning \$6 a Week.

There was simplicity in his thought and directness in his speech. He could not talk commonplace, because he had never learned how. This charmed her and she invited the young chieftain to visit her at her father's house. He did. She did not conceal her growing affection for him, while he found himself deeply in love. The Mayor at first indulged his daughter's whim, as he regarded it. Then, when he realized how serious the affair had become, he forbade McCracken to visit the house, and told his daughter that she must forget the young man.

That was four months ago. Soon she began talking of paying a visit to her old college, and on Tuesday she left her by an afternoon train, ostensibly for Milwaukee. On the same day McCracken left the factory. They met that night in Chicago and were married on the following morning.

Mayor Mueller was very agreeable about it after the first shock. He sent a dispatch cordially inviting the young couple to spend their honeymoon under his roof and saying that he would establish his son-in-law in business.

Preacher-Policeman Nesbitt Hurt. Roundsmen Nesbitt, known as the preacher-policeman, now attached to the Wakefield station, was injured while mounting his horse yesterday at that he was compelled to go home. As he was about to mount, the horse started, and he fell between a post and the saddle, bruising