GROUT FIRMLY STICKS TO HIS DETERMINATION TO RUN

Replies to Cutting Declaring that He Will Stay in the Field, Even if Alone, and Denies the Right to Remove Him from the Fusion Ticket.

An Indorsement by Tammany, He Says, Would Carry No Condition, and He Criticises Republicans Who Have Assailed Him—Fornes Backs Him Up.

"Believing that I am right, let me say that if I be left off of every ticket I shall be a candidate for re-election and shall appeal to the people of this city, though I stand alone."

—From Comptroller Grout's letter to Mr. Cutting.

Comptroller Grout to-day made public his reply to the letter of R. Fulton Cutting asking for an expression of his views as bearing upon an indorsement of his candidacy by Tammany Hall. Mr. Grout reaffirms his Democracy and resents Mr. Cutting's demand that he must be anti-Tammany. He scores Republican rule in Brooklyn, and says he stands for clean government and not for anti-Tammany, anti-Republican or anti-anything else. Here is hs letter:

MR. GROUT'S LETTER.

Oct. 1, 1903.

Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman Citizens' Union.

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of yesterday. In contrast with the personal abuse to which I have been subjected, and the misconstruction of my words, my record, my position and my character, which I have lately endured, it is gratifying to meet a direct inquiry such as yours.

Such abuse and misconstruction come, I must confess, chiefly from biased partisans who seem dearly to love the opportunity to hate a Democrat whom they cannot make subservient to their partisan ends; and if the coming campaign is to be distorted from the discussion of municipal issues into a contest between Republicanism and Democracy—an event which, equally with yourself, I should deplore—it will be largely the result of the words and acts of some Republicans during the past few days. That I hope such a result that I stand upon the Citizens' Union platform in its fundamental principle, "that the business affairs of municipal corporations should be managed upon their own merits, irrespective of State and national issues," I have made clear in a public record of many years.

WILL CONTINUE A DEMOCRAT.

Three years ago, a regular Democrat, as I am now and expect to continue, and a Democrat office-holder, I served notice upon my party to revolt against misgovernment, even though it were the work of Democrats. Two years ago I was the candidate of the Fusionists for Comptroller and made the fight upon conscience. I made it openly as a Democrat. I spoke freely, perhaps bitterly, but never save as a Democrat, who loved Democracy though he scourged it, and who resented that any, under cover of the honorable name of Democracy, should seek personal gain or oppress the people. It was a fight for good government and it succeeded. I do not regret it.

You say that "the attitude of your candidates must be not only pro-good government, but aggressively anti-Tammany." **Anti-Tammany, anti-Republican, or anti-any organization which is not for good government would be a fairer and more non-partisan enlargement of the proposition.** The Republican party controlled the last administration of the city of Brooklyn; the scandals attaching to that administraion rivalled many associated wtth Tammany government. Is it your desire that "pro-good government" may also be aggressively anti-Republican? If so, you have omitted to state it. The people have put the seal of disapproval on both.

THE REAL QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The question of the day is not whether the past partisan administrations of affairs in New York and Brooklyn were bad, but whether during the past two years our city has been administered with superior wisdom and integrity. This I am prepared to advocate, and in its advocacy I do not propose, and never have proposed, to belittle the splendid achievements of this administration or hide its errors (errors which I have openly critisised in the course of my duties during the past two years) by any denunciation of measures and men not directly at issue; neither do I propose to fail in the least to say any word proper in such advocacy, no matter whom that word offend.

A fortnight ago, when I returned from my vacation, I was confronted with the necessity, against my wish, against personal interest, of accepting the fusion nomination for Comptroller. It was impressed upon me by many people that the cause of good government, especially as expressed in the Mayor, would suffer if I refused. I put aside all other consideration save public ones and accepted the trust. I said to you then that in the main and locigally the contest must be made upon the record of the administration, which I must defend as effectively as I could, certainly as to every part of it which I halped to make. I must repeat this statement of the issue, which is entirely in agreement with your platform, and I can by no mans agree with the newer proposition in your letter that "the foremost issue is the defeat of the existing management of Tammany Hall."

A FLING AT THE FUSIONISTS.

I assume, sir, that I was nominated to be elected, not to be defeated, and that my re-election, only slightly less than the Mayor's, is deemed by fusionists to be important to the cause of good government and of non-partisan administration. But it seems that this is not so. It seems that the prospect of the certain re-election of Mr. Fornes and myself, which, coupled with the well-nigh assured re-election of Mr. Swanstrom and Mr. Cromwell, gives to fusionists in any event the control of the Board of Estimate, the practical control of the Sinking Fund Commission, as well as the control of the offices which Mr. Fornes and myself hold, is nothing for good government.

I went further in my letter to you and expressed my resentment at the purely personal attacks upon the Mayor. I shall not recede from this ground, even though he fails not to say a word for me, though he fails to make it known that ten days ago I talked to him of the possibility of the regular Democracy indorsing my record and my nomination, "with its eyes open and without obligation," to quote you, and that it then seemed to him, as I believe it still seems to you something from which the Fusion cause could have received nothing but benefit. If now it seems possibly to be hurtful, the change is due largely to partisan Republican attacks upon me.

I disavowed in my letter to you, also the claim that the issues here were between Republicanism and Democracy. If both offered equal promise of good government, I would prefer the latter. But in city affairs I maintain that neither should be considered. That is the true position as to all city elections. I have so maintained heretofore, both as candidate and as official, and shall so continue.

TAMMANY ASKS NO CONDITIONS.

Any indorsement of my nomination will be made without qualification, without condition, without bargain or pledge, without seeking, and with eyes wide open to my position as I now state it to you. Indeed, this letter will be made public before the convention, and my indorsement, if made, will be with full knowledge of what I have here said, and you now say that such indorsement might properly be accepted.

Let me reveal to you that with the proffer of this indorsement was made precisely the same respect which is now made on your part. I was asked then, as you ask me, to promise what part I should take upon the stump. I make the same answer: I will make no promises; my record and my views are well known; I will do what my conscience, my sense of fitness, my judgment, shall in each situation dictate. If I am not to be trusted upon my record, especially in view of my recent letter to you, let me alone. To you, however, I must modify the last part of that answer by saying that your organization has renominated me because it approved of my record; with full knowledge that I would accept any unsought and unconditional indorsement. It has notified me of its action, and I maintain that clearly neither it nor the Republican party has any moral or honorable right, the Republican party certainly, and your organization probably, no legal right, to destroy my candidacy.

I was made a candidate against my will, but after all that has occurred I owe it to my good name in the community not to permit myself to be destroyed in this manner, but to fight for this office as if there were nothing else I desired more.

HAS PRECEDENT FOR HIS POSITION.

I believe that I am right. I know that I am following the precedent of thirteen years ago, when Senator Platt, Mr. Jerome and the very papers which now denounce me approved the indorsement given by Tammany Hall to the Fusion nominee, my predecessor, Comptroller Myers. I am comforted, in a situation which might well try any man's fortitude, by the approval which I receive from independent Democrats. And, believing that I am right, let me say that if I be left off of every ticket I shall still be a candidate for re-election, and shall appeal to the people of this city though I stand alone, trusting to their recognition of my services and to the American sense of fair play.

The election cannot be won by calling Tammany Hall hard names nor by harping upon the sins of men who two years ago were active in that organization but now are gone; it can be won only by approval of the record of administration of city affairs during the past two years. To sustain the record fairly and honestly I am committed and was committed before there was any suggestion that I be indorsed. To do that I shall continue as free as I always have been. But it seems that critics demand of me not argument, not proofs, no appeal to the reason of voters, but denunciation, bitter words and an appeal to men's passions. It would be a mortifying spectacle to any New Yorker who loves his city to see it ruled in its election by such considerations.

Can you conceive of anything more non-partisan than a unanimous nomination? Can you tell me of any reason why a public o cial, renominated, should say to any organization which proposed to endorse his record that he will not receive and welcome such endorsement if it be without condition? I confess that I cannot. Yours very truly,

(Signed) EDWARD M. GROUT.

MR. FORNES'S LETTER.

In his letter to Mr. Cutting accepting the prospective nomination tonight by Tammany Hall, President Fornes says:

Mr. R. Fulton Cutting,
Chairman Citizens' Union,
No. 34 Union Square, E., Manhattan.

My Dear Mr. Cutting:

Your letter of the 30th ult., inclosing copy of a communication addressed to Mr. Grout, reached me yesterday afternoon, but owing to the pressure of other matters I was prevented from making an immediate reply.

You state "I preferred to write you somewhat more personally, but at the same time I cannot state my general attitude better than I have done in the letter to Mr. Grout," and I assume from this that you wish me to define, or rather reaffirm, my attitude in reference to the coming political campaign.

When I accepted the nomination of the Citizens' Union two years ago I understood then that it was an organization whose fundamental principle is "That the business affairs of municipal corporations should be managed upon their own merits, irrespective of State or national issues," and I understood the same to be its position now. In accepting that nomination I was simply contending for a principle which I had always advocated and fought for during my whole lifetime.

How well I have stood for that principle is exemplified in my official acts since becoming President of the Board of Aldermen, and I want to state to you frankly that whenever "the Citizens' Union opposes Tammany Hall incidentally but no less emphatically because it contests our principes and under its present management maintains, unchanged, the persistent policy of the past—exploitation of government for personal ends," that I not only oppose Tammany Hall under such conditions, but every other organization and every other party; and I may add that I am not only opposed to the exploitation of municipal government for personal ends, but I am just as uncompromisingly opposed to its exploitation for partisan ends.

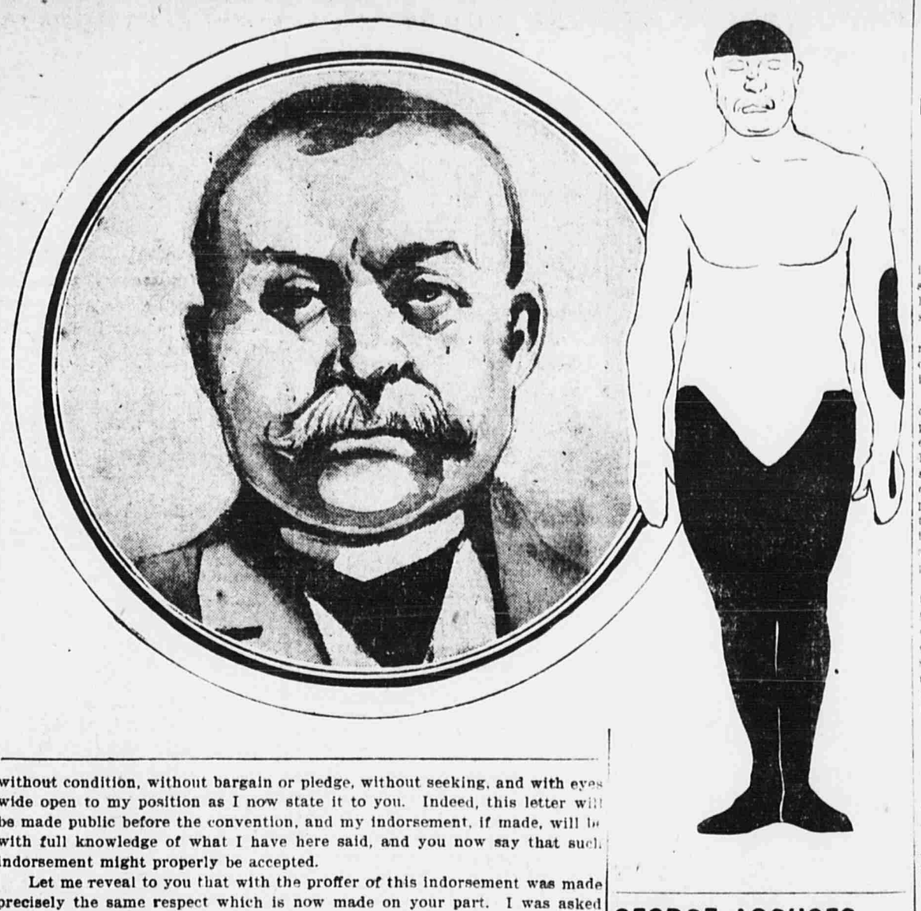
The principal point in your inquiry, however, seems to refer to an indorsement of my candidacy by other organizations or parties than those which I have already accepted, and in referring thereto I wish to state that I accepted a renomination to office from the Citizens' Union and the Republican party upon the Fusion platform of non-partisanship in municipal office and the prudent and economical administration of the city's affairs, and I consider that if an unconditional indorsement of my candidacy upon that platform is tendered to me by any other party or organization that it will be an indorsement of Mayor Low's administration, of which I am proud to be a part, and for whose re-election I will loyally and earnestly contend I should unhesitatingly accept such an indorsement if it came to me without obligation or condition, with, I believe, entire propriety and self-respect

Yours very truly, C. V. FORNES.

Mr. Grout's letter was received by R. Fulton Cutting in his office at No. 32 Nassau street. He glanced over it quickly and said:

"At present I will not discuss it."

MAN FOUND IN RIVER AND DIAGRAM SHOWING MUTILATIONS, MISSING PARTS DRAWN IN BLACK.



GEORGE ACCUSES GROUT OF TREASON

Declines to Run on Ticket with the Man Who, He Declares, Has Shielded Evildoers in the Tammany Dock Board.

In a letter declining a place on the fusion ticket Henry George makes the charge to-day that Comptroller Grout has been bribed by a Tammany nomination to suppress the result of an investigation he made into the workings of the Dock Board when Charles F. Murphy was president of that body.

Mr. George was offered the nomination for Borough President. In his letter of declination he says that he would not run on the same ticket with Edward M. Grout. In explanation he traces the course of Mr. Grout in connection with the Dock Board scandals.

He charges that before starting for Europe last summer Mr. Grout had an investigation made by a man who exonerated the Murphy board, but was unfit to exonerate anybody. Then, according to Mr. George, another investigation was made, and the result of the investigation is known to Mr. Grout.

"Why," asks Mr. George, "has it not been made public?"

"I draw but one conclusion from what seems to me to be the shameless act of treason of which Mr Grout has been guilty," continues Mrs. George. "As a candidate of the fusion forces against Tammany Hall Mr. Grout intended to do his full duty to the public by exposing the corrupt relations of the Tammany Dock Board. The cunning and trickery of Mr. Murphy have prevented this result by the bribe of a nomination to Mr. Grout."

MAN'S HEAD SAWED OFF.

(Continued from First Page.)

cleaver or an axe. There are no marks or bruises on the body, as would be the case were the wounds the result of blows from a boat's paddle-wheel or propeller.

The man wore a heavy iron gray mustache. What is left of the hair on the lower part of the back of the head is of the same shade. One arm is broken in five places. The hands were carefully manicured.

The shoulders are broad and covered with great muscles. In life he was evidently a man of immense strength.

As there are absolutely no marks upon the body by which it might be identified the police expect to encounter great difficulty in their efforts to clear up the mystery. All the available detectives in Hoboken have been set at work, however. Men who work along the docks will be taken to the morgue in the hope of finding some one who can identify the man from what remains of the body. The police believe that the fact of the man's unusual size may aid them in the work of identification.

A search will also be made of the river along the Hoboken shore in the hope of discovering the lower part of the mutilated body.

Thinks He May Be Steward.

After a brief investigation but without waiting for any expert medical opinion, Chief of Police Patrick Hayes of Hoboken, advanced a unique theory to account for the mutilated body which will obviate the necessity of his exerting himself.

He says that it is his belief that the dead man was a steward on board of one of the big Hamburg-American liners; that he went in swimming without any clothing and was probably drowned and was then caught in one of the big propellers of the Moltke, which left her Hoboken pier yesterday. He says that one sweep of the great blades could have mutilated the body and left it in the condition in which it was found.

Chief Hayes says that he has had considerable trouble with the stewards on the big liners, who insisted in swimming in the river without any clothing. Besides he says that he learned in the course of an hour that there was no man missing from his home in Hoboken. If the dead man was a steward on the Moltke Chief Hayes says he will hear nothing that can lead to his identity until the vessel reaches the other side.

At the piers of the big steamship companies in Hoboken none could be found who knew any stewards or other employes who went in bathing last night or yesterday morning. Hundreds of men were about the Hamburg-American line piers when the Moltke sailed and none saw anything of a swimmer in the river or knew of any bathers there the night before.

Chief of Police Hayes did not suggest that the man who went in swimming might have left some clothing behind, nor did he suggest to any of his detectives that it might be worth while looking for this clothing.

MILES A HERO FOR THE BAY STATE

Furore in the Massachusetts Democratic Convention When General Is Praised and Shabby Treatment Told.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Charles W. Bartlett, in accepting the permanent Chairmanship of the Democratic State Convention here to-day, created a furore in his allusions to Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

He presented the General as "the foremost American soldier living to-day, dear to the hearts of our people, idolized by his old comrades."

This was received with applause and cheers which compelled the speaker to pause, and when he resumed the audience remained quiet only long enough to hear the words "Has been disciplined, snubbed, belittled and insulted by a crowd of Fustian soldiers and sycophants surrounding the technical head of the army, who was a chance participant in one small fight," when it burst into another tremendous tumult of hand-clapping and shouts.

Mr. Bartlett devoted his time largely to an arraignment of the Republican party. He spoke of the alleged evils of the present tariff system and the danger of militarism, condemned the so-called frauds in the Interior Department of the United States and referred to the dishonesty in the Post-Office Department.

In the course of his discussions of the tariff Mr. Bartlett said:

"The people in time will comprehend the absolute robbery legalized by our present tariff. That time, in my judgment, is now rapidly approaching. Object lessons are multiplying. When we were threatened, only last year, by absolute stagnation of business and actual suffering in our homes, by reason of shortness of the coal supply, something had to be done to appease the wrath of a justly offended people, and a striking illustration appeared when the tax on coal was practically suspended for one year.

"The Republicans ask what remedy can you suggest that will not cause confusion in business affairs. We answer, abolish your class legislation, amend your tariff, strike out all protection to monopolies, give infant industries capitalzed to the million and the billion mark the same opportunities only that legitimate business enterprises have, and that the people in general have."

The platform adopted by the convention declared against the trusts: "monopolies made by law—entrenched behind a prohibitive tariff, buttressed by subsidies and special rates—which plunder our people with one hand, while with the other they reach for conquest and sell their product cheap abroad that they may sell it dear at home. It continued thus:

"We condemn the hypocrisy of that party which, admitting the evil, makes the remedy dependent upon a constitutional amendment which it never intends to pass. We despise that hypocrisy which outdoes populism in placing the Treasury money at the service of favored banks and breaks laws to favor Wall street speculators.

"We favor immediate regulation of trusts under the interstate commerce and taxation powers of Congress, and the admission free of duty of articles controlled by the trusts on raw materials of manufacture and the necessaries of life.

"We condemn the policy of conquest and subjugation. We demand that Cuba be treated as we promised; we demand that the Philippines be treated like Cuba.

"We hold that the principles of civil service reform should not be deserted by an official, however high, or for a political exigency, however great. United States Senators should be elected by the people and not by Legislatures packed or corrupted.

"We favor tribunals for voluntary arbitration in all labor disputes, with power to enforce their decrees. We should condemn lynchings in the South or in the North as we condemn massacres in Russia or murders in the Philippines. Hence we favor an early declaration of our purpose in the Philippines and oppose the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments."

W. A. Gaston, of Boston, was nominated for Governor and Richard Olney for Lieutenant-Governor, both being chosen by acclamation.

The balance of the ticket nominated was: Secretary of State, Ezekiel M. Ezekiel, of Springfield; Attorney-General, John J. Flaherty, of Gloucester; Treasurer, Thomas C. Thatcher, of Yarmouth; Auditor, F. X. Tetrault, of South Bridge.

FLORIDA EDITORS TO SEE THE TIGER

Headed by Gov. Wm. S. Jennings, They Will Attend the Democratic Convention To-Night and Watch Tammany.

Gov. William S. Jennings of Florida, one of the few Democratic Governors, and a cousin of William Jennings Bryan, with a party of twenty Floridians, is stopping at the Hotel St. George in Twelfth street.

Their main purpose in visiting New York at this time is to attend the Democratic City Convention at Carnegie Hall to-night, and see how the great unterrified of the Metropolis jam through a ticket by the power of Tammany Hall.

Gov. Jennings is accompanied by Gen. Albert W. Gilchrist, State Senator James E. Browne, Editors Thomas J. Appleyard, of the Lake City Index; A. P. Jordan, of the Puntguarda Herald; C. F. Bateman, of the Quincy Herald and Era; B. T. Bardew, of the High Springs Hornet; E. O. Painter, of the De Land Agriculturist, and a dozen other newspaper men.

Isaac A. Hopper, Tammany leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District, who spends half of each year in Florida, where he has large orange culture interests, took the Governor and his party in tow, and last evening dined them informally at the Democratic Club, afterward taking them to the theatre.

Former Postmaster Charles W. Dayton assisted "Little Isaac" in entertaining the visitors.

ELECTED TO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Max Hessberg, of the firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, was to-day elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange at a meeting of the Committee on Admissions.

WOULD ABANDON SUBWAY EXTENSION

August Belmont Tells Rapid Transit Commissioners There Is Too Much Antagonism by Broadway Property Owners.

August Belmont, under date of Sept. 23 last, sent a letter to the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners suggesting changes in the plans regarding a "ditch" on Broadway. The letter made public at this afternoon's meeting is as follows:

"On June 18, 1903, I addressed a communication to you as President of the Board of Rapid-Transit Railroad Commissioners, urging the authorization of the subway from Forty-second street and Broadway to Fourteenth street and Union Square.

"Broadway is the most important of the intersecting thoroughfares running from One Hundred and Eighth street to Union Square on the island of Manhattan. Upon this avenue the most active business development has centered. This company believes that no rapid transit system will be complete without Broadway being served by a connecting line to Union Square, which will afford to the citizens of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, without change of cars, access to the shopping and theatre districts of Greater New York.

"Nevertheless, we consider that the opposition of abutting property-owners and the growing spirit of antagonism to any work involving the furthering opening of the streets, which is being encouraged to a point which involves disregard to provisions of contracts for work now in progress, are such as to make it practically impossible to enter into a contract for the execution of the proposed extension to Union Square.

"No sub-contractor, in our opinion, would be willing to undertake the work for us at anything like a reasonable cost, to say nothing of the difficulty of procuring suitable sureties, in view of our present experiences."

"We consider further that the construction at the earliest possible date of the extension down Broadway from the City Hall, with the Battery loop, is one of vital importance to the citizens of Manhattan and the Bronx, and that that portion of the road is in itself necessarily independent from the Brooklyn extension, and has always been understood by us to have been omitted from the original plans in order that the first contact should proceed on the lines of least resistance.

"It is obvious that questions connected with the prosecution of the present work and its early completion may be dealt with by the commission with less difficulty if it be relieved of any pressure on our part for new construction.

"For these reasons I am authorized to state to you that so far as this company is concerned it will be perfectly satisfactory to it if you abandon the proposed extension of the subway in Broadway from Porty-second street to Union Square entirely.

"On the other hand, if the property owners along Broadway wish the subway built and you desire this line from Forty-second street to Union Square constructed irrespective of our preference one way or the other, and the property owners conclude that their best interests will be served by bidding for the contract and building it themselves in a manner calculated to meet their views on the subject, this company will be ready to contract to operate provided that it will be made to appear that the revenue derived from it will be sufficient to pay the interest upon the cost and a reasonable return on such additional capital as will be require for its operations."

MAYOR LOW IN CHICAGO.

To Speak at Big Centennial Meeting in Auditorium To-Night.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Mayor Seth Low of New York, who is to speak on "Civic Federation" at the Auditorium to-night, arrived in Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited ta-day. Mayor Low was met at the train by a delegation of citizens and driven to the Auditorium Annex, and after a short stay he went to the City Hal and caled on Mayor Harrison.

At 1 o'clock at the Chicago Club W. W. Tracy gave a luncheon to the visiting Mayors who are participating in the celebration in honor of the Chicago centennial. There were present from out of town Mayors Low, of New York; John Weaver, of Philadephia; Rolla Wells, of St. Louis; C. A. Doremus, of Newark, N. J.; J. C. Hayes, of Minneapolis; Charles A. Bookwalter, of Indianapolis; David S. Rose, of Milwaukee; Silas Cook, of East St. Louis; T. H. Pickler, of Ottumwa, Ia.; R. A. Smith, of St. Paul; J. A. Reed, of Kansas City; A. J. Rosenbeck, of Rochester, N. Y., and R. H. Jeffries, of Columbus, O.

PAY FOR THE SOO WORKERS.

Banks Agree to Advance Money to Meet Claims of the Men.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 1.—F. H. Clergue had long conferences to-day with the Ontario Premier and the general managers of the three banks interested at the "Soo." At their conclusion Mr. Clergue spoke hopefully of the future of the Soo enterprises.

"I have arranged things with the banks so that the pay-roll will be met on Saturday next, the banks advancing money," he said. "Negotiations are now pending for the settlement of all liabilities and I expect they will be successful."

The Ontario Government has arranged with the Traders' Bank, the Imperial Bank and the Canadian Bank of Commerce to advance the money to pay off the claims of the men, payment back to the banks being guaranteed by the Government and deducted from subsidies earned by the company.

ANOTHER DELAWARE MIX-UP.

Roosevelt Fails to Make Peace in Patrnage Snarl.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Senators Allee and Ball, of Delaware, called at the White House to-day to make recommendations for a successor to District-Attorney Byrnes, who has resigned. They failed to agree upon a candidate, and each recommended a man for the office. Senator Allee, who is supported by Mr. Addicks, recommended Walter H. Hays, while Senator Ball named Perry L. Nields, both of whom reside in Wilmington.

It is understood that the President urged them to come to an understanding, but both Senators indicated their intentions of standing by their respective nominations.

OLD FIRM FAILS.

(Special to The Evening World.)

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The dry-goods firm of S. E. McGear & Brother to-day made an assignment to Judge James R. Hoagland and G. H. Minch, the liabilities were $37,000 and assets $60,000. The firm was the oldest in the dry goods trade in the State.

DECISION OF COURT IS AGAINST RUSH

Motion Made to Have the Ballot-Boxes of the Primaries in the Twenty-ninth District Opened by Convention Is Denied.

Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in which he denies the motion of Jacob Marks, counsel for Thomas E. Rush, who has taken to the court the question whether he or Joseph F. Mulqueen was elected leader of the Democrats of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District at the primary election, for an order directing the Board of Election to produce the ballot boxes before the Committee on Contested Seats at the Democratic City Convention to-night to have the ballots counted.

The decision in part says: "Considered as a bald question of power, I entertain serious doubts that it was the purpose of the Legislature in enacting the primary law to permit the production of the ballot boxes before the convention. Provision is made to enforce by subpoena the production there of primary records, but the section is silent on the question of ballot boxes."

The effect of this opinion is that the Board of Election cannot produce the ballot boxes before the City Convention to-night. The decision of Justice MacLean, handed down yesterday, as to the 56 ballots that were thrown out by the inspectors of the election as void was, that only two of the ballots were defective under the primary law and that 54 of the ballots should be counted for the respective candidates. It is now the duty of the Board of Election to count the 54 ballots that the court holds should be counted and render their decision accordingly. Under this count both Rush and Mulqueen claim the election; Rush by one vote and Mulqueen by nine.

The Committee on Credentials will settle the contest in the convention.

ROBBED IN UNION SQUARE.

Max Michaels, of No. 261 Ellery street, Brooklyn, a fruit merchant, was assaulted and robbed of a gold watch, a diamond pin and $5 in money late at night in Union Square. He says he was crossing the square when set upon by five men. He was knocked down and beaten into insensibility. When he came to about five minutes later he found that his watch, his money and diamond pin had been taken. He staggered over to the Everett House, where he found Patrolman Hessian, of the West Thirtieth street station. Hessian took the man to the New York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

Several detectives were at once sent out in search of his assailants.

Radical reductions on reliable carpets and rugs.

Bigelow Axminsters

$1.17½ per yard. Regular, $1.75.

Best Body Brussels

97½c per yard. Regular, $1.40.

Royal Wilton Rugs

$27.50 Size 9x12 feet. Regular, $37.50.

Not odd rolls and remnants, nor odd rugs, but a wide assortment of patterns to select from, in each case.

J.& J.DOBSON

Carpet Makers

14th Street & 5th Avenue

Friday & Saturday, Oct. 2nd and 3rd.

Imported Ribbons.

1,350 yards Persian and Flowered Ribbons from 5 to 8 inches wide, 39 cts. per yard, value 75c. to $1.25.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., and Fifth Ave.