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MITYLENE OCCUPIED.

A BRITISH FORCE SAID TO HAVE FORTIFIED SIGRI, ON THAT TURKISH ISLAND.

THE DARDANELLES ONLY SIXTY MILES AWAY—EXCITEMENT IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS—A REPORT THAT THE BRITISH MOVE WAS MADE WITH THE CONVICTION OF THE SULTAN—LORD SALISBURY'S PURPOSE.

Constantinople, Sept. 14.—A detachment of blue-jackets and marines from a British ironclad, accompanied by a battery of light field pieces and several Gatling guns, was landed yesterday morning at Sigri, on the island of Mytilene, formally occupying that place in the name of the Queen of England. There is a good harbor at Sigri, and it is supposed that the British naval officers at Mytilene intend to fortify the island and to make it a coaling station and rendezvous for the British Mediterranean fleet. Sigri is on the west coast of Mytilene, and is about sixty miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles.

It is stated that the French and Russian Ambassadors here have received telegrams from their respective consuls in Mytilene announcing the occupation of Sigri, and stating that guns have been landed and that the islet has been surrounded with torpedoes.

London, Sept. 14.—The report of the occupation of Mytilene by a British force caused considerable excitement here. Reporters and correspondents by the score were called at the Foreign Office and at the Admiralty, but the Government officials who have been questioned deny having any knowledge of the landing of British forces at Sigri. They say, however, that a detachment of blue-jackets may possibly have landed there for drill purposes.

A dispatch has been received here from Constantinople, stating that the occupation of the island of Mytilene is an accomplished fact; the report found an echo on all the Continental bourses to-day.

Late this evening another and still more startling dispatch comes from Athens. It is that the Greek Consuls at Mytilene and Smyrna have telegraphed the Greek Government that thirteen British men-of-war landed troops and guns at Sigri on Friday, and that they have already strongly fortified that place.

Lord Salisbury's chief private secretary has returned unexpectedly to London, and is busy at the Foreign Office.

An intimation of the intention of the British Government to occupy an island giving a point of vantage near the Dardanelles was first heard of in the inner diplomatic circles of Vienna and Berlin after Sir William White's audience with the Sultan on Friday last. Nothing about it, however, appeared in the European newspapers till the Constantinople cables startled the bourses and the public to-day. The reports were at first treated as incredible, and are still held to be doubtful authenticity, or at least exaggerated. In the absence of a Foreign Office confirmation of the reports, and until the details of the action of the British warships are known, the full significance of the movement cannot be revealed. It can be stated on high authority, however, that Sir William White asked the Sultan to assent to the British occupation of some point within striking distance of the Straits and offering a good harbor for the fleet. Tenedos and Besika Bay, where the fleet rendezvoused from 1876 to 1878, have been surveyed recently, and were reported to the Admiralty adversely.

The offer made to the Sultan revived the request which the British Government made in 1877, prior to the acquisition of Cyprus, to purchase an island near the Dardanelles. This project was long the subject of negotiations, and was abandoned on the signing of the Anglo-Turkish convention in June, 1878. The seizing of Sigri, therefore, cannot have occurred without the acquiescence of the Sultan. An official announcement issued in Constantinople yesterday stated that a complete entente had been arranged between Sir William White and the Sultan, but the terms of the restored harmony were not mentioned.

The intimation that the seizure of the island would be followed by its fortification is modified by a Berlin report to-night that Lord Salisbury does not contemplate a permanent occupation of the island, but has designed the movement rather as a demonstration to checkmate the Franco-Russian game. The movement accentuates the diplomatic crisis. Admiral Hoskins, in command of the British Mediterranean Squadron, is about to be replaced by Admiral Tryon, who hoisted his flag in 1857 on the Nile, and who sailed from Portsmouth for Gibraltar on Friday to take over the command.

"The St. James's Gazette" to-night says that the startling news concerning the island of Mytilene obviously possesses political significance of the first importance. It adds that the island has a position of considerable strategic importance, although possessing little in the way of fortifications. "The News" and "The Chronicle" both say that the report of the occupation of Sigri cannot be without foundation, and that, if true, the seizure will be nothing less than a bellicose act, of which Lord Salisbury could hardly have been capable since he escaped the Beaconsfield influence. They hope the Government will, without delay, inform the public of the real facts. "The Chronicle" says: "The fall in American railroads can only be temporary, even if the worst fears of European complications are realized. War would mean a rise in grain, to the benefit of America's farmers and trunk lines. Even yesterday's slight fall brought a crowd of buyers."

Paris, Sept. 14.—A decided feeling of uneasiness has been caused in diplomatic and financial circles here by the receipt of a dispatch announcing that Sigri, on the island of Mytilene, belonging to Turkey, has been occupied by a detachment of British troops or marines, landed there from a British ironclad. Under ordinary circumstances little or no credence would have been placed in this rumor, but, taking it in conjunction with the story widely circulated on Saturday that Great Britain, in view of Russia's practical coercion of Turkey in regard to the passage through the Dardanelles of vessels belonging to her volunteer fleet, intended to occupy the island of Tenedos, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, more serious attention is paid to this dispatch from Constantinople. The island of Mytilene would form an extremely advantageous position from which Great Britain could control the waters of the Hellespont.

Upon the opening of the houses here this morning there was a general weakness of prices, due to the reported action of Great Britain in landing troops on the island of Mytilene.

Frankfort, Sept. 14.—The report that Great Britain had seized a port on the island of Mytilene was circulated here soon, with or without effect, being to all intents and purposes the actual cause of the Hellespont, is only fifty miles long and is rugged and rocky.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY MARRIED. London, Sept. 14.—The Earl of Dudley was married to-day to Miss Rachel Gurney at Trinity Church, Sloane-st. The church was lined with tall palm trees, backed with rows of white lilies and ferns, producing a beautiful effect. The Duke of Bedford gave the bride away. The bride dress was of ivory duchesse satin, with a full court train. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Athol, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and a host of other members of the aristocracy were present.

THE ARIZONA COLLISION. Liverpool, Sept. 14.—The crew of the Gunboat Arizona, which on September 6, the day after leaving New York, was in collision in a fog with a vessel supposed to be a three-masted schooner, common in the statement that the damage done to the latter vessel could not have been serious, and that she no doubt managed to reach port in safety. The Arizona's officers express the belief that the vessel which ran into their steamer was a coal-barge.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN WANT DAMAGES. Halifax, N. S., Sept. 14.—A letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, says that more than 200 claims for compensation for damage through French interference in the herring fisheries have been presented to the commission which lately sat at Bay St. George. One claim amounts to \$5,000, and there are several for sums between \$1,000 and \$3,500.

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS SUMMONED TO OTTAWA. Ottawa, Sept. 14.—Premier Abbott has telegraphed all his cabinet members to return to Ottawa this week. Members will hasten from British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Lower Provinces. The summons is imperative, and was made in view of a vote on the report of the Privileges and Election Committee.

A SPY SENTENCED TO SIBERIA. Kiev, Sept. 14.—An Austrian spy named Krasnicki has been sentenced to be transported to Siberia, and three Russians who were his accomplices have each been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

YELLOW FEVER IN RIO JANEIRO. London, Sept. 14.—The steamer Sorata, at Plymouth from South America, reports that yellow fever is raging at Rio Janeiro and that two Portuguese died of the fever on the voyage.

TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

WORK OF THE FLOODS IN THE PROVINCE OF TOLEDO, SPAIN.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PERSONS PERISH IN THE DESTRUCTION OF CONSUEGRA—IMMENSE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Madrid, Sept. 14.—According to official information received here from the scene of the terrible flood now devastating the province of Toledo, 2,000 persons have already perished, and an immense amount of damage has been done by the swollen waters. At present it is utterly impossible to send assistance to the survivors, as all road and railway communication with the scene of the disaster has been cut off. Official telegrams report that 1,500 persons perished in the destruction of Consuegra by the overflow of the Amarguillo. Hundreds of others were injured by falling buildings, and enormous numbers of cattle perished. At other places many persons were drowned and much property was damaged.

The floods caused a train to leave the track near Castellon; one person was killed and three were injured. A house collapsed at Toledo, and six persons were crushed to death.

FLOODS IN CUBA. Havana, Sept. 14.—The fears that the heavy rains in the District of El Rocio would result in floods have been verified. The floods there are constantly increasing, and already several plantations have suffered from their encroachments.

THE COMING NORWEGIAN ELECTIONS. REFORMS THAT THE STEEN PARTY WILL DEMAND IF THEY WIN THE FIGHT—TALK OF INDEPENDENCE.

London, Sept. 14.—The general elections in Norway, which have been fixed for December 1st, are of unusual importance, as determining the fate of the Liberal Cabinet under Steen, with its policy of internal reforms and greater autonomy for Norway. It will be recalled that the Conservative Ministry under Stang was forced from office by a coalition vote which gave a majority, enabling Steen to form a Cabinet. Among the issues upon which Steen obtained power the most prominent was that of the National party, the first representation of Norway abroad, and consequent increased power to interfere in the conduct of Scandinavian foreign relations.

The by-elections which have taken place since the fall of Stang have gone in favor of the present Ministry, which has now added to its programme the question of suffrage extension. Under the present Government the 145 are elected by parishes, or subdivisions of the parishes; and the remainder by towns having over 10,000 inhabitants. Electors must possess property valued at 1,000 crowns, or show a five-year farming tenure of an estate worth 6,000 crowns, or pay an income tax on 800 crowns. The franchise is thus so narrowed that only a minority of the population are entitled to vote. The Agrarian or Peasant party, hitherto supreme, have always resisted every attempt at suffrage reform. There are now, however, symptoms that their opposition is relaxing. Steen has had the courage to go all the way in proposing universal suffrage.

The Steen party, relying upon popular support and Conservative defections, calculate that in the new election they will have a majority of about forty. Steen has also announced that he will propose a referendum on the question of independence. It is known that if Steen obtains a majority his first step will be to demand the creation of a Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs. King Oscar and his Government consider this claim of the Norwegian National leaders as tending toward an early dissolution of the union. The Government proposes to the Norwegian National Assembly the adoption of the constitution of a republic, and it is predicted that, should the Stockholm Government vote the resolutions of the new Storting, the radicals, led by Steen, will declare Norwegian independence, even at the risk of war with Sweden.

"The Norrings Tidning," a Swedish paper, which is at times inspired by the Government at Stockholm, published a few days ago a remarkable article in regard to the election in Norway. It said, in part: "The future depends entirely upon the result of the elections for the Storting. It is impossible to understand fully the grave consequences which would result from a triumph of the Radical party. One of the first results would be the rupture of the Union. To the numberless questions menacing the peace of the North Sea, would be added the 'Irish Question.'"

In a word, the success of the Right means order, security, maintenance of the status quo; the victory of the Left, on the other hand, would precipitate Scandinavia into a hotbed of anarchy, and would create one of the most dangerous situations, which would place at hazard far more than most people imagine."

DRIVEN FROM A SEAL ISLAND. A RUSSIAN WARSHIP FIRES ON A LARGE PARTY OF RAIDERS—ONE SCHOONER CAUGHT.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 14.—The San Francisco schooner City of San Diego reached here with 900 seal skins on Saturday night from Copper Island, on the Russian side of Behring Sea. Its commander reports an eventful trip. It was warned of St. Paul Island at the end of June and made for Copper Island. There it fell in with eight other schooners, and all of them together raided the island, catching and skimming seals. Over forty boats landed from the schooners and got ashore. On the following day, August 2, they went ashore again in company with twenty-five boats from other schooners and again started raiding. A thick fog covered their operations, when a volley of about forty rifleballs rang out above them, and all fled for the boats, leaving hundreds of dead seals on the beach. Eight boats were struck. A hunter from the Annie was shot dead before he left the beach. All the boats got aboard the schooners safely.

At 5 o'clock the same evening a Russian warship made for the schooners, and Captain McLean, of the Hamilton Lewis, with the object of giving the other schooners time to get away, fired a shot for aid. He dodged the vessel. It was two hours before the Russian got him, and by that time the other vessels had managed to escape. The Hamilton Lewis was towed to the island. The hunters on the San Diego express grave fears for the crew, but they say that several shots were fired at the Russians in the skirmish that morning, and probably some soldiers were killed.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—The crew of the Gunboat Arizona, which on September 6, the day after leaving New York, was in collision in a fog with a vessel supposed to be a three-masted schooner, common in the statement that the damage done to the latter vessel could not have been serious, and that she no doubt managed to reach port in safety. The Arizona's officers express the belief that the vessel which ran into their steamer was a coal-barge.

THE RECAPITULATION OF FRANCE. Paris, Sept. 14.—M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, speaking to-day at Carpentras, Department of Vaucluse, referred to the "complete recapitulation" of France, and asked "all good citizens and patriots to support the Government." M. Constans added: "French men ought to be united at this time, when France is receiving the highest honors of friendship from abroad, the significance of which would be weakened by any dissent, while exaggeration would diminish their import."

A BISHOPS' LONG TRAVEL. Bethlehem, Penn., Sept. 14 (Special).—Bishop H. T. Bachman, of the Moravian Church, returned home to-day from an official visit to the missionary stations at Beth El and Carmel, in Northwestern Alaska. He travelled 12,000 miles, and found the missionaries here well and their stations flourishing. His good health was marred by a cold, which he contracted in the Mishakaha by his hot cap, but was rescued by natives. The season is a wet one in Alaska, and salmon were never more plentiful.

EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF MRS. MAYBECK. London, Sept. 14.—The committee formed with the purpose of securing the release of Mrs. Maybeck from prison has retained the services of Sir Charles Russell and Sir Horace Dawson in order to test the legality of Mrs. Maybeck's detention in prison.

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TAMMANY AND MURPHY.

THEY COMMAND AT SARATOGA.

GOVERNOR-SENATOR HILL'S DOWNFALL AS DICTATOR OF HIS PARTY.

COUNTY DEMOCRATS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE CONVENTION AT THE DEMAND OF THE WIGWAM BOSSSES—THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OBEYS THE WIGWAM BOSSSES—SCENES IN THE CONVENTION CITY.

Saratoga, Sept. 14.—David B. Hill as a candidate for President is upon the downward grade. For six years he has been the dictator of the Democratic party in this State. He named its candidates for State offices; he wrote its platforms. Lately he has aspired to the Presidency and has sought to bend everything political in this State to promote his candidacy. It was at this point that his lieutenants threw off his authority. He would have had the Democratic party nominate some man for Governor who would be his plant instrument in compelling the New-York Democrats to support him for the Presidency in 1892. The lieutenants quietly brought forward Roswell P. Flower as their candidate for Governor, and compelled Mr. Hill to accept him. Nothing is more notorious among Democratic politicians than the fact that Roswell P. Flower is himself a candidate for President. He intends to use the Governorship as a stepping-stone to the nomination for President. Mr. Hill has thus been forced to the production into New-York politics of a rival to himself for President. Nor in other matters will he be decided by the Democratic State Convention which meets here to-morrow. Mr. Hill has been more successful. He attempted at the last hour before the convention met to persuade his lieutenants to set aside William F. Sheehan, who has been a faithful friend to him, as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Here again Hill found that his power to command the leaders of the Democratic party and have them obey him had departed. These leaders, Richard Croker, of New-York, and Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy, flatly refused in Albany yesterday, in the Governor's presence, to use their influence to defeat Mr. Sheehan. Instead, they told Mr. Hill that they should support Mr. Sheehan and should nominate him for Lieutenant-Governor. When Mr. Murphy and Mr. Croker departed from Mr. Hill's presence after this rebellion, and he realized that he was helpless to overrule their decision, he must have had a "had quarter of an hour," in which there were doubtless thoughts about the transiency of political power.

HILL'S EFFORTS TO REGAIN HIS AUTHORITY. To-day Mr. Hill made an effort to reassert his authority. He sent his private secretary, Colonel T. S. Williams, here to communicate certain wishes of his to Edward Murphy, jr., and Richard Croker. What these wishes were soon was indicated by a movement of the Hill workers to nominate Isaac H. Maynard for Attorney-General. But Mr. Murphy and Mr. Croker plainly were in a mood not to heed Mr. Hill in any respect, since they publicly stated that they were opposed to Mr. Maynard's nomination, and considered that it would be unwise. What was worse in the eyes of the faithful Hill henchmen, Mr. Croker, speaking clearly for Tammany Hall, announced that he favored the nomination of Simon W. Rosendale.

To-night Mr. Hill, it is said, will make a last effort to direct his former followers by sending to them a party platform in which there will be a plank leaning toward the free coinage of silver. Mr. Hill, of course, thinks it would aid him among the Southern and Western Democrats as a candidate for President if he could persuade the New-York Democrats to take a step toward the free coinage of silver. Even a "straddle" upon the subject of silver coinage, in the opinion of the Hill Democrats, would give a push to his candidacy in the Southern and Western States. Congressman Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, came here to-day at Mr. Hill's suggestion, it is believed, to use his influence to secure the adoption of a free-coinage plank. Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, was recently in Albany and there, it is said, persuaded Mr. Hill to attempt to obtain the adoption of the plank upon the subject of the free coinage of silver. While the attitude of Messrs. Croker and Murphy toward Mr. Hill's financial plank is uncertain, this much is known, namely, that a great many Democratic business men have come to Saratoga as delegates to the convention expressly to oppose the adoption of any plank favoring even indirectly the free coinage of silver. Men of the high class of Henry R. Beckman, Conrad N. Jordan and J. Edward Simmons, of New-York, will fight a free-silver plank, or even the shadow of a free-silver plank, to the death. If the Committee on Resolutions should adopt such a plank they would fight it upon the floor of the convention, and there would be a division among the New-York Democrats like that which now divides the Ohio Democrats and paralyzes Governor Campbell's canvass. It can be predicted that there will be an intense conflict before the Committee on Resolutions if Mr. Hill persists in his resolution to have the Democrats of New-York look with some favor upon the free coinage of silver.

THE GOVERNOR'S CHESTNUTS REMAIN IN THE FIRE. It was reported this evening at 9 o'clock that Colonel T. S. Williams, the Governor's private secretary, had, after a journey to Albany, returned to Saratoga with a draft of a proposed platform for the free-coinage question. This plank, it is said, was read to Edward Murphy, jr., and to Mr. Griffin, the personal representative of Roswell P. Flower here, and was disapproved of by them. Mr. Flower's friends then, it is reported, suggested that all references to National questions, whether in relation to silver coinage or to the tariff, should be omitted from the platform, and that the planks of that instrument should deal solely with State affairs. Such an avoidance of "the silver devil," Mr. Flower's friends argued, would put him in a favorable position to seek a nomination for President next year as a candidate who had not committed himself either for or against silver.

Mr. Cleveland's friends are especially opposed to a suppression of any mention of the tariff. As for the free-coinage matter, they think that the Democrats of New-York State should speak out boldly against the silver heresy. If they do not as plainly favor an "honest dollar" as the Republicans do in their platform adopted at Rochester last week, the Cleveland Democrats argue that the Democratic party will lose the votes of many Democrats who do approve of the Republican policy in this respect. The platform is thus in dispute at all points, and from present indications will be a matter of discussion until the convention adjourns.

The drift of the convention delegates to-day was toward the nomination of the following State ticket: Governor—Roswell P. Flower, of Tammany Hall, New-York; Lieutenant-Governor—William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo; Secretary of State—Frank Rice, of Canandaigua; Controller—Frank Campbell, of Bath; Attorney-General—Isaac H. Maynard, of Albany; State Treasurer—Ellis Danforth, of Baitbridge; Judges—George M. Van Dusen, of Bath-on-the-Hudson.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRATS CAST OUT. Another element of discord was added about midnight to the many that were agitating the delegates. The Democratic State Committee, after a four-hour debate upon a resolution supported by Richard Croker, the "Boss" of Tammany Hall, that Tammany Hall should have all the seats in the convention from the City of New-York, adopted the proposition. There was a fierce struggle, over the sole Democratic organization in New-York City, and the Kings County Democrats especially opposed it. Mr. Griffin, the personal representative of Roswell P. Flower, also opposed the adoption of the resolution from prudential reasons. But Richard Croker was resolved to prove that Tammany Hall, acting through himself and Edward Murphy, jr., is once more the master of the Democratic party in New-York State. It was not enough for him that Tammany Hall is to nominate a Tammany Hall man for Governor. It must also have no Democratic rival in New-York. It must be the sole representative of the Democratic party in New-York City. The Tammany Hall organization was entitled to thirty-six delegates and the County Democracy organization to thirty-six delegates. By this action of the Democratic State Committee the Tammany Hall organization gets the entire representation of seventy-two delegates from New-York.

Prominent Democrats when they heard of this action of the committee predicted that J. Sloan Fassett, the Republican candidate for Governor, would have a majority of 50,000 votes. One of them said: "It seems as if the discussion in the Democratic party would never end. Here are the Democrats in twenty-five counties contesting seats in the convention, with quarrels over State Committee places, with quarrels over candidates, and finally now these quarrels in issue exclusion of the County Democracy from the convention. How can we carry the State with such a mass of quarrels upon our heads?"

It was understood at midnight that a general agreement had been reached among the managers of the convention that National topics should be avoided in the platform, and it be confined solely to State topics, the excuse being that this is a State election and that it would be dangerous to touch National matters. The Democratic bankers in New-York, therefore, who are looking for a bold and fearless denunciation of the light-weight silver dollar, are to be disappointed. According to this programme, the Democrats of New-York are to say to their brethren in other States: "We confess that we dare not say a word about Mr. Cleveland's tariff policy nor anything about the coinage of silver. We live in the greatest State in the Union, but we must declare that we have no opinions upon National questions. We shall dodge all the burning National questions of this year."

Mr. Ridgway, of Kings, it is said, will lead a movement in the convention to add a plank to the platform praising Governor Gorman, of Maryland, for defeating the Elections Bill. This is one of the planks to which, it is said, Mr. Hill objects. He thinks Mr. Gorman is a candidate for President, and does not wish any mention made of a rival.

The County Democracy members of the State Committee gave out a statement at midnight that the Kings County delegates are likely to act to-day before the Committee on Contested Seats in favor of admitting thirty-six County Democracy delegates. The County Democracy leaders then held a meeting and drew up a formal and dry statement in which they give the circumstances of the admittance of the County Democracy to the Democratic party in this State, as representatives of a section of the party in New-York City. In this statement they also give an account of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-night at which that committee resolved to exclude the organization's delegates from the convention to be held to-morrow. The statement is of a mild character and denounces no one, merely setting forth the facts of the exclusion.

THE VILLAGE OF SARATOGA TRANSFORMED. Saratoga has undergone an amazing transformation to-day. This morning it was a quiet little inland village, with a few big hotels scantily tenanted, and with a population of only about 5,000. To-night its streets are blocked with hundreds of strangers and its hotels are thronged with hundreds of others. Suddenly the population has doubled. The beautiful village now has 10,000 inhabitants. Whether the moral sentiment of the place has doubled in intensity may be doubted. There is this to say, that half an hour after the first Democratic club arrived here to-day a placard was put up in one of the chief hotels, mournfully proclaiming that a purse containing a good deal of money had been stolen. Every passenger railway train that entered Saratoga to-day brought some of the delegates and their friends. Gradually the streets became black with pedestrians and the hotels were crowded. The headquarters of the Democratic State Committee were in the Grand Union Hotel, and this naturally attracted to that hotel the largest number of the delegates. The committee had its rooms on the second floor of the Grand Union. Of course Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy, the chairman of the committee, was the presiding spirit in these rooms. He graciously permitted Daniel G. Griffin, of Watertown, the personal representative here of Roswell P. Flower, to occupy the rooms with him. Nothing could have made more patent the fact that Mr. Flower is the "machine" candidate for Governor. Mr. Croker, who with Mr. Murphy now manages the Democratic party in this State, David B. Hill having been deposed by them, occupied rooms near at hand in the same hallway. But Mr. Croker a large portion of the time was in Mr. Murphy's room assisting that gentleman and Mr. Griffin to receive the visitors.

It was of course natural that the "boss" of Tammany Hall, about to nominate Roswell P. Flower, a Tammany Hall Congressman, for Governor, should take an active part in shaping the proceedings which were to lead up to the nomination. The Tammany Hall leaders called upon Mr. Croker to receive his orders. It was wondered that the front of the Grand Union Hotel outside of the Democratic State Committee's room had this big placard upon it: "Headquarters of Tammany Hall." Every one recognized the fact that Tammany Hall was once more, as in Fawcett's day, the "boss" of the Democratic party in the State of New-York, and therefore intended to nominate a Tammany Hall man for Governor. The good old times should return, the Tammany Hall men exultingly proclaimed, when Tammany Hall would rule, as in John T. Hoffman's day, both at Albany and in New-York, with ample power to change New-York's charter at will. Perhaps there might even be in store for the Wigwam the naming of a Tammany Hall candidate for President. That seemed possible in 1871 until a rival press disclosed the fact that Tammany Hall had stolen millions from the State treasury.

JEERS FOR THE BROOKLYN DELEGATION. Meanwhile the only other Democrats candidate for Governor, Alfred C. Chapin, was receiving visitors in a stately way at the Windsor Hotel. His supporters from Brooklyn, headed by "Boss" McLaughlin, were marched into Saratoga just as evening was closing in, and, although 700 strong, had made but little impression. Mr. McLaughlin, who had marched at the head of the procession of Brooklyn braves, as a chieftain should, had done so with fire in his eye and resentment glowing upon his cheek. No man ever saw Hugh McLaughlin look so sour as when he walked past the Grand Union Hotel in the middle of the road and was jeeringly cheered by a crowd of Tammany adherents. No one looking at McLaughlin could doubt that he was thinking that the Tammany Hall men, in the midst of their cheers, were saying to one another, "We stole his Brooklyn Bridge trip."

The County Democracy made a much more modest showing. Their delegation amounted to about 200 in number, distributed through six cars, which formed one special train, and pulled out of the Grand Central Station about 9:30 a. m. Excursion tickets were issued for the trip, and about 250 strong, under the guardianship of ex-Assemblyman John Martin, started off in a special train of seven cars. Their leader, Police Commissioner Vanhook, had preceded the main body to Saratoga on Saturday. A large detachment of police under Captain Kelly gathered at the station to wish the Commissioner's comradre a pleasant and successful trip.

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The various departments of the city government witnessed a general exodus of their principal officers. By 3 p. m. Mayor Grant, Controller Myers and President Barker, of the Tax Department, were about the only officers of prominence left to look after the municipality.

TO CONDUCT A JESUIT MAGAZINE. Baltimore, Sept. 14.—The Rev. Francis Ryan, S. J., who has been connected with Loyola College and St. Francis Church for the last six years, is to go to New-York, where he will manage a monthly magazine to be published by the Society of Jesus.

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FLOWER IS FOR CLEVELAND.

HAVE THE EX-PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS STOLEN A MARCH UPON HILL?

THE LATEST EXPLANATION OF THE SENATOR-GOVERNOR'S OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-YORK BANKER AND W. F. SHEEHAN—HILL MAY TAKE HIS REVENGE BEFORE ELECTION DAY.

All signs indicate that Senator-Governor Hill is an extremely unhappy man. Those who have imagined him as holding all the cards in the game which will be played at Saratoga to-day lack knowledge of the latest developments in the situation. A "cold deck" has been substituted for the cards he thought he had "stacked," and unless he proves himself a man of much more strength and subtlety than his opponents think he is, he will find that his plans have been balked and his political future seriously marred. The convention which Hill called to meet at Saratoga, and which the general public has been instructed to believe belonged to him, body and soul, is no longer Hill's. To use a later-day phrase, Mr. Hill has been "turned down." He is no longer "in it." His candidate, Roswell P. Flower, has proved too strong for him, and, joined by his choice for second place, Speaker Sheehan, the two have taken the convention away from Hill and will do as they please with it. This is especially galling to Mr. Hill in view of recent revelations. It may be safely said that Hill never expected to nominate Flower for Governor. The grip which the latter has upon Hill was one of the consequences of his election to the United States Senate. Flower was smart enough to make his aspirations for the Governorship a part of the general deal which Hill entered into at that time. His margin was a narrow one to go and come—only two majority in the Legislature—and a man of Flower's wealth and prominence in the Democratic party could easily have made trouble for him. Flower saw his opportunity and exacted from Hill his promise of support for Governor. Since then Hill has been vainly struggling to free himself.

His desire to get out of Flower's grip is intensified by the discovery that Flower is committed to the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President in 1892. It has been generally known what has been considered excellent authority that not only has Mr. Flower agreed to give Cleveland such personal aid as he may give conveniently, but he has promised for him the whole power and influence of the Governor's office. Nobody knows better than Hill what this means. This fact will explain many things which have taken place during the anti-convention campaign. It will explain, perhaps, why not a single avowed Cleveland man has raised his hand against Roswell P. Flower. It may explain why the County Democracy of this city, who are the friends and supporters of Cleveland and the undisputed opponents of Hill, have gone to Saratoga shouting for Flower. It probably furnishes the key to the recent rupture which has taken place between Hill and Sheehan. It is said that Sheehan refused to give up his hopes of the Lieutenant-Governorship and make common cause with Hill in his effort to defeat Flower. Sheehan undoubtedly believes that it is too late, and that any attempt to unite on some one else would be a losing fight. It has scarcely been a week since he gave his promise to Flower last January that an excuse would arise for breaking away from Flower and becoming the candidate himself