New-York Tribune.

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TRIBESMEN DISPERSED.

COLONEL GORDON'S TROOPS PROCEED THROUGH THE KOHAT PASS.

WHAT THE MULLAH IS PLANNING TO DO—DISTURBING NEWS FROM QUETTA—MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Bombay, Aug. 31.—Great relief is felt in official circles here at the news that the tribesmen who yesterday blocked the Kohat Pass have been dispersed. Colonel Gordon's column of troops proceeded toward Kohat from Peshawur this morning. Dispatches received from Peshawur to-day say that all is quiet there, though occasional shots are exchanged between the advance posts and the insurgents.

A cavalry reconnoissance was made at daybreak to-day, in force, as far as the entrance of the Khyber Pass, without the discovery of any of the enemy.

The notorious Mullah of Haddah, who has been at the bottom of a great deal of the present trouble, is reported to have refused to send assistance to the Afridis, who begged him for aid. The Mullah announces his intention of immediately attacking the Khan of Dir, on account of the latter's friendship for the British. The Dir's troops are all watching the frontier. The Mullah has been joined by large numbers of tribesmen from Afghan territory.

Disquieting news has been received from Quetta, the British military post in Beloochistan. The tribesmen have assembled on the hills about the Mach-Mushkaf-Bolan Railroad in such numbers that the authorities have telegraphed to the Governor-General, the Earl of Elgin, asking for reinforcements of artillery and for a heavy force of infantry. Other signs of coming trouble in this region are found in the flight into the territory of the Ameer of Afghanistan of two important chiefs, the heads of the Bungalazai and Sehri tribes. In addition, large bodies of the population of the Pishin villages, with their families, are crossing the border.

Two artillery lascars and four coolies who were working on a redoubt near the Harrar Railroad, eight miles from Quetta, have been killed by Ghazis. The native levies in that district are generally considered unreliable.

"The Civil and Military Gazette," a paper of high standing, says:

The Empire is wrapped up in red tape. Colonel Warburton, whose influence in the Khyber is a greater guarantee of peace than a garrison, offered his services when the outbreak occurred, and was refused because he had passed the age for active service. The mobilization scheme broke down, and the frontier force was stuck for want of transport. Orders to purchase animals are just being issued. We know as a fact that the Mohmands in the Shabakar fight were nearly all armed with Lee-Metford and Martini rifles, and that the Haddan Mullah paid them, each fighter receiving eight annas in cash daily. It is rumored that a day was fixed for the tribes to attack simultaneously.

Peshawur, Aug. 31.—Khawaschan, one of the most influential Khans of the Afridis, has joined the tribes in the Khyber Pass. His house here has been seized by the authorities.

The Ublan Pass, through which the Peshawur column is trying to reach Kohat, is reported to be strongly held by Bazotis. Heavy fighting is expected.

There have been many sunstrokes among the members of the different British columns operating against the enemy.

London, Sept. 1.—General Low has written a letter to "The Standard" enjoining the public to have patience and confidence in the military authorities in India. He says that it is useless to order an advance of the troops until the men are properly equipped. Khyber Pass, he thinks, will be easily recaptured, and he is of the opinion that the whole uprising will collapse at the first success of the British arms. He adds that it will take time to collect the necessary troops and to transport the animals, provisions and munitions to the scene of the trouble.

Constantinople, Aug. 31.—The Sultan is following the events in India with the closest attention. He has ordered Turkish representatives in different countries to telegraph full reports of anything bearing on the situation without delay.

The arrests of Armenians continue. It is rumored that Murad Bey has either fled or has been done away with. Friends have not seen him since last Thursday.

KURDS AND ARMENIANS FIGHTING.

London, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to "The Daily News" from Tabreez confirms the news of heavy fighting between the Kurds and Armenians on the frontier. The commander of the cavalry of the Kurds was killed, according to the report, and his son narrowly escaped. The losses of the Kurds are variously estimated at from three hundred to six hundred killed and wounded. The Armenians say they have lost only twenty.

GREEK STAMP REVENUES OFFERED.

THEY WILL SUPPLY 11,000,000 DRACHMAS YEARLY FOR THE INDEMNITY LOAN.

Athens, Aug. 31.—The Government, in its reply to the Powers, offers the stamp revenues, exceeding 11,000,000 drachmas annually, for the service of the indemnity loan. As a guarantee the Government proposes that the representatives of the contracting parties shall affix a special seal to all stamp paper.

SEALING COMMISSIONERS SILENT.

PROFESSORS THOMPSON AND MACOUN ARRIVE AT VICTORIA.

Victoria, British Columbia, Aug. 31.—Her Majesty's ship Amphion here arrived from Behring Sea, having on board Professor Darwin Thompson, the British Sealing Commissioner, and Professor Macoun, the Canadian Commissioner, who have been studying seal life on the islands. They both firmly declined to discuss the sealing question, saying that they could tell nothing until their reports had been submitted to their respective Governments. In answer to a direct question, Professor Thompson said that Professor Jordan's branding apparatus would have to speak for itself.

IN FAVOR OF A GOLD BASIS.

NICARAGUA MERCHANTS MAKE AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Aug. 31.—A largely attended meeting of merchants was held here to-day. Resolutions were adopted deploring the present financial condition of Nicaragua, and petitioning the Government to place the country on a gold basis, estimating the present paper dollar or silver dollars at 30 cents gold, asking for the issuance of gold certificates in their place and at this valuation, and requesting the Government to export and sell the present coinage of Nicaragua.

SEQUELS TO THE EMPEROR'S VISIT.

SUMMARY DEALING WITH A GERMAN SAILOR—ARRESTS AT PETERHOF.

London, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to "The Times" from St. Petersburg says it is stated that a German sailor who stabbed a Russian in a public garden during the visit of Emperor William was tried by a naval court-martial and shot as soon as the German squadron left Russian waters.

Another dispatch to "The Times" says that a sinister rumor is in circulation to the effect that important arrests were made at Peterhof, on the night when illuminations were planned, this fact accounting for the ordission of the imperial party to drive out and witness the display.

ON TO JERUSALEM.

Basle, Aug. 31.—The Zionist Congress closed this evening amid great enthusiasm. The central committee of twenty-three members, with headquarters in Vienna, was authorized to raise a fund of £10,000,000. A commission was appointed to report on the proposed university at Jerusalem. The meeting of the congress in 1898 will be held at Jerusalem.

SPAIN WANTS TO BANISH ANARCHISTS.

Madrid, Aug. 31.—The Spanish Government is formulating a plan to bring about the banishment of all Anarchists from Spain. It is announced here that Anarchists no longer will be allowed to land in England and that, therefore, the Government of Spain must "deport them to some American republic or to a distant Spanish possession."

EDOUARD REMENYI ROBBED.

A SERVANT STEALS FROM HIS HOUSE A VALUABLE LOT OF THINGS WHICH ARE RECOVERED.

The West Sixty-eighth-st. station early this morning looked like some bazar at a high-toned fair. There were silk and satin apparel, jewelry, gems and silverware scattered about in great profusion, while Detectives Lang and Buckley were engaged in making inventory of the collection. All this is the property of the violinist, Edouard Remenyi. He was in the station this morning and complimented the detectives on recovering his property.

Remenyi returned from the Pacific Coast about two months ago, and opened his house at No. 73 West Eighty-fifth-st. Remenyi is a Hungarian, and delights in having none but Hungarians about him. Soon after his arrival he employed Pieros Englander, a pretty Hungarian woman, twenty years old. She was married, and the violinist accorded to her the privilege of allowing her husband, whose name is Joseph Englander, to visit her as often as he pleased, a privilege of which he was not at all slow in availing himself.

Yesterday morning the maid was missing. Remenyi noticed that all of his silverware was missing also. He examined further and discovered that all the jewelry had been taken from his cases, and that his medals, gold and silver, all jewelled and valued beyond their mere intrinsic worth, were all gone. He was distracted. He rushed down to the West Sixty-eighth-st. station, and in an excited fashion told of his loss. He told all about his household, and was enjoined by the police to keep the matter secret. This he agreed to do.

Detectives Buckley and Lang hunted all day, and about 11 o'clock last evening they discovered Joseph Englander entering a restaurant at Tenth-st. and Second-ave. He said he was in quest of a job. The detectives asked him where his pretty wife was and were told that she was at No. 67 Avenue C, where they had just engaged rooms that day. The officers were taken by the unsuspecting Englander to a boarding-house kept by a family named Fisher at the address given. There the detectives found a large Saratoga trunk and several valises, in which were all the stolen property and a lot more.

When Mrs. Englander awoke to her true position she implored the detectives not to arrest her. The couple were taken to the Union Market station, together with the articles stolen from Remenyi. Soon after their arrival they were removed in a patrol-wagon to the West Sixty-eighth-st. station. There the husband was locked up, and the wife was removed, weeping, to the West Forty-seventh-st. station. Among the property stolen was a magnificent jewelled medal presented to Remenyi by the citizens of Sidney, Australia, and a wonderful ring of keys which is said to be very ancient and for which Remenyi said he wouldn't take $50,000. A prominent Hungarian musician named George Savolet was staying with the Remenyis, and a good many of his jewels, including a handsome gold watch and chain, were stolen.

Mrs. Englander has been with Remenyi two months, and it is supposed that she, with her husband, had been stealing ever since her services began.

GOOD GROUND FOR CHEERFULNESS.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE AMERICAN SITUATION REPORTED IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 31.—"The Times" this morning published a long letter from a Philadelphia correspondent, describing the remarkable development and improvement in the business conditions of the United States of late. It gives the rise in the prices of the securities of the leading American railroads in February, and says: "The railroads have gone through a period of rigidly enforced economy, so their net earnings are preserved, and their gains in the gross are being reflected by large profits. The wave of reorganization which swept over the railway system has also placed most of the bankrupt roads on a sound basis."

The correspondent then mentions the optimistic statements made at the Joint Traffic Association meeting, and closes with saying: "The American public may be oversanguine, but there seems to be good ground for their present cheerfulness. It is quite evident that the railroads are entering upon a remarkable season for traffic, and that railroad properties, as a class, are far more valuable than they were a year ago."

A SCHOONER SUNK BY A STEAMER.

CAPTAIN HART OF THE THREE BROTHERS DROWNED IN THE COLLISION.

Baltimore, Aug. 31.—The steamer Potomac, of the Weems Line, ran into and sank the schooner Three Brothers near Seven-Foot Knoll at 3:40 o'clock this morning. Captain Hart of the schooner was drowned, and four of the crew were rescued by the crew of the steamer. Captain Geoghegan was in charge of the steamer. Captain Hart's body has not been recovered.

HELD FOR ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

CHARGES AGAINST TWO OFFICERS OF A BOSTON COMPANY.

Boston, Aug. 31.—President Robert F. Straine and C. A. Lamson, treasurer, of the United Telegram Company, were arraigned before Judge Brown in the Municipal Court to-day, on charges of conspiracy to commit larceny. The defendants were held in $10,000 bonds each for a hearing on September 14. They were arrested yesterday on complaint of a stockholder to Marsden J. Perry, receiver of the company. It is said that upward of $75,000 is involved in the alleged conspiracy.

FROSTS IN THE WEST.

Detroit, Aug. 31.—A heavy frost is reported to have visited the northern part of the State last night. At East Tawas a great deal of damage was done to vegetation, and the remainder of the crop standing was ruined. The frost was general through that section of the country.

St. Paul, Aug. 31.—Reports of frost come from a few points in Southern Minnesota and North Dakota last night. Garden truck was killed or badly damaged, but none of the reports speak of very serious injury to corn except one from South Minnesota, which represents the damage as being heavy to corn and late flax. Wheat is unaffected, being mostly harvested.

Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 31.—A light frost, the first of the season, visited this section last night, but did no damage.

CROPS IN THE ARGENTINE.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 31.—Argentine Republic crops have been greatly benefited by rains. "El Diario" estimates the corn yield at 20,000,000 hectolitres, of which 12,000,000 hectolitres are available for export.

MANITOBA'S BIG WHEAT CROP.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Advices received here report that by to-night all of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba will be cut. There has been no frost sufficient to damage the wheat in Manitoba this season, and next week will probably see the bulk of the wheat threshed. The crop will be the largest in the history of the Canadian Northwest. The yield will run as high as thirty-five bushels to the acre, while in Ontario it is as high as forty. The total wheat crop of Canada this year will be fully 60,000,000 bushels of prime wheat.

A CAR FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 31 (Special).—What observant business men here regard as the surest sign of the advent of prosperity is the presence of an unprecedented car famine. Eugene C. Spalding, of this city, general manager of a combination of equipment companies which operates 12,000 freight cars, said to-day that the present demand for cars is greater and more active than it has been for any period in the last five years, and is increasing daily. Mr. Spalding could lease to advantage 12,000 additional cars, if he had them, without any trouble. Every road in the Southern States is short of cars.

THE ST. PAUL LOWERS HER RECORD.

Southampton, Aug. 31.—The American Line steamship St. Paul, Captain Jameson, from New-York, was reported passing Scilly Islands at 7 o'clock this evening.

The dispatch shows that the St. Paul has again reduced her time between this port and Southampton, lowering the record made on her last trip, when she beat her best previous performance eastward. The St. Paul left here last Wednesday, August 25, clearing the bar at 11:33 a. m. Allowing ten hours, the usual time from Scilly Islands to the Needles, the time of her voyage will be about six days, ten hours and fifty-five minutes.

SETTLING THE COAL STRIKE.

AN AGREEMENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN ALMOST REACHED.

THE PLAN REPORTED IS FOR THE MINERS TO RESUME WORK AT SIXTY-FOUR CENTS A TON PENDING A FINAL SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The coal strike is considered settled here. The plan is to resume at 64 cents and work pending arbitration. The parties to the conference of adjustment are President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, and the Executive Committee of the operators. A number of the latter were in the city to-day, and the result is that a decision may be looked for almost at any moment. The direct effect of this decision will be the opening of the mines and the resumption of work by all the striking miners the beginning of the coming week.

T. E. Young, the manager of M. A. Hanna & Co.'s coal interests, is pushing the plan of arbitrating the wage question, and is hopeful for a settlement of the strike upon it. His plan is that the pay to be considered by the arbitrators shall be from 60 to 69 cents per ton. While the arbitrators are arranging the details the miners are to go to work at 64 cents. Mr. Young has communicated his plans to President Ratchford, and a meeting of local operators has been called to consider it.

An operator here says: "The new figure has been accepted by all but one operator in the Pittsburg district, and it is understood has been approved by President Ratchford and other members of the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers. It is expected that the single operator still holding out will be finally induced to yield, and that the great strike will thus be brought to a speedy and peaceful close."

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—When the dispatch from Columbus, stating that the coal strike was considered there as settled, was shown to him, President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers of America, acknowledged that he had received a proposition to have the miners resume work at 64 cents pending arbitration. He added: "Our Executive Council meets at Columbus, Ohio, to-morrow night, and the proposition of Mr. Young, who represents a large number of operators, will be considered, with other matters. I must decline to discuss the proposition until after it is submitted to the council. It would not be right for me to do so. This convention has given us very material aid already. The money that will be collected under the resolution passed will amount to between $100,000 and $3,000,000, and it will keep us alive a long time. It allows us to go on with the strike without fear of starvation."

THE LABOR CONGRESS ENDED.

NO DECISIVE ACTION TOWARD ABOLISHING "GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—The conference of labor leaders of the country, which has been in session here two days, finished its work this evening. The meeting was productive of several sensational speeches and many resolutions, yet no decisive action was taken on the principal matter for which the gathering was summoned—the abolishment of "government by injunction."

The convention, which had been announced as the last one of its kind to be held, while adjourning sine die, has merely postponed action on the matters before it for three weeks, as a call for a similar conference to be held in Chicago Monday, September 27, was issued. The convention ordered its chairman to request President McKinley, in the name of the convention, to call a special session of Congress for the purpose of defining the authority of judges in the matter of injunctions, but as the President will hardly receive the communication in time to convene Congress in three weeks, even should he consider the matter favorably, the Chicago gathering may take action which would render to-day's movement void and decide to act in another manner.

Debs and the Social Democracy dominated the convention, and the famous labor leader carried the gathering off its feet this afternoon in one of his characteristic speeches. A resolution introduced by Mr. Mahon, of Detroit, calling upon all miners now at work to desert their posts, and keeping them enemies of human liberty so long as they remain on duty, was adopted. Mr. Mahon had another resolution prepared asking the convention to call for one hundred volunteers to go into the town of Pocahontas, Va., on September 15, and there hold a public meeting, "in defiance of the Mayor of that city, who had set himself up in opposition to the God-given and constitutional rights of free speech," but at the last moment concluded not to present it. The reason will probably come to the front at the Chicago convention.

Mr. Ratchford, who was especially pleased with the convention's instructions regarding the request for the convening of Congress, hurried away to-night to Columbus, where he will attend a conference of mine workers and operators. Debs and all the leaders are gratified at the result of the conference.

CONNECTICUT'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FAVORS SENATOR G. E. LOUNSBURY FOR THE PLACE.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 31 (Special).—The reunion of the General Assembly of 1897, which took place at Pleasure Beach, this city, to-day, although it was attended by the members of both parties, was in reality a Republican gathering, and the Governorship and the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Hawley, both of which under present conditions will go to Republicans, were matters that brought the politicians from all parts of the State. Although some Democrats were here, they were not numerous enough for their presence to be noticed. The Senate is unanimously Republican, and there are only twenty-nine Democrats in the House out of a total membership of 251.

Speaker Joseph L. Barbour, of Hartford, acted as toast-master. Congressman Sperry and Lieutenant-Governor Lewell were also present, but Governor Cooke was unavoidably detained at his home in Winsted. The speech-making was short and not significant, but at the private conferences that followed it became evident that Senator George E. Lounsbury, of Ridgefield, a brother of ex-Governor P. G. Lounsbury, would be the next candidate of the party for Governor.

Senator Lounsbury is a man of marked ability, who has for a long time cherished the ambition to be chosen to the place filled by his brother in 1887-'89. His chief competitors have been Mayor Farnsworth of New-Haven, General T. L. Watson, of Bridgeport, and R. Colt, of New-London. John Addison Porter, of Hartford, secretary to President McKinley, has been after the nomination for several years, and was Governor Cooke's chief rival last year. His friends were present to-day, but it was admitted that he did not show the strength that had be n hoped for. It became evident long before the dinner was over that Lounsbury was to be the coming man in Connecticut politics, and his candidacy received an impetus that will last until the meeting of the convention.

There is no such clear solution of the Senatorship puzzle, although Samuel Fessenden's supporters easily led the field. In other States it might be considered that a slate made so long beforehand was premature, but Connecticut's Legislature has only biennial sessions, and there will not be another gathering of the party leaders until the campaign next year is well under way. It was therefore important for each candidate to impart what color he could to his canvass at to-day's meeting, for the results will be far-reaching, and the opportunity lost would not return for months.

MR. WELLINGTON MAY NOT RESIGN.

FURTHER EVIDENCES OF HARMONY AMONG MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Baltimore, Aug. 31 (Special).—Senator Wellington, instead of taking a needed rest in the mountains, as he said he would do after the State Convention, came to Baltimore from Cumberland to-day to confer with Theodore Marburg, the organization candidate for Mayor, and a committee of the Republican Business Men's Association. After the conference the Senator looked happy and smilingly expressed the belief that at the second primaries to be held next week his candidate, Mr. Marburg, would be nominated. The Senator says he has received a large number of letters from prominent Republicans in all parts of the State urging him to retain the State chairmanship. It is now believed that he will reconsider his determination to resign and remain at the head of the committee and direct the State campaign. Chairman Stone of the City Committee, who, after the setback at the State Convention, said he would have nothing to do with the new primaries ordered, has also changed his mind and gone to work earnestly in the interest of the organization.

CANADA'S VICTORIAN FAIR OPENED.

Toronto Ont., Aug. 31.—The Victorian era exhibition was opened to-day, and this afternoon all the departments were in full swing. The opening ceremonies took place this afternoon, when Lady Kirkpatrick, in the presence of a vast concourse of people and invited guests, touched the electric button which set all the machinery of Canada's great fair in motion. Many Americans are expected to arrive here in a few days.

BROOKLYNITES URGE DELAY

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY'S ADVICE TO THE CITIZENS UNION.

IF IT IS HEEDED, MR. LOW WILL NOT BE PUT IN NOMINATION TO-DAY—LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAYORALTY SITUATION.

All political interest in Greater New-York centres in the Citizens Union conference, which meets at noon to-day at No. 32 Liberty-st. The directors of that organization say that they will to-day nominate Seth Low for Mayor of the new metropolis. Unless there is an unlooked-for hitch in the programme, the nomination will be made without much preliminary talk, and Mr. Low's name will be promptly placed in the field.

There will be no delay, it is declared, to await action by the Republicans or any other anti-Tammany body. The letter to inform Mr. Low of his nomination has already been prepared, and will be sent to him at his country resting-place on the adjournment of the conference. The plan of sending a committee to wait upon Mr. Low at Northeast Harbor, on the coast of Maine, has been abandoned, and the Citizens will trust Uncle Sam's mails for the safe delivery of the information to the candidate. If a committee carried the notice and handed it to Mr. Low, its members would be expected to return to New-York with the nominee's acceptance. At least they think that they should bring back with them a strong intimation of Mr. Low's intentions. The method adopted of forwarding the letter by mail does away with difficulties which have been foreseen, and leaves Mr. Low free to take all the time he desires before writing his acceptance. Nobody apprehends a declination, but the candidate may postpone his formal acceptance if he pleases until after the meeting of the Republican City Convention.

No other place on the Citizens Union ticket except the head will be filled to-day. All the other nominations will be laid over for future action. This course will open a number of interesting possibilities in making up the list of candidates to complete the ticket headed by Seth Low.

COUNSELLING DELAY.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, which met last night in the Brooklyn Library, furnished the only element of doubt regarding Mr. Low's nomination to-day. After a session of nearly three hours the Brooklyn committee unanimously passed resolutions advising that to-day's conference postpone Mr. Low's nomination in deference to the wishes of the Republican organization and other anti-Tammany bodies.

Whether this advice will be heeded or not remains to be seen. Chairman Reynolds of the Citizens Union Executive Committee said yesterday he did not believe that even if a delay should be suggested by the Brooklyn committee the recommendation would be heeded.

"If you were assured that the Republicans would consent to Mr. Low's nomination in case you postponed action, would you be willing to do so?" he was asked?

"I couldn't answer that until the proposition is made," was Mr. Reynolds's reply. "I will say this, however, that we have never thought of that contingency."

Mr. Reynolds said that no nominations except that of Mayor would be made to-day, and that later on the nomination would be ratified at a mass-meeting.

MR. QUIGG REPEATS

Congressman Quigg, president of the Republican County Committee, reiterated yesterday his previous statement that if Mr. Low shall be nominated by the Citizens Union in advance of the meeting of the Republican City Convention he would not be the Republican candidate.

"The purpose of the organization in this respect is well defined and thoroughly understood," said Mr. Quigg. "If Mr. Low and his friends have made up their minds to defy the Republican organization, upon which they must depend for nine-tenths of the vote to elect their ticket, they take the step with their eyes wide open. They are prepared, I suppose, for the consequences which must naturally follow."

The Republican leaders say that they are getting ready to nominate their own ticket. Among those spoken of for Mayor besides Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius N. Bliss and General Benjamin F. Tracy, are District-Attorney William M. K. Olcott and Congressman Quigg. Some of the Republican organization expectations rest upon the split in Democratic ranks, which seems likely. The Progressive Democratic League will be joined, it is believed, by the "Jimmy" O'Brienites and other extreme silver Democrats, who are preparing to nominate Edward M. Grout, of Brooklyn, or some other man for Mayor on a regular Bryanized Chicago platform.

The Tammany Hall politicians are shaping their plans in the expectation of Mr. Low's nomination for Mayor and a union ticket which will command consolidated anti-Tammany support. John C. Sheehan said yesterday that preparations for their nominating convention were under way. The Democratic Conference Committee to fix the time for the Tammany-McLaughlin-Muller primaries may be called together to meet in this city next Tuesday. In view of a possible disagreement between the Citizens Union and the anti-Tammany organizations some sanguine Tammanyites want to put Richard Croker at the head of the ticket. Mr. Croker is to arrive here from England next week. His personal friends are anxious to nominate him. Other prominent names being canvassed are Register William Sohmer, Edward Knox and Judges Dugro and Lawrence.

CITIZENS UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens Union was held at No. 32 Liberty-st. yesterday afternoon for the transaction of routine business. Those present were J. Kennedy Tod, John C. Clark, James B. Reynolds, Edward D. Page, Henry R. Kunhardt, James Loeb, George Tombleson, Charles C. Nadal, John B. Pine, James W. Pryor, Joseph Larocque, Richard Watson Gilder, John Frankenheimer and Thomas Clegg.

After the meeting Chairman Reynolds said that while no formal action was taken on the matter, it was the unanimous opinion of those present that the borough committees at their meeting at noon to-day would nominate Seth Low and send a letter to him requesting his acceptance. The conference at the Manhattan he regarded as a Low triumph, and expressed the belief that Mr. Low would be nominated by the Republican convention, even though previously nominated by the Citizens Union.

There will be a special meeting of the Executive Committee this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at No. 32 Liberty-st., to indorse the action taken by the nominating conference at noon.

The anti-Tammany conference, which met at the Hotel Manhattan on Monday night, will hold an adjourned session at the Astor House to-day at 11 a. m. Action intended to postpone Mr. Low's nomination may be taken.

THE BROOKLYN MEETING.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty last night, the sub-committee of conference, composed of Messrs. Orr, Maxwell and Steele, made report of a talk they had with Congressman Quigg, representing the Republican organization of New-York City. It was on the assurances of this sub-committee that the Committee of Fifty decided not to press the nomination of Mr. Low at this time, but to wait until a more perfect organization of all the outside forces can be made. The sub-committee reported that they had had a pleasant and satisfactory meeting with Mr. Quigg. At that time he strongly signified that the Republican organization would eventually take up Low. Mr. Low, it was understood, had also made known that he wished his friends not to be overhasty in their actions. Upon this assurance from Mr. Quigg the Brooklyn Citizens Committee decided not to recommend the nomination of Low by the Citizens Committee of New-York to-day, but rather to wait for the promised action of the Republicans.

If the Republicans appear to vacillate and try to drift away from Mr. Low then the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee will undertake to push through his nomination by the Citizens Union of New-York, and will give it all possible aid.

It is known that some of the members at the meeting last night were opposed to delay, but they finally submitted gracefully to what the majority considered to be wise and prudent action.

The resolutions which we unanimously adopted last night are as follows:

Resolved, That while this committee firmly believes in the doctrine now embodied in our State Constitution that National or State politics have nothing to do with municipal affairs; while it warmly commends the zeal displayed in the support of this doctrine by the Citizens Union of New-York, and while it greatly rejoices in the large enrolment of citizens favoring the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New-York, which the Citizens Union has secured; nevertheless this committee deems that it can best and most effectively promote Seth Low's nomination and election, to which it is unalterably pledged, by continuing its efforts for harmonious action of all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall.

We therefore continue the Committees of Conference.

Chairman Reynolds, of the Citizens Union, has received a letter from Charles Stewart Smith, who is now in the Adirondacks, in which Mr. Smith says he hopes the conference to-day will take final action so far as the Mayoralty nomination is concerned.

PLAIN TALK TO FREE SILVER MEN.

GOVERNOR O'FERRALL REFUSES TO SUPPORT THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Washington, Aug. 31.—"The Post" will print to-morrow a long and important interview with Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall of Virginia, who last fall declined to support the nominees and platform of the Chicago Convention, and who is the recognized head of the gold Democrats in Virginia. Governor O'Ferrall talks with great plainness as to his present position and his future action. He announces his determination not to support, under present conditions, the Democratic State ticket recently nominated at the Roanoke Convention, and gives his reasons for reaching this decision. He criticises in emphatic language the conduct of the leaders at that convention in indorsing the Chicago platform, and also pays his respects to the free-silver Democrats who have made him a target of abuse, asserting that they have taken advantage of his position, knowing that he could not answer them, and charging them with attempting to seek notoriety through hurling epithets at him.

He reiterates his charge that Bryan had made every arrangement to enter the State in 1893 and make speeches in behalf of the Populist who was running for Governor against him, and gives additional evidence to substantiate his assertion. He speaks of Senator Daniel as having presented in the Senate a resolution indorsing Mr. Cleveland's action regarding the Chicago strike, and yet with having voted in the Committee on Resolutions at the Chicago Convention for denouncing Mr. Cleveland for the very act which the Senator had previously commended.

Governor O'Ferrall also defends his course in ordering out the military to prevent lynchings and calls attention to the fact that, although there were sixty-two lynchings in the State from 1880 to 1894, there have been only two under his administration. He says that he has no apologies or regrets to make for his course in politics, and intimates that if Bryan is renominated on another Chicago platform Virginia may go Republican in 1900.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE IN CHICAGO.

A YOUNG WOMAN TAKES MORPHINE AND REQUESTS THAT NO ATTEMPT BE MADE TO IDENTIFY HER.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—A handsome young woman, whose name is unknown, killed herself this morning in the Victoria Hotel, where she was a guest. The suicide was evidently carried out with the utmost deliberation, as the young woman had apparently slept in the bed during the night, taken a bath in the morning, made up the bed and then, swallowing morphine, laid down to die.

At 2:30 p. m. on Monday she entered the hotel and informed the clerk that she was on a long journey, and wished to remain in Chicago for a day for the purpose of resting. She paid for her room in advance, as she had no baggage, and registered as Miss Blanche Wilson, New-York City. She requested that if she failed to rise early in the morning she be allowed to sleep, as she was very tired. She was shown to her room, and that was the last seen of her alive. After repeated knockings had failed to arouse her, the door was forced, and she was found dead on the bed. She was clad only in a night robe. A vial which had contained morphine was on the bed, and on a chair was her clothing, folded neatly. The dress and linen were of expensive materials. Sealed in an envelope, which bore no address, a note was found on the table. It read:

"To Whoever You May Be: Please do not try to find out who I am, I ask and beg of you, whoever you may be and remember it is my last favor I ask on earth as a dying woman. And, for my mother's sake, do not try. Just leave to Anny. I don't care what you do with my body. Remember, please don't try for my mother's sake."

There was no signature to the note. It was printed in a small, feminine hand, and the formation of the letters indicated that the hand which held the pen was trembling. The bed had evidently been made up hurriedly after being slept in, and the woman had taken a bath and dressed herself carefully before taking the poison. On her finger was a plain gold band, and on the inside was engraved "A. M. E." In a bundle of four collars, two were marked "L. H. G.," one "A. D. A." and one "L. M." A collar which she had been wearing was marked similarly to two of the collars in the package, "L. H. G."

WENT BATHING AND DISAPPEARED.

A FURNITURE SALESMAN BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED IN A BATHHOUSE.

A man supposed to be A. P. Jacobi, the head salesman of Sol Hyman & Co.'s furniture store at Nos. 993 and 995 Third-ave., called at the bathing-house of Peter Hunt, at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., and the North River, and hired a bathing suit last evening at 5 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the man did not appear, and Mr. Hunt, fearing that he was lost, reported the matter to the West One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. police station, and at the same time handed his clothing over to the police.

Mr. Hunt said that the man was about fifty-two years old, five feet ten inches in height, rather stockily built, and wore a black diagonal coat and waistcoat, striped trousers and straw hat. He had been in the habit of coming to the bathhouse nearly every night. He told Mr. Hunt that he was a salesman in a furniture store on Third-ave., and was on a two weeks' vacation. This was the only thing that Hunt knew about him, except that he appeared to be well-to-do and well situated.

In the clothes of the man was found a card, with the name "A. P. Jacobi, with Sol Hyman & Co., 993 and 995 Third-ave.," printed on it. Another card was found with the name James J. Mitchell on it. The police went to the address mentioned on the first card, and found the place closed. The police were told that the head salesman of that place was named A. P. Jacobi, and that he was on a vacation. They were also told that he lived somewhere in Fifty-ninth-st., the exact location not being known. The police think that the missing man was Jacobi, and that he was drowned while bathing.

MR. M'KINLEY HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—President McKinley was told to-day that "The San Francisco Call" had published a story to the effect that, in response to an interview with Mrs. Jones, he had promised to interfere in behalf of Worden, the California train wrecker.

"Will you please confirm or deny the report?" was asked.

"I have nothing to say," responded the President.

Honest goods, right prices, Hope's caramels, 41 Nassau-st. These things have been going on now for over 30 years.—Advt.

FAURE WELCOMED BY PARIS

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN MARKED BY ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

THE BOMB WENT OFF TEN MINUTES AFTER M. FAURE PASSED THE MADELEINE—ENTHUSIASM OCCASIONED BY THE ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA—THE LATEST EXPLOSION LIKE SOME OF THE PREVIOUS ONES.

Paris, Aug. 31.—President Faure arrived at the Northern Railroad Station, from Dunkirk, at 6 o'clock this evering. He was received there by the president of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson; the president of the Senate, M. Loubat; the general in command of the Paris garrison and his staff, and the Municipal Councillors. In the vicinity of the station large bodies of troops were massed, including the whole of the artillery garrison from Mont Valerien. After listening to short speeches of welcome, the President entered a landau and proceeded to the Elysée Palace by way of the Rue Lafayette, the Place de l'Opéra, the Madeleine and the Place de la Concorde. M. Faure looked robust and bronzed as the result of his voyage.

Enormous crowds of people lined the route, and the President was warmly acclaimed. All the balconies were filled with spectators, and the waving of handkerchiefs and flags was to be seen on all sides.

Ten minutes after the President had passed the Madeleine a bomb was exploded inside the railing around that church. Two arrests followed immediately, and the railed inclosure was closed by the police, who began an active investigation into the outrage.

Nobody was injured by the explosion, but as it followed so closely on others of a similar nature it caused the greatest excitement. All the persons inside the railings of the Madeleine were minutely examined by the police before they were allowed to go. The fragments of the bomb found by the police resembled those found in the Bois de Boulogne on June 13 and on the Place de la Concorde on June 16. The bomb consisted of an iron tube filled with an explosive and loaded with nails.

At the Prefecture of Police the bomb explosion is not attributed to Anarchists, but is believed to be the work of the lunatic who was responsible for previous similar occurrences. The men arrested for complicity in the explosion to-day have been set at liberty.

By noon the streets in the vicinity of the route to be followed by the President from the railroad station to the Elysée Palace began to fill with people and presented a scene of great animation. The majority of the stores were closed, and the houses and public buildings were more profusely decorated with flags than on the national holiday, July 14. Deputations from the different patriotic societies placed garlands at the foot of the Strasburg statue, on the Place de la Concorde, and a Te Deum was chanted in the basilica of the Sacré Cœur, Monsignor Clari, the Papal Nuncio, officiating.

GREETED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Place de l'Opéra, which was richly decorated, was particularly thronged. Here a large platform had been erected, and on this platform were assembled the members of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Paris, which had arranged the decorations and which had been commissioned to welcome the President back from Russia. The President, who was accompanied by the Premier, M. Meline, General Letournies and Baron Fredericks, left his carriage on reaching this platform and ascended the steps leading to it. There the chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry read the following address to the President:

"All Frenchmen feel the same patriotic joy at homage rendered you in Russia, and at the solemn consecration of the alliance made for the maintenance of peace. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry is deeply grateful for this, and we rejoice especially because all our fellow-citizens will partake in the prosperity which we are entitled to expect from it. Peace is our dearest wish, and in accomplishing this beneficent work you will receive your just reward."

M. Faure then re-entered his carriage and drove toward the Elysée Palace. The route was lined with soldiers, and the President was escorted by detachments of cuirassiers and mounted Republican Guards. The shouts chiefly heard as the President was driven to the Elysée were "Vive l'Alliance," "Vive la France," and "Vive la Russie."

The streets to-night were brilliantly illuminated, dense masses of people thronging the principal boulevards. Numerous bands continued playing for hours in front of the cafés. Dancing was next to impossible, owing to the pressure from the crowds.

President Faure gave a banquet to all of the Ministers at the Elysée. Telegrams were received from the principal towns announcing that fêtes were in full swing in various portions of the Republic. Cries of "Vive la France," "Vive la Russie," and "Vive l'Alliance" were heard everywhere.

The grandstand in the Place de l'Opé