GORI, ARCH ANARCHIST.

TUSCAN LAWYER SAID TO BE MALATESTA'S FORERUNNER.

WICKEDNESS OF "LA BELLA TERESA" IN THE WEST SIDE ITALIAN QUARTER—LITTLE STOCK IN RUBERTI'S STORY.

A new name appeared yesterday in the investigation of the plot laid by Paterson and New-York Anarchists which resulted in the death of King Humbert. The "Reds" have been making strenuous efforts to protect the man from public notice at this time, but one of them, in trying to defend Count Enrico Malatesta, let fall the other name, and the secret was out. Pietro Gori, a lawyer of Lucca, Tuscany, is now believed to be the man who is indirectly responsible for the plot. He is now in Italy, or was the last time the "Group of Existence" heard from him, and for that reason his name has been carefully kept under cover. It was Gori who sent Malatesta to this country to keep up the work he had started, and it was Gori who changed Bresci from a loud talking but harmless workingman with anarchical tendencies into the silent, straight shooting murderer that he is to-day.

The police promise developments of a sensational nature in the work of running down the Anarchists, and arrests may be made to-day or to-morrow. They are looking for the man who bought the tickets for the crowd of regicides which sailed on La Gascogne on May 17, for the police seem to be convinced that all or nearly all of the men designated to carry out the plot sailed under assumed names in the steerage of that steamer. They refuse to give the name of the man who will furnish the sensational evidence. In fact, they have not found him yet. A Tribune reporter learned yesterday from a well known Italian of this city, who has worked night and day on the case since King Humbert was murdered, that the man whom the police are after is Garassini, an Anarchist of New-York, who has been missing for more than a week.

The police are also said to be working on a clew which was cabled from Rome two days ago. It put the police upon an entirely new track, and the utmost secrecy is being maintained regarding it. The detectives will say nothing regarding it, and the Italian Consul-General denies any knowledge of new clews. He even denies that he has detectives at work.

GORI WAS FOR BLOOD.

The trail of anarchy which Pietro Gori left behind him in his travels through the Italian settlements of America was as much more important than that left by Malatesta as a Western cyclone is stronger than an East River breeze. He was for blood, and had no hesitancy about saying so. He desired the life of every ruler in Europe, and would have killed them had it been in his power. He did have the power to move men, however, and to a greater degree even than had Malatesta. His clever tongue and reckless manner of using it got him into trouble in Italy. He fled to escape arrest, and found a haven of refuge in South America, with others of his stamp.

He came to New-York in the spring of 1897 and had no trouble finding the headquarters of the Anarchists at Paterson. He went among them, spoke in their saloons, wrote fiery editorials for their paper, "La Question Sociale," and finally made a tour of the United States, organizing Anarchist groups wherever he found Italians. His picture was published in the Paterson paper shortly after his arrival in connection with a tragedy of which he was the author. It was called "Primo Maggio" ("The First of May"), and the Anarchists went wild over it. Gori was a rhymester and his terrible tragedy flowed in verse. Perhaps the poetic smoothness added by contrast to the rough terror of the words, for, according to all accounts, the piece was full of misery, blood, murder and execution. It told the simple story of the sufferings of a poor Italian laborer under the rule of an alleged tyrannical government. It painted strongly his struggle to live and pay his taxes. Gradually the tragedy worked out the change of mind which made him ready to take the life of the monarch. The bloody deed over, the Anarchist, now a hero in the eyes of Gori, was shown in the torture rack. He would tell nothing that would implicate his companions, and goes to his execution with smiling face. All the way through Gori's tragedy is a forecast of the real life one in which Bresci played the assassin and King Humbert the victim. It even introduced the influence of women in nerving the assassin's hand and in cheering him as he was led away to die. The tragedy, or part of it, at least, is said to have been acted in Paterson, perhaps in this city and in several other Italian colonies. Bresci probably saw it played and even then, perhaps, began to think of taking part in a similar plot in real life.

Gori was in the United States about six months. He was a great friend of Esteve and Widmar, the Paterson editors. He knew Bresci and Quintavolli. The Anarchists say that letters from relatives at home caused him to change his views about Anarchy, and he left them to return to his native land, where he is now practising his profession. Other Italians who are well posted say that Gori found he could do more for Anarchy at home and that he returned there under one of King Humbert's liberal acts granting freedom to political refugees. He is said to have sent Malatesta here to carry out his work.

When in this country Gori was about twenty-eight years old. He was tall, slender and handsome. Many women were attracted to him. He wore his hair like Italy's new King does now, and was always neat about his dress. He used a crimson cord in place of a necktie, as do Esteve and other Anarchist leaders. He was well known in the Italian quarter, and many who were not in favor of Anarchy went to hear him speak. "The most fluent, most eloquent Italian speaker I have ever heard," said a prominent merchant yesterday when Gori's visit was mentioned. "He did more for Anarchy in America than Malatesta ever thought of doing."

"LA BELLA TERESA'S" DOINGS.

The police are gradually finding the swath of wickedness which "La Bella Teresa" cut through the West Side Italian district. It is wonderful that she kept out of the courts, for men have shot others on her account, at least one home was wrecked, and several other crimes, including vitriol throwing, are laid at her door, now that she is under arrest in Italy. It was discovered yesterday that she had two daughters instead of one, and that the youngest, a pretty child of twelve, is living in West Fourth-st. with her father, an engineer, named Aghina, who is employed at P. Maresi's candy factory, No. 719 Sixth-ave. Aghina was taking a holiday yesterday when a Tribune reporter went to see him, but an Italian friend consented to give some information about his daughter.

"The little girl came to him about May 1 from her mother, who was then living at No. 92 West Eighth-st. with the older daughter," said this informant. "'Mamma is going to Europe. She doesn't say for what, and she don't know what to do with me. I want to come to you,' said the child.

"The father was anxious to have her, and she has been with him ever since. The child knows nothing of the plot, but her sister, Ida, who is eighteen years old, may know a great deal. No one seems to know where she has gone. She did not sail with her mother, and I believe she is being kept by Anarchist friends somewhere in Harlem."

There is an unfortunate Italian matron who keeps a little butcher shop in Macdougal-st. who thinks that no punishment is too severe for "La Bella Teresa," alias Teresa Brugnoli, the Mrs. Aghina of former days. This woman is Mrs. E. Balocchi, whose home was broken up because the husband loved the lovely Teresa. He used to meet her at Bossi's boarding house, No. 84 Macdougal-st., and the wife at last learned of his faithlessness. The husband is now working on Long Island. Teresa's purpose in allowing Balocchi to make love to her is said to be due to her desire to gain converts for Anarchy.

The police are beginning to believe that all of the active plotters sailed together in the steerage of the French Line steamer La Gascogne. They believe that all went under assumed names, in spite of the fact that Mrs. Quintavolle says her husband's ticket was made out in his own name. She accompanied her husband to the pier, and he narrowly escaped missing the steamer. He was one of the last to go aboard, and his wife did not see him meet any one on the steamer.

Just why the name of Grassini has been brought into the case as the man who purchased tickets at different agencies about the city is hard to say. He keeps bobbing up in conversations between detectives, but they will say nothing about him. Italians have noticed his absence from the district for the last two weeks, and are convinced that he is the man the police are looking for. He is described as tall, slender, with light complexion and dark hair. He lived somewhere in the Mulberry-st. district.

Captain McClusky of the Central Office takes little stock in the story told by Alessandro Ruberti, the Italian now locked up in the Tombs on a grand larceny sentence, to the effect that he knows all about the anarchistic plot to murder the King of Italy. He thinks that Ruberti is trying to have his sentence shortened by arousing sympathy through the statement that he is a victim of the Anarchists. Although he says he is a patriotic Italian, he is in the Tombs on the charge of swindling his countrymen, who were ignorant of the laws of this country, by obtaining illegal judgments against them.

FUNERAL OF ITALY'S KING.

TO BE HELD ON THURSDAY—RESIGNATION OF CRIMINAL'S BROTHER.

Rome, Aug. 4.—The date of King Humbert's funeral has been definitely fixed for Thursday, Aug. 9.

Monza, Aug. 4.—It is now fully believed that the shoemaker Niccolini, of Billa, was Bresci's accomplice. Niccolini disappeared, but he telegraphed to Bresci on July 20 announcing his departure, "everything being ready."

Milan, Aug. 4.—Lieutenant Bresci, brother of King Humbert's assassin, has informed the colonel of his regiment of his intention to leave the army and change his name. An appointment in the civil administration will be provided for him.

A duel with sabres has been fought between Captain Tani and Captain Bacciali on the subject of Lieutenant Bresci's course. Captain Tani had expressed sympathy with the lieutenant, whereupon Captain Bacciali declared that he could no longer offer his hand to Lieutenant Bresci. Bacciali was wounded in the head.

Senator Astenyo, backed by public opinion, intends to interpellate the Government, alleging that insufficient care was taken to protect the late King Humbert.

BRESCI'S TRIAL IN MILAN.

Rome, Aug. 4.—According to local newspapers, the Cabinet Council which met to-day to discuss whether Bresci, the Anarchist, ought to be tried by the Senate or the Milan Assizes decided in favor of a trial by the latter.

KING'S ADDRESS TO FORCES.

Monza, Aug. 4.—King Victor Emmanuel III issued an address to-day to the land and sea forces, in which he says:

My thoughts go out to all of you with confidence in this sad moment. I am certain that you will show me the same affection which you have shown my father, an affection which, following the paternal example, I return to all my soldiers with all my heart.

NEW KING'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The King of Italy has sent the following message to President McKinley:

Monza, August 3, 1900.
His Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States of America:
I heartily thank Your Excellency and the great American people, who, sharing my grief and that of my country, have strengthened the old bonds of friendship existing between the two nations.
VICTOR EMMANUEL.

BRESCI WORKED IN ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 4.—Domenico Messini, well known in Italian circles in this city, said to-day that Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert, had at one time been a resident of this city, or at least worked here for some time.

"Late last winter," said Messini, "I was in a saloon at Peterstown with a number of friends, when another party entered the room. Several of the newcomers were strangers, and one of them was known by the name of Maressa. The two parties soon became very friendly, and it was late when the second party left the saloon. After they were gone one of Messini's friends said that the man called Maressa was a well known Paterson Italian by the name of Bresci; that he had committed an assault in Paterson and had fled to this city."

According to the description of Maressa, given by his countrymen here, there is no doubt of the man's identity as Bresci, the murderer of the Italian King.

How long Bresci stayed here or where he stayed no one seems to know, nor has the assault which was alleged to be the cause of his leaving Paterson at that time been traced.

It is said by some people that Bresci's presence here was for a purpose connected with the Anarchists and that he might have gained assistance from the Italian quarter of Elizabeth.

ITALIAN RESENTED SLUR ON KING.

John Hughes, thirty-three years old, employed in a stable at One-hundred-and-eighty-second-st. and Morris-ave., and Patrico Antonio, an Italian living at One-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-st. and Third-ave., got into an altercation last evening because Hughes made a slurring remark concerning the late King Humbert. The Italian resented the insult and struck Hughes. The latter kicked Antonio in the face, breaking his nose. Policeman Cotter, of the Tremont station, arrested Hughes and locked him up. An ambulance took Antonio to Fordham Hospital.

BIG SLUMP IN PIG IRON.

ALABAMA MINERS LEARN THAT JULY SALES WERE FOR $11 A TON.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 4 (Special).—The slump in the iron market has been admitted by the Southern operators for the first time. The Auditing Committee of the Alabama miners examined the sales books of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company this morning, and ascertained that the average price obtained for pig iron sold by that company in July was under $11 a ton. The miners will in consequence receive a reduction of two and a half cents a ton. It is also known that the sales made in July were of little consequence, and that the Southern furnaces have not sold since January one month's output. The export business is also in a bad way. The sailing craft of the world seems to be tied up in carrying provisions to the Philippines, South Africa and China, and there are very few vessels on Southern shores to take the pig iron that is offered. However, the Southern iron operators are operating nearly all furnaces, and appear to believe that the market will eventually recover itself.

SMALL BOY IN GREAT TROUBLE.

CONFESSES HIS GUILT, BUT WILL NOT TELL WHO HIS COMPANIONS WERE.

George Wesson, six years old, walked into Recorder Stanton's court, in Hoboken, yesterday and said that he was the boy who one night recently broke a show window in a store whose proprietor refused to close early these summer evenings. Another youth had been arrested, and there was some evidence against him, but the Recorder did not want to punish him on the evidence. He agreed to pay for the glass and was let go. Yesterday the little Wesson boy went to the court and confessed his guilt. He was crying and in great fear. The Recorder realized that the child had not broken the window of his own accord, and questioned him. To test him the Recorder told him that if he broke the glass he would have to go to jail for twenty years.

"I broke it," sobbed the child, "but I don't want to go to jail."

He said the "big gang" told him to do it, but refused to say who were the members of the gang. He was threatened with a dark cell and bread and water for a month. He was greatly alarmed, but he would not recant and say he did not break the glass; neither would he tell the names of the boys who told him to break it. The Recorder finally yielded, and, remarking that the cherry tree story may have been true after all, told the lad that he might go, but not to break any more windows for the "big gang" or any one else.

LIVELY FIGHT LIKELY.

CONTEST FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP NOMINATION WAXING WARM.

TAMMANY WONDERING IF CROKER WILL "STAND FOR COLER"—EDWIN M. SHEPARD'S NAME AGAIN—NIXON TALKED OF FOR MAYOR.

Will Mr. Croker revise his opinion of Controller Coler and let him run for Governor?

That is the absorbing question in local Democratic circles. Mr. Croker has held Mr. Coler in light esteem for more than a year. When Controller Coler was hinting that Corporation Counsel Whalen, Mr. Croker's personal friend, was acting from unworthy motives in confessing judgment against the city in hundreds of cases where there was at least ground for suspicion that the city was being robbed Mr. Croker to his personal friends expressed himself with more force than discretion. Mr. Croker's friends at that time, and since then, told of the "old man" calling the Controller a "political fakir," and it was also said that Mr. Croker impugned the motives of Mr. Coler, and said he was "playing to the galleries."

Now, the Hill men, backed by members of the National Committee, want Mr. Coler to head the ticket. Will Croker "stand for it?" That's what the Tammany small fry are asking. From present indications there will be the liveliest kind of a fight at the State Convention, and the "wise ones" are already predicting that the Croker-McLaughlin-Erie County combination will go to pieces. The machine men in Brooklyn, particularly those holding office, are beginning to talk about Edward M. Shepard as a candidate, asserting that he will, if nominated, poll as many independent votes in Brooklyn as Controller Coler would. In the mean time all over the State the friends of Hill are quietly pushing along the Coler boom, expecting that it will be so formidable by the time the convention is called to order that the Brooklyn man's nomination will be practically unanimous.

Croker holds the purse strings of the organization. Tammany Hall is about the only organization that can produce money for campaign purposes. Executive Chairman McGuire has ambitious campaign plans, but little money to carry out his designs. Croker is taking good care that he doesn't get any New-York City money. The word has been passed around that it is too early to contribute to the State Committee. This is Croker's trump card, and it is expected that a number of candidates will be "sprung" between now and September 11.

The report was current yesterday that Lewis Nixon, the East River Bridge Commissioner, would be the next Democratic candidate for Mayor. Within a week it is likely that Mr. Nixon will be talked about as an eligible candidate for Governor. At the Kansas City Convention Croker threw out a feeler by suggesting his name for the Vice-Presidency. "The talk about Mr. Nixon as a candidate for Mayor," said a politician, "is probably to make the public better acquainted with him, so that he may be brought out as a candidate by Croker when the State Convention meets, if Croker wants him to be." Meanwhile, the machine leaders are trying to smother the Coler talk, and are giving encouragement to Senator Mackey, of Buffalo; ex-Justice Earl and others.

Frank Campbell, chairman of the State Committee, will have charge of State headquarters the first three days of the coming week, Mayor McGuire having gone back to Syracuse.

A letter from Perry Belmont was received at headquarters yesterday. Mr. Belmont said that he would support the Democratic ticket and offered his services to the State and National committees. He said that he would speak for Bryan and Stevenson. Mr. Belmont at the last meeting of the State Committee, covertly antagonized Bryan, and some time ago had a controversy with Bryan over the silver question.

Before leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the New-England coast, where he is spending the summer, ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, said yesterday that he was totally unaware that he was to have charge of the Eastern branch of the Democratic National Committee, and he seemed to regard the report as a joke. A report was circulated to the effect that Mr. Gorman would take an active part in managing the campaign in the East.

PETER J. DOOLING'S RIVAL ARRESTED.

JOHN O'BRIEN, CHARGED WITH INTOXICATION, CRIES "POLITICS!"

John O'Brien, of No. 266 West Thirty-eighth-st., who is opposing Peter J. Dooling for the Tammany leadership of the XIIIth Assembly District, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell yesterday in the West Side police court by Policeman Conant, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station. He was charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct in Thirty-eighth-st., near Eighth-ave., about 10:30 o'clock on Friday night. He was fined $5.

Policeman Conant said that O'Brien was drunk and abusive, and that he took him to his home, telling him he would be locked up if he did not remain there. O'Brien came back in a short time, the policeman declared, and dared him to make the arrest, threatening to have the policeman's "buttons taken off." He was promptly arrested.

O'Brien said to the Magistrate:

"It's all a game of politics, Your Honor. I cannot go about the district without being molested. I'm Dooling's opponent for the leadership of the district, and this is all a game of politics."

O'Brien has been twice defeated by Dooling.

POLICE PREYING ON POLICE.

NEW FORM OF CORRUPTION IN PAYING FOR TRANSFERS.

Police extortion, through arbitrary and summary methods of transferring policemen from one precinct to another, is reported to be a new form of corruption in the Department. The Lexow Committee found evidence that men had to pay money to secure appointment on the force, that members of the force had to pay for promotion, and that the police blackmailed nearly everybody that required police protection, but it was not discovered in the Lexow investigation that the police preyed upon the police.

The power to make transfers formerly rested with the Police Board. Now the Chief of Police has that power. Chief Devery is said to have made about eight thousand transfers of policemen since he has been in his present office. It has been a matter of common talk in the Department that it costs many policemen money to secure transfers. Sometimes it is $15 and sometimes it is $20 which a policeman is reported to have paid for a transfer. Of course, there never has been a charge that Devery has received the money, although he alone has the power to make the transfers. Policemen who want transfers to new precincts, because they dislike their posts or their commanding officers, or because they want to be nearer their homes, usually get some politician with a "pull" at Police Headquarters to "work the transfer" for them. If they have no political friends they are said to go to a person near Headquarters who can secure any transfers to order. Some policemen are transferred frequently. Some are sent from one end of the city to the other, miles away from their families. Naturally, they are willing to pay to be transferred back.

The complaints of the oft-transferred police are not made loudly and publicly. The police force is such a close corporation that although the policemen speak quite freely among themselves about their grievances they are not inclined to take the public into their confidence. Plans for stopping extortion by means of transfer are concocted by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, a secret organization, which, it is thought, has been instrumental in raising some corruption funds to be used at Albany for legislation to increase salaries. Chief Devery directed a threatening order against members of the association last winter, when the association was instrumental in getting a bill introduced in the Legislature to shorten the hours of duty of patrolmen. The bill was killed, as it should have been killed.

What plans the association is considering are not being published, but it has been rumored that the policemen who wield the night stick on post may suddenly begin to enforce the laws and arrest lawbreakers who are under police protection. Such a step would interfere with Tammany police blackmail revenue. It might be expected to create alarm at Headquarters. The question is, Would patrolmen in great numbers dare to take such a step? They have been accustomed to shut their eyes and close their ears when the captains read orders from Chief Devery to have the laws enforced. They have known of cases of men being transferred for literally obeying such orders.

ALL HANDS DISCHARGED AT YOUNGSTOWN

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 4.—District Manager Campbell, of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, to-day informed all the three hundred employes at the mills here that after to-night their services will not be required. They were advised to secure other positions.

TROUBLE FOR DEMOCRATS.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY EX-SENATOR HILL IN 1897.

The truths which ex-Senator David B. Hill wrote for "The Forum" of February, 1897, are making trouble for the Democratic campaign managers. They are likely to receive wide circulation, as the Republican campaign managers are unkind enough toward their Democratic brethren to take it for granted that they will be glad to hear over and over again just what Mr. Hill thought of free silver and Populism in 1897, when it seemed as if Mr. Bryan were buried so deep that he would not come to the top again. Some of the extracts from Mr. Hill's article in "The Forum" follow:

Unholy alliances with Populists must be avoided.
To change Jefferson's sixteen Democratic principles for one Populistic principle was not regarded as the part of prudence.
A radical change in the Nation's monetary standard was itself sufficient to alarm the country.

These are only extracts from an article on "The Future of the Democratic Organization," as it looked to Mr. Hill at that time.

Ex-Senator Hill among other things said:

The wisdom of making the silver question practically the sole or paramount issue in the recent campaign was seriously doubted by many influential Democrats who were solicitous for the party's future welfare. "It is the part of a wise man . . . not to venture all his eggs in one basket." To exchange Jefferson's sixteen Democratic principles for one Populistic principle was not regarded as the part of prudence. To risk everything upon the single issue—and that one of questionable propriety—seemed to be unnecessarily imperilling the fortunes of a great political party.

Continuing, Mr. Hill wrote:

But if a mistake was made in the form in which the silver question was presented to the country, it was supplemented and augmented by some of the other provisions of the platform, which were equally if not still more objectionable. A radical change in the Nation's monetary standard, such as was proposed, was itself sufficient to alarm the country without adding any other offensive provisions or provisions of doubtful expediency, or especially those of a revolutionary and unprecedented character.

After reviewing the different planks, the former Senator says:

There are other features of this platform which are more or less offensive and objectionable, but space forbids any special reference to them. It is sufficient to conclude this line of thought by saying that it has been fairly demonstrated that, even aside from the silver issue, victory was wellnigh impossible on the lines marked out by the Chicago platform. The evidences are numerous that hundreds of thousands of Democrats to whom that platform was distasteful nevertheless supported the ticket upon grounds of regularity, expediency or other tenable grounds satisfactory to themselves and their consciences, but who do not desire the experiment repeated or their loyalty so severely and unnecessarily tested. They were willing to pardon or excuse the errors of their party in one campaign, but they will not tolerate them in another.

The mistakes of the recent contest must not be repeated; the objectionable features of the platform must be abandoned or there must be a material modification of its essential provisions; conservatism must replace radicalism; the selfish interests of sectionalism must give way to the best interests of the whole country; conciliation must prevail instead of ostracism; a broad and liberal policy in party management must be adopted; there must be greater freedom of opinions tolerated and sincere efforts made to harmonize and adjust honest differences; unholy alliances with Populists must be avoided; and above all, there must be a return to the fundamental principles of the party from which temporarily it has so materially departed. These are the essential requirements by which success becomes possible in the future.

And again:

It may be asked: What of the future of the Indianapolis organization, styled the National Democratic party? I am not in its councils, and cannot therefore outline its intentions. It originated as a protest against the errors and false doctrines of the Chicago Convention, and if they shall be continued and persisted in its existence is liable to be prolonged, increasing in strength and influence, becoming not only a factor in future political contests but possibly a controlling and successful power. Its platform of principles was admirable in many respects, but its action on the financial question was a disappointment to many who hoped that it would adhere to the safe and conservative position assumed in the minority report of the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago, instead of turning a complete somersault on the coinage question and declaring in favor of a single gold standard as the permanent policy of the Government. This unexpected action may have strengthened it in some quarters, but lost it much popular support among the Democratic masses.

HERKIMER REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Little Falls, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Republican convention to nominate candidates for county offices was held at Herkimer to-day. D. M. Richardson, of Herkimer, was nominated for County Clerk; George W. Ward, of Dolgeville, for District Attorney; S. M. Allston, Ilion, for member of Assembly, and Daniel F. Strobel, Russia, for Sheriff. There were seven candidates for Sheriff, and the contest for that office lasted six hours.

SOCIALIST LABOR CALL ILLEGAL.

Boston, Aug. 4.—The Board of Election Commissioners has decided that the call for party caucuses issued on July 23 by the Socialist Labor State Committee, George R. Peare, chairman; Jeremiah O'Finelly, secretary, is illegal, as the records of the party organization at the State House are defective, and there is nothing official in existence to show that the Socialist Labor State Committee for 1900 has been organized.

NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 4.—At the Herkimer Republican Convention this afternoon Samuel M. Allison was nominated for member of Assembly.

Buffalo, Aug. 4.—A special from Hornellsville says:

At the Democratic convention for the IId Assembly District of Steuben County, held at Wayland this afternoon, William S. Charles, of this city, was nominated for the Assembly, and James A. Parsons, W. Green and Charles Moore were elected delegates to the State Convention.

TORNADO IN NORTH DAKOTA.

CROPS BADLY DAMAGED AND MANY PEOPLE INJURED.

Grand Forks, N. D., Aug. 4.—A tornado, accompanied by a severe hail and rain storm, started near Thompson, N. D., at 7 o'clock this morning and swept to the northwest through a rich farming country and many thriving settlements, across into Minnesota, where it spent its fury in the Red Lake Indian Reservation. A strip of country varying from eight to ten miles in width and a hundred miles in length was ravaged by the furious winds. Houses were partially wrecked and hundreds of barns were torn to pieces. The remainder of the wheat and oat crops, which were about half harvested, was pounded into the ground by the hail.

Fortunately, no one was killed outright, although many people received injuries which will probably result in death. No estimate of the financial loss is possible.

Originating at Thompson, where every storefront was demolished by the wind, the storm swept out into the country, killing hundreds of cattle and destroying every barn in its path. Henry Covenick, a farmer, was driving home when overtaken by the storm. The hailstones beat him into unconsciousness and lashed his team until the blood ran. They dashed madly homeward, where Covenick was removed from the wagon, and is still unconscious.

Much damage was done at Mayville, but no one was injured.

Hattan, forty miles southwest of Grand Forks, was directly in the path of the storm. Every building in the place was damaged, and all unharvested crops were destroyed. Trees were stripped of their leaves and hundreds of cattle in pasture were beaten by the hail until they were exhausted.

Passing into Minnesota, the town of St. Hilaire suffered considerably. The storm, however, was rapidly losing its force, and, after destroying a few barns, it passed into the Red Lake Indian reservation, and subsided.

SUICIDE RESULT OF CONFIDENCE GAME.

DEVINS GAVE HIS GOLD FOR CONFEDERATE BILL AND THEN KILLED HIMSELF.

The body of Arthur Devins, the young Englishman who committed suicide in Central Park on Tuesday by shooting himself, was buried yesterday in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth. His widow made it known yesterday that, besides having been despondent from inability to get work, her husband had been the victim of a confidence man, who had cheated him out of $100, the last money they had.

Devins and his wife came to this country from London several weeks ago with about $220 in sovereigns. He had been a valet, but wished to branch out, and thought he could do so here. He sought work without success, and then met a man who represented himself to be a money changer, and who gave Devins a $100 Confederate bill for £20 in English gold. When Devins discovered that he had been swindled and that he and his wife had not another penny in the world, he was so despondent that he killed himself.

The British Consul said yesterday he would send Mrs. Devins back to England.

POLITICS AT SARATOGA.

CROKER LIKELY TO PREPARE HIS SLATE TICKET BETWEEN THE RACES.

TAMMANY LEADERS COMMEND GEORGE M. PALMER'S WISDOM—M'GUIRE STILL IN THE FIELD FOR NOMINATION.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 4 (Special).—Richard Croker has sent for his horses, and seems intent upon preparing the Democratic State ticket in the intervals of attending the Saratoga races. Possibly he will be able to prove to David B. Hill that a man can go abroad and learn something about the qualities of English horses and yet retain all his political faculties for use in America. Possibly also Mr. Croker permitted Senator Grady yesterday to speak out in favor of the nomination of Senator Mackey, of Buffalo, for Governor, as an offset to the talk of James K. McGuire, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, in favor of the nomination of Bird S. Coler for the same office.

Whatever Mr. Croker's intentions were, Senator Grady's interesting statement drew here today ex-Assemblyman George M. Palmer, of Schoharie County, who announced that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General, and diligently sought to induce Mr. Croker and the Tammany Hall leaders now here to take an interest in his candidacy.

Mr. Palmer, it may be well to state, was encouraged in his aspirations by the Tammany Hall leaders. Nothing could have pleased them more than to have had this former lieutenant of David B. Hill seek a nomination for a State office at the hands of Richard Croker. Mr. Palmer, in their opinion, is a very sensible man thus to perceive who is the master of the Democratic party in the State, and come to him for aid in his political quest.

Then, to-morrow, Senator Mackey, of Buffalo, is expected here, in company with Norman E. Mack, of the same city, and present member of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Mack is pressing the nomination of Senator Mackey for Governor, and has reason to congratulate himself upon the amount of support he is receiving for his candidate from the Tammany Hall members of the Legislature.

SUPPORT FROM TAMMANY.

Senator Donnelly and Assemblyman Trainor arrived here to-day from New-York, and both advocated the nomination of Senator Mackey. "I regard Senator Mackey as the logical candidate," said Senator Donnelly, "because he comes from the interior of the State, and a doubtful county in the State. For over a year past the Democratic members of the Legislature who have known of his ability have favored his nomination."

Assemblyman Trainor said: "The candidacy of Senator Mackey comes from his fellow members of the Legislature, and therefore springs from the people. We think he can be elected Governor, and therefore intend to press his nomination."

Senator La Roche, of Kings County, who is a personal friend of Senator Mackey's, and is here urging his nomination for Governor, seems desirous of concealing the fact that Mr. Mackey, if nominated, will be the candidate of Tammany Hall and of the Erie County and Rensselaer County Democrats, for he expressed a hope to-night that Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, would not accompany Mr. Mackey here. "If Mr. Mack does not come," he said, "people will have less idea of a combination."

VAN WYCK LOOKS LONESOME.

Meanwhile one Democratic statesman here looks lonesome. His name is Augustus Van Wyck, and it is thought he has dreamed of once more being the Democratic candidate for Governor, as in 1898. This news about the Tammany Hall Senators and Assemblymen talking in favor of the nomination of Senator Mackey for Governor, therefore, must be disagreeable to him.

Word comes from Syracuse that Mayor McGuire may be the candidate of the Onondaga County Democrats for Governor. It is presumed that Mr. McGuire's candidacy is inspired by David B. Hill, who probably has been alarmed by the apparent friendliness shown by Richard Croker to Senator Mackey, and therefore feels it necessary to draw attention to some other candidate. It is thought here that Mr. Croker was highly displeased with Mr. McGuire's statement, that a Democrat of the type of Bird S. Coler should be nominated for Governor, and therefore will not look with favor upon Mr. McGuire's candidacy.

PREPARING FOR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SECRETARY FOX ENGAGES HEADQUARTERS AT SARATOGA FOR THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 4 (Special).—Reuben L. Fox, secretary of the Republican State Committee, arrived here to-night and engaged headquarters at the United States Hotel for the Republican State Committee on September 4, the date set for the holding of the Republican State Convention here. Mr. Fox also engaged cottages at the United States Hotel for Senator Platt, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and Benjamin B. Odell, jr. Mr. Fox stated that he did not know whether or not Governor Roosevelt would attend the convention.

Among the Republicans who have engaged rooms already at the United States for the period of the Republican State Convention are John W. Dwight, of Dryden; John T. Mott, of Oswego; Michael J. Dady, of Brooklyn; Lispenard Stewart, Postmaster Van Cott, Frederick W. Gibbs and Judge Charles W. Meade, of New-York and William Berri, Charles A. Schieren and ex-Congressman William A. Wallace, of Kings County.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff always does things in a large way, and therefore his engagement of a cottage at the United States is not interpreted as indicative in the least that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and therefore desires headquarters. There is considerable suspicion, however, that his nomination will be favored strongly by the Kings County Republicans.

THIRD RAIL TRIAL SOON.

ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED TRAIN TO BE TESTED ON THE ELEVATED ROAD BEFORE LONG.

The installation of the third rail system on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad will be sufficiently advanced to permit of a trial trip of an electrically equipped train on the Second-ave. line before October 1. W. E. Baker, general superintendent of the company, who is in charge of the electrical construction and equipment, is the authority for this statement, and he adds that the work of building the engines and generators is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The change from steam to electricity will cost $12,000,000 and will, Mr. Baker maintains, increase the passenger-carrying capacity of the elevated roads fully 40 per cent, when the system is in full operation.

"There will be no more smoke, cinders or gas after the electrical cars are put on," Mr. Baker said yesterday. "The cars and stations will be lighted to twice their present brilliancy, with electric lights instead of the Pintsch gas now in use, and they will be provided with electric heaters for use in the winter. The trains will consist of six cars where now there are five, and will run on one-minute headway. With the accelerated speed which these will make with their new motor equipment there will be fewer people obliged to stand during rush hours. The stations will be connected by as nearly perfect a telephone system as can be devised.

"The trial train is now nearly finished, and contracts are being let for the lighting installations, the wires and cables, telephone system, etc. At the furthest, you will see by next summer none but electrically equipped cars on the Manhattan Elevated Railway."

The power for the trial trains will be supplied by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as the big power house at East River, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth sts, which is to have a capacity of 64,000 horse-power, will not be finished for some time. The equipment of the trains will consist of two motor cars, one at each end of a six-car train. The motor cars will each carry four motors of about one hundred horse power, giving the train a total of 800 horse power. A speed of twenty miles an hour can be developed within ten seconds. The work of laying the third rail is well under way on Second-ave., and has been begun at Park Place and near Eighty-sixth-st. on the Sixth-ave. line. The rails are sixty feet in length and will be welded together in lengths of 300 feet, a joint being left every 300 feet with flexible bend to allow for expansion and contraction. Nearly all the third rail material has been delivered.

The Financial World.

For good stocks this seems to be a creeping bull market. The amount of business doing is shrunk to the small proportions which is usually seen some time or other every summer season, so there is nothing particularly significant in that. We nearly always have it. But as the slow week drags along, we note that leading railroad stocks are steady to strong, showing gradual absorption, which will make itself felt later; that some of the industrials, as the steel stocks, have so long knocked about near present prices that it is reasonable to assume they are at or very close to bottom; and that the surplus reserve of the banks is growing although the loans do not decrease. It is now over $29,000,000. If the market is again to become active and higher in the Fall months, it is necessary that the banks should be in a strong position. Probably the big men will not wait for the election; but will put the market up—of course assuming that conditions are favorable for the movement—in anticipation of the result. That is, they will discount a Republican success.

The announcement that the new British Government loan of $50,000,000 would be offered here as well as on the other side, caused some temporary bearish feeling, it being feared that it would draw away a considerable lump of money which otherwise would be used here. The bonds pay 3¾ at the subscription price, and they are short time bonds—three years. Time money here is 4 per cent, and likely to be not less but rather more than that in the Fall, unless there should be a considerable decrease in general business. This is the money which operates on the stock market. The money which goes into securies like the British 3½s. is now largely invested in U. S. Governments, which are selling at such high prices that they pay less than 2 per cent to the purchaser. One effect, therefore, which the offering of the British loan here may have, is to force down the price of U. S. bonds, so as to bring those and the other bonds nearer to an equality of market price. But as a factor in the stock market, the effect must be very slight.

With this borrowing by the British Government the making of loans will probably cease. The South African war is so near a conclusion, that it may be said the blood of every man killed from now on is pure waste, for the final result is fixed and certain. As to China, which now occupies the world's attention, it is a possibility—even a probability, that the business will turn out to have more sound and fury in it, than any real substance. China cannot fight the world in arms. Two-thirds of the stuff written about a regenerated China armed and drilled with modern weapons, is wild imaginings, based on the delirium tremens dispatches from Shanghai. What has already happened at Pekin, at the Taku forts, and at Tientsin, shows there is very little in it. China is not regenerated, and of modern drill and weapons it has not enough to make serious trouble. China simply took other nations by surprise in a sudden wild outbreak, that is all. But as to backing up the surprise, there is not the slightest evidence so far that it can do it. Probably, also, one of the discoveries which will follow from closer inspection of China, will be that the numbers of its population have been enormously exaggerated; and that the population was never more than half of what it has been supposed to be.

When the world returns to peace again—and we may see it in sixty days—there will be a renewed and reinvigorated devotion to the expansion of industry. An after effect of wars, if they have not been too crushing, is to send energies of redoubled strength into the development of peaceful pursuits. It was so with us after the Civil War—one of the greatest conflicts of history. If, then, the Fall months bring peace in their train, there is good reason to hope for a re-expansion of trade the world over, such as will give us sound basis for bull markets.

Trading the past week has been mainly in Union Pacific, the Atchisons, and in Baltimore & Ohio; a little the latter part of the week in the Northern Pacifics, and about the same time, there was some good buying of the grangers, specially noticeable in St. Paul. In the industrials, Sugar has held its usual prominent place; and there was considerable selling of American and Continental Tobacco, said to be caused by disappointment over the showing of annual earnings. Union Pacific is up to 60 again, and the Street is confidently looking for it to work anywhere from five to ten points higher. It is worth this on merits; and as the stock moves easily, with little rallies and reactions, it has naturally become one of the favorite trading stocks of the market. If one buys it on the rally and it goes back, the buyer has the comforting feeling that with the dividend it pays and the earnings it is making, the stock is cheap anyhow, and is sure to come up again.

The declaration of the 4 per cent dividend on Baltimore & Ohio was made in the way that the Delaware and Hudson Company has always done; that is, at the beginning of the fiscal year, the appropriation for the whole year's dividend is made from the earnings of the previous year; and is declared to be payable in instalments, either quarterly or half yearly, as the case may be. The D. & H. pays quarterly; the B. & O. directors made it half yearly. There was some criticism of this action, but none which would not apply equally to the declaration of a dividend at all. The directors say that since the net earnings were equal to 12 per cent on the common stock, the declaration of a dividend of 4 per cent was conservative enough. The balance was appropriated to improvements, etc. If earnings are to keep up to the present level, or anywhere near it, then B. & O. common is cheap at going prices; because it is not so much the dividend actually paid which determines the price of a stock—see Steel Wire, for example, which is paying 7 per cent—as the earnings the company is making, from which future dividends must come. As to whether the B. & O. company can continue to earn as it is doing now, that is a matter which the investor must have his own opinion about.

The Atchisons ought to be a purchase on all weak spots. It seems to be generally thought that the directors made a mistake in increasing the dividend on the preferred to 5 per cent. They were a year ahead of time. The earnings justified it, probably; but all the same it was play to the galleries, and the galleries happened to be in an unfavorable mood. The stock would have sold just as high on a 4 per cent dividend, and on the earnings as shown; and next year, with an increase to 5 per cent, would have gone to 90 without trouble. However, the company is all right; and the stocks are a purchase on reactions every time.

A great row in a little company is threatened. There are rumors that President Hawley of the Iowa Central intends to pass the dividend on the preferred stock, and the stockholders are up in arms about it and threaten trouble for him.

CUTHBERT MILLS.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT DUNLAP.

The funeral of Robert Dunlap, the hatter, of No. 111 West Seventy-second-st., who died suddenly at his country house, Monmouth Beach, on Friday, will be held at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth-ave. and Fifty-third-st., to-morrow noon. The burial will be in Woodlawn at the convenience of the family.