GROSVENOR BACK TO WORK.

HE RETURNS FROM EUROPE WITH SENATOR M'COMAS ON THE ST. LOUIS.

Senator Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, and Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, returned from Europe yesterday. They both returned to begin active work for the Republican ticket in the campaign. Senator McComas, who is a member of the Republican National Committee, did not linger in this city upon his arrival, but hastened to his home, in Hagerstown, Md. It was said at the National Republican headquarters in this city that he had been urged to come home and push Republican campaign work in Maryland.

General Grosvenor went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said he was going to make some speeches in the campaign in Maine and then go to Maryland and make some speeches there. "Then I will look after my own fences in Ohio," he said, "for I am a candidate for renomination." He continued:

I have figured that if Bryan were elected he could call Congress together and immediately introduce a bill authorizing the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and it would pass the Senate by a majority of two. Take the case of such close States as West Virginia and Idaho. They would in the election of Bryan choose Senators of the same opinion as Mr. Bryan. There would be a free silver Senator to succeed Elkins in West Virginia, and likewise one to succeed Senator Shoup in Idaho, and perhaps more. Two years from the time of Bryan's inauguration there would be a majority of ten in the Senate, so you can see that the cry that the country is in no danger of free silver legislation is not true. Senator L. E. McComas, of Maryland, was on the same steamship with me, went over the compilation, and we arrived at the same conclusion.

General Grosvenor was asked if the advocacy of any danger from free silver legislation did not impugn the sincerity of Congress in the matter of passing a gold standard currency bill. He said:

This was not foreseen. It was supposed that when the bill passed it made the gold standard permanent. This possibility of having the bill overthrown was not foreseen at the time of the passage of the bill.

BRYAN TRIES TO BLIND THE PEOPLE.

On the subject of imperialism General Grosvenor said:

This has been taken up to blind the people. Bryan forced the issue of 16 to 1 on the Kansas City Convention, and this issue is dearer to him than any other. He will try to have a free silver act passed as soon as he is inaugurated, if he is elected. There is no interest in the free silver movement, and he takes up an issue which he thinks will arouse interest, but he is for free silver, first, last and all the time.

The Congressman spoke of Maryland, and said:

Since that crazy Wellington came out against McKinley I have changed my estimate that it would go 20,000 majority for McKinley. I think now it will go 19,999 for McKinley. The Middle Western States will go as they did four years ago. The majorities probably will not be as large, but they will be sufficient.

When asked if Senator McComas was called home by the National Committee to see to things urgent in Maryland, he said Senator McComas was through with his trip abroad, and came home to work.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Thomas E. Murphy, of Johnstown, Penn.; former Secretary of State Daniel J. Ryan, of Ohio, and Assistant Adjutant-General Johnson were callers yesterday at National headquarters.

Senator N. B. Scott said the great news of the day was the rescue of the envoys in Peking. "All honor and praise is due to the Administration of President McKinley," he said, "for the gratifying result in China. In the all important matter of the relief of the legations this country has taken the lead from the first. In fact, the United States has been the only Power, except Japan, that has done anything really practical or effective. Our diplomacy has been bold and manly and at the same time perfectly cool and pacific, and it has evidently furnished the key to open the Chinese lock. Other Powers have blustered and threatened, and yet have really done nothing. The entire attitude and action of our Administration in this matter furnishes a striking commentary on the Democrats' pet charge of 'militarism' and 'imperialism.' We are the only Power which has accomplished anything in China, and yet which has not had any selfish or grasping motives with regard to Chinese territory and trade."

M'KINLEY A HERO IN EUROPE.

Colonel F. R. Welz, of St. Paul, proprietor of the Hotel Ryan in that city, is one of the representative citizens of the Northwest. Colonel Welz, who had just landed from an ocean liner, said:

I have just returned from Europe, where I have travelled during the last four months. Eight years ago I visited Europe. The greatest change of all that I noticed was in the sentiment of the people in Germany, Austria, France and England toward America and Americans. I remember well that Americans used to be treated with apparent servility by tradesmen and merchants, robbed of their money and sneered at by everybody. But it has changed. The higher classes especially seem to have an extraordinary respect for the United States. The change began with the battle of Manila Bay. The Europeans frankly acknowledge that the United States has taken her proper place among the nations. Their admiration for President McKinley is like hero worship. They cannot understand that there is a large political party trying to remove him from office.

B. I. Wagner, of Philadelphia, the well known walpaper manufacturer, said:

The election of Bryan would demoralize business. No class of people know this better than the manufacturers. The business men of the country are opposed to the Democratic platform, and they distrust Bryan at every turn. I admired and voted for Grover Cleveland and would again trust the old time conservative Democrats, but the election of these Populists to office would be a terrible disaster.

D. S. Craig, of Washington Court House, Ohio, is engaged in the general mercantile business. He said:

Issue or no issue, we distrust Bryan. He is a dangerous man, whether he is sincere or not. I regard silver as the paramount issue. They may try to mask it with false and minor issues, but we know it is there. In our section the gold Democrats are solid for McKinley; he will carry Ohio by a greater plurality than in 1896. But Republicans must work; apathy is the great danger.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO GEN. PALMER.

IT WILL BE GIVEN OUT TO-DAY—COLONEL ROOSEVELT SPENDS ANOTHER DAY FISHING.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, Aug. 18.—Governor Roosevelt did not receive any visitors to-day. He went fishing with one of his sons early in the morning, and it was late in the afternoon when he returned. The Governor said he had not heard from Attorney-General Davies in regard to the charges against District Attorney Gardiner and Mayor Van Wyck.

It was announced that Governor Roosevelt would give out to-morrow his reply to the letter written by General Palmer, in which the writer attacked the Governor for his speech at St. Paul.

TALK OF GOVERNORSHIP CANDIDATES.

Talk about the selection of a Republican candidate for Governor this fall languished at the Republican State headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday. Chairman Odell went early in the day to his home in Newburg, declaring that he knew of no development in the Governorship situation. It is still believed by many of the Republican politicians that Mr. Odell may be forced to be the Republican candidate for Governor. The report that Congressman Sereno E. Payne had been dropped from consideration as a possible candidate did not seem to be true, as several of the politicians said yesterday that if Mr. Payne returned from Europe with a determination to seek the Governorship nomination he would prove a formidable and popular candidate at the Saratoga Convention.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff's boom for the nomination seemed to be in working order, as several politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel were making small bets yesterday that Mr. Woodruff would get the nomination for Governor. Mr. Woodruff is in the Adirondacks, where he will stay until he goes to the State Fair.

M'GUIRE CHARGES DISMISSED.

Albany, Aug. 18.—As intimated a few days ago, the Attorney-General to-day dismissed the charges preferred against Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, by Attorney Francis Gill. The Attorney-General denies the petition on the ground that the petitioner alleged in his brief that he sought to recover the moneys illegally taken from the city treasury.

"If such is the case," says the Attorney-General, "and Gill can establish the fact of such an illegal taking, then the statute affords an ample remedy."

The statute referred to is the taxpayers' act to recover back moneys illegally paid. The charges against Mayor McGuire were that he has been interested in business transactions of several concerns with the city.

ITALIANS QUIT WORK FROM FEAR.

The Italians employed on the new buildings at Ellis Island did not work yesterday. They are superstitious, and when the lightning killed a workman on Friday they quit in fright. It is thought they will return to work to-morrow.

UP-STATE AID FOR CROKER.

MAYOR CARNAHAN OF ROCHESTER MAKES AN ANTI-HILL APPOINTMENT.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The situation in Rochester was further complicated to-day by Mayor Carnahan's appointment of James D. Casey as successor to Commissioner Cutler, Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety. Mr. Casey, who is a wealthy contractor, has always been considered the most dangerous opponent George W. Aldridge has had to face in this city. For many years the two have been at swords' points.

The feeling has been so bitter that three years ago Casey backed George E. Warner, Democratic and Good Government candidate for Mayor in his victorious contest against the Aldridge machine.

Two months ago a reconciliation was supposed to have taken place between the two political enemies. The machine men were openly joyful, and Perkins stock went up several points.

To-day's appointment by Mayor Carnahan is looked upon as a clever political move, for Casey, the O'Grady crowd boasts, will throw his support for their candidate in the bitter struggle which will be ended at the Congress Convention on August 30.

Some observers profess to see in Casey's sudden rise to power the result of his active backing of the anti-Hill Democratic organization in this county. The new Commissioner has been long inimical to the Hill faction for their attitude toward his friend, George E. Warner. It is expected that with Casey's aid Croker delegates will be sent to the State Convention from three out of four districts. Among these it is said George Raines will be one.

WESTCHESTER DEMOCRATS FOR COLER.

DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR STATE COMMITTEEMAN FOR NOT VOTING WITH HILL.

There is dissatisfaction among the Democrats of Westchester County over the action of their State Committeeman, Isadore J. Beaudrias, of Yonkers, in not voting in the contest in Saratoga between Croker and Hill. Although Tammany Hall has a strong hold among Democrats in the county, there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor. Mr. Beaudrias is criticised by leading Democrats for not voting openly in his favor.

The Westchester Democrats admit that they will have no chance of electing their county ticket and Congress and Senate candidates without the aid of some candidate like Coler on the State ticket, and this is their principal reason for taking Beaudrias to task. A movement is now on foot to pledge the delegates from Westchester County to support Coler for the nomination for Governor.

TAMMANY RUSHES NATURALIZATION.

Politicians in the city said yesterday that Tammany workers had been active in securing the naturalization of foreigners in preparation for the coming election, and that the work had been carried on up to the last day on which it was possible to manufacture American citizens. The election laws provide that a voter at a general election, if naturalized, must have completed his naturalization at least ninety days previous to the election, so the naturalization of voters for the coming election ceased nearly a fortnight ago.

Tammany has maintained a school of instruction for the preparation of foreigners who are to be passed through the naturalization mill in the courts. The amount of useful information imparted at the schools is small, but candidates for citizenship are taught answers to certain questions that are asked in naturalization cases. Some of the politicians say that several thousand new Democratic voters were naturalized within a few months previous to the beginning of August.

CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRATS.

At a meeting of the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy, held Friday night, an Independent Democratic Association in New-York, to engage in the coming campaign work, was organized. With this association will be affiliated district organizations and various organizations of Chicago platform men throughout the State. The following officers were elected: President, Samuel Seabury; vice-presidents, Dr. George W. Thompson, Manhattan; Robert Stewart, Brooklyn; Jared Barhite, Queens; J. J. McBillen, Bronx, and Julius Muller, Richmond; financial secretary, Martin Dannmeyer, of New-York; corresponding secretary, H. C. S. Stimpson, of New-York; treasurer, Henry A. Goulden, of Kings County. A campaign committee of fifteen was selected, the chairman of which is Melvin C. Palliser. It is announced that the organization starts with a membership of 300 in the city of New-York, will take an aggressive part in the campaign and hold several meetings which will be addressed by prominent Bryan Democrats.

A COLER BOOM FROM A NEW QUARTER.

The Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League was organized last night at a meeting held in the Sturtevant House. A resolution was adopted, demanding the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor, and arrangements were begun for the establishment of district associations with the same object. Charles Frederick Adams called the meeting to order, and E. S. Eggerton acted as secretary. Henry Nichols, of Brooklyn, said that Controller Coler could be trusted to fulfil any promise he made, and as he had already pledged himself to municipal ownership the League could not do better than support him.

Some of the more enthusiastic of the speakers, including ex-Senator Bixby and ex-Assemblyman Bartley Wright, said they believed that the organization giving its indorsement to Mr. Coler would be the nucleus of a movement that the Democratic leaders dare not oppose. A public meeting is to be held on the evening of August 28.

QUEENS DEMOCRATS HAVE AN OUTING.

The annual outing of the United Democratic Clubs of Queens was held at College Point yesterday. More than four thousand persons were present. Ex-Mayor Gleason, for the first time in several years, attended the outing, and received a rousing reception. The principal speaker of the day was Thomas Carmody, of Penn Yan.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR PRIMARIES ISSUED.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS IN THIS CITY TO MEET AUGUST 28 TO ELECT DELEGATES.

The official call by the Bureau of Elections for the Republican and Democratic primaries in this city on August 28 has been published. The primaries are to be held between the hours of 2 p. m. and 9 p. m. in the several primary districts of all the Assembly districts and wards of the city. Two election districts form a primary district. The Republicans will hold their primary in one election district and the Democrats will hold their primary in the other in each primary district. The regular election officers have charge of the primary elections, the Republican election officers having charge of the Republican primaries. Republican ballots will be printed on pink paper and Democratic ballots will be printed on blue paper.

The Republicans at their primaries in New-York County will elect eight sets of delegates, as follows:

First—Delegates to Assembly District conventions, which will meet on the evening of September 1 to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention.
Second—Delegates to the Republican City Committee.
Third—Delegates to a new County Committee.
Fourth—Delegates to a County Convention.
Fifth—Delegates to Congress District conventions.
Sixth—Delegates to Senate District conventions.
Seventh—Delegates to district conventions to nominate candidates for Assemblymen.
Eighth—Delegates to Assembly District committees.

The delegates to the Republican Assembly District conventions and to the Assembly District committees will be chosen on the election district plan, a different ticket being prepared for each election district. The other delegates will be elected from the Assembly districts, one ticket being used for the whole Assembly District.

The Assembly District plan will be followed at all the Tammany primaries. At the Tammany primaries there will be elected five sets of delegates, as follows:

First—Delegates to district conventions, which will elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention.
Second—Delegates to district conventions, which will nominate candidates for Assemblymen.
Third—Delegates to Congress District conventions.
Fourth—Delegates to Senate District conventions.
Fifth—Delegates to a Tammany General Committee for each district of New-York County.

MISSIONARIES FOR PERSIA SAIL.

On the Mesaba, of the Atlantic Transport Line, a party of missionaries sailed yesterday on the way to Persia. They are sent out by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and include the following: The Rev. J. L. Potter, of Cincinnati; Dr. and Mrs. Van Iveman, of Philadelphia; Miss S. S. Lienbach, of Pancra, Iowa; Miss Jessie Wilson, of New-Wilmington, Penn.; Miss Blanche Wilson, of Nova Scotia; the Rev. Charles E. Sterrett, of Franklin, Penn.; the Rev. Charles Pittman, of McConnellsburg, Penn., and Miss McLaren, of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

WHERE ROOSEVELT IS TO SPEAK.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Henry C. Payne, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, gives out the following as the correct itinerary of Governor Roosevelt as far as agreed on up to this evening, and from which there will be no deviation: Saratoga, N. Y., September 5; Detroit, Mich., September 6; Grand Rapids, Mich., September 7; South Bend, Ind., September 8; Lacrosse, Wis., September 10; Fargo, N. D., September 14; Bismarck, N. D., September 15; Helena, September 17, and Butte, September 18.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

ILLINOIS PROSPERITY.—Kansas is not the only State that is doing big things this harvest time. Illinois is getting in the largest wheat crop since 1896, and is now making much fuss about it. Over 22,000,000 bushels is the size of the yield, and with prices ranging as they do this should mean plenty of money for the farmers and a good sized vote for the continuation of prosperity for four years.

MIDSUMMER MADNESS.—The suggestion that John W. Gates may aspire to be United States Senator from Illinois to succeed Senator Cullom is, in the opinion of "The Chicago Record," a piece of midsummer madness. Says "The Record":

Gates is not a politician. He is not even a public man, and has taken no position and left no mark, at least for good, in public affairs. The fact that Gates has made a great deal of "easy" money may lead him to indulge the fancy that he may be United States Senator from Illinois, but this State has no prouder record than that no Senator sent by it to Washington has been suspected of obtaining his election by the use of money for the purchase of votes in the General Assembly. Attempts have been made to introduce the element of bribery into Senate campaigns at Springfield, but instead of being successful such endeavors have uniformly resulted in disaster to those who hoped to be benefited by them.

NOT THE TIME TO SWOP HORSES.—"The Seattle Post-Intelligencer" doubts if anything in Mr. Bryan's record will cost him as much as a transformation of attitude that is explainable only by attributing to him personal and political insincerity. All the loss that the silver issue could bring to him he had already suffered. He is the embodiment of the idea. He cannot now persuade any friend of honest money that he is safe on the financial question. A few people, who were prepared to overlook that because they believed him too earnest to trifle with his own convictions, will be repelled by this extraordinary change of front, and the hosts of the silver people themselves, seeing the withdrawal of Towne and the abandonment by Bryan of his fixed idea, will wonder where they come in.

DELAWARE POLITICS.—An unusual number of persistent rumors are engaging the attention of the Republican politicians of Delaware. The anti-Addicks men are talking about nominating a Union Republican for Congress and indorsing Herbert H. Ward for Attorney-General. It is said that Dr. Caleb R. Layton, Addicks's nominee for Congress, may give to the interests harmony. The anti-Addicks Republicans are talking of Dr. J. P. Wales, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, Martin B. Burris or Dr. L. H. Ball for Governor.

RIVALRIES IN KANSAS.—Senator Lucien Baker and J. Ralph Burton, who wants to succeed Mr. Baker in the Senate, are having a hard tussle, and "The Leavenworth Times," Senator Baker's organ, recently had an article in which it said some harsh things of Mr. Burton and his methods. "The Kansas City Times," which, it is needless to say, is not an authority on Republican politics, says that:

Although Mr. Burton has repeatedly claimed it is a friendly contest and involves no personal feeling, the Baker crowd makes no such hypocritical pretensions and wields the snickersnee and the stuffed club at every opportunity.

COUNTING CHICKENS AGAIN.—The following cheerful estimate as to the result in November next of the elections for Congress is made at the Democratic Congress Committee's headquarters in Washington:

Democrats will hold their own in New-York, will gain one member in New-Jersey and perhaps Connecticut, and will lose two and maybe three members in Pennsylvania. But all losses in the East will be more than counterbalanced in the West. It is almost certain that two seats will be gained in Indiana, one in Missouri, two in Kentucky, one in Iowa, two in Wisconsin, two in Virginia, one in Alabama and one in North Carolina. This will assuredly give us control of the House of the LVIIth Congress.

WHY TOWNE WAS THROWN DOWN.—A curious story was told to a correspondent of "The Chicago Record" in St. Paul, which sounded as if it might have been true. It was brought from Kansas City by a member of the Minnesota delegation, who reproached Richard Croker for having prevented Towne's nomination. The Tammany Boss is said to have responded that he had nothing against Towne, and would have voted for him with a great deal of pleasure but for the fact that the "boys" thought they could "do up" both Bryan and Hill by nominating the latter for Vice-President. They knew that Hill did not want the nomination, and they knew that Bryan did not want him to have it, hence they were determined to put his name on the ticket. Furthermore, he explained that Towne was never in it for a minute. As soon as it was understood that Bryan wanted Towne the latter was doomed to defeat.

"How was that?" was asked.

"Well," said the Tiger, "there is a big dago down in New-York who owns a lot of hand organs and monkeys and hires them out to little dagos who haven't the stuff to buy an outfit for themselves, and this big dago is mighty hard on his customers. He treats them rough, and when they can't pay he kicks them and cuffs them and beats them in a most brutal manner. A house agent who was going around collecting rents noticed this one day, and asked the little dago why he put up with such treatment. The little dago replied: 'He's the boss; he beat me; I have to do what he says; but when I get out in the alley I kick his monkey.'" And that, Croker said, was the reason Towne was thrown down.

SHOULD EDIT A NEW DICTIONARY.—A new definition of "treason" is supplied by "The Springfield Republican." It is different from that supplied by the American Constitution, which declares treason to be giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. The letter which Leverson wrote to Aguinaldo's man obviously gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States and it plainly comes within the constitutional definition of treason. And yet "The Republican" describes Leverson's treasonable utterance as "impetuous and doubtless honest folly." So, while the Constitution regards extension of aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States as treason, "The Republican" regards it as "honest folly." Under the Springfield doctrine of palliation, piracy would be defined as misfit amusement, murder as a mistaken but sincere forcing of the obituary column, and arson as an honest but unscientific method of getting warm.

THE TANNER-CULLOM FEUD.—The Republican State ticket in Illinois, with the single exception of the candidate for Governor, will run, it is believed, closely with the Presidential ticket. Thus it is practically certain that the Republicans will retain control of the Legislature, and that the successor to Senator Cullom will belong to that party, although it may not be Mr. Cullom himself. Herein lies a peculiar phase of the political situation in Illinois. Members of the lower house of the Legislature are elected, not by counties, but by State Senate districts. The State is divided into districts for State Senate purposes by statutory enactment, not constitutional provision, and thus may be gerrymandered, just as in other States there is rearrangement of the counties composing Congress districts for political purposes. From each of these Senate districts there are elected three Representatives, as well as one Senator.

The situation is complicated by the fact that the cumulative voting plan is in operation. That is, an elector may vote three times for one candidate for the lower house instead of once for each of the three candidates. Devised to serve far different ends, it is this cumulative voting plan which gives more power to the Tanner people, and which may enable them to defeat what undoubtedly is the will of the majority of the Republicans of Illinois. On a popular vote and without the cumulative voting plan, Senator Cullom's re-election would be a foregone conclusion, but the peculiarity of the Illinois system will permit the Tanner people to sacrifice the Cullom candidate for the Legislature in order to secure for their own faction a majority of that body. That they will do this to some extent is certain, although how generally cannot be predicted.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 18.—The strike at Brennan & Garr's hat factory in this city is still on, and there is no settlement in sight. Last night at a meeting of the General Executive Board of the National Organization of the United Hatters of North America it was decided to remove the union label from this factory until the demands of the men were granted.

JUSTICE HERRICK PLEADS IGNORANCE.

Albany, Aug. 18.—Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick, when talked with relative to the statement in the papers alleging that he was Mr. Croker's choice for the Gubernatorial nomination, said: "I know absolutely nothing about it except what I have seen in the newspapers. I have not seen or communicated with Mr. Croker in, I think, eight years or more. I know of no special reason why either Mr. Croker or Mr. Hill should favor me as a candidate."

DEPENDS ON M'LAUGHLIN.

COLER'S FATE SAID TO BE IN THE KINGS LEADER'S HANDS.

After calmly reviewing the rumpus in the State Committee at Saratoga after the smoke has rolled away, the Democratic politicians yesterday announced that the candidacy of Bird S. Coler for the nomination for Governor was entirely at the mercy of Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings County organization. They declared positively that Coler could win if McLaughlin would support him, and declared in equally positive tones that he could not win if McLaughlin turned against him. Therefore, every one is anxiously waiting to see what McLaughlin will do. That wily political leader is serenely fishing out at Jamesport, and so far as known has not indicated what he will do. It is pretty generally believed, however, that he will stand by Croker. Croker has the patronage to pass around, and McLaughlin needs it for his organization. It is believed that he will use the Coler boom as a club to extort the best possible terms from Croker and then discountenance the Coler candidacy. The Kings County men voted with Croker in the State Committee meeting, and this is taken as indicative of what they will do in the State convention.

It may be imagined, therefore, that both the Hill and Croker factions are working hard to win over McLaughlin. James K. McGuire, Mayor of Syracuse, a Hill man and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, came down from Saratoga yesterday. It was over the proposition to name McGuire as temporary chairman of the State convention that the Hill and Croker factions measured strength. Mr. McGuire, it is understood, was charged with the mission from Hill and the up-State Democrats of seeing McLaughlin and ascertaining what support could be looked for in that quarter. McGuire started to go to Jamesport, but received a telegram which caused him to change his mind. He went up to Syracuse at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is understood that he will see McLaughlin next week. It is declared that McGuire's visit to Jamesport will be to prepare the way for ex-Senator Hill, who, it is understood, will go to see Mr. McLaughlin in the near future to talk over the Coler boom. Mr. McGuire wouldn't talk about his probable trip to Jamesport or the details of the fight between the Hill and Croker forces in Saratoga, but he did say:

The strife for the control of the Democratic party in this State is a sign that the various Democratic leaders anticipate a victory in the coming elections. There would be much less of a struggle for control if they believed the State to be lost. All precedents point to a Republican defeat.

In 1876, when there was the hottest kind of a fight in the Democratic ranks, the State was triumphantly carried by the Democrats. It was lost in 1880, when there was no party difference. In 1884 there was a very bitter fight in the State convention, and it was carried up to the National convention; yet eventually all the factions got together and carried the State for Cleveland.

In 1888 everything was harmonious and we lost. In 1892, when seventy-two delegates of New-York State bitterly opposed Cleveland, who was nominated at Chicago, they came back and carried New-York for Cleveland by a large majority.

I believe that the contest in the organization this year will arouse the party all through the State, and produce competition to make a strong Democratic showing in various sections. I think that the precedents of history, as outlined in past years, will prove true this year.

The fight between the Hill and Croker forces is on to the bitter end now, and it is declared that the party will be torn to tatters from one end of the State to the other before the struggle is ended. Hill, as it has been demonstrated, is keyed up to fighting pitch and struggling hard. Coler, according to his friends, is angry clear through and is ready for a vicious fight. It is said that the primaries on August 28 will be a surprise to the anti-Coler people. It is known that Hill and his friends intend to use Coler's popularity to make a showing at the primaries in Kings, Erie and Rensselaer counties which will scare the machine leaders and force them to come over to Coler. It is said that McLaughlin is waiting until after the primaries before he declares himself. Coler is now at Liberty, and it is understood that some of his friends and political advisers will go up there and see him to-day. It is indicated that he may have something of a pertinent character to say when he comes to town to-morrow. Reports from all parts of the State indicate that Hill and his friends are straining every nerve to elect delegates to the State convention who will vote for Coler against any candidate the Croker combination may name. It is understood that Mr. Coler has summoned his friends to see what can be done in Kings County.

In the mean time stories have reached here of the sudden activity of Justice D. Cady Herrick, of Albany. Justice Herrick, according to latest reports may be Croker's candidate for the nomination. The Justice was recently defeated as leader of Albany County by Hill, and he would gladly help in any plan to humiliate Hill. It is believed that Croker has told him that if he can win over the twelve delegates from Albany County, now credited to Hill, he can have Croker's support for the nomination. Justice Herrick, according to reports received here, has left his summer home and has taken off his coat to try to get these delegates. This only goes to indicate that Croker is reaching in every direction and willing to take up anybody to beat Hill. Politicians yesterday seemed to believe that Hill, with the aid of Eugene Wood, Anthony N. Brady and his other friends in Albany, would be able to hold the county against Judge Herrick.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

MR. HENDERSON SAYS THE PACIFIC COAST IS SOLID FOR M'KINLEY.

Chicago, Aug. 18 (Special).—Congressman David B. Henderson, of Iowa, Speaker of the House of Representatives, visited the National Republican headquarters to-day. Speaker Henderson is just back from a trip to the Pacific Coast, and he told Secretary Heath that the McKinley and Roosevelt fight on the Coast has already been won. Sanguine reports like this are common enough, but the Speaker of the House is no everyday authority.

California will go Republican by at least 30,000, and the whole Coast is absolutely safe. That part of the country is just as certain to give Republican majorities as States which have always been in the Republican column. In fact, I could not find a Bryan man out there. All the Coast States are for expansion. Their trade with the Orient has increased so much that the anti-imperialists will make no headway there. I was surprised to find how strong that section is for the Republican ticket.

Speaker Henderson then paid a visit to the Republican Congress headquarters, where he had a conference with Chairman Babcock which lasted until noon. The Speaker had a few "tips" to give the Congress managers about districts where work is needed. Senator Allison, of Iowa, was with the Speaker part of the day. Both Senator Allison and Speaker Henderson say it is only a question of how big the Republican majority will be in Iowa this year.

TRYING TO SECURE MURDERER'S PARDON.

Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Efforts are being made by relatives of Patrick Carroll, colored, who is serving a life sentence in Auburn Prison, to secure his pardon. Carroll killed Arthur Brewster with a razor at Norwich, N. Y., in 1895. Carroll's relatives, who live in Greenville, Miss., only recently heard of his conviction.

WHY SHE GAVE UP THE SCHEME.

From The Chicago Post.

"I thought she was such an advanced woman that she always insisted she would not give up her name when she married, but would hyphenate it with her husband's?"

"She did say so."

"But she hasn't done it."

"No; you see things sometimes happen very queerly in this world."

"How is that?"

"Her name, you will recall, was Black, and her husband's name is Hart. She didn't like the combination."

FOUR DAYS OF SLOW STRANGULATION.

From The North China News.

Some days ago Detective Inspector Armstrong made a clever capture of the chief of the ruffians who have made the name of Pootung notorious. The prisoner in question, besides being a well known blackmailer and kidnapper, was guilty of the horrible atrocity of cutting out two men's eyes. He was found guilty at the Mixed Court and sent into the Chinese city for punishment. It was expected that he would be decapitated, but afterward news came into the settlement that he was to suffer death by slow strangulation. The process is one of a really barbarous nature, the prisoner standing with a close fitting cangue around his neck in a cage of wooden bars some 6 feet 10 inches in height. On the bottom of the cage are flat slabs of stone, on which his feet rest, and from day to day these stones are removed until he is left hanging in the cangue. The culprit, who was placed in a squalid, evil smelling courtyard just inside the new North Gate, was visited by thousands of men, women and children. A few runners, armed with canes, were the only visible guards, and they thrashed the yelling crowd right lustily as they pressed on the condemned man. On the walls and housetops about were large crowds. The principal actor appeared to be the least concerned of all. He was eating some rice cake and chatting cheerfully with some women close by, but directly he saw a couple of foreigners training their kodaks on him he faced about and pulled his hat down over his eyes. A bribe of 50 cents induced him to let one photograph be taken of his features, but one only. Heavy irons encircle the prisoner's ankles, but with the guard on duty it did not look as if it would be a hard matter for a few desperate and armed men to effect a rescue. It was estimated that the wretched creature would be strangled in about four days after severe suffering.

J. M. THURSTON'S VIEWS.

THE SENATOR'S APPROVAL OF THE ACTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 18.—In the course of a conversation to-day Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, was asked what, in his opinion, should be the policy of the United States in dealing with China, now that Minister Conger and the other Ministers have been rescued. He said:

I think this Government should co-operate as fully as possible with the Powers in restoring order in the Chinese Empire and preventing its dismemberment. I am opposed to the dismemberment of the empire, though it is perhaps a bit premature to consider such a proposition at this time. I do not know that such a thing is contemplated. But the restoration of law and order will be the first step. My heart goes out to General Chaffee and his splendid little force of American soldiers. They are true heroes, as are those who so nobly and bravely stood off the attacks of the murderous Chinese on the legations. The pulse of every true American ought to beat the faster at the thought of American pluck and bravery so admirably exhibited. It is typical of the sturdy strength of American manhood.

"What guarantees should be exacted from the Chinese Government, what indemnity demanded and what disposition should be made of the American soldiers now and soon to be landed on Chinese soil?" was asked.

It seems mercenary for governments to demand a money indemnity for the lives of its citizens, but such a course is the only legal and justifiable one. We don't want their lives, so we must demand a monetary consideration. I think the very least, and it should also be the limit, we can demand would be enough to keep the families of those killed in comfort, for the wounded, and full compensation for all property destroyed and expenses incurred. I include the soldiers who so gallantly fought their way to the walls of the Imperial city, or attempted to. It would be hard to fix a given lump sum at this time. Perhaps $200,000,000 would be a reasonable indemnity. But this is a matter of subsequent settlement. One guarantee we should exact is that henceforth it may be possible for a civilized man to go from one end of the Chinese empire to the other with safety. The day for murdering foreigners for the only reason that they are such should have ceased in China.

If it should be proved that any of the high Chinese officials are directly implicated in the assault upon the legations and were directing the attack, the Powers should insist upon their answering for their treachery with their lives. This fact should, of course, be impartially and carefully ascertained, but if proved, they would well merit their fate. The civilized world could hardly do otherwise than treat them as murderers, and act accordingly. If, on the other hand, it should be demonstrated that the attacks were from a mob, the Chinese nation as a nation would be held responsible, as in other instances of mob violence. I believe, however, that the Powers should compel the removal of the capital from Peking to some seaboard or river city, where the foreign legations would be under the protection of the guns of their fleets. The Chinese would naturally resist such removal to the utmost, but I take it that it is the consensus of opinion among public men that the foreign Ministers should never be permitted to re-establish the legations at Peking. I think our troops should remain in China, at some point to be fixed upon by the commanders, until such time as this Government deems it expedient to withdraw. I anticipate no further trouble with the Chinese nation in which our troops must fight, as it is whipped and demoralized and incapable of serious resistance to civilized armies.

I am filled with admiration, as every American must be, with the attitude of the Administration in the handling of this momentous question. It has been splendid. We have literally set the pace for the Powers. The President's foreign policy has been admirable. True to our original purpose, we have pushed on to Peking to rescue our Minister, and have been perfectly fair to the Chinese without a thought of entering into a war of conquest or of revenge.

"Assuming that the Powers will now land troops in large force and proceed to cut up China amicably or by force, what should be the attitude of this Government during the dismemberment process?"

We would enter a very strong and dignified protest against the dismemberment of the Empire. We would throw all the moral force of a great and powerful Nation against its partition. But I do not think we would be justified in declaring war upon any of the Powers, no matter what action they may see fit to take in China. We would insist in all proper and diplomatic ways, but we would not resort to the force of arms.

"Suppose that China, in this event, to preserve its integrity, should appeal to the United States?"

I think that after what has happened at Peking, China is scarcely in the position to expect much from the Powers. But assuming that China should make the appeal to the United States, I cannot see any ground which would justify us in interfering.

FIVE INJURED BY TROLLEY.

CAR STRIKES A FARM WAGON AT CANARSIE.

Five persons who were riding in a farm wagon at Rockaway-ave. and Avenue L, Brooklyn, at 8:30 o'clock last night, were struck by a car of the Rockaway-ave. trolley line. They were thrown in all directions, and all required the attention of an ambulance surgeon, although none were taken to the hospital. The wagon was smashed.

The following were injured: Coney Bulcher, twenty years old, No. 79 Bartlett-st., sprained arm; William Duryea, forty-four years old, No. 65 Bartlett-st., lacerations of the neck and hand; Conrad Egert, fifty-two years old, No. 62 Bartlett-st., contusions of the chest; Christopher Harlen, forty-two years old, No. 74 Bartlett-st., fracture of the ribs, and John Walthers, thirty-nine years old, No. 89 Bremen-st., contusion of the shoulder.

The Canarsie police station, at East Ninety-fifth-st. and Avenue G, was only five blocks away. News that a serious accident had occurred caused Captain Hickman to send out the reserves. The injured persons returned home in a trolley car. No arrests were made.

CHARGES OF PERJURY MADE.

CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES GETS INTO THE COURTS.

Joseph Wilkenfeld, a lawyer, of No. 261 Broadway, says that perjury is too common in the courts and he proposes to do what he can to put a stop to it. As a starter he has obtained an order from Justice Fitzgerald, of the Supreme Court, directing Isidore Rosenzweig and Abraham Kamholz to show cause to-morrow why they should not be punished for contempt of court in swearing that they were worth $500 each above all debts, when in reality, according to Wilkenfeld, they did not possess that amount of money. Wilkenfeld also swears that the men gave fictitious addresses and in other ways imposed upon Justice Beekman, who accepted them as sureties and granted a temporary injunction against a client of Wilkenfeld, which was afterward vacated by Justice Giegerich.

The lawsuit arose over a dispute between two Hebrew benevolent and religious bodies. One is the Tarnover Chevra Bicur Cholim Vilines Hazedec and the other is called Chevra Lishensker. Both have headquarters in East Houston-st. They amalgamated and then quarrelled. Osias Springer led the faction having the longest name, and caused it to seek an injunction from the courts restraining Sisskind Bohrer, leader of the shorter named order, from using the funds of the amalgamated body, as he declared he was entitled to do under the terms of the consolidation. A temporary injunction was secured on the undertaking of Rosenzweig and Kamholz that they were worth $500 each and were "good" for the costs. When the injunction was vacated and Sisskind Bohrer came to look for his costs, he declares, through his lawyer, that he found the sureties worthless. Hence arose the determination of Mr. Wilkenfeld to put an end to the practice of perjury.

A MATTER FOR COUNTING.

From The Indianapolis Press.

The Pastor—Don't you think I touched them rather deeply this morning?

The Deacon—I don't know. I haven't counted up yet.

READY FOR THE CUBANS.

TEACHERS TO VISIT WEST POINT TO-MORROW AND SEE THIS CITY ON TUESDAY.

It was scarcely dawn yesterday when on the decks of the United States transports, lying at the Government pier in Brooklyn and in the harbor, began to appear the Cuban teachers, hanging over the rails and gazing at the tall buildings. The Brooklyn Bridge, stretching across the river, with its network of cables and guy ropes, seemed to be the most fascinating of all the sights, but the bright, quick moving eyes roamed all over the harbor and took in the many evidences of activity seen there.

The transport Sedgwick moved up at 4:30 o'clock and took a berth at the Government pier, opposite that of the McPherson. The Crook and the Rawlins lay off in the stream. At 5:30 o'clock barges moved up to the end of the pier, and the teachers, after an early breakfast, were soon on their way to Jersey City, from where they started for Washington at 7 o'clock. The steamboat William Fletcher was used to transport the teachers from the Crook and the Rawlins to Jersey City.

The teachers are expected back from Washington this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, and will spend the night aboard the transports. To-morrow they will go to West Point on one of the Iron steamboats, and on Tuesday the doors of New-York will swing open to them. They will be divided into groups of fifty each, and with each group will be an interpreter and a local guide. The official programme given out for Tuesday is:

Iron steamer collects teachers from Government transports, 6—8 a. m.

Arrive at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. landing; met by guides, 9:00.

Visit Grant's Tomb and Columbia University, 9—11:30.

Leave Columbia University at 11:30.

Walk to One-hundred-and-ninth-st. (Amsterdam-ave.) school.

Arrive at One-hundred-and-ninth-st. school at 11:50.

Spend thirty minutes at the school.

Leave the school at 12:20 p. m.

Take cars at 12:25 on Amsterdam-ave. to Seventy-second-st.

Arrive at Seventy-second-st. at 12:45.

Walk through Seventy-second-st. and Central Park to Central Park Mall.

Arrive at Mall or East Side lawn at 1:25.

Address of welcome by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer at 1:30.

Banquet on the lawn at 2 o'clock.

Walk through Central Park, past the Menagerie, to Sixth-ave. exit, Fifty-ninth-st., and then on Fifty-ninth-st. to Seventh-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st.

Arrive at Seventh-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. at 3:40.

Take cars, Seventh-ave. and Broadway, at 3:45 at Seventh-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st.

The local guides have been instructed that the programme must be followed exactly and on time.

The teachers will start for Philadelphia on Wednesday aboard four transports. From there they will return to Cuba.

CUBAN TEACHERS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The contingent of fourteen hundred Cuban school teachers, who are visiting the United States, arrived in Washington this afternoon. The first of the four sections in which their train was run reached here shortly after 1 o'clock. Each section was met at the station by the local reception committee, and the visitors started on their tour of sightseeing under the guidance of competent interpreters in the ratio of one to every fifty of the visitors.

Owing to the delay in reaching Washington several changes had to be made in the programme arranged for their entertainment. Their visit to the Capitol was deferred till to-morrow, when the Congressional Library will also be inspected.

ITALIANS MENACE A POLICEMAN.

RACE CLASH OVER THE DEATH OF A BOY NARROWLY AVERTED.

For a time yesterday afternoon a race clash was imminent in the neighborhood of First-ave. and East Sixty-first-st. through the death of Oscar Fredricks, seven years old, of No. 1,109 First-ave., who was run over in front of his home by a horse-car. Witnesses said Sarbey Tome, an Italian watchman, of No. 332 East Sixty-third-st., had pursued the boy with bricks, and the boy, running in front of the car, was knocked down and killed. Crowds of Germans and Irish collected, as did many Italians, but though hot words were plenty there was no violence. Policeman O'Brien had to back against a wall with his prisoner and draw his club to keep the Italians off, but he got his prisoner to the station house.

A dozen witnesses said that Tome, who is watchman of the new buildings at Sixty-first-st. and First-ave., chased the boys, who were playing about the place, a number of times. At last he picked up two bricks and after running for the boys some distance, singled out young Fredricks, to whom he was nearest, and threw the bricks at him. The boy, who, according to witnesses, was greatly frightened, ran in front of the car. One horse knocked him down and the wheels passed over his abdomen. The body was cut almost in two.

Policeman O'Brien sent the body to the station house. He arrested the driver of the car, Peter Arkey, of No. 228 East Forty-third-st., who was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh-st. station on a charge of homicide. O'Brien did not hear till he returned from the station house that the Italian was accused, but neighbors told him and he went to the buildings to get him. He found a number of Irish and Germans around the man, threatening him. Italian friends of the watchman were around him and the quarrel was becoming more heated when O'Brien came up. He made Tome a prisoner, but the Italians objected, and Tome urged them to see that he was justly dealt with. The Italians pushed forward and assumed a threatening attitude toward O'Brien, while he was cursed in Italian and broken English. He tried to work his way through the crowd, but could not do it, and then he backed against the brick wall and drew his club. He cried out that if anybody interfered with him he would club him. O'Brien, with Tome in charge, was then permitted to pass. As soon as he had gone a few steps the courage of the Italians grew and they followed with more curses, but did not become violent, though they kept in the policeman's wake to the station house. They formed a noisy mob outside until driven off by the police. Tome was charged with homicide and locked up. He denied pursuing the boy.

B. R. T. WEAKENS ON REPORT.

FRIENDS AND CRITICS DISCUSS THE PROBABILITIES OF THE FUTURE.

The preliminary annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, published yesterday morning, furnished subject matter for a sort of joint debate in Wall Street yesterday between the critics and friends of the system. The critical man pointed at the floating indebtedness, amounting to a cool million, and insisted that the company, at last year's rate, would never get out of debt. The optimist, and there were many of him, insisted that it was no small accomplishment to effect a decrease of $261,304 in charges in a single year, and at the same time show a gain of $452,517 in receipts, almost wholly on passenger account.

The report did not strike the trading public favorably, however, and the stock weakened two and a half points in the early trading, recovering about half of the loss before the close. Friends of the managers said yesterday that the report was unexpectedly good, and that it ought not to be expected that a complex surface and elevated system with limited accommodations on the Bridge, could be licked into shape in one operating year. It was further asserted that a lot of money had been spent in the power plants with a view to equipping the Lexington, Myrtle-ave., Broadway and Ridgewood elevated lines with electricity that could properly be charged to the present year, as those lines are still using steam, and the saving in favor of electricity will not be apparent till the change is fully effected.

The greater number of big brokers who deal in Brooklyn Rapid Transit advised their customers to hang on to their stock, and wait for the next semi-annual earning statement.

A member of a Stock Exchange firm often conspicuous in Brooklyn Rapid Transit affairs said: "The main point to consider in the report is that the company shows a surplus of $623,000, of which $526,000 was earned during the year just closed, under very unfavorable conditions."

This view was expressed by Frederick Flower, of Flower & Co., one of the heavy stockholders, who said:

It is not a question of what the road has done or failed to do in the past, but of what it is doing now and will continue to do. The road is earning money. It would have done better if it had not been for the strike. The statement is entirely satisfactory.

The continued rumors of changes in the management of the road could not be confirmed.