New-York Tribune.

Vol. LX....No. 19,637. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1900, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

STILL FIGHTING IN PEKING.

CHINESE TROOPS SURROUNDED BY ALLIED FORCES IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

REPORTS ABOUT EMPRESS—CHINA APPEALS TO POWERS

A dispatch from Mr. Ragsdale, Consul at Tien-Tsin, transmitted by Mr. Fowler, at Che-Foo, said that the troops of the allies had surrounded the Chinese forces within the Forbidden City.

Conflicting reports as to the Empress Dowager come from China. It is reported that she is a fugitive, being pursued by Japanese cavalry; also that she is inside the Imperial Palace at Peking, which is under bombardment; also that she is held under constraint by Prince Tuan sixty miles west of Peking.

Shanghai reports the decapitation of leading officials at Peking, and that General Yung Lu has been imprisoned by Prince Ching.

It is reported in Shanghai that Li Hung Chang will go north immediately.

The Russians in Manchuria have defeated a Chinese army of seven thousand men, captured Yuk-Shi Pass and occupied Meduchei.

A dispatch received in Rome said that four hundred Italian marines had been sent forward to Peking post haste in response to urgent requests from the allies for reinforcements.

THANKED BY THE QUEEN.

ROYAL MESSAGE TO THE COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH MARINES AT PEKING.

[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 21, 6 a. m.—The Queen has addressed to the officer commanding the Marine Guard, which for so long valiantly defended the British Legation at Peking, a telegram expressing her thankfulness to God for the rescue of the garrison and station; that with her people she has waited with deepest anxiety for the good news. In conclusion the royal message expresses grief for the loss and sufferings of the besieged.

Conflicting reports are again current as to whether the Empress Dowager and Emperor are still in Peking or not. Telegrams of Japanese origin affirm that they have not yet left the capital, but the Chinese Minister in London declares positively that he has information that they fled a few days before the arrival of the allied forces to Hsian-Fu, the ancient capital of the Chinese Empire, in Shen-Se. It is stated that a force of Boxers is marching to meet the Empress and escort her to the south.

"The Times's" correspondent in Shanghai understands that the Russian Government, in a communication to Li Hung Chang, has declared that the question of Manchuria must form the subject of a separate negotiation between the two Powers. I. N. F.

ENGLAND WANTS PEACE.

MORE THAN WILLING TO SEE THE CHINESE EMBROGLIO SETTLED.

[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 21, 1 a. m.—News with reference to Peking continues both scanty and contradictory. There is still confusion as to the precise date of the allied forces' entry, whether it happened on the 14th or 15th. What is more important for practical purposes, the uncertainty continues to prevail as to the proceedings of the Empress Dowager. The Chinese Minister here states that he has received a telegram from Peking which shows that the Empress, together with the Emperor, left the capital some days before the arrival of the allied forces. No official news, however, has reached the Chinese Legation here since the receipt of the telegram from Peking announcing the entry of the foreign troops on the 15th. Berlin, like London and Washington, is supplied with both versions of the Imperial movements, while a dispatch has been received from Li Hung Chang announcing that the Court has gone westward.

The German Consul of Che-Foo telegraphs under yesterday's date that the bombardment of the palace is still going on, and that the Empress is believed to be within the walls of the Forbidden City.

With regard to the suggested peace negotiations, nothing is at present decided at the Foreign Office. Li Hung Chang's application to Washington has not yet been officially communicated to Downing Street, which has only just dispatched to the British Consul at Shanghai Lord Salisbury's reply to Li's previous suggestion of an armistice. In this message the British Foreign Secretary says that no negotiations can be initiated till the legation staffs and other foreigners are safely delivered at Tien-Tsin without opposition from the Chinese troops. The opinion of those qualified to express an opinion is that Great Britain would very readily support the proposition for opening negotiations for a definite settlement as soon as possible, especially if made by the United States. England herself has nothing to gain by the Chinese imbroglio, not even in the Yangtse region, where it is clear that she might easily drift into difficulties with other European Powers. But Russia has already obtained a foothold in Manchuria, and the longer hostilities, real or nominal, last, the easier will it be for her to secure her position there. This is scarcely more to the interest of Great Britain than it is to that of Japan.

Accounts have been received by missionary societies of the terrible sufferings endured by the missionaries, male and female, in the long journeys from the interior of China to the coast through a hostile population. The province of Sze-Chuen is now, however, said to be much quieter, and the British Consul has been instructed to return to Chung-King in an armed river steamer. His needlessly precipitate retirement was not at all liked by the Foreign Office, and he received peremptory instructions to go back at once. I. N. F.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN MANCHURIA.

ANOTHER DEFEAT INFLICTED ON A LARGE CHINESE FORCE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—General Orloff, Chief of Staff to the Russian forces in China, reports to the Russian War Office the defeat of seven thousand Chinese after a hard fight, the capture of Yuk-shi Pass and the occupation of Meduchei.

An Imperial ukase has been issued prohibiting the exportation of arms or ammunition to China.

CHICAGO AND RETURN, $17, via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good going Aug. 25, 26 and 27. Return limit, Aug. 31; or, paying $2c. extra, Sept. 30.—(Advt.

ALLIES CALL FOR HELP.

A BODY OF ITALIAN MARINES HURRIED FORWARD FROM TAKU.

(By The Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 21.—Owing probably to the Peking wire being cut, little news of conditions in the Chinese capital has come through this morning. What has reached London indicates that the allies are in need of reinforcements.

The commander of the Italian second class cruiser Fieramosca telegraphs from Taku, according to the Rome correspondent of "The Daily Mail," that very urgent requests were coming from Peking on Saturday for the immediate dispatch of further troops, and that in answer to these four hundred Italian marines were sent off post haste.

The Japanese Minister in London, Kato Takaaki, is said to have received a telegram last evening announcing that, after the entry into Peking, a Japanese detachment went to the Imperial Palace to afford whatever protection was necessary. The enemy was in strength, and fighting was still proceeding when a message was sent to Tokio. The main body of the Japanese was then at the An-Ting-Men Gate of the Tartar City, with headquarters at the Japanese Legation.

Reports of the whereabouts of the Empress Dowager are still contradictory, but General Yung Lu, according to the Shanghai correspondent of "The Standard," is definitely announced to be a prisoner by the orders of the Empress in the Imperial Palace. "This, perhaps," says the correspondent, "is a good thing, as detention in the capital will enable him to negotiate with the allies' commander, which he would do as Prince Tuan's enemy."

The Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Le Feng Luh, on being asked as to the Emperor and Empress Dowager, replied:

"They have gone westward to the old capital, Hsian-Fu, and I think they are quite safe there."

Serious trouble is now threatened in the neighborhood of Canton. The Americans at Swatow, according to "The Daily Chronicle's" Shanghai correspondent, have applied for a warship in consequence of serious rioting, and the Hong-Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says that a warship is on the way there now.

Queen Victoria has sent the following message to the Commandant of Marines at Peking:

I thank God that you and those under your command have been rescued from your perilous situation. With my people, I have waited with the deepest anxiety for good news of your safety and the happy termination of your heroic and prolonged defence. I grieve for the losses and sufferings experienced by the besieged.

A Japanese warship has left Yokohama for Shanghai, according to "The Daily Mail," to land troops and to protect Japanese subjects. "The Daily Mail" also announces that Germany will land a detachment at Shanghai. Further Yokohama advices to the same paper declare that Germany and Russia are objects of distrust to the Japanese press, which urges that Japan, having borne the chief burden of the operations, must see to it that the future of China is not determined merely by the pleasure of the Western Powers. "It is felt," says the correspondent, "that determined action on the part of Great Britain, the United States and Japan will avert any danger arising from the ambition of Continental Europe."

The semi-official Japanese organs say that if occasion arises Japan can send fifty thousand troops on short notice, and that, if the Powers are inclined to play a selfish game, special measures will be necessary.

Sir Chi Chen Lofengluh, interviewed by "The Daily Chronicle," is represented as having said:

The present disturbances are only a temporary outbreak. We do not despair of peace. Everything depends upon the conduct of the allies who are now in Peking. All subsequent questions rest with them for solution. You may be quite certain that it is not the antagonism to Western ideals which is at the root of the troubles, but rather the difficulty of governing a great and ancient people.

CHINESE TROOPS SURROUNDED.

IMPERIAL FORCES CORNERED BY ALLIED ARMY AT PEKING.

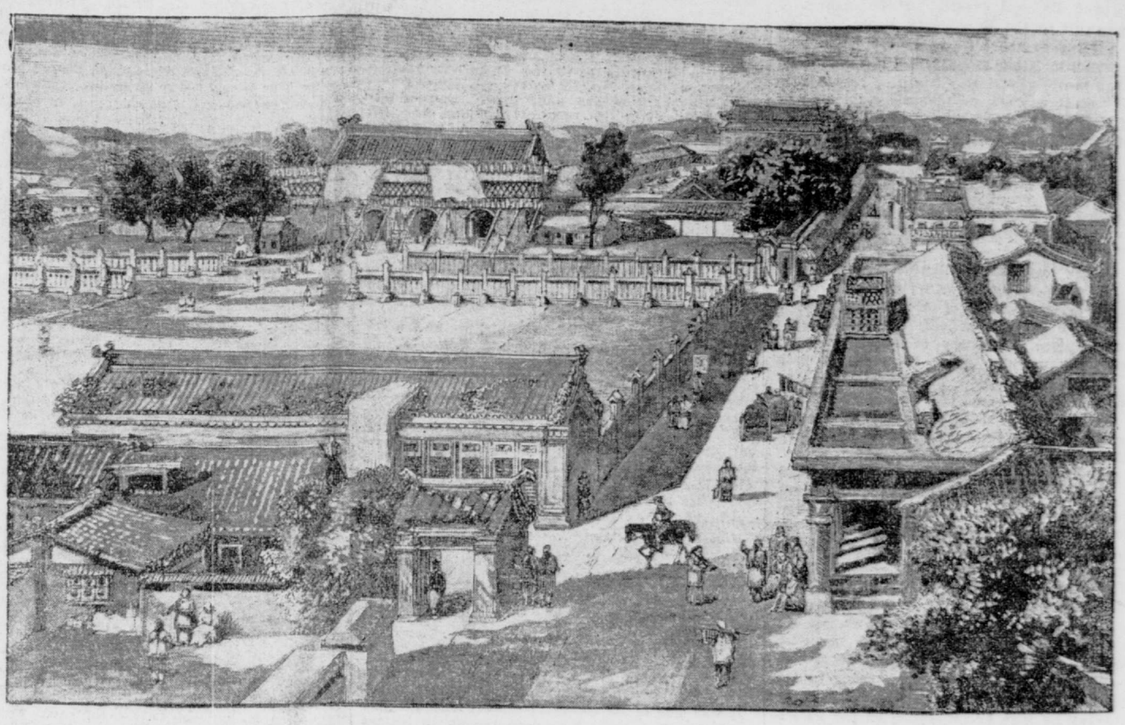
Washington, Aug. 20.—The State Department has received a dispatch through Consul Fowler, at Che-Foo, from Consul Ragsdale, at Tien-Tsin, saying that the Chinese troops are surrounded by the allied army in the palace grounds at Peking.

LI HUNG CHANG GOING NORTH.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.—Official Chinese advices from Peking say that Hsu Tung and Yi Lien Yuan, of the anti-foreign party, and Li Shan,

Continued on fourth page.

POLAND SPRING HOUSE OPEN TILL OCT. 15. Booklets. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—(Advt.



THE IMPERIAL PALACE, PEKING
(From a drawing by the late William Simpson.—(The Sketch.)

TORNADOES IN WISCONSIN.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE IN SHEBOYGAN—LOSS OF $300,000.

Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 20.—A terrific windstorm struck this city to-day, coming suddenly from the north. Eight large buildings were completely wrecked and two hundred small houses were blown down, causing a loss of $300,000.

At noon it was as dark as night and intensely hot. A few moments before 1 o'clock the storm broke, increasing in force until it became a tornado. People were thrown down and fences and signs hurled hundreds of feet. The storm, which raged for only ten minutes, was two miles wide and wrecked everything in its path.

The roof of the warehouse of the Crocker Chair Company was blown off and thrown against the factory, wrecking the building. The street car barns were wrecked and cars were smashed to pieces. The electric wires were all blown down.

The tent of a horse and pony show was torn from the ground and blown away, leaving the animals to run panicstricken through the city. The roof of the Schrier Brewery was lifted from the building and carried over 150 yards.

The American Folding Bed Company's plant was demolished and the sheds in the A. Zimball & Sons brickyards were blown down. The steeple of the Lutheran Church was blown down on two houses, smashing in the roofs. The Fourth Ward schoolhouse was completely wrecked. The plant of the Optenberg & Conneman Company was partially wrecked.

The wind wrecked building after building with the greatest rapidity and there was little warning of the approach of the storm. The people in every case, however, were out of their houses before the storm struck, and those who were hit by flying debris were only slightly injured. In the factories the employes were in many cases bruised and cut from wreckage. No one was killed.

Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 20.—A cloudburst struck here to-day, the fall of rain being over one and one-half inches in half an hour. Much damage is reported to crops. Telephone and telegraph wires suffered greatly.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 20.—Intense heat to-day was followed by a severe electrical and rain storm. The front of the Percy gun store was wrecked by a bolt of lightning and the wind blew in the large plate glass window. Crops were damaged and many small buildings were destroyed.

INTENSE HEAT IN THE WEST.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—The weather was intensely hot here to-day, and caused much suffering throughout the city, especially in the crowded districts. There were two deaths and a number of prostrations.

Abilene, Kan., Aug. 20.—This was the eleventh day of 100 degree weather, and the temperature rose to 115 degrees, with hot winds. Pastures and corn are badly burned.

KILLED WIFE AND STEPCHILDREN

MINNESOTA FARMER MURDERS FIVE AND WOUNDS ANOTHER.

Arlington, Minn., Aug. 20.—Theodore Wallart, a farmer, living eight miles from here, to-day slaughtered his wife and four stepchildren with a butcher knife. A fifth child was so badly wounded that he may not recover.

Wallart married a widow with a family. The couple recently separated. It is understood Mrs. Wallart had taken steps to secure a divorce. The dead are Mrs. Sophia Wallart, aged forty-two; Justus Steinborn, aged twenty; Helena Steinborn, aged sixteen; Annie Steinborn, aged thirteen, and Reynold Steinborn, aged ten. Otto Steinborn, aged sixteen, is so badly injured he may not recover.

A baby, Teresa Osterman, two years old, who was visiting the family, was uninjured. After committing the crime Wallart set fire to the barns, which were destroyed, with their contents. Wallart escaped, with a Sheriff's posse in pursuit.

WON'T HAVE BRYAN ON LABOR DAY.

HE WANTED TO SPEAK IN CLEVELAND, BUT LOCAL ORGANIZATION OF WORKINGMEN DOESN'T WANT HIM.

Cleveland, Aug. 20 (Special).—William Jennings Bryan will not speak in Cleveland on Labor Day, though he would much rather speak here than in Chicago or any other city in the country on that day. The Labor Day committees of the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council have held a joint meeting, and repudiated the scheme of the Democratic committee to make political capital out of the Labor Day celebration. Not only did the Labor Day committees refuse to extend an invitation to Mr. Bryan, but they appointed a committee to inform the Democratic committee that they do not want Bryan to come here on Labor Day to interfere with the celebration which has already been planned for that occasion.

A little over a week ago Harry Wilson, the "kid" Democratic "boss," went to Chicago to confer with Mr. Bryan, Chairman Jones and other members of the Democratic National Committee. At that time Mr. Bryan told Wilson that he would like to come to Cleveland on Labor Day, for the reason that Cleveland is a great centre of organized labor, and that his presence here at that time might gain for him many votes on Election Day. Wilson asserts that he tried to dissuade Bryan from coming here on Labor Day. He failed, however, to convince Bryan to his way of thinking, and on his return to Cleveland he explained the situation to the other members of the Democratic Advisory Committee. A majority of the members thought it would be a good plan to have Bryan come here on Labor Day, and steps were immediately taken to induce the Labor Day committees of the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council and the local assembly of the Knights of Labor to extend an invitation to the Presidential candidate.

WILL NEVER FORGET the delights of a trip to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Limited. Electrically lighted.—(Advt.

ROBERTS'S NEW POLICY.

END OF THE EFFORT TO CONCILIATE THE BOERS.

[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 21, 1 a. m.—Lord Roberts's proclamation in regard to the Transvaal burghers who take the oath of neutrality in the future has been received with general approval here. It is an undoubted fact that Lord Roberts's policy of so-called leniency has been unpopular in Great Britain for some time past, and public opinion has been urging that more severe measures should be taken. The effect of the Commander-in-Chief's proclamation will be that all those burghers who have not taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria may be treated as prisoners of war, and removed from the country. It is undoubtedly unprecedented to regard a civilian population of an invaded territory when unarmed as if they were the enemy's troops, but it is maintained that in fact the Transvaal burghers are all actual or potential combatants, and it is impossible to make distinctions between those in the field and those on their farms. The farmers, therefore, must choose. They must either loyally become British subjects or else they must be deemed to have thrown in their lot with the Queen's enemies. If they take the oath and violate it Lord Roberts threatens them with imprisonment or death, and the farms and buildings of all persons aiding and abetting the Boer forces will be confiscated or destroyed.

Even the Opposition journals, which dislike the war, do not, for the most part, object to these drastic measures, pointing out that, in the interests of the Boers themselves, as well as the British, it is necessary that the campaign should be brought to a conclusion, and the burghers taught the futility of resistance. It is admitted, however, that the adoption of this policy must intensify the savage and bitter character which the struggle has now assumed, and that the immediate effect is likely to be a considerable accession to the numbers of De Wet and other commanders in the field.

Orders were to-day sent to Aldershot for fresh drafts of reinforcements to be prepared for South Africa, so that it does not look as if the hope of the Ministry that a large proportion of General Roberts's army may be brought back in September is at all likely to be fulfilled. I. N. F.

BADEN-POWELL CHASING DE WET.

Cape Town, Aug. 20.—General De Wet's demand for the surrender of the British force at Commando Nek is considered as a pretence for the purpose of gaining information. Finding that Commando Nek was strongly garrisoned, De Wet resumed his march northward, shadowed by General Baden-Powell.

KRUPPS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BOERS SURRENDER TO GENERAL RUNDLE.

London, Aug. 20.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

Ian Hamilton captured two Krupp guns at Olifant's Nek August 17. Three British were wounded.

Hamilton engaged the Boers all day August 19 at Roode Kopjes and Crocodile River. There were few casualties.

Rundle reports that 684 Boers surrendered in the Harrismith district August 19.

WAR CLOUDS ON THE DANUBE.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN RUMANIA AND BULGARIA IMMINENT.

London, Aug. 21.—Referring to the tension between Rumania and Bulgaria, caused by the demand of the Rumanian Government for the arrest of Saraow, president of the Revolutionary Committee at Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, together with the suppression of the organization, the Vienna correspondent of "The Daily Express" says:

The Bulgarian reply to the note of Rumania has been received at Bucharest. It is couched in aggressive terms.

Bulgarian troops are being continually moved to the frontier. The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee has collected one thousand volunteers, under the command of Bulgarian regular officers, and will raid Rumanian territory.

Three Rumanian army corps are mobilizing King Charles, speaking to his officers on Sunday, said:

"Gentlemen, be ready for war. It can happen at any moment. You will prove yourselves worthy successors of the heroes of 1877."

Addressing the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Lahovary, he said: "Thus do the ungrateful Bulgarians repay all the blood we shed for them in 1877."

The Rumanian Minister at Sofia will be immediately recalled.

BIG DIVIDENDS BY GERMAN CONCERNS.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—An association of the largest Berlin banks has resolved to confine its brokerage business to firms and persons registered in the Bourse register.

A dividend of 16 per cent upon a capital of 15,000,000 marks has been declared by the Hoesch Company, against a 15 per cent dividend on 9,000,000 marks capital last year.

The Hasper firm declares a 40 per cent dividend, against one of 22 per cent last year.

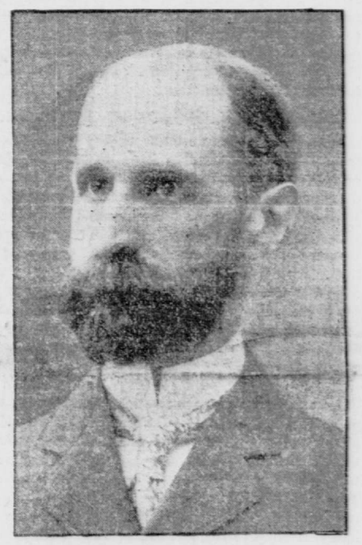
AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER knows the merits of the Pennsylvania Railroad. That is why he uses it.—(Advt.

PERRY S. HEATH'S SUCCESSOR.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, OF HACKENSACK, TO BE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 20.—Postmaster-General Smith to-day announced that State Senator William M. Johnson, of Hackensack, N. J., had been selected to fill the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General, which was made vacant last month by the resignation of Perry S. Heath, who has since been appointed secretary of the Republican National Committee. The appointment of some one to this office has been pending for some time, and until a week ago the Administration was at large as to whom it would choose as Mr. Heath's successor. Mr. Johnson, though not a candidate, was then offered the place, and after a week's deliberation he sent his acceptance to the Department to-day, and it is expected that the President will issue his commission by the end of this week. Mr. Johnson will enter upon his duties immediately.



WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.
Appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Johnson is about forty-five years old. He was graduated from Princeton, and then pursued a law course. He has since become a prominent lawyer in New-Jersey, and has served for the last four years as a member of the New-Jersey State Senate. In 1897 he was elected President of that body, and in the absence of Governor Voorhees last spring he was the acting Governor of New-Jersey for several months. He is a man of high standing, popular through his State, and is considered in every way qualified for his new office.

VALUABLE KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

ESTIMATED AT A HUNDRED MILLION BUSHELS, WORTH $60,000,000.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 20 (Special).—The Kansas farmer has begun to turn his golden grain into golden dollars. The movement of the greatest wheat crop ever raised in the Southwest is under way. Elevators are kept busy receiving the wheat and pouring it into cars, to be whirled away to the great markets. But the movement is not yet well under way. Many farmers are holding grain for higher prices. They are out of debt, have money in the bank and are not compelled to sell at once, as they have been in former years. Others cannot secure threshers immediately, although thousands of them were purchased this season.

The movement has stimulated all classes of business. Industrial and business enterprises are seeking locations in Kansas in order to secure a portion of the trade and prosperity which will follow the marketing of the wheat. Every few days the agents of manufacturers and wholesalers are in the belt investigating sites. The wheat crop of Kansas, 100,000,000 bushels, worth $60,000,000, will pay the expenses of a college education for many thousand boys and girls.

It is estimated that this year's wheat crop will require 100,000 cars. Should any considerable portion of this crop be thrown on the market now the railroads would be swamped. They are now running night and day shifts in the work of car building and repairing. The wheat crop of Salina County alone amounts to 3,000,000 bushels, worth $2,000,000. Eight hundred bushels is counted as a carload. Fifteen counties in the wheat belt harvested an average of 3,000,000 bushels each. So the sale of this one product will bring to each of them $2,000,000 in cash.

SHORT WHEAT CROP IN INDIANA.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to "The Times-Herald" from Wabash, Ind., says that grain dealers from all parts of the State have collected statistics showing the total yield of wheat in Indiana for the present year. The figures indicate that the production is the smallest for many years, and not exceeding 8,000,000 bushels, against from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 for several years in succession prior to 1899. The crop is a practical failure, there being only little more than enough grain raised for seeding, and leaving a shortage for bread and seed of at least 1,000,000 bushels.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

Daily excursions in Tourist Cars Personally conducted every Thursday: Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line operates two fast trains daily. Superb equipment; unexcelled time. Sleeping car reservations and information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—(Advt.

Solid comfort on the Day Line between N. Y. and Albany. Breezy, Bright and Beautiful.—(Advt.

CROKER AND COLER BACK.

BOSS'S ATTACK ON EUGENE D. WOOD REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT.

DANFORTH AGAIN SAYS THE CONTROLLER WILL BE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—MR. COLER WILL NOT TALK.

Richard Croker and Bird S. Coler both came back to this city yesterday, bringing with them the storm centres of the two factions into which the Democratic party of this State now seems to be irrevocably split. Mr. Coler absolutely declined to say one word for publication about his boom for Governor, declaring that he had come home from Liberty, N. Y., to work and not to talk. Mr. Croker, however, signalized his return from Saratoga by breaking the rule of silence which he imposed upon himself following his ridiculous silver ratio interview given out at Elberon, N. J., just after he got back from the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City. The utterance of the Tammany boss yesterday was by no means important in itself, being chiefly a personal attack upon an Albany politician, but its significance lies in the fact that it reveals an irritation on the part of Mr. Croker over the publication of some of his machinations to defeat Hill in Albany County. The Tammany chief arrived at the Grand Central Station at 10:40 a. m., and went at once to the Democratic Club, where he was seen by several reporters. One of them said to him:

"Have you read the statement credited to Eugene D. Wood, that he was asked by you to aid in a movement for the election of Herrick or anti-Hill delegates in Albany County and that he had refused your request and had told you that he would aid Hill against Herrick and yourself?"

ATTACK ON EUGENE D. WOOD.

To this Mr. Croker replied:

"Yes, I have read that statement and there is no truth in it. I have no dealing with Wood. He is the paid lobbyist of Republican corporations and insurance companies and tells what he does for them. I regard him as a fit subject for the attention of the District-Attorney of Albany County. He is one of a group of men who are conspiring to destroy the Democratic party in this State. The names of the others will be made known subsequently."

Mr. Croker's discovery that Wood is not a pureminded statesman must have been exceedingly recent. For years they have been firm friends and on an intimate footing, often sharing bets on "good things" at the racetrack and in other ways evincing their admiration one for the other. Not long ago Wood persuaded Croker to allow the transfer of Wood's brother-in-law, W. J. Ellis, from a $2,500 clerkship in the Controller's office to a much better berth in the Board of Education. Now Croker thinks Wood ought to be in jail.

Politicians were speculating last night as to the cause of this sudden and wide breach between the Tammany boss and a lobbyist who has often proved most useful to him. They concluded that Croker must have threatened Wood with disaster if he did not support Judge Herrick. Wood hates Herrick and is a good fighter. He probably sees a chance to defeat his old rival by supporting Hill in Albany County and is willing to brook Croker's wrath to compass his personal revenge upon Herrick.

After Mr. Croker's gust of wrath over Wood had subsided a little yesterday, he was asked by the reporters about the strength of the Coler movement, about W. F. Sheehan's renewal of activity, about John C. Sheehan's perpetual fight, about Croker's struggle with Hill at the State Committee meeting, and about his reported advice to Mayor Van Wyck not to send to Governor Roosevelt any answer to the ice conspiracy charges. On each of these subjects Mr. Croker bluntly refused to utter a word. As to his immediate plans and the outlook for Democratic success generally, he was not so reticent, saying:

"I am in pretty good health and shall start in at once taking an active part in the campaign. I shall remain in New-York until the end of the campaign, and shall make my headquarters at the Democratic Club. I will probably go to Tammany Hall every day. The Republicans have cause to fear the apathy in this campaign. This looks very much like a Democratic year, and from all I can see and all I hear Bryan will be elected President. I have come back to New-York to help do that very thing, and from now until the end of the campaign Tammany Hall will be found right in the thick of the fight for Bryan and his election. The more Roosevelt speaks the better it will be for the Democrats."

SAYS HE HAS NO CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Croker added that he had no choice for Governor, and if he had, would not seek to forestall the action of the State Convention by announcing his name. He said the campaign would really not begin until after that convention was over.

Mr. Croker's reasons for returning to the city so long before that convention sits seem to be threefold. First, he feels the need of giving his personal attention to the primaries. Second, he wants to make sure that none of the city employes escape paying the heavy campaign assessment that has been levied upon them all, and thirdly, Mr. Croker wanted to attend the funeral of Justice Smyth to-day as a pallbearer.

The primaries will demand Mr. Croker's immediate attention from to-morrow until they are over. He has been informed that plans have been laid to run Coler delegates in the primaries of the VIIth, IXth, XIIIth, XXIst, XXXIst and XXXVth Assembly districts. The anti-Tammany leaders in these districts hope to carry their tickets through with the aid they can receive from Mr. Coler. Other districts may also have Coler slates.

WHALEN ON THE COLER BOOM.

Corporation Counsel John Whalen, who accompanied Mr. Croker from Saratoga, was more communicative than his chief on the subject of Mr. Coler. He said oracularly:

Coler is not the real Hill candidate. He is answering the purpose all right now, but the Hill crowd will drop him before convention time.

Mr. Whalen's manner conveyed the impression that in his case at least the wish was father to the thought. Among most of the politicians seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday the opinion was unanimous that the demand for Coler's nomination for Governor had been greatly increased by the timely publication of the report of the Merchants' Association upon the water supply of New-York and the association's scientific and scathing exposure of the devilry of the Ramapo ring, which Tammany has been backing and Coler has been fighting for months. So stupendous is the burden which the Ramapo schemers nearly succeeded in fastening upon the city, and will again attempt to fasten when a more pliable Controller is in office, that the great mass of the Democratic voters will desire, it is thought, to vote only for candidates who are pledged to oppose this vast steal to

RECREATION AND INFORMATION BUREAU of the New York Central at 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street, supplies without charge valuable information about over two thousand resorts reached by the New York Central Lines.—(Advt.