



INCENDIARISM IN PEKING.

GREAT FIRE RAGING IN THE IMPERIAL CITY AND STREET FIGHTING GOING ON.

ALLIES WAITING FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

Further details of the capture of Peking and the fighting in and around the city are made public to-day. Captain Reilly, of the 5th Artillery, was shot in the mouth and killed while standing on the city wall.

Reports of the operations of the British, Russian, Japanese and German contingents were made by their respective commanders. The Russians claim to have been the first to enter the city, which honor has been claimed also for the Americans.

An attempt to start an uprising and burn the foreign quarter of the important commercial city of Hankow, on the Yangtse-Kiang, was promptly suppressed by the Viceroy of the province, who decapitated two of the ring-leaders in the plot.

The War Department ordered that troops now on the way to reinforce General Chaffee should be diverted to Manila.

The text of the answer of the United States to Li Hung Chang's appeal for negotiations was made public. It stated that no terms with China at present would be made.

EMPRESS A CAPTIVE.

SHANGHAI HEARS THAT BOTH EMPEROR AND DOWAGER ARE HELD IN PEKING.

[Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.] (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Aug. 24, 6 a. m.—A dispatch has at length been received at the India Office from General Gaselee, describing his entry into Peking and the part taken by the Indian contingent in the capture of the city and relief of the legations. General Gaselee, whose telegram is dated Peking, August 15, states that the entry of troops was effected without any loss, and steps were at once taken to secure the position gained.

"The Standard" correspondent at Tien-Tsin says the line of communications with Peking is in an unsatisfactory state, and the force available for holding it is insufficient.

It is reported in Shanghai in Chinese circles that the Empress Dowager and Prince Tuan have been captured. The Emperor is said to be in Peking with the allied forces.

Russia now has Manchuria at her mercy. The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Mail" states that after Zitzkar and Munkden have been stormed, the subjugation of the province will be complete.

Berlin papers last evening published the text of another remarkable speech delivered by the German Emperor to troops departing for China. "Keep strict discipline," said His Majesty, "toward the hostile population, but toward those who confront you with weapons in their hands be pitiless. Show the Chinese that there is one Power that is determined, regardless of all more distant practical objects, to chastise them for their illegal deeds."

NO ONE TO TREAT WITH.

REPLY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO LI HUNG CHANG.

[Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.] (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Aug. 24, 1 a. m.—The reply of the British Foreign Office to Li Hung Chang, conveyed through the Chinese Minister here, has not yet been delivered. The delay is sufficiently explained by the distance of Lord Salisbury from London and the fact that all official communications have to be transmitted to a remote village on the Franco-German frontier, where the Foreign Secretary is now residing. The reply, however, is settled in principle. Its general tenor will be similar to that of the German Government, which has just been handed to the Chinese Legation at Berlin. Great Britain will declare that it cannot enter into negotiations owing to the lack of a properly accredited representative on the Chinese side.

Sir Chih Chen Lofengshuh, Chinese Minister here, persists in the assertion that Li Hung Chang has received full authority to negotiate from the Emperor. He also maintains that he is still in communication, though not directly, with the Emperor by means of the Viceroys of the southern provinces. No official news from China has, however, been received at the Legation for the last three days.

Minister Conger's statements as to the hostile attitude of the Chinese Court and their direct complicity in the Boxer attacks have made considerable impression here, but it is also thought that Mr. Conger's health and nervous system are exceedingly likely to have suffered from the strain through which he has passed. It is known that Sir Claude Macdonald is ill.

The absence of direct news from Peking for the last few days continues to cause some anxiety in military circles, but the alarmist rumors from Shanghai are discounted. The uncounted fact remains of an outbreak at Hankow, and though this was promptly suppressed by the Viceroy of Hoo-Pe it is feared that the unrest is spreading through the central provinces, and may be increased when the flight of the Emperor is known. The theory of some conservative journals that England is at war with China is not yet officially accepted by the British Government, which has not broken off relations with the Chinese Legation pending the receipt of further information from its diplomatic and military advisers in Peking.

GERMAN ADMIRAL REPORTS DIFFICULTIES THAT DELAYED THE MARCH OF THE GERMAN CONTINGENT.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—The German Admiral at Taku, under date of August 20, telegraphs: Captain Hecht reached Ma-Tu this morning and proceeded. The advance was difficult, owing to the force of the current and the shallow water.

The Madal Battalion, after a very trying march, arrived at Yang-Tsun on August 17. It is inferred from the foregoing that the telegraph wires between Taku and Ma-Tu are working.

FAST TRAIN SERVICE TO CHICAGO. The Pennsylvania Railroad possesses every facility for rapid transportation.—Adv.

FIRED BY THE CHINESE.

DISORDERLY CONDITIONS FOLLOWING THE CAPTURE OF PEKING.

London, Aug. 24.—Fires, fighting and dissension are apparently following in the wake of the relief of Peking. "The Daily Mail" publishes dispatches from the Chinese capital, dated as late as August 17, declaring that a great fire was then raging in the Imperial City. The Russian commander had declined to accept the decision of the other generals not to violate the Imperial precincts, and street fighting was going on.

General Chaffee, so it is asserted, maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already, and that it would be unwise to take the Imperial Palace. This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after breaching three gates, as cabled by the special correspondent of The Associated Press. The Russian general, however, maintained that his Government had declared war against China, and that, therefore, there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts.

Judging from various, and in many cases contradictory, dispatches that have reached Europe this morning from Peking the commanders eventually adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that sentries were placed to prevent looting. Hence it is presumed that the Imperial buildings, although captured, will not be destroyed.

The fires appear to be incendiary and to be caused by the Chinese themselves.

All the dispatches point to the fact that when the latest message received here left Peking the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, all awaiting instructions from their Governments.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien-Tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says that the Ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are under way.

Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese Government on August 17. They were then searching for Prince Tuan.

Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the Empress Dowager is one from St. Petersburg, that she is in the vicinity of Peking, but surrounded. The Emperor seems to have disappeared completely.

It is officially reported that the Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. F. M. Knobel, was slightly wounded during the siege.

St. Petersburg dispatches announce good progress in the Manchurian campaign. The town of Mergen was captured on August 18, with trifling Russian loss, while the Chinese suffered severely, leaving ten guns, seven hundred rifles and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the Russians.

The reports of risings in Northern Corea are confirmed. It is believed that these are not due to ill will against foreigners, but to local dissatisfaction. The Korean Government is sending troops to the disaffected districts.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF A CATHEDRAL IN PEKING BY FRENCH AND ITALIANS.

Peking, Aug. 16.—The Pel-Tang Cathedral, north of the city, which was garrisoned by thirty French and ten Italian bluejackets, and which had no communication with the other foreigners during the progress of the siege, has been relieved by the Japanese and British. The defence of this church was most heroic.

The whereabouts of the Empress Dowager is not known to the allies.

Peking, Aug. 15, via Che-Foo, Aug. 22.—The Americans breached three gates before the Imperial Palace, and occupied the approaches to the last wall. Captain Henry J. Reilly, Battery F, 5th United States Artillery, and five privates were killed and sixteen were wounded. During the afternoon the Americans returned to camp, pending a conference between the generals. Thereupon the Russians occupied the approaches to the Palace. The American privates who were killed were buried in the grounds of the American Legation in the evening. Captain Reilly was standing on the wall and

STATE FAIR, SYRACUSE. Round trip tickets, August 25th to September 1st, by the New York Central & N. E., including transfer and admission to the fair grounds.—Adv.

ON A WATER LEVEL. From centre of New York to centre of Chicago, and all the way in sight of a river or lake, if you take the New York Central.—Adv.

A GROUP IN PAO-TING-FU BEFORE THE MASSACRE.



MRS. W. C. NOBLE, DR. W. C. NOBLE, WILLIS NOBLE, ALEXANDER HODDLE, C. I. M. MISS MARY S. MORRILL, MRS. G. H. EWING, PAUL SIMCOX, MRS. ANNIE A. GOULD, MRS. J. E. SIMCOX. Of this group, Miss Morrill, Miss Gould, Mrs. Simcox and possibly Alexander Huddle have been reported massacred. (Photograph made in the A. B. C. F. M. Compound, at Pao-Ting-Fu.)

The only mission station in North China from which nothing has been heard direct since the uprising of the Boxers is Pao-Ting-Fu, a city about seventy-five miles southwest of Peking and about the same distance west of Tien-Tsin. From time to time cable messages and letters from China have reported that the American missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu had been massacred. These reports were generally disbelieved, however, as they came from Chinese sources. The Presbyterian Board made special efforts to determine their accuracy by means of cable messages and through the Government, urging that a courier be sent to Pao-Ting-Fu. These efforts to the present time appear to have been fruitless. Of late the reports received have been more definite, and the officers of the mission boards have just about given up hope that the news is not based on fact.

The fullest information regarding the reported directing his battery when a bullet struck him in the mouth, killing him instantly. The battery hammered at the gates until they fell.

In the mean time the infantry cleared the street and walls, where the Chinese soldiers, with a fine cover, stubbornly resisted. The fighting was close and sharp.

A French battery, while shelling the approaches to the Palace, narrowly missed the Americans.

General Chaffee and Mr. Conger are conferring regarding the diplomatic features of the situation.

STORIES OF THE COMMANDERS.

RUSSIANS CLAIM TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST TO ENTER THE CITY.

London, Aug. 23.—General Gaselee, the commander of the British forces at Peking, has telegraphed to the War Office as follows:

Peking, Aug. 15 (Wednesday), by way of Che-Foo, Aug. 12 (Tuesday).—At a conference on August 12 it was agreed that allies should concentrate within the walls of Peking on August 14, and the assault should begin on August 15. The attack, however, commenced early in the morning of August 14, and our troops had to make a forced march of fifteen miles from Tung-Chow in great heat. We were on the extreme left, and attacked the southeast gate of the Chinese city. There was practically no opposition, as we were not expected at that point. The Indian troops broke down and rushed the gate and I entered with cavalry and guns. I then sent other cavalry and the Punjab Infantry to the Temple of Heaven to secure our left flank and camping ground, and with the other corps pushed on toward the legations. At 3 o'clock we got on the canal, opposite the water gate, and were signalled from the wall held by the legations. A portion of the staff and seventy Indians, rushed across the almost dry moat and entered through the water gate without loss. We found all well in the legations. Macdonald immediately showed me around the positions, with the view of further action.

In the mean time our field artillery had been brought up to bombard the central gate of the Tartar City, but a sortie by the Americans and Russians of the garrison along the wall anticipated the bombardment, and the gate fell into our hands.

Two field guns were then brought into the Legation, and the rest were sent back to the Temple of Heaven.

At about 5 in the afternoon the Americans under General Chaffee entered the Legation, and then we moved on toward the central gate of the Tartar City for the night.

By nightfall we had four hundred men in the Legation. (Here, apparently, some words are missing.)

During the evening, at the Temple of Heaven, we were engaged, and, after inflicting heavy losses, we occupied the south gate of the Chinese city.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—General Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops in the province of Pe-Chi-Li, telegraphs to the Minister of War as follows: At 2 o'clock in the morning of August 14 our troops stormed the eastern gate of Peking, and were the first to enter the city. The Russian flag was the first hoisted on the wall. The bombardment of the gate lasted fourteen hours. The Russians then scaled and occupied the wall. The Chinese, however, still held the observatory and other towers, whence they subjected our troops to a heavy enfilading fire until our infantry forced them to leave their positions. Our losses were: Killed—Colonel Antikoff and twenty men. Wounded—General Washewski, Colonel Modl and five other officers and 102 men. In the mean time the allied troops stormed and captured another gate and entered the city. We found the Imperial Government had fled.

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SINGLE FARE TO CHICAGO AND RETURN Via Pennsylvania Railroad, August 25, 26 and 27, good to return until August 31, or, on payment of fifty cents additional, until September 30. Apply to ticket agents.—Adv.

massacre came in a dispatch from Consul Fowler given out by the State Department on Monday. In this dispatch the dates of the massacre were given as June 30 and July 1. Consul Fowler mentioned as his authority for the information a special messenger sent by the Tien-Tsin missionaries.

At Pao-Ting-Fu were missionaries of the American Board, the Presbyterian Board, the China Inland Mission and other missionary organizations. Those connected with American organizations known to be there were the Rev. Horace T. Pickett, Miss Mary S. Morrill and Miss Annie A. Gould, of the American Board, and Dr. G. Yardley Taylor and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Simcox and their two children, of the Presbyterian Board. Dr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge, of the Presbyterian Board, were at first supposed to be in Pao-Ting-Fu, but recent letters and dispatches indicate

BRYAN THE POPULIST.

HE ACCEPTS NOMINATION AND INDORSEMENT OF MONETARY LEAGUE.

WHY POPULISTS AND DEMOCRATS AGREE—WHAT MINIMIZES MONEY QUESTION.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 23.—William Jennings Bryan to-day received another official notification of his nomination for the Presidency. This notification came from the Populist party, and Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, acted as mouthpiece of the party in making it. Mr. Bryan was at the same time informed of the indorsement of his candidacy by the United States Monetary League, this notification being given by A. W. Rucker. The ceremonies occurred in the spacious and beautiful grounds of the State Capitol, and were witnessed by a large number of persons.

In many respects the meeting paralleled the Indianapolis notification. This was true in the fact that both were held in parks; in that the weather was intensely hot, and that the impetuosity of the crowd compelled the speakers preceding Mr. Bryan to curtail their remarks. Indeed, not one of the speakers was permitted to speak at the length he had counted on, and as a result the entire proceeding covered only about an hour and a half.

An audible sigh of relief from the sweltering crowd mingled with the applause which greeted the appearance of the National leader on the platform when he arrived at 3.30, and it was evident even then that, while there was a general desire to hear and see him, the audience was finding the situation too uncomfortable to be long endured.

There was little delay after the arrival of Mr. Bryan and the other well known men. State Chairman Ridgely, of the Populist party, promptly assumed the chair, and he immediately introduced James A. Troutman, who was the representative of the Mayor of Topeka, and who made a brief speech welcoming Mr. Bryan to the city. Mr. Troutman formerly was Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and he is a Republican in politics. His speech was personally complimentary to Mr. Bryan, and was further an appeal for the exercise of the franchise by all good and intelligent citizens as the best safeguard of our institutions. He referred to "the vast throng of people" before him as evidence of the high regard in which the distinguished visitor was held, and said that, while he was not authorized to assure Mr. Bryan of the electoral vote of Kansas, he could assure him of the admiration of every citizen of the State.

Mr. Troutman was followed by Frank Doster, Chief Justice of the State, who extended the welcome of the State at large. Judge Doster contented himself with contrasting the positions of the Democrats and Republicans on the subject of expansion, taking the position that the Republicans were looking to undue aggression, while the Democrats were seeking to secure the maintenance of American institutions.

Mr. Doster was followed by ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, who was introduced as the permanent chairman. In the absence of National Chairman Butler, Mr. Simpson compared Mr. Bryan with Lincoln and predicted that he would lead the people back to the landmark of human liberty, which Lincoln had so materially assisted in establishing.

"Let us trust," he said, "that Nebraska and Kansas, standing side by side as in 1860, will again give their support to a candidate who has, as the candidate of that time had, only one code of morals, which embraces, as did Lin-

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that they were probably in Peking. The Rev. Mr. Bagnall, of the China Inland Mission, and his family were there, also, and it is thought that Alexander Huddle, of the same organization, may have been there. A number of missionaries stationed there left before the outbreak, and are now in this country. Among these are the Rev. Dr. W. C. Noble and family, of the American Board, who arrived in the United States in May. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Ewing, of the same Board, were reported to be safe at Che-Foo.

The property of the American Board at Pao-Ting-Fu was as follows: Land and one house, \$4,810; women's houses, \$2,500; chapel, \$2,000; hospital and dispensary, \$4,274; fire extinguishers, \$33. Total, \$13,618.50. The value of the property of the Presbyterian Board has not been made public.

PLAN TO KIDNAP EX-GOVERNOR TAYLOR.

REPORT THAT HE WAS TO BE TAKEN FROM INDIANA TO KENTUCKY.

Indianapolis, Aug. 23 (Special).—A delegation of Monroe County Republicans called on former Governor W. S. Taylor of Kentucky here to-day and informed him that a plan had been laid in Kentucky to kidnap him and take him back to that State for trial, and that the plan was to be carried out on Saturday, when the ex-Governor would appear at Bloomington, the county seat, to open the Republican campaign. They did not know whether he had been informed of the plot to kidnap him, and they called to assure him that he would be protected, and that they did not wish to interfere with his arrangements to address them. Mr. Taylor thanked them for the information and stated that he would certainly fill his engagement and would not be deterred by threats of arrest.

According to the information conveyed to him to-day, a Kentucky detective and another man reached Bloomington yesterday and were in consultation with some of the Democrats of Monroe County. A threat of attempt would be made to capture Taylor in the course of his visit to Bloomington. The Republicans say that they are prepared for any emergency, and if an attempt is made to kidnap Taylor there will be trouble.

CADETS SLEEP IN PARIS PARKS.

ONE HUNDRED FROM THE MONONGAHELA LOSE THEIR PILOT IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris, Aug. 23.—As the result of inattention or a blunder, over one hundred cadets from the United States training ship Monongahela were obliged to sleep in the parks and streets of Paris last night. The vessel is at Havre, and the boys came here to spend two days at the Exposition, and arrangements were made to house them at a boys' college in Paris. The party was in charge of a lieutenant, but when night arrived, the lieutenant was not on hand to pilot the boys to their shelter. They were unacquainted with the language or the location of the house, and unable to seek assistance. They were scattered about Paris until dawn, then they took possession of benches in the parks and on the boulevards. Some of them met hostile Americans who took them to hotel, but only a few were so lucky.

COSTLY COTTON FIRE IN SPAIN.

Santander, Spain, Aug. 23.—Four thousand, five hundred and eighty bales of cotton, brought from Liverpool by the Spanish steamer Iria de Luza, were destroyed in a warehouse here to-day by fire.

PROFESSOR JENCKS AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—Professor Jencks, of the United States Industrial Commission, has arrived in Berlin, after visiting Austria and Italy, to study trusts and syndicates here, including labor trusts.

SAFEGUARDING THE KAISER.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—Orders have been given to increase the secret police in attendance upon Emperor William during the Stettin manoeuvres from September 7 to September 13.

ACCUSED OF NINE MURDERS.

Hallfax, N. S., Aug. 23.—Johan H. Hannu, a Swede, was arrested to-night while landing from the steamer Assyrian from Glasgow. He is charged with nine murders in Sweden.

J. T. B. ARNOLD'S EXTRADITION.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The State Department to-day forwarded to the British Embassy extradition papers for Julian T. B. Arnold, wanted in England and now held at San Francisco. He is a son of Sir Edwin Arnold, and is charged with embezzlement.

POPULATION OF WESTERN CITIES.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Omaha is the first city thus far counted in the Twelfth Census to show a decrease in population in the last decade. The count of the population of Omaha, just completed, shows 102,555. The population in 1890 was 149,462. This indicates a decrease in ten years of 37,907, or 25.05 per cent.

The populations of Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus were announced to-day by the Census Bureau as follows: Cleveland, 331,798, against 211,333 in 1890, an increase of 120,465, or 57.01 per cent. Toledo, 131,923, against 81,624 in 1890, an increase of 50,299, or 61.58 per cent. Columbus, 125,590, against 85,150 in 1890, an increase of 37,440, or 42.44 per cent.

POLAND WATER LEADS THEM ALL. Prescribed by 5,000 physicians.—Adv.

COLER DECLARES HIMSELF

EXPLICITLY STATES THAT HE WILL ACCEPT NOMINATION.

ANNOUNCEMENT CALLED FORTH AFTER CONFERENCE WITH HILL AND READING SHEVLIN'S BITTER INTERVIEW.

Controller Coler last night, in a plain and unequivocal statement, declared that he would take the nomination for Governor if he was the choice of the coming Democratic State Convention. There has been no doubt upon this score in the minds of the politicians for the last week, but it was not until yesterday that Mr. Coler definitely declared himself. He did so after a long talk with ex-Senator Hill. The statement from Mr. Coler was drawn forth by an interview with James Shevlin, deputy leader of the Kings County organization. Mr. Shevlin, who was at the Hoffman House yesterday in consultation with Richard Croker, ex-Senator Murphy, Senator McCarren and others of the faction who are trying to defeat the attempt to nominate Coler for Governor, spoke bitterly of Coler's candidacy. The tenor of his remarks was that Coler was lending himself to a factional fight, and that he had gone up the State seeking support rather than coming to Kings County, his own home, and was therefore distasteful to many Democrats. When Mr. Coler saw this interview last night he said:

There is no reason why I should be considered the candidate of any individual or faction. Personally, I know of no faction. Certainly this is not the time for them. All I have ever said or intimated to any one, either in this conference or otherwise, is that should the Democratic State Convention and the young men of the party consider me the most available candidate, it would be my duty to the people and to the Democracy to accept, and that if other action should be taken I would support the nominee of the Convention. I have never said or intimated that I should support the party if I remember rightly, the first suggestion of my name for the Governorship came from "The Brooklyn Citizen," which has always been regarded as a representative of the Democratic party in my own county. The indorsement of this suggestion by so many of the up-State Democrats has been extremely gratifying, although I have been extremely cautious and suggest on my part. I have no desire whatever that anything should be done but what is for the best interests of the party, and nothing could be better than that the whole matter should be left to the delegates to the Convention and the rank and file, who are always anxious for success, and upon whose efforts success always depends.

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CONFERENCE WITH HILL.

Mr. Hill came down from Albany yesterday morning. He went to the Hotel Manhattan, where he met Controller Coler, and had a long talk with him. Later he went to State headquarters in the St. James Building, and talked with Frank Campbell, chairman of the State Committee, and Elliot Danforth. Mr. Hill seemed to be in exuberant spirits, but he wouldn't talk. It is understood that he told Mr. Coler that the sentiment for him up the State was so strong that the Croker-Murphy combination could not stem or stop it. The news from Erie County, it is said, is the best for the Coler boomers, and it is declared that the Hill people will be able to break even if not get a majority of the delegates from Erie. The situation in Kings, it is said, is thoroughly satisfactory to Mr. Hill and Mr. Coler. Mr. Hill will not, it is reported, visit Jamesport to see Hugh McLaughlin. There is no need for him to do so, it is declared. The opposition in Kings to Coler, so Coler's friends say, is crumbling, and it is believed that at the proper time Hugh McLaughlin, who up to date has said nothing, will throw his support to Shevlin, and other of Coler's friends in Kings County, and discountenance the efforts of McCarren and Shevlin to turn the Kings County delegation over to Croker to use against Coler.

While Hill and Coler are doing little talking, they are working hard, and are apparently satisfied with the way things are going. On the other hand, the work being done by the Croker-Murphy combination is said to be far from satisfactory to that crowd. There is a great deal of talking being done in that camp. Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club last night would not say anything himself, but his lieutenants are talking freely.

Croker said last night that he thought too much talking was going on, but this did not deter Shevlin, McCarren and Murphy from talking. While Hill, Danforth, Campbell, Coler and others of that faction were in consultation, the Croker forces were not idle. Mr. Croker, ex-Senator Murphy, James Shevlin and other anti-Coler leaders were around Murphy's headquarters, in the Hoffman House, nearly all day yesterday. As every one is deeply interested in the attitude of Kings, and Shevlin is regarded as Hugh McLaughlin's deputy, he was asked what Kings would do. Mr. Shevlin spoke in bitter terms. He declared, first, that he was speaking for himself, and not for McLaughlin or the organization. Coler's friends say that it is a good thing that he made that explanation, as he did not reflect the feelings of the rank and file or the district leaders, or even Mr. McLaughlin, but only of himself and a few other politicians whose business interests are so entangled with those of Croker that they have to follow Croker's lead. Mr. Shevlin said:

In reference to candidates to be nominated by the Democratic State Convention, I personally favor a pronounced gold man, one who is not identified with any factional trouble in the party. Those who are not so identified are Wilson S. Hight, of Buffalo; Judge Herrick, of Albany; Judge Gaylor, or Joseph C. Hendrix, of Brooklyn. To Coler, there is serious drawback to him. He is strong with Republicans, but I think it is best for a man to get his name in his own county, but went up the State to get support. Mr. Hill is not a gold man, and a year ago Hill was opposed to a Brooklyn man for Governor. Judge Van Wyck, and had to be argued with in Syracuse to get his name in. Coler is not as strong with the led pens as he is said to be. He is strong with Republicans, but I think it is best for a man to get his name in his own county, but went up the State to get support. Mr. Hill is not a gold man, and a year ago Hill was opposed to a Brooklyn man for Governor. 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