STEEL STRIKE SETTLED.

MEN WILL RETURN TO WORK TO-MORROW.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION IS STARTED AUSPICIOUSLY FOR THE LABOR WORLD.

The big steel strike, which has been in progress since July 15, and which has for several weeks been showing increasing signs of cessation, was definitely settled yesterday at a conference held in this city between leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Tin, Iron and Steel Workers and officers of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation which were involved in the contest.

An agreement was signed under which the men will return to work to-morrow morning in the mills which have been idle. This announcement was made at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the office of the American Tin Plate Company, in the Battery Park Building, where the conference had been in progress since 9 o'clock in the morning.

It was announced that an agreement had been made between the parties to the conference to the effect that no statement as to the terms of the settlement would be made until President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, should have issued his order to the men to return to work. That order will be issued to-day in Pittsburg, whither Mr. Shaffer went immediately after the conference.

President Shaffer was accompanied to New-York by three other officers of the Amalgamated Association, M. E. Tighe, assistant secretary; John Pierce, trustee, and Benjamin I. Davis, of the executive board. The party arrived in Jersey City at 7:49 o'clock yesterday morning, and after breakfast proceeded directly to the offices of the American Tin Plate Company, President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation having informed Mr. Shaffer that all further negotiations would have to be conducted with the officers of the constituent companies directly concerned.

According to an arrangement made by telephone on Friday by Mr. Shaffer with the officers of the companies, the Amalgamated Association representatives were met at the Tin Plate offices by the following officers of that company: Daniel G. Reid, president; W. T. Graham, first vice-president; Warner Arms, second vice-president, and W. M. Leeds, third vice-president. The American Sheet Steel Company was represented by its president, M. MacMurtry, and the American Steel Hoop Company was represented by I. W. Jenks, manager of the company's mills. W. E. Corey, president of the Carnegie Steel Company, was also present during part of the conference.

STEEL MEN STAND FIRM.

For three hours the strike situation was discussed without result. The companies stood firmly on the basis of the terms offered by President Schwab a week or two ago, when the conference arranged by the conciliation committee of the National Civic Federation, was held in this city, that the Amalgamated Association scale would be signed for all the mills which were union plants last year, with the exception of those in which the strikers' places had been filled by the companies. The labor leaders sought to secure some provision for those of their men who would thus fail to regain their old places, but the officials of the companies held that they had made agreements for two, three and five years with the men who had taken the strikers' places, and that they would have to stand by these agreements.

Mr. Shaffer and his companions had luncheon at the Stevens House, and when seen there declined to give any information as to the negotiations. Soon after 1 o'clock the conference was resumed, and by 3 o'clock an agreement had been reached. It was reduced to writing and signed by all those present, and thus the strike was terminated.

The men who were in the conference then sought the street by a private stairway, and after they had escaped from the reporters who had been waiting for the statement, which it had been announced would be given out, one of the attaches of the office appeared and made the bare statement:

"The strike is settled. An agreement has been signed by both sides, and the men will resume work on Monday morning. This statement is made on the authority of Mr. Graham, and with the approval of Mr. Shaffer, and it has been agreed to divulge nothing as to the terms of settlement until Mr. Shaffer has issued his order calling off the strike."

Nothing further would the companies disclose, save that the signers were the Tin Plate, Sheet Steel and Steel Hoop companies, which were the only members of the United States Steel Corporation concerned in the strike.

STRIKERS GIVE UP.

It was learned from an authoritative source last night, however, that no concessions were made by the United States Steel Corporation to the Amalgamated Association in the settlement of the strike. It was also learned that the Amalgamated Association gave up its right of control in the following mills:

The Crescent, Irondale, Chester, Star, Monongahela, Demmler and Monessen mills, of the American Tin Plate Company; the Canal Dover, Hyde Park, Old Meadow, Saltsburg, Dewees Wood and Wellsville mills, of the American Sheet Steel Company; the Painter, McCutcheon and Clark mills, of the American Steel Hoop Company; the Joliet and Milwaukee mills, of the Federal Steel Company, and all of the mills of the National Tube Company.

The trouble between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association began at about the end of June, when a conference of representatives of the association and of the American Sheet Steel Company adjourned without having reached an agreement as to the wage scale in the sheet steel mills for the coming year. President Shaffer announced on the following day that the plants of the American Steel Hoop Company would be included with those of the Sheet Steel company in his strike order. Negotiations were begun for a settlement of the difficulty, but at a three day conference in Pittsburg Mr. Shaffer presented a demand that all the mills of the companies involved be made union mills.

The conference adjourned without reaching an agreement, and Mr. Shaffer telegraphed to all the lodges of the Amalgamated Association in the mills of the Tin Plate, Steel Hoop and Sheet Steel companies instructing the members to go on strike on July 15. It was later decided to call out the Amalgamated men in all the plants of the United States Steel Corporation.

THEATRICAL PEOPLE ARRIVE.

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, arrived here yesterday on the St. Paul. Mr. Fitch brings with him the play "The Girl and the Judge," in which Miss Annie Russell is to appear. He will go to Philadelphia to see Miss Sadie Martinot's new play, and will return to London on October 16 to witness "The Last of the Dandies," which is to be produced on October 28 at Her Majesty's Theatre. He will then return to America. Miss Elsie de Wolfe was also a passenger. She has been spending the summer in France. She will appear during the coming season in "The Way of the World."

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the agent of numerous dramatic authors, was also on the St. Paul. While abroad Miss Marbury secured for this country "Francesca di Rimini," the new drama by Marion Crawford, in which Sarah Bernhardt is to appear at her own theatre in Paris in December; a dramatization of Stanley Weyman's "Count Hannibal," to be seen shortly in London; "The White Rabbit," a new operetta by Vance Thompson; "La Pompadour," Jane Hading's new play; the new unnamed play by Henri Battaille, in which Mme. Réjane is to be seen in Paris, and three plays which M. Coquelin is to offer at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris, this season. David Bispham arrived here yesterday on the Lucania.

COPPER COMPANY DECLARES DIVIDEND.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on its capital stock of $120,000, payable on September 30 to stockholders of record September 17. The transfer books will close on September 17 and reopen on October 1.

TAMMANY FORCES COLER

SCHEME BY WHICH IT EXPECTS TO ELECT ITS TICKET BY STAMPEDING THE CITIZENS UNION FOR THE CONTROLLER.

Several leading members of the anti-Tammany forces discovered yesterday what they believe is a surreptitious move on the part of Tammany Hall to capture the Citizens Union in the name of Bird S. Coler, and by this means to split the reform forces and bring about their defeat. These men have probed into the situation, and their high standing in the organizations which they represent gives weight to their belief.

As a result of their investigation it has been learned that Coler will have captured all of the nineteen Assembly districts of Brooklyn as the result of the influence of Hugh McLaughlin and certain independent Democrats, who have appeared to be blinded to the scheme into which they have been said to have been drawn. This fact was well emphasized at the meeting of the Citizens Union of Brooklyn, which was captured by advocates of Controller Coler, foot, horse and dragoons, last Tuesday night.

In Manhattan and The Bronx Coler men, abetted secretly by Tammany Hall, have already got fifteen Assembly districts, situated, for the most part, in the lower East Side and in The Bronx.

It is also believed that the representatives of the Citizens Union in Richmond and the two Assembly districts of Queens can also be easily swung into line. This would result in the following majority in the Citizens Union convention, according to Assembly districts:

Manhattan and The Bronx	15
Brooklyn	19
Richmond	1
Queens	2
Total	37
Total number of Assembly districts	59
Number of anti-Coler men	22
Majority for Coler	15

There have been many straws pointing in the direction of such an outcome, but no one until the present time has been able to tell exactly what was the hidden meaning of such phenomena.

The first Coler straw was discovered by the anti-Tammany leaders at the meeting of the committee of one hundred of the Citizens Union on September 4. At this time the name of Mr. Coler was stricken off the list of eligibles only after a bitter opposition from Messrs. Seabury, Flaherty and Boulton, independent Democrats, who are believed to support Mr. Coler honestly, because they sincerely believe him to be the strongest anti-Tammany candidate. Mr. Coler's strength in Brooklyn was also evidenced that night by the announcement of the action of the Ist Assembly District organization of the Citizens Union of Brooklyn in instructing delegates to the city convention to vote for Coler.

The second indication of the Coler underground mayoralty stream was the action of the Brooklyn Citizens Union last Tuesday night, when Coler men captured the meeting. The stampede for the Controller showed that out of the twenty-one Assembly districts nineteen had been pledged to support him. Many of the independent Republicans were too disgruntled to vote. In all the proceedings the subtle hand of Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic boss, was said to have been seen.

The man who has been chiefly instrumental in capturing the Citizens Union delegates from Manhattan and The Bronx is said to be no other than Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. "Big Tim," as he is known in the Bowery, has for the nonce turned from a protector of criminals and law breakers to reformer and an admirer of the erstwhile reformer, Bird S. Coler. The Bowery Senator is said to have done more than admire the Controller, and has been recruiting the Citizens Union forces in the several districts in which he has influence with men pledged to support Mr. Coler. As a consequence the Citizens Union headquarters in the East Side and Bowery districts have waxed like green bay trees.

Tokens of the high esteem which "Big Tim" has for reform and Mr. Coler are many. To his annual excursion on September 9 Mr. Coler was invited, and all gambling, except a quiet poker game, was prohibited. Through "Big Tim's" influence the Divverites of the IId District have taken up the banner of reform, and are crying out against vice in all its forms.

Among the Assembly districts which Senator Sullivan has thus fixed are the Ist, IId, IVth, VIth, Xth, XIIth, XIVth and XVIth.

The plan is said to have been carefully thought out among the Tammany leaders, and that Mr. Croker affixed his royal seal to it in his castle of Wantage several weeks ago.

It is also said that Mr. Coler will accept the nomination from Tammany Hall, which has also planned to give it to him. This is expected to bring about a split in the fusion forces, with the result that the Republicans will nominate some other candidate, whose chances for winning will be about as great as a turtle in the Futurity. Senator Platt has said that any man but Coler will be acceptable to the Republicans, and Tammany has taken him at his word.

This situation of things explains Mr. Coler's summer flirtation to both the Tammany and anti-Tammany leaders, his frequent and extended conferences with Hugh McLaughlin and his divinity in the eyes of Senator "Tim."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 14.—At 6 p. m. to-day the West Indian storm was apparently central off the extreme southwest of Cuba, and was still moving in a west-northwestward direction. It has caused high winds on the Southern and Western Cuban coasts and over extreme Southern Florida. Santiago de Cuba Saturday morning reported a maximum velocity of fifty-two miles an hour from the southeast, and Havana one of forty-six miles an hour this afternoon from the northeast. Advisory messages have again been issued to all interests likely to be affected by the storm, and northeast storm warnings were ordered late Saturday afternoon at Key West and Miami. In the United States conditions continue generally unsettled from the slope region eastward, except in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England. Showers were general from the lake region eastward, except in the northeast. Temperature changes were not marked. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair and slightly warmer. There will be showers Sunday east of the Mississippi River, except along the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts, where they will occur Sunday night or Monday. There will also be showers Monday in the eastern lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic and the Southern States. In the West the weather will be generally fair. On the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts the winds will be light to fresh and mostly southerly, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh and variable, on the Florida coast mostly northeasterly, high over the southern portion, on the Gulf Coast fresh southerly, becoming variable, and on the Great Lakes light to fresh and mostly southeasterly, shifting to westerly on the upper lakes. Steamers which depart Sunday for European ports will have light to fresh southerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed at Key West and Miami, Fla.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

For New-England, fair to-day; Monday showers, except in Eastern Maine; light to fresh southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, partly cloudy to-day, with showers in western portion; Monday showers; light to fresh south to southeast winds.

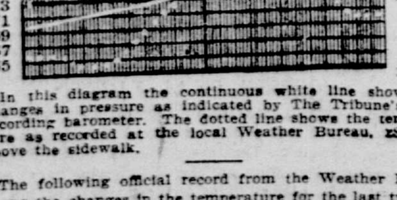
For Delaware and New-Jersey, partly cloudy to-day; showers at night and Monday; light to fresh south to southeast winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, showers to-day and probably Monday; light to fresh south to southeast winds.

For Western New-York, showers to-day and probably Monday; fresh east to southeast winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers to-day; fresh southerly winds; Monday partly cloudy.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at the local Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the sidewalk.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
3 a. m.	66	65	6 p. m.	73	76
6 a. m.	65	64	9 p. m.	72	72
9 a. m.	71	68	11 p. m.	70	72
12 m.	74	77	12 p. m.	—	72
4 p. m.	78	78			

Highest temperature yesterday, 78 degrees, at 4:30 p. m.; lowest, 65, at 6 a. m.; average, 72. Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 72; average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 66.

Local forecast: Partly cloudy to-day; showers Monday; light to fresh south to southeast winds.

THE NATION MOURNS.

CROKER IS BACK.

BY NO MEANS CORDIAL TO DEVERY.

ORDERS ALL TAMMANY CLUBS TO BE DRAPED IN MOURNING AND ALL FESTIVITIES POSTPONED.

Richard Croker, leader of Tammany Hall, looking a little grayer, a little stouter and a little older, arrived on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania yesterday. This is the first time that Mr. Croker has been in America for ten months. For this extended period he has lived at his country place in Wantage, England, and has been a constant attendant at the English racetracks, where his horses have been raced. His return at this time is to manage Tammany's municipal campaign. He received a quiet but cordial welcome from the Tammany leaders and a score of personal friends. Mr. Croker immediately after arriving in the city went to the Democratic Club, where his old rooms were ready for him. He dropped easily into the old place, and from now until after Election Day he will be the dominant and directing figure in Tammany's campaign. When election is over he will return to England to his racetracks and his country estate, not to return until Tammany has another campaign on hand.

Croker dislikes ostentatious display, and for this reason the braves refrained from welcoming him with bands and enthusiasm. On the revenue cutter which went down the bay at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning were Dr. Cosby, Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's private secretary; Richard Croker, jr., and Deputy Charities Commissioner Fanning. All other loyal Tammany men preferred to wait and greet the chief at the pier. When the revenue cutter drew alongside, Mr. Croker was seen standing on the deck. He wore a long Irish frieze steamer coat of dark green, a yachting cap with a black patent leather vizor and a dark suit. He greeted his friends cordially, but at the outset made it plain that he didn't intend to talk politics. "I have nothing to say to anybody for publication," was Mr. Croker's terse reply when asked for his views on the local situation.

COULDN'T SEE DEVERY.

Among the throng on the pier was Deputy Commissioner Devery. He paced up and down anxiously, and, when the chief came ashore, edged his way into the crowd. He clutched at Croker's hand, but Croker didn't see him and shook hands with John F. Carroll, saying, "Hello, John. How are things?" Carroll whispered something in Croker's ear. Just then Devery edged up again and caught Croker's hand. The Tammany chieftain looked up, smiled quizzically, shook his head, said something jocular, and passed on with Carroll.

Mr. Croker first heard the news of President McKinley's death at Quarantine. Calling his secretary to his side, he dictated a statement for the papers. It was as follows:

When the whole American nation is filled with sorrow at the untimely death of our Chief Magistrate, it is no time to talk politics. Under the great affliction that has befallen us, Democrats and Republicans stand side by side as American citizens, with uncovered heads, shocked and grief stricken at the bier of our dead President.

With Mr. Croker as fellow passengers were Andrew J. Freedman and Senator John Fox, president of the Democratic Club. They left the city several weeks ago to meet Mr. Croker in London and return with him.

Mr. Croker was asked when he first heard of the shooting of President McKinley. He said:

Senator Fox, Mr. Freedman and myself were in the corridor of the Thornton House, in London. I was shocked. President McKinley was a good man; yes, he was a good man, and it is too bad, too bad. We did not believe it at first. I could not believe that such a thing could happen. Before the steamship left port we heard a report that two bullets were removed, and while we all hoped that the President would recover the news was certainly bad.

Mr. Croker was asked what he thought about Mr. Roosevelt as President, and if he thought that it meant any change. He declined to answer.

"I said I wouldn't discuss the matter. I am not going into politics at this time. It isn't right."

Some one complimented Mr. Croker on his fine appearance and robustness. He remarked:

"Yes, I feel first rate. In fact, I never felt any better. I have been outdoors a good deal and the weather in England was first rate. In fact, I never enjoyed myself better."

He asked: "How about the yacht races?" and was told that they would probably be postponed.

"That was the right thing to do. There ought to be no races soon," he said.

As to his experience on the English turf, he said:

"Now, what's the use of my talking about it. You know all about that already. I will say that some of the Americans over there lately were bad guessers."

"The American horses are all right. If the jockeys were as good as the horses the Americans would have been all right," interrupted Mr. Freedman.

"Maybe," sententiously said Mr. Croker, and all laughed.

Mr. Croker was asked if he was going to Saratoga. He said:

WILL GO TO LONG BRANCH.

"I don't think I will. I have no plans yet. I shall remain in the city for at least three or four days. I shall go to the Democratic Club. I may go to Long Branch or some nearby place for a day or two, but I think there is enough for me to do here now."

"Going to lead a strenuous life?" asked a bystander.

Mr. Croker smiled and a queer look came into his eyes, but he said nothing. His attention was called to the fact that he had come to a quick decision in deciding to return to this country. He smiled and said:

"Not any quicker than you fellows found it out. I did not know any one knew anything about it. You must be mind readers."

Mr. Croker introduced George Lynch, the correspondent of "The London Chronicle," who is over here to report the races, to every one.

"He's a fine fellow, is that Lynch," said Mr. Croker to a number of friends, "and he almost comes up to the American reporter. The American reporter, however, leads them all easily."

Senator Fox, after some hesitation, said: "I knew President McKinley well. I was in Congress with him. He was a good man and an able one. He had those qualities which endeared his friends to him, and even impressed his political enemies. I don't see how any man in his senses could kill a man like that."

Concerning Mr. Roosevelt as a President, he said:

"He is now our President, and as such the whole American people stand behind him."

FRIENDLY WITH NIXON.

Mr. Croker stood at the rail when the steamship reached the dock and waved his hand at the Tammany men there to greet him. The first man to greet Mr. Croker as he walked off the gangplank was former District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner. Right behind him was Lewis Nixon. When the Lucania was passing the Battery the houseboat of Mr. Nixon passed the Lucania and gave three shrill whistles. Mr. Croker had a newspaper in his hand and waved it vigorously at the boat, and there was a fluttering of handkerchiefs.

On the pier Lewis Nixon reached out his hand to greet Mr. Croker. Mr. Croker seized his arm and walked with him some distance down the pier. This was regarded as significant by many of the Tammany men present. Senator Thomas F. Grady, Daniel F. McMahon, chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall, and "Larry" Delmour came in for warm greetings.

At the Democratic Club he found a number of leaders waiting for him. He immediately gave orders to have the Democratic Club, Tammany Hall and every headquarters in every district draped in memory of President McKinley. He ordered that the last words of McKinley, "It is God's way. His will be done, not ours," be put in white letters across the portals of all headquarters. After giving this order he sent telegrams to the leaders in the thirty-five districts making it imperative that they drape their headquarters at once.

One of the leaders was telling Mr. Croker about a successful outing he had had in his district. Mr. Croker asked the leader when he held his outing. The leader replied that he held it yesterday. Mr. Croker said: "When you learned that the President was so low you should not have held it."

The leader replied: "I would have been at a great loss."

Mr. Croker quickly retorted: "The country has sustained a far greater loss."

Mr. Croker heard that Commissioner Keating was going to give an outing to the voters of the XXth Assembly District next Monday, and that two thousand tickets had been issued. Mr. Croker summoned Mr. Keating to appear before him and ordered him to declare the affair off. Commissioner Keating demurred because he would suffer great loss. Mr. Croker said: "You're loss is nothing compared with the great loss this country has suffered."

Mr. Croker sent out a notice to his secretary instructing him to inform the press that all excursions, entertainments and outings of Democratic societies would be postponed until after the President's funeral. He said he did this because he did not want the people who had tickets to be inconvenienced.

"Doctor, President McKinley was a good man. I certainly feel very bad over his death."

Mr. Croker remained at the Democratic Club for the afternoon and evening. He refused to discuss politics or to talk about the police situation. Two hours after Mr. Croker reached the Democratic Club workmen began to drape it and were given orders to spare no expense. It will be the first building on Fifth-ave. to be draped.

SEES MANY LEADERS.

A number of leaders called at the Democratic Club on account of the telegrams ordering the draping of headquarters and the stopping of all outings. Mr. Croker told each one that the orders were imperative. Patrick Divver, of the IId Assembly District, who is making the fight against "Tom" Foley for the leadership, had a talk with Mr. Croker, but neither would tell what was said. Corporation Counsel John Whalen called and went away smiling.

Mr. Croker will not be as communicative in this campaign as he was in the last. Secretary Smith said that Mr. Croker would say nothing except by statement. This policy was determined on before he left England. The personal friends of Mr. Croker had prepared a series of pleasures for him, but he declined all because of President McKinley's death. Friends of Mr. Croker say there is no affectation in Mr. Croker's sorrow. When McKinley was in Congress he did Mr. Croker a favor of a personal nature. Since then Mr. Croker has had a warm personal regard for President McKinley. Mr. Croker would not discuss the favor yesterday. He said:

"I never said a word against President McKinley in the last campaign nor in the campaign of 1896. I was politically opposed to him, but he was a good man, and a good American. I am sorry he died."

There will be a meeting of the sub-committee on arrangements of the executive committee soon to prepare for the City Convention. The name of Coler was not mentioned once during the day at the club.

FAVORS SEYMOUR FOR GOVERNOR.

The Hudson County Democratic Committee has formally indorsed the candidacy of Mayor James M. Seymour, of Newark, for the Governor's nomination. This means that Hudson County will send a solid Seymour delegation to the State convention, and it is probable that Seymour may be nominated, despite the Democratic machine of his own county, Essex. The fight will probably be a bitter one to compel ex-United States Senator Smith to capitulate or depose him as boss of the Essex Democracy.

CROKER'S THINKING PART,

HE WILL NAME HIS SLATE AFTER LEARNING HIS OPPONENTS' INTENTIONS.

Almost coincident with his arrival in this city yesterday Richard Croker began to prepare plans for the municipal campaign. He was at the Democratic Club all day and in the evening. The club, which has been deserted ever since the Tammany chieftain went away, ten months ago, was crowded yesterday and last night. Big men and little men in the organization made their way to the club to shake hands with the boss, show their faces and repeat vows of loyalty. For all Croker had a grim handshake and a word of welcome. He roamed around the club from room to room, greeting those who had called to see him. He talked with several of the leaders, and appeared to be in excellent spirits.

Croker has taken a new stand in this campaign. Whether he adheres to it or not remains to be seen. In the last municipal campaign he talked freely and daily. In the Stanchfield-Odell campaign his daily contributions to the press were extended and vociferous. When Van Wyck ran against Roosevelt he also talked like an unbridled patent medicine orator. He announced yesterday that he was not going to talk this campaign. He said that he was through talking, and would have nothing to say until after election. Many think that the boss will not adhere to this. They say the passion to hear himself talk is so strong in him that, though he knows it is best for the organization and the chances of Tammany for him to keep quiet, yet this knowledge acts as only a temporary restraint, and he will break out before long.

The presence of Croker in the city started the keenest speculation as to the Tammany slate this fall. When Croker walked down the Cunard Line pier yesterday morning with Lewis Nixon and talked earnestly to him in an undertone the Tammany men said Nixon was to be nominated for Mayor. When John Whalen visited Croker at the club last evening and talked with him for two hours the Tammany men said that Whalen was the man who would be named. Judge Dugro, Edward M. Shepard, John W. Keller, De Lancey Nicoll and a score of others were talked of in the course of the day. The name of Bird S. Coler was mentioned, but when Croker heard it he only looked blank and said nothing.

The situation is that Croker is sizing up things and he isn't ready to decide upon anything yet. He is sounding the leaders and listening to their arguments for this or that candidate, as they may see fit to support individuals. He will be governed largely by what the anti-Tammany forces do. Once he has the situation in hand and gains a knowledge of what the other side intends to do, he will act quickly in preparing a slate for the city convention to nominate. Until the whole situation is thoroughly canvassed nothing can be reported about possible nominations with any degree of certainty. There is only one thing that the Tammany men seem to regard as a certainty. That is that Coler is out of the running.

Asa Bird Gardiner is a source of worry to Croker and the Tammany leaders. Gardiner demands a renomination as a vindication. It is Tammany's policy to make such concessions, but it is said that Croker and the leaders are afraid of Gardiner. Since he has taken to wearing a monocle they eye him with suspicion. The general impression is that he will be passed over in the naming of a candidate for District Attorney.

As far as the police situation is concerned it is not believed that Croker will take any radical action. Devery is stanchly backed by such powerful district leaders as Sullivan, Sexton, Nagle, Carroll and Scannell. They do not want him removed and will fight for his retention. Croker cannot afford to go against the wishes of these leaders, and Devery is not to be disturbed. It was said last night, however, that Croker would admonish Devery to be more careful in the future in the use of vile language in the course of the police trials; to adhere to a semblance of decency in the administration of his department and to try to placate public opinion.

There was an unusually large crowd at the club last night, and the air fairly throbbed with political speculation. Croker moved among the throng with a phlegmatic air and stolid countenance. He was watched by every one, but not even by the quiver of an eyelash or a whispered word did he indicate what steps he intended to take toward making up a ticket and preparing for the campaign. The Tammany men were wondering last night when the boss would be ready to reveal his choice for Mayor, and when he would break silence and give his views about the local situation. The belief was general that he could not refrain more than a day or two from talking.

RUMORS ABOUT MRS. M'KINLEY.

DISQUIETING REPORTS DENIED AT THE MILBURN HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Disquieting rumors concerning Mrs. McKinley's condition are in circulation at midnight here to-night. At the Milburn house a Tribune correspondent was just informed that Mrs. McKinley was resting easily and that her condition was not at all alarming. She is expected to be stronger in a day or two, after the immediate effects of the strain she has undergone have worn off.

MARRIED.

FAY—KECK—On Saturday, September 14, 1901, by the Rev. Mr. James F. Powers, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Alexander Mann, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., August Martine Fay to Mary, daughter of Thomas Keck, esq.

IVES—SMITH—On September 14, 1901, at Summit, N. J., by Rev. Walter Gynne, Harold Ives to Henrietta Appleby Smith.

SCHUMACHER—FARRAND—On Monday, September 9, 1901, at Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. Sheldon M. Griswold, D. D., Caroline Louise Farrand, of Hudson, N. Y., to Heinrich Schumacher, of S. P. de Macoris, Santo Domingo, W. I.

SIDMAN—SNOW—At Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday, September 11, 1901, by the Rev. H. H. Stebbens, D. D., Miss Mabel Helen Snow to Mr. Alfred Gordon Sidman.

WINTER—LYDE—At New-York, on Tuesday, August 27, by the Rev. Herman Young, Elsie Leslie Lyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Lyde, to William Jefferson Winter.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Carpenter, George W.	Johnson, Lucia H.
Cauchois, Jessie L.	Miln, Susan.
De Forest, Cornelia.	Parry, Kate.
Dorland, Edward H.	Ward, Edward G.
Hoag, Daniel T.	White, Francis W.
Hoag, Francis M.	Wynne, James.

CARPENTER—Suddenly, at Fishers Island, N. Y., on September 12, George W. Carpenter, of Albany, N. Y., in the 91st year of his age.

CAUCHOIS—On Saturday, September 14, at the residence of her brother, O. R. Cauchois, No. 458 West 144th-st., Jessie L. Cauchois. Funeral private. Interment at Greenwood.

DE FOREST—At Elizabeth, N. J., September 13, 1901, suddenly, of pneumonia, Cornelia, daughter of the late Magdalen Van Nest and John I. De Forest. Funeral private.

DORLAND—At Deans Corners, N. Y., ninth month, eighth, 1901, Edward H., son of the late Andrew and Rebecca Leggett Dorland, in the 76th year of his age. Interment at Quaker Springs, N. Y.

HOAG—On September 12, at his late residence, No. 51 West 49th-st., Daniel T. Hoag, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th-ave. and 53d-st., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 p. m. Interment private in Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers.

HOAG—At Orange, N. J., September 12, Francis M. Hoag, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services will be held Sunday, September 15, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. T. Heyn, Mount Pleasant-ave. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from Christopher-st., D., L. & W.

JOHNSON—At Sudbury, Vt., September 14, in her 78th year, Lucia Helena Johnson, after a short illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILN—On September 13, 1901, at her residence, No. 442 West 23d-st., New-York City, Susan Miln, daughter of the late George Miln. Funeral services at her late residence, Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

PARRY—On September 13, Kate Parry. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 133 West 16th-st., at 12:30 p. m., and at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, East 13th-st., on Monday, at 1 p. m.

WARD—At Buffalo, N. Y., on September 13, Edward G. Ward. Funeral from Central Congregational Church, Hancock-st., Brooklyn, Monday, September 16, at 3 p. m. Interment at Greenwood, at convenience of family.

WHITE—At Summit, N. J., on Friday morning, September 13, 1901, Francis Wayland White. Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 3:30. Lackawanna train leaves foot Barclay-st. at 2 o'clock.

DIED.

WYNNE—At No. 118 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn, Friday, September 13, James Wynne, aged 67. Funeral Monday, 16th, 10 a. m., from Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise Place and De Kalb-ave.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

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Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending September 21, 1901, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

Regular and Supplementary mails close at Foreign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 4:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Celtic, via Queenstown (mail for Europe must be directed "per s. s. Celtic"); at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. Lahn"); at 8:30 a. m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. Archimede (mail for Italy, via Naples, must be directed "per s. s. Archimede.")

WEDNESDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for Ireland, per s. s. Oceanic, via Queenstown (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. Oceanic"); at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Kensington (mail must be directed "per s. s. Kensington").

THURSDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Columbia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (mail for France must be directed "per s. s. Columbia"); at 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. La Bretagne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Bretagne"); at 8 a. m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. Spartan Prince.

SATURDAY—At 7:30 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Lucania, via Queenstown; at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Potsdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Potsdam"); at 8 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Aller, via Naples (mail must be directed "per s. s. Aller"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Anchoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Anchoria"); at 11 a. m. for Denmark direct, per s. s. Norge (mail must be directed "per s. s. Norge").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

SUNDAY—At 6:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

TUESDAY—At 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, via Ponce, per s. s. Californian; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Finance, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Finance"); at 10 a. m. for Grenada and Trinidad, also Ciudad Bolivar, per s. s. Grenada; at 12 m. for Northern Brazil, per s. s. Dunstan; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. New-York; at 1 p. m. for Progreso, per s. s. Ravensdale (mail must be directed "per s. s. Ravensdale"); at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Farragut, from Boston; at 11 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Barnstable, from Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY—At 3:30 a. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Belvernon; at 12 m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Chiapas and Tabasco, per s. s. Havana (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Havana").

THURSDAY—At 10 a. m. for Haiti, per s. s. Prins F. Hendrik (mail for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins F. Hendrik"); at 12 m. for Santiago, per s. s. Cienfuegos; at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Schley, from Boston.

FRIDAY—At 10 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Wordsworth (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Wordsworth"); at 12 m. for St. Kitts, British, Dutch and French Guiana, via Demerara, per s. s. Uller; at 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Yucatan, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Yucatan"); at 11 p. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico (via San Juan), Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Maracaibo (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena must be directed "per s. s. Maracaibo"); at 9 a. m. for Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Etona; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagena, per s. s. Athos (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Athos"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Haiti and Santa Marta, per s. s. Alps; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana; at 12:30 p. m. for Matanzas, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara and Baracoa, per s. s. Curityba (ordinary mail only, which must be directed "per s. s. Curityba"); at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Bermuda, per s. s. Pretoria.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †6 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 p. m. and 11 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †1:30 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala and Tuesdays for Costa Rica). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Doric.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †16, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †22, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Nippon Maru.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after September †15 and up to September †28, inclusive, or on arrival of s. s. Campania, due at New-York September †28, for dispatch per s. s. Sierra.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †1, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver"). Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the U. S. Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 p. m. previous day.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after September †28 and up to October †12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 p. m. October †13).

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.
Postoffice, New York, N. Y., September 13, 1901.