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REAL WAR IN AFRICA.

FIGHTING IN ZULULAND NOT OF A GUERILLA CHARACTER.

ONE SOURCE OF BRITISH WEAKNESS—A YACHTING EXPERT'S VIEW—DRAMATIC.

(Copyright, 1901: By The New-York Tribune.) [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Oct. 1, 1 a. m.—While Lord Kitchener's order prohibiting the carriage of pianos and kitchen ranges with mobile columns is exciting the ridicule of the French and German press, it does not indicate the real source of the weakness of the British campaign in South Africa. Military men who know the secret history of the operations assert that the luxurious habits of the officers have been a less serious obstacle than the lack of harmony and esprit de corps. They state that the British officers have always stood by each other and worked together until this campaign, but that they have been pulling apart and intriguing against one another during the last year. Military feuds and jealousies have been the chief obstacles encountered by Lord Kitchener, if these candid friends of the British army are correct in their judgment. The defence of the Zulu forts, however, as the details are now explained, indicates that the army remains in good fighting form. The accounts are contradictory, and there are missing links in the narrative, but despite heavy losses it is evident that a gallant stand was made at Fort Itala against a superior force. The Boers have again displayed great bravery and determination in attacking strong positions under Botha's leadership, and have dispelled the illusion that their operations can be described as guerilla raids.

The War Office is drawn a second time into emphatic denials of any want of co-operation and harmony between Lord Kitchener and the military authorities at home. The rumor mongers are not silenced, but assert loudly that where there is so much smoke there must be some embers of fire.

Expert opinion respecting the Cup races is clearly expressed in the following statement made to me by an English yachtsman who has won prizes in many regattas:

I am more hopeful than I was on Thursday night, although I did not then overrate the importance of the Columbia's lead in her drifting match, with streaks and patches of wind. I have myself won prizes under similar conditions, and have known that the result offered no indication of the merits of my yacht. What has encouraged me in Saturday's contest is the evidence that the Shamrock more than held her own in windward work, and fairly outpointed the Columbia, something that no challenger for the Cup has ever before succeeded in doing. Moreover, as I read the accounts of the race, it is evident that the Shamrock held her advantage so long as the wind lasted, and that the Columbia crawled up and won when it was barely more than a drifting match. The conclusion that I draw is that the Shamrock will win whenever there is wind enough to allow her to prove that she is the superior yacht both in windward work and in running. I have paid no attention to the charges made against Captain Barr for attempting to crowd Captain Sycamore unfairly, and I regard Saturday's contest as equally creditable to the love of sport and fair play in both countries.

Public interest in the races has been greatly stimulated by the closeness of the last contest, and the Embankment will be densely thronged to-night.

A good deal of mystery surrounds the recent occurrences in the Persian Gulf. In estimating the importance of recent news in regard to the situation the Vienna correspondent of "The Standard" points out that it is as well to remember what is happening in the distant provinces of the Turkish Empire. The question of the future of the Caliphate and of the Mahometan people constantly occupies the attention of Sultan Abdul Hamid, and it is remarkable that his views on the subject are readily accepted by the chiefs of Mahometan tribes who formerly would have laughed at the idea of allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey. For instance, some of the chiefs in the interior of Tripoli, who emphasize their falling in with Abdul's Pan-Islamic scheme, now even promise to allow soldiers to be recruited for the regular Turkish army. By keeping in mind the Sultan's general ideas, the error will be avoided of connecting Turkish action in the Persian Gulf with German or other schemes. It is reported that an agreement has been arrived at by which Great Britain and Turkey will in the future act together to preserve the peace at Koweyt. This will mean a considerable change in the situation in the Gulf, as Turkey secures a position which she did not formerly possess.

Scottish students would seem to hold aloof from Mr. Carnegie's munificent university scheme. This is the effect of the executive committee's report just published.

Rumor comes from Cardiff that the near future will witness a huge amalgamation of British and Spanish iron and steel interests in order to do battle against the encroachment of the American Steel Trust on the European market. Inquiries made in London have, however, failed to substantiate the existence of such a scheme.

E. S. Willard is highly pleased with the new play written for him by Louis Parker, and has decided to open his season in Canada and the United States with it. It is entitled "The Cardinal," and the first performance will be witnessed in Montreal. Mr. Willard is in fine health and spirits, and expects to sail for America the middle of next week. I. N. F.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

A SUGGESTION OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL WOOD ADOPTED.

Havana, Sept. 30.—The Constitutional Convention held a private session to-day, and considered a letter from Governor-General Wood advising the appointment of a commission of five members to have charge of the forthcoming elections, and also advising that two elections be held, instead of four. The attendance did not amount to a quorum, but General Wood's suggestions were approved by all present. Another session will be held to-morrow for the purposes of appointing the commission and making the necessary change in the election law.

A manifesto has been issued by prominent revolutionists approving the recent letter of T. Estrada Palma, as a programme for the future republic to follow, and strongly advocating his election to the presidency.

TOWED IN BY A TANK STEAMER.

London, Sept. 30.—The British tank steamer Potomac, Captain Andersen, which sailed from Avonmouth on September 27 for New-York, passed Brow Head to-day, returning towing the Norwegian steamer Blaamanden, Captain Amundsen, from Philadelphia, September 19, for Hamburg. The Blaamanden had lost her propeller.

IF YOU HAVE A WEEK'S VACATION

and will spend it at the Pan-American Exposition you will learn more of what your country has done and is doing than you could in a year in any other way. The New York Central and West Shore have a train every hour. See our ticket agent for particulars.—Advt.

BOER REPULSE DISASTROUS.

TWO HUNDRED KILLED AND THREE HUNDRED WOUNDED OR CAPTURED AT FORT ITALA.

Ladysmith, Natal, Sept. 30.—The British success at Fort Itala is now known to have been greater than was at first reported. Two hundred Boers were killed, and more than three hundred were wounded or captured.

Durban, Natal, Sept. 30.—A force of fifteen hundred Boers, commanded by General Botha, made an attack, which lasted all day long, September 26, on Fort Itala, on the border of Zululand. The burghers were finally repulsed, but at a heavy cost to the garrison, whose losses were an officer and eleven men killed, and five officers and thirty-eight men wounded. In addition sixty-three men are missing, of which number many are believed to have been killed or wounded. The Boer Commandant Opperman and nineteen burghers are known to have been killed.

NO BOER DELEGATION COMING.

MR. KRUEGER LEARNS THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL NOT INTERFERE.

London, Oct. 1.—"Mr. Krüger," says a dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Brussels, "has abandoned the idea of sending a delegation to the President of the United States, having ascertained that Mr. Roosevelt will pursue the policy of non-intervention."

SON OF PRESIDENT KRUEGER DEAD.

Pretoria, Sept. 30.—Tjaardt Krüger, a son of the former President, who recently surrendered to the British, has just died, after a short illness.

ENTOMBED IN A BURNING MINE.

A DOZEN OR MORE MEN THOUGHT TO BE LOST IN CANADIAN COLLIERY.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 30.—Premier Dunsmuir, president of the Wellington Colliery Company, has just received the following dispatch from Alexander Bridon, manager of the extension mines of that company, situated near Ladysmith:

Fire occurred in No. 2 slope at No. 3 level, which made such headway that in half an hour it was half way up the slope, spreading to the airways and workings of No. 2 and No. 3 mines. I was obliged to stop both of the mines after two explosions. Have lost some men; cannot say how many.

A dispatch from Nanaimo says:

No. 2 slope at the extension is on fire, and dense clouds of black smoke can be seen from here. Full particulars are not obtainable, but a late report says that from eight to fifteen men are in danger, if not lost. It is said that it was impossible to get air to them, and that they are probably dead. The miners supposed to be lost are Maccalum, Reeves, Watson, "Tony," an Italian, name unknown; David Griffiths, Blakely, David Mottishaw, and "Mike" Dolan. Several others are unaccounted for.

THE CROPS OF RUSSIA.

OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOW A SIX PER CENT DECREASE FROM THE AVERAGE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—The official returns as to crops in Russia for the present year show 650,000,000 poods of wheat, 670,000,000 poods of oats and 1,100,000,000 poods of rye.

This return is 6 per cent below the average for the five preceding years.

OUTBREAK IN HAYTI SUPPRESSED.

REVOLUTIONISTS WERE WORKING IN THE INTEREST OF THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 30.—Official advices from Hayti report the suppression of the revolutionary movement at Jeremie. The arrests there are now reported to have been confined to one family, which was working in the interest of M. Fouchard, the former Haytian Minister of Finance. It is said on good authority that Fouchard was recently advised by a party of Haytians, who were making a landing, to join the revolutionary force in the south of Hayti, where he is exceedingly strong. He, however, declined to do so, and expressed his willingness to await developments here or wait until election time.

The Haytian exiles here say there is no truth in the reports that the revolutionary movement has been suppressed.

MOBS RIOTING IN SPAIN.

THE POLICE AT BARCELONA FIRE ON THEIR ASSAILANTS.

Madrid, Sept. 30.—The anniversary of the revolution of 1868 was celebrated at Madrid and other towns yesterday. At a meeting of twenty thousand Republicans and Socialists at Barcelona the crowds proceeded to lay a wreath upon the monument of General Prim, the once famous insurgent leader in Spain. The mobs came into collision with the police, who fired in response to a volley of stones. Three of the persons participating in the demonstrations and two police officials were wounded.

DENMARK WANTS TO BORROW.

Copenhagen, Sept. 30.—It is officially announced that the Minister of Finance, Alfred Hage, will this week recommend the Rigsdag to authorize a government loan of 30,000,000 crowns. Americans are interested in the loan, as they were in the recent loan of $10,000,000, floated by the city of Copenhagen, which was furnished by New-York capitalists.

AUSTRIA AND THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Vienna, Sept. 30.—According to the semi-official papers of Vienna and Budapest, Austria and Hungary will refuse to renew the commercial treaties with Germany on the basis proposed in the new German Tariff bill.

A CONFERENCE AGAINST DUELLING.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—Prince Karl Loewenstein has issued a summons for a conference against duelling, to meet in Leipsic, October 19. His appeal is signed by numerous members of the Centrist, or Clerical, party in the Reichstag.

NEW OIL FIELD IN LOUISIANA.

GUSHER AT WELSH BLOWS DERRICK HIGH IN AIR.

New-Orleans, Sept. 30 (Special).—The oil excitement to-day moved twenty miles west from Jennings, La., to Welsh, Calcasieu Parish, La., where a "gusher" spouted 200 feet into the air and blew the derrick into fragments by its rush. Welsh has been looked upon as a probable oil field for some time, owing to fine surface indications, but it was not until the oil rushed forth in a geyser equalling anything in the Beaumont field that the importance of the location was realized. The well was about 1,300 feet deep when the oil began to pour out by the barrel. The well is a combination eight and six inch affair, and is well constructed. The wildest excitement prevailed when the drilling machinery and derrick rose suddenly into the air on the crest of a huge jet of yellow oil. A rush of prospectors to the place began at once, and land prices jumped into fabulous figures.

The Jennings well is having a hard time with quicksand, which has so far clogged the hole every time the oil gets well started. Special bailing machinery is now being waited for.

Take Fall River Line Str. Plymouth for Yacht Races. Splendid open decks, commodious saloons, fine music. Rate, $4. See Adv.—Advt.

GIVES AWAY DERBY PURSE

W. C. WHITNEY MARKS HIS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE ENGLISH TURF BY A LARGE CHARITY—WHY HE BRINGS RACERS HOME.

The appended letter from William C. Whitney, giving his reasons for deciding to leave the English turf and race his horses hereafter almost exclusively upon American tracks, is a document of interest and importance in the eyes of every racegoer in the country. Mr. Whitney's assertion that the tone of racing has been raised in this country of late and that he considers it his duty to aid the efforts of those who are working to this end is worthy of especial attention, as well as his denial that his action was caused by any dissatisfaction with the treatment he has received in England.

Mr. Whitney announced this spring that Nasturtium, for whom he paid more than $50,000, would be sent to run in the English Derby next year, and Yankee, whom Mr. Whitney now owns entirely, was entered also for the great classic, while his fine filly Blue Girl was named for the Oaks. Later it was discovered that, owing to the failure to record the partnership in Yankee and Blue Girl between Mr. Whitney and John E. Madden, neither of these racers was eligible for the big races, and the announcement of Mr. Whitney's withdrawal from the English turf followed. It now appears that his reasons were broader and deeper than the mere ineligibility of two or three horses for certain races. Mr. Whitney's letter follows:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I think it necessary to ask sufficient space to state, in my own way, my reasons for withdrawing from racing abroad. The publication of the fact was made without my knowledge and during my absence from town, at October Mountain. It was premature, and has given rise to incorrect inferences and conjectures.

The dominating reason for withdrawing my stable from England is the success of the efforts of late years to raise the standard of racing in this country. Certain gentlemen have devoted most of their time to this work, and I considered it my duty, as one who derives great satisfaction from horses, to second their efforts in every way. It was for this reason that I co-operated with them to revive the Saratoga Association and abandoned a contemplated trip abroad this summer.

The sending of our best horses abroad depreciates the quality of the sport at home and diverts needed revenues which should be contributed to enrich our own stakes and encourage breeding here. I make an exception in my own mind of the case in which one has an eligible horse likely to win one of the classic races, like the Derby, the Oaks, or the St. Leger. Winning one of these races reflects credit on our breeding, and is properly a matter of pride to Americans. It is not at all unlikely that I may be found trying for one of these again.

The intimation has been made that my reason for withdrawing from racing abroad was dissatisfaction with the treatment my horses received. My main purpose in making this statement is to give an unqualified denial to that intimation. Nothing could be further from the truth. I have received nothing but courtesy and fair treatment abroad. We Americans have invaded England with new methods of training and riding, and with American bred horses have won a fair share of stakes. It would have been perfectly natural if these successes had given rise to some jealousy in sporting circles, but I have never had evidence of the existence of such a feeling. Under these circumstances, I can think of nothing more unsportsmanlike than the criticism these suggestions impute to me of conditions and discretions to which all competitors are alike subject, be they native or foreign.

I think I can make my sentiment on this point clear by stating that some months ago I announced my intention, as a mark of appreciation of the courtesy which I, a single American, have received, and also as an expression of my esteem for Lord William Beresford, to ask the stewards of the Jockey Club to place with some benevolent racing fund the £6,000 I won as a stake incident to the Derby. Lord William Beresford (my partner in the Heath House training establishment), took Volodyovski as a yearling and developed and raced him as a two-year-old. Death alone deprived him of the distinction of winning the Derby, so highly valued by every true sportsman and racing man in England. Some months ago I communicated this intention to Lord Marcus Beresford, and the delay in executing it has been caused only by uncertainty as to the most effective method of associating Lord William Beresford's name with the fund.

W. C. WHITNEY.

FOR BIGGER ENGINE WORKS.

THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY TO INCREASE ITS FACILITIES.

The directors of the American Locomotive Company at a meeting held last week authorized the expenditure of $1,250,000 to enlarge the capacity of the several plants owned by the company. The greater part of this money will be expended upon the Brooks and Schenectady plants. Some time ago the company authorized the expenditure of $500,000 for the purpose of increasing the capacity of its plants. This sum was found inadequate, however, and the additional allowance made at the meeting last week was agreed upon.

The company, when formed, had a capacity of about 1,200 locomotives a year. This has been increased until the capacity to-day is about 1,700 a year. This, it was found, was not adequate to meet the demand upon the company, and the new allowance will bring the plants up to a capacity of about 2,000 locomotives a year. The company constructed forty locomotives last week.

When the company was organized it was found that there were orders upon the books of the various concerns that came into the combination aggregating 1,200 locomotives. In the four months of the company's existence about five hundred locomotives have been built and delivered, and the company has orders for 1,400 more.

NO PROTECTORATE OVER KOWEYT.

PRESENCE OF BRITISH WARSHIPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF EXPLAINED.

London, Sept. 30.—The officials of the British Foreign Office deny that Great Britain contemplates establishing a protectorate over Koweyt, the proposed terminus on the Persian Gulf of the Bagdad Railroad. The officials declare that the presence in those waters of British and Turkish warships is due to a mutual agreement between Turkey and Great Britain to prevent the threatened collision between the native chiefs. The affair is now declared to have no importance.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S WILL PROBATED.

JUDGE DAY AND SECRETARY CORTELYOU GIVE BONDS AS ADMINISTRATORS.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The will of President McKinley was admitted to probate at the conclusion of the formal hearing to-day by Probate Judge Maurice E. Aungst. The papers waiving notice of probating by Mrs. Sarah Duncan and Miss Helen McKinley, of Cleveland, sisters of the decedent, were filed and this completed the preliminaries necessary for admitting the will to probate.

In pursuance of the wishes of Mrs. McKinley and upon her signed recommendation, the court appointed Judge William R. Day and Secretary George B. Cortelyou administrators of the estate, with will annexed, and issued letters of administration. A joint administrator's bond of $100,000 was filed. This bond is signed by William R. Day, George B. Cortelyou, Austin Lynch, Mary E. Day and Mary B. Barber.

In their application for letters testamentary, Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou say that the amount of personal left by the late President will be about $140,000, and of real estate about $70,000, aggregating about $210,000.

At the request of the administrators, the court appointed Judge Jacob P. Pawcett, George B. Frease and H. W. Hossler to appraise the property.

Mrs. McKinley remains in about the same condition. She had her usual outings to-day.

Passage on the Steamer Monmouth to the Yacht Races assures satisfaction, as it is the first boat on the Course, occupies good position during the race, and is always the first home.—Advt.

SHAMROCK NEEDS A BLOW.

CRITICS SAY IT IS HER ONLY SALVATION.

FIRST DAY'S FIZZLE AND COLUMBIA'S VICTORY, THEY SAY, HAVE DEMONSTRATED THIS.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Off Sandy Hook, Tuesday, the weather will be fair, with light to fresh northerly winds in the morning, which will diminish in force and become variable in the afternoon.

To-day's contest for the America's Cup will be the third in the present series, the first race being indecisive, and the second being won by the Columbia.

The start will be off Sandy Hook Lightship at 11 a. m.

At the Sandy Hook anchorages of the Lipton fleet yesterday Captain "Bob" Wringe, who is for Sir Thomas Lipton the professional critic of the Shamrock's sailing, said that the only thing that might have saved the race on the return home on Saturday before the wind, when the boats were sailing even, was for Sycamore to remove his spinnaker, and, with his balloon jib still in place, make two broad reaches to leeward, with a gybe between. This process gave the race to the Rainbow, when she came in first last year in the Lipton Cup race, in which Wringe sailed the Mineola, and it also gave to the Constitution nearly all her nine minute lead in her first light weather race with the Columbia and the Independence. Wringe's criticism presupposes that the Columbia would not immediately do the same thing, but even if she did, he said, the Shamrock would probably beat the Columbia on the two broad reaches to leeward.

Another expert, who did not wish his name to be mentioned, said that Barr made many attempts to cross ahead of the Shamrock, but without succeeding in doing so, because when it was a close thing the Shamrock was always on the starboard tack. And it was said that here he may have lost a possible point. Nearly all the cross tacking on the way to the outer mark was done on the left hand side of the direct line between the starting point and the mark, and it was said that if Barr had given his boat lots of pace on a long port tack he could have led out far enough to come back on the starboard tack and thus put the Shamrock about when he had the right of way as they met.

The speaker said: "It was dollars to cents that if the Shamrock had once got under his lee she would stay there all the way to the outer mark, because the Columbia was much the more active boat of the two and Barr could have treated the challenger precisely as he one day treated the Constitution, when, on the race from New-London to Newport last August, he kept the new Herreshoff craft nailed and helpless for over three consecutive hours."

Those who have watched both boats perform in, say, sixteen mile winds are satisfied that the Shamrock is a stiffer boat even under her big rig than the Columbia. But it may take an eighteen mile wind to express the differences in the boats, and the occasions when a wind of this strength has favored the America's Cup races may be easily counted on the fingers of one hand, so that, although Sir Thomas is still in the ring, his chance of success is now limited to a contingency of a rather narrow and unusual character. The realization of this is, however, coming to him by degrees, and not with that fell swoop in which Fate announced her intentions at the close of the races of 1899. At that time the even terms racing of the uncompleted contests buoyed up hope to the last moment, and all the way along for the best part of three weeks Sir Thomas had a belief that if his first Shamrock got a good breeze she would show real value, and take at least one race. But the end, when it came, was in the first five minutes after rounding the outer mark in the hard wind of the last race, and, as Solomon said, "The lees of the cup are bitter." The Shamrock had the lees all the way back, and never once pointed to windward.

(For other yachting notes see last page.)

GEORGE M. PULLMAN MARRIED AGAIN.

HIS NEW WIFE A SISTER OF THE WIFE OF HIS BROTHER.

Carson, Nev., Sept. 30 (Special).—George M. Pullman and Mrs. Brazelle were married at the Arlington Hotel to-day by a justice of the peace, Judge Stone. The wedding was witnessed by Mrs. West, mother of the bride, and J. O. Donnell, both of San Francisco. The bride was a former resident of Comstock. The wedding party started for San Francisco to-night.

San Francisco, Sept. 30 (Special).—Mrs. Sarah L. Brazelle is one of the three beautiful West sisters of San Francisco. One sister married Hugh M. C. Donnell, a mining expert, and another married Sanger Pullman. When George M. Pullman was visiting his brother at Redwood City, he was constantly with Mrs. Brazelle, who recently got a divorce from her husband, Colonel "Jim" Brazelle, the famous Comstock stock broker in the bonanza days, and now a mining expert. Mrs. Brazelle is still a beautiful woman, but she is at least eight years older than Mr. Pullman.

JAY COOKE CRITICALLY ILL.

FEARED THAT THE EMINENT FINANCIER HAS PARALYSIS.

Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 30 (Special).—Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, the eminent war financier and banker, is critically ill at his summer home, the Castle, on Gibraltar Island, near Put-In-Bay. He is suffering from congestion of the brain, or, possibly, paralysis, and, while his physicians say they hope for the best, they do not deny that his condition is serious.

Mr. Cooke arrived at Gibraltar a few days ago apparently hale and hearty, despite his fourscore years, and he planned some great sport. When he retired last night he ordered his servant to call him at 6 a. m., intending to go fishing. At the appointed hour the servant was unable to awaken him, and it was seen that he was unconscious. A tug was hastily sent here, and Dr. Gillard was taken over.

This afternoon Mr. Cooke recovered consciousness, and to-night could move and speak a little. Dr. Gillard is remaining with him to-night. Mr. Cooke's son, the Rev. Henry D. Cooke, of Warren, Ohio, and a nephew, Pitt Cooke, of this city, are with him, and relatives in Philadelphia have been summoned. It is feared that the illness is really paralysis, and if so it is his third attack.

SPIRITS DO HARM TO BANK BUSINESS.

CASHIER WHO CONSULTED MEDIUMS IS A NERVOUS WRECK.

New-Orleans, Sept. 30 (Special).—Mr. Weiss, cashier of the Teutonia Bank, of this city, has resigned his place a complete nervous wreck. Mr. Weiss is the man who a few months ago gained notoriety throughout the country by consulting spiritualistic mediums to discover money missing from the bank. At the time he took midnight rides and dug up backyards indicated by spirit hands, but failed to find the money. Mr. Weiss is out of the city in Pittsburg or in Ohio, and although his books are being examined they are believed to be all right. Accompanying Mr. Weiss's resignation is a certificate from his physician, declaring that he is no longer mentally fit for business requiring concentration. Mr. Weiss is still a young man, and until the spook episode he stood well in the banking community. The bank officials say that the introduction of spirits into their system of finance has caused them incalculable damage.

MAY FIGHT IT IN CONVENTION.

BUT CROKER WILL FINALLY NAME MAYORALTY CANDIDATE—GENERAL SUPPORT FOR LOW.

BROOKLYN FUSION SURE.

ANTI-TAMMANY FORCES AGREE ON J. EDWARD SWANSTROM FOR BOROUGH PRESIDENT.

Fusion between the Citizens Union and the other anti-Tammany forces in Brooklyn was practically assured last night when after a protracted meeting the Committe of Forty-three of the Citizens Union placed in nomination J. Edward Swanstrom for Borough President. Mr. Swanstrom is a member of the Coffey Democracy and also of the Citizens Union, and was chosen as a compromise between Rufus L. Scott, of the Coffey Democracy, who had been chosen for that office by Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, and R. Ross Appleton, who was the candidate of the Citizens Union.

To Frank Harvey Field is due much of the credit of the compromise. R. Ross Appleton was placed in nomination. Then J. Edward Swanstrom, who, it had been announced, would be acceptable to all the fusion elements, was chosen. He spoke at some length, and succeeded in winning over some of the committee, so that on a vote he defeated Mr. Appleton, 20 to 17. After some further discussion it was decided to make the vote unanimous.

The Citizens Union also demanded another important place on the ticket, and nominated Robert Baker for Sheriff. It is understood that he will withdraw his name in favor of some other Citizens Union man. With one more office, a magistrate-at-large, which the Citizens Union wishes to give to James Quigley, that organization will be satisfied.

Mr. Woodruff, however, did not concede the position of Sheriff to the Citizens Union in the conference held at his house in the afternoon, and will not do so. The Citizens Union will have to be satisfied with Mr. Swanstrom's nomination and two other minor places. If that organization insists upon running a Sheriff on an independent ticket it will be allowed to do so, but that contingency is extremely unlikely.

The distribution of county and borough offices, as determined upon by Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and agreed to by all the fusion forces except the Citizens Union, and the names of the nominees or probable nominees are as follows:

Borough President—J. EDWARD SWANSTROM (C. U. and Coffey Dem.).
Sheriff— ——— (Rep.).
Register— ——— (Rep.).
County Clerk—HENRY HARZHEIM (German-American Union).
County Judges—JOSEPH ASPINALL (Rep.) and FREDERICK CRANE (Rep.).
Surrogate—JAMES C. CHURCH (Coffey Dem.).
Magistrates-at-large—WILLIAM SCHNITZPAN (Rep.) and JAMES QUIGLEY (C. U.).
Coroners— ——— (Rep.) and ——— (C. U. or Coffey Dem.).

This gives five places to the Republican party, five to be divided among the Citizens Union and the Coffey Democracy and one for the German-American Union.

J. Edward Swanstrom is a lawyer and an independent Democrat. For many years he was President of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff was happy when he heard the news last night. "We did not concede the place of Sheriff to the Citizens Union," he said, "but this agreement on the Borough President practically means fusion."

FOR LOW ON ALL SIDES.

LETTERS FROM VARIOUS CLASSES SHOW WIDESPREAD SUPPORT.

The widespread character of the revolt against Tammany Hall is shown by the thousands of letters received by Seth Low, the fusion candidate for Mayor, promising support. Of the three thousand or more congratulatory letters, more than one-half are from Democrats, who say they have become disgusted with the insolent autocrat who has plunged the city into a state of moral anarchy and corruption. Many have left the rank and file of Tammany Hall, with which they have been identified for years. The extent of this insurrection against Croker reaches from one end to the other of the greater city, and shows that the Tammany chief must use all the arts he can command to hold his forces together.

Another striking fact illustrated by this correspondence is the strength of the fusion candidate among all classes and nationalities. Financiers, members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Stock Exchange, shopkeepers of the avenues east of Fourth-ave., the German grocerymen of Harlem and the Italian pedlers of the East Side, all voice one sentiment, that they desire the overthrow of the present Tammany boss and the election of a man who is responsible to the people alone for his conduct.

LOW TO START HIS CAMPAIGN

HE WILL FINISH HIS WORK AT COLUMBIA TO-DAY.

Seth Low will, beginning to-morrow, give his undivided attention to the campaign. Because Columbia University opens this week Mr. Low, as its president, has been exceptionally busy with university work. He spent the greater part of yesterday in his office, on Morningside Heights, leaving his home at 9:30 a. m. and not returning until 5 p. m. In the evening he received a number of calls, some of which were of a personal nature and others in reference to the political situation.

Mr. Low will again to-day devote himself chiefly to university affairs. He hopes by to-night to have completed the work necessary for the opening of Columbia.

In company with Edward M. Grout and Charles V. Fornes, Mr. Low will receive three notification delegations in the afternoon to-morrow. The Greater New-York Democracy is scheduled to call on the candidates at 4 o'clock, the Austro-Hungarian League at 5, and the German-American League is expected at 6.

Mr. Low will make his first public speech on Saturday at the big ratification meeting at Cooper Union. His address is looked forward to with keen interest, because it is believed, because of the direct language which Mr. Low used in accepting his nomination from the Citizens Union and the Republicans, that he will make a vigorous attack on Croker.

The resignation of Mr. Low will be considered by the trustees of Columbia University next Monday. It is expected that the resignation will be submitted to a sub-committee.

AMERICAN MONEY IN BELGIAN GLASS.

London, Oct. 1.—"Although the proposed purchase of the Charleroi glass factories will not be completely carried out," says a dispatch to "The Times" from Brussels, "it is virtually arranged that the American glassmen are to become large shareholders."

SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY'S RACE.

In addition to Str. Monmouth, which leaves from Pier 8, North River, the New-Jersey Central will operate the Str. St. Johns to the Yacht Race on Tuesday, Oct. 1, leaving Jersey City Station at 9:30 a. m. Tickets, $5, on sale at Station dock.—Advt.

NO DECISION BY CROKER.

CONFERENCE FAILS TO BRING OUT A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

A contest in open convention for the mayoralty nomination confronts Richard Croker and his district leaders, as a result of the conference of representatives of all the boroughs at the Democratic Club last night.

The conference broke up at 9:30 o'clock. The faces of Senator McCarren, James Shevlin, ex-Senator John McCarty and John L. Shea, four of the Brooklyn conferrees, betokened disappointment over the night's developments. Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty hurried out of the club and were driven toward Brooklyn. Messrs. McCarren, Shea, Hester and Moffatt lingered to talk over the situation further with the Manhattan leaders.

"Everything is in statu quo," said Senator McCarren grimly to a Tribune reporter, just before he started for Brooklyn. "There is a prospect of coming to a decision with reference to the make-up of the city ticket on Wednesday night, when we come together again, and then there is a strong probability of the contest for the mayoralty being thrown into open convention, with the delegates voting as they see fit."

"Is Coler beaten?" Senator McCarren was asked.

"No, he is not," was the answer. "He is just as much in the race as ever. The list of possible candidates is the same as it was, and the situation is practically unchanged."

"Was Charles W. Dayton talked of to-night?"

"Yes, his name was mentioned among others," said Mr. McCarren. "His name has been on the list for some days."

"Is Mr. Hendrix out of the race?"

"Well, we understand quite definitely that Mr. Hendrix will not accept a nomination for Mayor."

"Has Mr. Croker been informed by yourself or any one in position to speak officially that the Democrats were likely to lose Kings County if Coler were not nominated?"

"He has been informed that, in the opinion of the Brooklyn leaders, Coler is the strongest candidate that could be selected," was the answer.

"Is there any wavering on the part of the Brooklyn men for the Controller?"

"None, so far as I am able to judge. Mr. McLaughlin has said right along that he was in favor of Mr. Coler's nomination, and I believe that it is no secret that he will maintain that attitude until he is convinced that Mr. Coler cannot be nominated."

"Are the Brooklyn delegates a unit for Mr. Coler's nomination?"

"I understand that they are. In my district I think that every delegate will cast his vote for Coler."

"Has Mr. Croker of late shown any personal dislike for Mr. Coler?"

"None whatever, so far as I have been able to observe. Mr. Croker listens to all suggestions and says nothing that would indicate how he feels toward the men mentioned as eligible candidates."

"And you think that there is a prospect of the mayoralty candidate not being selected before the convention meets?"

"I think it quite probable that the contest will be fought out in open convention."

Even with the fight to be settled in open convention, as Senator McCarren suggests, Croker would dictate the nomination unless the Kings County men were able to make a coalition with some powerful district leader like Senator Sullivan. There will be 631 delegates in convention. Of these Manhattan and The Bronx will control 371. As it requires only 215 to nominate, it will be seen at a glance that Croker could allow considerable of a defection and still have control. Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond together could muster 261 votes if they made an air-tight combination. Sullivan, Nagle, Lantry and other leaders favorable to Coler would have to get together at least fifty-five votes in order to get a bare majority of one. From whatever point of view the proposition is viewed it is difficult to figure out anything but a Croker victory in an open convention fight.

The spinelessness shown by the Tammany district leaders indicates that there will be no breaking away from "the old man," as Croker is called. Sullivan is the only single leader powerful enough to make an effective fight, even allowing that he could do so, and the chances are that he finally would lose by the breaking away of individual delegates from the Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond delegations.

The situation last night at the Democratic Club was in a strained and unsatisfactory condition. Croker does not seem to have told any one whom he favors for the head of the ticket. In 1897 it was not until the day of the convention that Mr. Croker named the candidate, and it was predicted by many of the Tammany leaders last night that Croker would repeat his tactics of 1897.

The long list of names of possibilities which Mr. Croker and his conferrees are looking over includes Lewis Nixon, Controller Coler, Charles W. Dayton, C. H. Knox, John W. Keller, Cord Meyer, Justice Giegerich, Edward V. Loew, Edward Bell, J. Edward Simmons, Justice Dugro, Justice McAdam, George B. McClellan, John H. Sutphin, Miles M. O'Brien, Randolph Guggenheimer, Park Commissioner Clausen, Mayor Van Wyck and George M. Van Hoesen.

TAMMANY INTIMIDATION.

EAST SIDE MERCHANTS DON'T DARE COME OUT OPENLY FOR FUSION TICKET.

The claws of the tiger have already been laid on those merchants of the East Side who have seen in the present campaign an opportunity to throw off Tammany rule. The word has gone out among these shopkeepers that support of the fusion ticket will mean a political boycott and a decrease of trade which, in the majority of cases, will result in bankruptcy.

Accordingly, there are thousands of citizens whose business is concerned for the most part with members of Tammany Hall, who do not dare to raise the signal of revolt against that organization. Although sympathizing at heart with the fusion movement, they must permit their shop windows to be filled with the huge lithographs of Tammany candidates, and subscribe when the time comes to "that new Tammany club" which is sure to be planted in their neighborhood.

An example of how the East Side merchants are thus being bulldozed into a servile obedience to, and support of, Tammany Hall is evidenced in the following letter which Seth Low has received from a Hebrew stationer:

I have been a lifelong resident of the East Side. I voted for you in 1897, and I intend to vote for you again. I know of many business men in this vicinity who will gladly vote for

WITHDRAWAL OF NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY THROUGH SUNDAY TRAINS.

The through Sunday only express trains between New York and Atlantic City, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New York 7:55 A. M. and leaving Atlantic City 5:30 P. M. were withdrawn on September 29.—Advt.