SHAW ON PROSPERITY.

Country All Right, He Says; Not on the Back Track.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Two hundred business men from all parts of the country listened to Secretary Shaw talk on "The Business Outlook" at a dinner given to-night at the Auditorium Hotel by th National Association of Merchants and Travellers. He said in part:

A representative of a large metropolitan daily recently submitted the following question as the basis of an interview: "Has the boom left the United States richer than it found it?" The honor was declined, as usual, but I could not help contemplating a few facts.

As nearly as can be estimated, the annual productive capacity of the American people is $11,000,000,000. This does not include duplications. This does not include raw cotton and manufactured cotton; but raw cotton and the value added thereto in the process of manufacture. Of this we export $1,500,000,000, and import $1,000,000,000 of other merchandise, mainly non-competitive with our own products. We therefore consume the equivalent of 95 per cent of all we produce. Not while these conditions continue will prosperity cease.

We are the most prosperous people in the world, because we both produce and consume more than others. The little that we sell abroad—about 10 per cent of our net production—and the little we purchase abroad—6 or 7 per cent of our net consumption—constitute no challenge to the statement that our prosperity rests with ourselves. Unless our factories and workshops voluntarily close, or labor voluntarily refuses employment, or commerce voluntarily ceases its activity, there is no occasion for alarm. Unless apprehension becomes epidemic and ultra-conservatism contagious, the immediate future holds for us as much of real good as the immediate past has showered upon us.

It is true that a very respectable number of good people, and of that number I desire to be classed, believe our financial system, good as it is, might be improved by adding an element of elasticity. I do not think there exists any great number who believe we should have any inflation. Eight years ago we had $21 per capita. Now we have certainly more than $29, and probably nearly $30 per capita. Conservative business men and conservative bankers do not generally consider this an insufficient normal minimum volume of currency. I repeat, the only criticism now offered relates to the want of elasticity. Not that a dollar can be made elastic, but that the volume shall be made responsive to the demands of business. Of course, the term is a misnomer. Elastic material, like rubber, will expand in one direction, but it contracts in the opposite direction, while the material, the volume, is neither increased or diminished. What is needed is not an elastic dollar, but some provision by which, automatically, the aggregate volume of dollars shall increase whenever and wherever more dollars are needed, and will as promptly retire when not needed.

There is now no statutory prohibition against the wellnigh inherent right of banks to issue circulating notes. This right exists throughout the United States, but subject to a tax of 10 per cent per annum. This tax is prohibitory. If I were given authority to formulate a measure that would provide the requisite elasticity to our present currency system, I think I should add an amendment permitting national banks, with the consent of the Controller of the Currency, to issue a volume of circulating notes equal to 50 per cent of their bond-secured circulation, at a tax of 6 per cent, the same to be retired at will or by direction of the Controller, by the deposit of an equal amount of lawful money with any Sub-Treasury.

Three things I know: First, this additional circulation would spring into existence almost instantly whenever and wherever interest rates advanced to the point of profit. Second, it would as promptly retire whenever interest rates became normal. Third, it would be absolutely safe—as good as the present national bank issue and, with a slight and immaterial change, identical in form and appearance—for the government, amply protected by the 5 per cent tax, would underwrite it.

But you say this would be no aid to commerce under ordinary conditions. I reply that under ordinary conditions the present volume is sufficient, and the country might well rejoice whenever the Controller was able to report no dollar of this additional circulation in existence. I do not intimate that this is the only way to secure elasticity. I only say it is one way, and it is an effective way, and it possesses no element of inflation, but would afford a very respectable cushion against sudden financial concussions, and few people ask more. There is nothing original or novel in the scheme. It is simply the German plan, slightly modified to conform to our present system.

And yet, important as the element of elasticity may be, it is not an essential to our prosperity. During the month of August, 1902, the associated banks of New-York had an average surplus above their required reserve of $10,000,000. During August, 1903, they had a surplus reserve in their vaults of $22,000,000. In the mean time the trust companies in that city increased the reserve in their vaults $15,000,000. I have good reason to believe, in fact, I have very positive assurance, that banks generally have safeguarded themselves materially. The shock that was felt in every central reserve city, and promptly communicated to every local money centre from the Atlantic to thePacific Coast, and from the chain of lakes to the Gulf, on September 29, 1902, as was then predicted, has proven a blessing. Wherever that shock was felt a little more care has been exercised that it be not repeated in 1903. I am not saying that it will not be repeated. I am making no predictions. I am simply saying that during August, 1903, the banks of New-York, and I believe the banks throughout the country, were in better condition to face the annual demand for money with which to move crops, and with which to put winter stocks of goods in the stores, and with which to purchase the winter supply of coal, than they were twelve months ago.

In closing this branch of the case, as we lawyers say, I want to lay down this proposition: There exists to-day no one fact, and no combination of facts, the logical sequence of which suggests disaster. If disaster comes, it will be psychological, and not logical. The mivrobe, if it exists, is in the mind; it is not elsewhere.

Assuming, then, that we are in comparative health and in no imminent danger of disease, I want to invite your attention to the importance of a forward step. This is not a political gathering, and we are not expected to have political desires; but we are expected to have pretty good business sense, and to that business sense I make appeal when I ask, How shall we acquire more markets? There are three ways suggested: One is voluntarily and gratuitously to set our doors more or less widely ajar and permit more freedom of importation, in the hope that other countries will set their doors more or less widely ajar and give us greater freedom of exportation. Another way suggested is to trade compliments—to exchange trade privileges—to set our doors somewhat ajar for the special advantage of one country on condition that it shall set its doors ajar for the special advantage of our people. Considerable has been said along this line, but not very much has been actually accomplished.

I do not wish to discuss the merits of either of these methods, but I do wish to suggest a third, and, I sincerely believe, the only method by which we will ever get our share of the commerce of South American and South African countries and of the islands lying south of the equator. The policy which resulted in creating the commerce of the Pacific Slope was subsidizing lines of communication with the Pacific Slope. When the first transcontinental lines of railway were built there was not sufficient commerce to pay operating expenses, to say nothing of dividends on investments. Few business men and fewer politicians objected to government aid to transcontinental lines during the development period of the commerce along these lines. These railways need no assistance now. No business man objects to government aid to the commerce of our navigable rivers, and no political party objects to large expenditures on non-navigable streams. Improvement to rivers and harbors is subsidy to the commerce of rivers and harbors. If we ever secure the trade of the countries to which I have referred, we will first secure regular lines of communication with these countries, and if we ever secure these lines assistance must be afforded. Who of you, owning a steamship, would divert it from participation in transatlantic commerce, where there is much to be done, and send it on regular trips to countries where we have little or no commerce?

Do not misunderstand me. I am not mourning the defeat of any ship subsidy bill, but I shall mourn exceedingly the defeat of a bill, if any such shall ever be introduced, which, if enacted, would insure regular lines of American ships, flying the American flag, and carrying American merchants and commercial travellers, with their wares and merchandise, the product of American labor, into those countries to which I have referred. Such a bill must offer special advantages to ships plying between our ports and countries where our trade is undeveloped.

TWO ENDS OF THE SPANISH WAR.

For the Navy It Was Over When the Treaty Was Signed—Five Months Later for Army.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has decided that for purposes affecting deserters from the United States Navy, the Spanish war ended on December 10, 1898, the date of the signing of the treaty of peace. This conclusion disagrees with a ruling of the War Department to the effect that the war was not closed for administrative purposes in that department until April 11, 1899, the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

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UNDECIDED AS TO FLEET.

Stay at Beirut Depends on Leishman's Report.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The administration has come to no decision regarding the disposition to be made of the American warships which are now sailing to Beirut. Whether the Brooklyn and the San Francisco remain in Turkish waters will depend entirely upon the report which Minister Leishman makes concerning the situation in Turkey and the necessity which exists for warships to protect American interests.

It is expected that the report of Minister Leishman will receive the consideration of the President before any determination is reached. It is understood that Minister Leishman's complete report will reach Washington about the time of the arrival of the squadron in Turkish waters.

CONDEMN LIBEL LAW.

Pennsylvania Democrats Nominate State Ticket.

Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 2.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket by acclamation:

Auditor General—Senator ARTHUR G. DEWALT, of Lehigh County.

State Treasurer—Senator JOEL G. HILL, of Wayne County.

Judges of the Superior Court—Ex-Judge CALVIN REYBURN, of Armstrong County, and JOHN A. WARD, of Philadelphia.

The platform adopted is briefer than the usual Democratic declaration, and is devoted entirely to State issues. The principal planks are as follows::

To-day we witness the astonishing spectacle of almost the entire Republican press of the State and country denouncing the Governor for his approval of the Grady-Salus Libel law, the product, as they declare, of the worst motives and purposes of the Republican machine. This law, they charge, was deliberately intended by its authors and promoters as an assault upon the freedom of the press. To the repeal of this measure the State can safely count upon the vote and effort of every Democratic member of the next legislature.

We demand the enactment of a ballot law which shall provide for personal registration of voters in the cities of the State, insure a free, equal, secret ballot, and make the opening of ballot boxes obligatory when demanded by citizens charging contemplated or accomplished frauds.

We deplore the continued existence of labor troubles, and express the hope that through concession, moderation and fair dealing, early adjustments may be reached. While we concede to capital and to employers the utmost protection guaranteed by the constitution and the laws, we also declare it to be our conviction that labor has the right to that protection which comes through organization and union.

BRYAN ACCEPTS CLARKE.

Democratic Candidate for Senator with a Difference—Metallic Money.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2.—William J. Bryan issued a statement here to-day accepting John H. Clarke as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Hanna. He says Mr. Clarke differs from the Kansas City platform on one phase of the money question only, viz., metallic money.

SILVER FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Nearly $1,000,000 Worth Sent from the Philadelphia Mint.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—Under escort of a strong guard, 10,465,000 silver coins, aggregating $928,650, were shipped to-day from the United States Mint to New-York, where they will be put on board a steamship and taken to Manila. The coins were packed in 430 heavy wooden kegs, each weighing 300 pounds when filled. The shipments comprised 210,000 pesos, $105,000; 1,000,000 fifty centavos, $400,000; 2,350,000 twenty centavos, $235,000; 3,500,000 ten centavos, $175,000; 325,000 five centavos, $8,125; 680,000 one centavos, $3,400, and 850,000 two centavos, $2,125.

It was officially announced that coinage of money for the Philippine Islands would be suspended until the mint employes caught up on the coinage of minor and subsidiary money for the fall trade in the United States.

AGUINALDO AS REFORMER.

Appeals to His Countrymen to Support the Policy of the United States.

Manila, Sept. 2.—Aguinaldo, the ex-revolutionary leader, now a pronounced supporter of the policy maintained by the United States in the islands, has just addressed a letter of advice to his countrymen. In this he urges them to forsake their besetting sin (gambling); to improve their methods of agriculture and to attend the public schools so generously provided to furnish them educational facilities.

The board of inquiry into the charges of cruelty formulated against Major Robert L. Howse, through Major Hunter, has finished hearing testimony and adjourned. It will later consider the arguments offered on both sides of the case, and the records will be sent to Washington for final adjudication.

Ladrones have assembled in Laguna and have caused much annoyance to the peaceably disposed inhabitants by their depredations.

P. R. R. AND TELEGRAPHERS AGREE.

Compromise Effected at Conferences in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—The series of conferences between representatives of the Pennsylvania railroad telegraphers and General Manager Atterbury of the company, relative to certain demands made by the operators, came to an end to-day, after concessions had been made by both sides. When the telegraphers first presented their grievances to Mr. Atterbury they asked for a uniform vacation of seven days a year and two days a month relief with pay. The question of wages in no way entered the demands. Yesterday a compromise proposition was submitted to the operators' representatives to the effect that all vacations of seven days annually be dispensed with, and that all operators on the system east of Pittsburg and Erie, whether working eight or twelve hour shifts, have a relief of one day a month with pay; operators at present receiving two days a month relief to continue to receive the same, and operators in the superintendent's office and the general offices to be in no way affected under the new proposition.

The compromise was accepted by the general committee of the telegraphers, and the new arrangement will go into effect on October 1. Several members of the committee, before leaving here for their homes, intimated that the next move on their part would be to secure an additional day relief a month, to be followed by a demand for a week's vacation annually besides.

LYNCHED ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.

Mob, All Masked, Break Into Mississippi Jail—Negro Riddled with Bullets.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Mayersville, Miss., Sept. 2.—A mob broke into the county jail at this place last night and lynched George Jones, a negro, who had been arrested on a charge of arson. Jones's body was literally riddled with bullets. All of the members of the mob were masked.

KNIGHTS' CONCLAVE ENDS.

No Action This Year on the Question of Concurrent Jurisdiction.

Buffalo, Sept. 2.—Installation of the officers elected yesterday occupied the time of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar to-day, and, with that formal ceremony the business of the conclave of 1903 came to an end.

The question of concurrent jurisdiction in the entire State came up, but action was deferred until next year. At present a Mason cannot become a member of a commandery in any place except that in which he lives. By the change which has been suggested, it will be possible for a Mason to join any commandery in any part of the State.

MORE INDIAN CHARGES.

Feeding Prisoners and Liquor Traffic May Show Scandal.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Sept. 2.—Attorney General Knox has started a drastic investigation of all officers in the Indian Territory under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. Although nothing has heretofore been made public, considerable progress has already been made under the direction of Assistant Attorney General George W. Russell, chief of the insular and territorial bureau of that department.

It is explained that enough has already developed to indicate that the matter is one of grave importance. There are rumors that several officials under the Department of Justice have profited through contracts for feeding prisoners, while charges that liquor traffic has been for some time an exceedingly remunerative branch of the federal officeholders' "graft" have been often repeated.

A rumor reached the department the middle of July which involved Dr. Leo E. Bennett, United States Marshal of the Western District of the Territory; Pliny Soper, United States District Attorney in the Northern District, and others, in connection with contracts for feeding prisoners and the liquor traffic "graft." Mr. Russell took the matter up at once, summoned witnesses from the Territory to Washington, and made an extended examination of them personally. It was at this point that the sweeping order from the Attorney General was issued and the work of investigation transferred to the Territory, where it is now being carried on.

CHOCTAW COAL AUCTION.

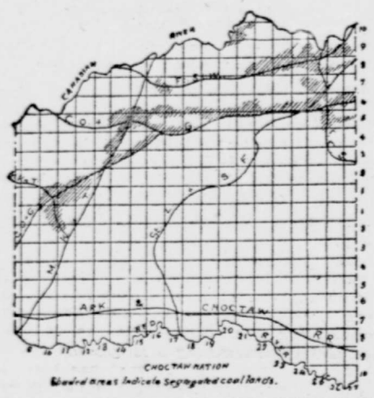
Government to Sell Bituminous Lands in Indian Territory.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Sept. 2.—Four hundred and forty thousand acres of high grade bituminous coal lands will be knocked down to the highest bidders by the federal government at auction sales to be held some time within the next two years. These lands, which now belong to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and which are located in Indian Territory, have, under the provisions of an act of Congress, been segregated by experts of the Geological Survey, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The value of the lands is not hard to estimate. Experience has proved that the coal vein averages four feet in thickness and will yield 1,000 tons to the foot, or 4,000 feet to the acre, if the entire deposit is taken out. In order to remove the entire vein it is necessary to brace the roof with timber supports, however, and in some instances it may prove more economical to leave pillars of coal, which will, of course, somewhat diminish the output.

Taking these figures for a basis, it will be seen that the total coal field will eventually yield 1,760,000,000 tons of coal. A considerable portion of these lands are now being profitably worked on thirty-year leases, the lessees paying eight cents a



ton, "mine run," for the coal taken out. Under this arrangement the mines would yield approximately $320 an acre. If the lands could be sold on a similar basis the proceeds would amount to the enormous sum of $140,800,000. That so large an amount can be secured is hardly hoped, but it is believed, by proper regulations governing the sale, a fair compensation can be secured for the property. The leases now in existence will be sold at the same time as the unleased lands, and, of course, where they exist purchasers will expect to pay only such prices as will leave them a good margin of profit.

When Secretary Hitchcock first assumed charge of the interests of the Indians he found that the leases were being made at the rate of 10 cents a ton for lump coal, but the Secretary, who, prior to his mission to Russia, had been president of an Illinois coal company, saw at once that this rate of compensation was inadequate, and changed the royalty to eight cents a ton, mine run. The practical effect of the change was to make the lessees pay 24 cents a ton for all the coal taken out, instead of 10 cents a ton, the lump coal forming but one-third the total amount mined.

As the accompanying map shows, the segregated area is in five different tracts, extending from Arkansas through to South McAlester, traversed by the Choctaw Railroad, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Fort Smith and Western, owned by Mr. Frick, the iron man.

HOT CHASE IN FIFTH-AVE.

Bicycle Policeman Stops Auto After Long Pursuit.

Stonewall Jackson, who said he was a liquor dealer, living at the Hotel Martin, Twenty-sixth-st. and Fifth-ave., was arrested after a chase of a mile and a half while speeding an automobile up Fifth-ave. last night by Bicycle Policeman Eugene O'Sullivan, of the East Sixty-seventh-st. station. The chase started at Seventy-seventh-st. and ended at One-hundred-and-twelfth-st. and Fifth-ave. In the automblie with Jackson were four women and a young man, who jeered the policeman, who pedalled at almost a record pace to keep up with his escaping prisoners.

O'Sullivan was at Seventy-seventh-st. and Fifth-ave., when the big automobile, guided by Jackson, sped up the avenue. O'Sullivan mounted his wheel and rode out to stop the machine, which he judged was going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

Instead of stopping, Jackson, according to the policeman, let out more speed and dashed past the policeman. Finding he had a chase on his hands, O'Sullivan bent down over his wheel and sped out in pursuit. He soon was on even terms, but Jackson refused to stop, and the policeman was unable to make him.

At Eighty-ninth-st. and Fifth-ave. there is a slight hill. There the automobile lost some headway. The policeman swung over to the side of the car, and was about to place his hand on Jackson's arm, when, he alleged, Jackson sent the machine ahead again, and those in the machine laughed back at the policeman. By this time O'Sullivan's face was red with heat and mortification, but he wheeled along doggedly.

At Ninety-sixth-st. there is a long and gentle decline at One-hundred-and-twelfth-st. At full speed the automobile, with the policeman a close second, raced down the hill, enveloped in a cloud of dust. All the way Jackson kept the automobile's horn at full blast to clear the path. Past women with young children, who halted to get out of the way, the automobile and bicycle fled.

At One-hundred-and-twelfth-st. O'Sullivan, by a last desperate spurt, gained five yards on the automobile. He raced ahead of it, throwing his bicycle in the path of the automobile and demanded a surrender.

Jackson gave up and invited the policeman to take a seat in the machine. The whole party went to the East Sixty-seventh-st. station, where Jackson's companions left him to search for a bondsman.

CATHEDRAL COLUMN MOVES AT LAST.

The long delayed work of moving the first of the big columns for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine from the wharf at West One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st. to the Cathedral site was begun last night by the Jones Brothers Company, the contractors. The work was begun at night at the request of the New-York Central Railroad Company, which asked that its traffic be delayed as little as possible. The hardest part of the task, according to the contractors, is to move the big columns over the soft ground along Railroad-ave., where the tracks are laid, and east in One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st. to Twelfth-ave. At midnight last night the column had been moved as far south as One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st., and the difficult task of turning the truck east on the cross street had been begun. The contractors hope to draw the column to Twelfth-ave. by 6 a. m. to-day.

INSISTS ON M'CLELLAN.

MURPHY GIVES OUT TIP.

Tammany Professes To Be Sure of Electing Congressman Mayor

Congressman George B. McClellan, son of "Little Mac," of Civil War fame, close personal friend of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and warranted by Tammany men to "stand without hitching," is to be the Tammany candidate for Mayor, according to the tip given out by Mr. Murphy to his associates yesterday at Tammany Hall. The probability that Mayor Low will be renominated was so much strengthened by the developments at the fusion conference on Tuesday night that the Tammany men are now confident that the decks are cleared for the nomination of Murphy's and Richard Croker's friend.

When it was suggested to Murphy that Congressman McClellan would be styled "Murphy's man," he said:

"Why, they'd say that about any one that was chosen to head the ticket. Ain't McClellan clean? What is there against him?"

There was a strong revival of McClellan talk among the Tammany men yesterday all along the line, and they professed to be confident of electing McClellan if he were nominated. Mr. McClellan is in Europe visiting his married sister. He will soon start for home.

It is understood that Edward M. Shepard will take the stump for McClellan, and that he will have the backing of Tammany for the Governorship nomination next year.

A member of the Tammany Executive Committee, in commenting on the situation, said to a Tribune reporter:

"Low will be renominated and McClellan will carry the Tammany colors. We were afraid that Jerome would be chosen by the fusion conferrees, but the drift seems to be toward Low, and one or two more conferences will fix it for Low beyond any question. He'll accept all right. He's made a good business record, but that won't elect him this fall. We've got the votes. The vote last fall for Coler shows that the people are turning toward the Democrats in State and nation, and we'll get the benefit of that sentiment in the Mayoralty fight this fall."

"How about Devery?" this leader was asked.

"'Bill' isn't bothering us much. Even if he gets 10,000 votes he will not swing enough away from us to make any difference in the result. It's a Democratic year. As to candidates, we'll take our chances with a straight-out organization man at the head of the ticket. We might better take chances on one of our own men than to have a larger margin with an independent Democrat who would make a record for himself and forget the boys. It will be McClellan."

Charles F. Murphy sent yesterday for Thomas E. Rush to tell him that he must not use his present tactics in the XXIXth District primary fight against Joseph F. Mulquecn, the Carroll leader. Mr. Rush did not get to Tammany Hall, but six of his election district captains did, and Mr. Murphy told them that the Rush men, in asserting that they were fighting with the backing of the leader of Tammany Hall, were using unfair tactics, and that they must stop them at once. He told them that Rush's tactics had caused criticism from five or six district leaders, and that they must go back to their district and make their fight on old fashioned lines, leaving Murphy out of it.

The sub-committee of the Tammany City Committee will meet on Tuesday night next to complete the arrangements for holding the city convention called for October 1 at Carnegie Hall. The sub-committee includes Charles F. Murphy, James Shevlin, Borough President Haffen, Borough President Cassidy and Edward Muller.

NETTLED ALL AROUND.

Tammany Men and Frank Croker Disturbed by Mr. Guggenheimer's Story.

Randolph Guggenheimer, the urbane ex-president of the City Council, said yesterday that he did not say, after walking down the gangplank on his return from Wantage the other day, that Richard Croker was sick of this country and did not want to see New-York again.

When any one wants to make trouble in Tammany circles, let him hie himself to Wantage, and on his return to this country "say things" about Richard Croker. If he says that Mr. Croker is coming back to resume his former trade of working for his pocket all the time at the expense of the taxpayers of this city the younger haymakers in Tammany Hall, who as yet are not ready to race horses and sell milk in England, and who want Croker to stay away and give them a chance, grow excitedly indignant. If the returning traveller says that Croker is "sore" on New-York, and will never, never return, the blood relations of the absent exboss straightway "flare up," and assert that Mr. Croker wraps himself up in the American flag every night and whistles nothing but "Yankee Doodle" and "The Bowery" in his waking hours.

Frank Croker, son of Richard, said yesterday that as soon as his sire had regained his health he would return to this city permanently.

Mr. Guggenheimer, who shrinks from the publicity which his unguarded remarks have caused, yesterday "begged leave to remark" as follows:

"I never said that Mr. Croker would make his home permanently in England. What I did say was that when Richard Croker pays New-York a visit next fall that visit will only be a temporary one, and he will shortly return to Wantage. I do not think that Frank Croker will care to deny this."

"Do you think it true that Mr. Croker will return to live permanently in New-York as soon as he recovers his health?"

"Perhaps he may," answered Mr. Guggenheimer. "We did not discuss that possibility during my recent visit."

"In the event of such a contingency do you think the squire might find his dormant interest in politics suddenly awakened?"

"No," answered Mr. Guggenheimer, decisively. "I consider from my conversation with him at Wantage that Mr. Croker is positively out of politics for good."

AN EARLY AGREEMENT.

This Is Expectation of Mr. Cutting for Fusion Nominees.

R. Fulton Cutting, chairman of the Citizens Union, says that the fusion conferrees will have little trouble in reaching an agreement about candidates. His prediction is regarded as an indirect announcement that the old city ticket will be renominated. In response to inquiries, Mr. Cutting said:

The results of the first conference certainly were very pleasing. Perhaps the most encouraging and significant thing was the unanimity with which the conferrees acted. It was evident that they will come to an early agreement about candidates. As to whether Mayor Low will accept a renomination, I can give no information. He has not confided in me with reference to his intentions. There is no reason why he should make a statement at this time. I believe, however, that he will accept if he is renominated unanimously. He is not an officeseeker. It is not necessary for him to give any pledge of non-partisanship. His record is sufficient.

City Chamberlain Gould said yesterday that the conferrees did not press the selection of a mayoralty candidate to a finish because there was no desire on the part of the conferrees to rush the business with out a full and fair consideration.

"We wish to deliberate in whatever we do," said Mr. Gould. "Every man in the conference should be allowed to approach the matter with an open mind. If there is any doubt about the advisability of renominating Mayor Low, if there is any good reason why an independent Democrat should be nominated, we want to know all about it. There will be time between now and Wednesday night next, when the next conference meets, to talk over the matter thoroughly, and at that time probably the full ticket will be chosen."

Senator Platt says that Mayor Low certainly will be renominated if he does not refuse to run.

"I do not think that any other candidate than the Mayor will even be considered," said the Senator. "It was plain all along that Low and his administration would be the issue of the campaign, and that the Mayor was the logical candidate."

Mayor Low, as usual, refused yesterday to discuss politics.

HANGED FOR ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 2.—Anderson Finch, a negro, was hanged to-day at Boydton, Mecklenburg County, for an attempted criminal assault on Mrs. C. E. Geogehan, a white woman, of that county. Finch confessed his guilt. "Doc" Bacon, another negro, who was convicted as an accomplice and sentenced to be hanged with Finch, was reprieved by the Governor last night until Friday, there being some doubt as to his guilt.

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ATHLETE TRIES TO SAVE.

Cornell's Football Captain Used Up—Bathing Master Drowns.

North Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 2 (Special).—Robert Austin, bathing master at the Seashore bathing grounds, was drowned about noon to-day. It is thought that he was seized with cramps, as he was a powerful swimmer. Austin was twenty-three years old.

Sanford B. Hunt, Cornell, '04, captain of the Cornell football team for this fall, went to the bathing master's aid. He did not reach the man until he had gone down for the last time. Hunt dove twice, but failed to reach Austin, who was carried out by the strong tide. Hunt was badly used up and had to cling to the bathing posts until rescued.