New-York Tribune.

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WAR FEAR NOT LESSENED.

NO TERMS MADE AT TOKIO.

Ministers Confer with Mikado—Russia's Preparations.

Yokohama, Oct. 12.—Baron von Rosen, the Russian Minister, and Baron Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister, have not yet had a conference.

General Kodama, the Japanese Home Minister, has been appointed chief assistant to the military staff. The Premier will assume General Kodama's portfolio.

The Premier and the Ministers for War, Navy and Foreign Affairs had a simultaneous audience of the Emperor to-day.

Dispatches from Che-Foo report that a Russian warship and a transport with 500 troops left Port Arthur on October 4 for Corea. Sixty Japanese civilians left Port Arthur on October 10 for Nagasaki. The Russian forces at New-Chwang are reported to have been increased.

The announcement by M. Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, that the Manchurian convention between Russia and China has lapsed is received here with ridicule.

ALARMING NEWS FROM CHE-FOO.

Report That Japanese Troops Have Occupied Masanpho.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that news has reached there from Che-Foo that the Japanese have occupied Masanpho, and that an official declaration of war is expected.

WARSHIPS REACH PORT SAID.

Russian Battleship and Cruiser Bound for Chinese Waters.

Port Said, Oct. 12.—The Russian battleship Czarevitch and the Russian armored cruiser Bayan arrived here to-day, bound for Chinese waters. The Czarevitch proceeded to-day.

ATTITUDE OF POWERS.

Determination to Uphold Treaty Rights in Manchuria.

London, Oct. 12.—It was announced at the Foreign Office this afternoon, with regard to the general situation in the Far East and the position created by the continued presence of the Russian forces in Manchuria, that the powers having treaty rights with China affecting their position and that of their subjects in the Chinese empire, including Manchuria, will require such rights to be maintained unimpaired, whatever arrangement Russia makes with China. If these rights are respected the British officials consider it improbable that either Japan or any other power will be disposed to thwart Russia's desire to safeguard her special interests in Manchuria, or do anything which may threaten peace in the Far East.

FRENCH VIEWS OF SITUATION.

Paris, Oct. 12.—Speaking of the Russo-Japanese situation to-day, M. Flourens, the former Foreign Minister of France, said: "Japan must have another power behind her, or else she will not take the offensive."

An attaché of the Foreign Office said that he did not think Russia would draw France into a conflict at present. He added that the cabinets at St. Petersburg and Paris are in complete accord, and expressed the opinion that the postponement of the Czar's visit to Rome was not due to the attitude of the Socialists, but to the situation in the Far East.

FAITH IN RUSSIA.

Belief That Pledges to the United States Will Be Kept.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Oct. 12.—Russia's announcement that the Manchurian convention had lapsed, made through M. Lessar, her minister to China, according to the Yokohama dispatch in this morning's Tribune, can scarcely be said to have surprised the government at Washington, which regards the transaction as thoroughly in keeping with Russia's uniform policy in meeting her obligations in the East. It is explained here that American experience with Russian diplomacy would naturally lead us to expect just such a denouncement of a convention of promises to a weak nation which had failed through non-fulfilment. In fact, under the Russian code of diplomacy, as it is understood at the State Department, nothing could be more self-evident than the lapse of a treaty after October 8 which was devoted to guaranteeing the evacuation of Manchuria on that date, whether the evacuation actually took place or not, the date itself limiting the continuance of the promise and making necessary a new treaty stipulating a subsequent date. In other words, if a Russian gave a Chinaman a promissory note undertaking to pay $1,000 on a certain date, say October 8, and the Chinaman presented the note on October 9, the Russian could, without violating the Russian national conception of propriety, call the Chinaman's attention to the fact that his obligation to pay was limited definitely to October 8, and that date had gone by, thus ending the express obligation.

Russia has, however, up to the present time, repudiated none of her obligations to the United States, and the only pretext on which this country could make a quarrel with her is her faithlessness to China, which does not appear at the present time to be worth the candle to the United States, though other nations may be warranted in embracing it. Russia's direct assurances as to the maintenance of the "open door" have been explicitly reiterated at least a score of times since 1899, and there is not the slightest reason to believe that she will discriminate against American commerce and other rights acquired from China in the territory that she is holding away from China with the apparent determination to administer it permanently. There is admittedly a possibility, more or less remote, that from military considerations American interests in Manchuria would be affected in case of war over that territory between Russia and other nations, but that contingency does not cause particular concern just now, especially as such a war would be apt to be short, and would be, in all probability, of far greater benefit to American commerce in other fields than Manchuria.

Still, it is not forgotten that, although Russia within the year gave emphatic and unequivocal pledges in writing to the United States that she would not oppose, but would favor, the American commercial treaty with China, which was signed last Thursday, a copy of that treaty having been furnished to the government at St. Petersburg months ago, Russia, in fact, did very nearly succeed in defeating the negotiation by exerting secretly every resource against it at Peking. When ratifications of this treaty are exchanged, if in the mean time Russia has not withdrawn from Manchuria, the United States will confidently look to Russia to carry out the

Continued on third page.

THE MOSELY COMMISSION AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

RAMAPO NEARLY WASHED AWAY

PIERSON'S LAKE, NEAR THE VILLAGE, BREAKS—PATERSON FEARS POISON FROM SEWAGE.

Flood in New-Jersey Subsiding Rapidly, but Losses Are Great and Some Railways Still Crippled.

The village of Ramapo, near Tuxedo Park, was nearly washed away yesterday by the bursting of Pierson's Lake, but no lives were lost.

Although the flood in Paterson, N. J., was abating rapidly, hundreds of people of that city were still homeless, and the property losses were believed to be appalling.

The flood in Passaic was subsiding rapidly, but many factories were closed. The loss to the city by the storm was estimated at $2,000,000.

The New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad's line to Stroudsburg, Penn., was tied up by a washout in which a wrecked train lay.

Because of damage to its waterworks, Jersey City is receiving 30,000,000 gallons of water daily from the Newark supply.

TUXEDO DAM INTACT.

No Great Danger of Break—Ramapo River Never Before So High.

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The lakes at Tuxedo are greatly swollen, but there is no great danger of the Tuxedo dam breaking. The Ramapo River has risen to a height it has never before reached, carrying away all the small dams along the route and washing the Erie tracks so that no trains are running west of Ramapo.

The village of Ramapo along the Ramapo River has been nearly washed away by the breaking of Pierson's Lake, known as "Nigger Pond." The dam at Cranberry Pond, at Arden, which drains the Ramapo River, burst in the early stage of the storm, carrying bridges and houses in its course, flooding the power house at Tuxedo, depriving the Tuxedo colony of electric lights, which have not been restored, and washing away the Italian and Hungarian settlements in the lower portion of the valley. Fortunately all were rescued by boats, with only a loss of property.

A fund has been started among the Tuxedo residents, headed by the Rev. Mr. Fitzsimon, of St. Mary's Church. Up to the present time only two lives are reported lost, those of George Noxon and a companion, employed at Arden on the Harriman estate, who were driving from Central Valley when overtaken by the flood.

Further down the valley, at Ramapo, things were more serious. The bursting of "Nigger Pond" dam caused terrible havoc. But to-day the flood has nearly passed away and the homeless are being well cared for at the houses of those who were more fortunate. The only serious damage at Tuxedo was the loss of the fish hatchery, which was entirely swept away.

All tracks west of Ramapo are impassable. A large force of men will be set at work building bridges and laying tracks.

There was some fear to-day that the Tuxedo dam would give way. Frank Pierson has opened his house at Ramapo to the sufferers. In Ramapo many houses were half buried in the mud. Quantities of large fish from the Ramapo pond were found in the buildings.

PASSAIC FLOOD FALLS.

Loss in City $2,000,000, and Many Factories Closed.

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 12.—The flood conditions in this city and vicinity have considerably improved since last night. The high water mark at the Dundee Dam was 91½ inches at midnight, and by 7 o'clock this morning the water had fallen two feet. All danger of a break at the dam is now thought to be past.

Wallington is still under water and several hundred persons are still taking refuge in the public school, which is on high ground, and a few other points that are only partly submerged. Four or five hundred residents of Wallington are being sheltered in Passaic, where they are being cared for in the town hall and school buildings.

The total loss from the flood in this city is estimated at about $2,000,000. This does not include the loss to workmen who are thrown out of employment temporarily or the loss sustained by manufacturers by the interruption to business. Nearly every mill is closed and about six thousand persons are deprived of work. A few of the larger mills are operating. These include the Botany Woollen Mill, which employs 3,500 hands, and the Manhattan Rubber Company, and the Brighton Mill, each of which gives work to about one thousand hands.

Some of the mills now closed expect to resume operations in a few days, while others may be closed for a month. About twenty large mills and fifty or sixty smaller concerns are now shut down. The plant of the Dundee Textile Company is in very bad shape, and the firm estimates its loss at about $50,000. The plant of the Tantasote Leather Company is also in very bad condition, and it will require a large expenditure of money to restore the works. The loss to the company is placed at about $100,000. At Duttonville fifty or more houses were washed from their foundations, and many were overturned and wrecked. There are no factories in the village.

The Erie Railroad bridge is now out of danger, but a big washout at Clifton blocks all traffic. The railroad company is rigging up a temporary trestle, however, and traffic may possibly be resumed by to-night, but it is probable that no trains will be able to get through until to-morrow. Trolley connections between Passaic and Paterson have been restored.

The electric light plant is operating here, but there will be no supply of gas for three or four days. The gas supply was exhausted Saturday night.

"BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY
Has become an international incident—it's all right. 4-Advt

PATERSON'S LOSS GREAT.

Many People Homeless, and Sickness from Sewage Feared.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 12.—The water is steadily and rapidly falling from the city. At 6:30 o'clock to-night it had fallen four feet from the high water mark. That is out near the river, and those who view the fall from the edge of the flooded section think it has gone down much more, but that is because they look at the marks along the inclines.

The greatest danger now lies at the Spruce-st. hill, where there is still danger that the water may burst its bounds and ood a new section of the city. The big water mains are in danger of going at any time. This danger will continue until the mains can be supported properly. The superintendent of the water works says he believes that the pipes having held thus long will continue to hold. Preparations are under way to properly support the pipes as quickly as the fall of water allows the work to be done.

Danger of sickness in the flooded portion of the city is being thought of by the city officials. It is feared that much sewage has been washed into the cellars of many houses, and that its poison may affect people who occupy the houses after the flood has abated. The Board of Health and the police are to co-operate in compelling families to purify houses that are now in a sodden state, before the families occupy them.

A report was circulated here this evening that a dam on the Ramapo, up in New-York State, had burst. An engineer of the East Jersey Water Company, who had been at his home here for a rest after continuous work at Little Falls since Thursday morning, said the danger to this city was very little, even if the report was true. He said that the water supposed to be released by this dam would not reach here before to-morrow, and even then would not show to any great extent. He did not think that even if it all came down at once it would cause a rise of an inch over the flooded area. He said: "The water above Passaic Falls is pouring over the dam much faster than it is flowing out of Paterson. In other words, the river above the falls will be back in its banks and nearly normal long before the waters leave the streets of Paterson. The dam on the Ramapo is relatively small, if the one I refer to is the one supposed to have burst. The waters supposed to be released have thirty miles to flow before they reach Passaic Falls. The greater portion will be absorbed by the river and the flat lands along its course, and the force of its flow will not be any swifter at Little Falls than the flow of the river now is. A few million more gallons could make no difference below Passaic Falls. Whatever happens along the Ramapo and the section along its banks, Paterson will not suffer now."

STEADY FALL OF THE FLOOD.

The river has not sufficiently subsided to permit observers to tell the exact amount of damage done, but enough was apparent at a glance to give a pretty good idea of the havoc wrought. The water is slowly receding from the Edison works, and all danger of an electric famine is passed. At the Beattie Mill this morning at 9 o'clock there was a recession of twenty-one inches from the highest point reached by the flood, and there has been a slow but steady lowering since that time. There was also a fall of about twenty-one inches shown at the society's dam at the falls at noon to-day from the highest point reached by the flood.

At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon the two story frame house at Jefferson and Water sts., occupied by Joseph Greer, a mason, went down, and Greer was buried in the ruins. He had been warned to leave the house in time, but was stubborn and refused. As the water continued to rise Saturday night he soon found it was impossible to get out. He made signals to be taken out, but at that time it was impossible to get near the building. Eyewitnesses who saw the house collapse in the afternoon say they saw Greer in the window a few moments before, and that he was carried into the water and lost.

William Van Buskirk was badly injured yesterday in attempting to rescue a woman and

Continued on third page.

GUESTS OF DR. BUTLER.

Dinner for Alfred Mosely and English Education Commission.

Nicholas Murray Butler, as president of Columbia University, gave a dinner last night at Sherry's for Alfred Mosely and the British Educational Commission, who are visiting the United States to investigate the system of education in the public schools.

The dinner was served in the small banquet hall, and the guests sat at ten small tables flanked by two semi-circular tables, one at either end of the room. Those present included Felix Adler, W. H. Baldwin, jr., Francis S. Bangs, Charles C. Burlingham, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, John H. Finley, Arthur T. Hadley, William R. Harper, William T. Harris, Alexander C. Humphreys, Charles F. McKim, Hamilton W. Mabie, Brander Matthews, William H. Maxwell, Hugo Munsterberg, Simon Newcomb, Robert C. Ogden, William Barclay Parsons, Michael I. Pupin, Whitelaw Reid, George L. Rives, Dr. Wilford L. Robbins, Sir Percy Sanderson, Jacob H. Schiff, E. R. A. Seligman, Albert Shaw, Charles R. Skinner, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, James Stillman, J. H. Van Amringe, jr., George G. Wheelock, and others.

President Butler introduced Mr. Mosely, and spoke of the object of the commission, and said he hoped and believed they would not be disappointed.

Mr. Mosely spoke briefly. He said he accepted the cordial greeting he had received as a mark of compliment to all the members of his party.

He spoke of the Duke of Devonshire's interest in education and said he was grateful for the letters of introduction given to him by Ambassador Choate.

Mr. Mosely spoke of the loss to the educational world in the death of Abram S. Hewitt. He referred to the Californian, Gardiner Williams, who was made manager of the De Beers Mine in South Africa, and to James Seymour, of Chicago, who, in the Boer war, gave his life for the British cause and led a rescue party that did gallant service. He spoke of Hammond, Jennings, Perkins and other Americans who, in South Africa, made so great an impression on Cecil Rhodes that the great financier established scholarships for lads of American birth. Mr. Mosely said he hoped that young men who went to the British universities would help to confirm or build up a constructive policy of education.

Whitelaw Reid responded very briefly to a call for a speech, saying that he had not expected to speak, but was glad to express the pleasure with which all witnessed the visit of this commission to investigate American educational conditions and to observe that they came, as a natural headquarters, to the old King's College of pre-Revolutionary times.

William Jones, Member of Parliament for the Arfon Division of Carnarvon, was next called on. "America has made mistakes and corrected them," he said. "Any nation that has gone through a revolution has strengthened its own existence. We are here, wanting to know many things. We want to know when you begin your educational specialization; we want to know about the training of the teacher, for the teachers are the soul of the school. We want to know the lattitude of your captains of industry toward the schools, and we want to examine the sources of your private benefactions. We believe that man is greater than his work, and we want to know how you are going to bring your culture to play upon your industrial, political and social forces. Not so very long ago there was an attitude of condescension among Englishmen toward Americans. That attitude has changed to respect, not through fear, but through affection. We want to know your message, that we may get together, entwine our aspirations and work with each other to produce the greater power which shall bear upon civilization for progress and for truth."

Professor Armstrong, of the City and Guilds of London Institute, said the commission's great object was to carry home a message which would produce an effect on public opinion. There is no public opinion to-day in England on education. It seems to me that the difference between us is a matter of organization. You have learned how to make use of your message and we have not. If we have the power you have, it is in latent form with us, while with you it is active. Another point is why have you such wonderful receptivity? We want to acquire that. We want to give it by education.

Dr. Felix Adler spoke of the "impractical system" of the British schools, but believed that despite its apparent impractibility American educators had much to learn from England.

"It is a just principle that general culture, invigorating the mind as a whole, leads to material success," he said. "We are a young people with few achievements to show, but in our schools we try to do for the masses what the English universities do for the elect few—educate empire builders. Personality is the chief factor to be incorporated. The private schools are counting for less every year and the public schools are becoming as they should, the common schools. There, great safeguards of the nations, all classes come into touch with each other."

William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, gave some educational statistics, which the visitors seemed to find interesting. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer brought the speaking to a close with a brief address.

PRAISE FREE EVENING LECTURES.

English Education Inquiry Commission Visits Natural History Museum.

The English Education Inquiry Commission, which arrived last Saturday, began its tour of inspection yesterday. In the morning the members visited the Museum of Natural History and spent four hours in the various departments. Professor Beekman, curator of the museum, acted as director. The visitors praised particularly the free evening lectures on natural history given in the lecture room of the museum. As these lectures are given in co-operation with the State Department of Education, the commissioners found one of the special phases of the free school system which they have come to study.

The commission will spend to-morrow and Thursday in visiting the schools of the city. As an escort for this tour, the Board of Education has appointed a committee, to consist of Messrs. Babbott, Collier, Connery, Jackson and Mac-

GRELL STARTS HIS PETITIONS.

DISSATISFIED GERMAN SOCIETIES BACK HIM FOR SHERIFF TO HURT TAMMANY.

McCarren Trying to Swing Kings Democratic Executive Committee for Controller Grout.

Ex-Sheriff Grell last night began his campaign as an independent candidate for Sheriff. He has the backing of a number of German societies that are angry because Tammany ignored German-Americans in making up its ticket.

It was announced yesterday that Colonel McClellan would make many speeches in Brooklyn, whether invited by Willoughby Street or not.

Senator McCarren worked hard to capture enough district leaders in Brooklyn to call a meeting of the Kings County Executive Committee to indorse Grout and Fornes.

HE CLAIMS 15 LEADERS.

Stapleton Says Tammany Will Capture Thomas Jefferson Building.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the original seceder from Willoughby Street on the question of indorsing Grout and Fornes, and remaining "regular," as he calls it, is making a strenuous fight to capture a majority of the members of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee in opposition to the stand taken by Hugh McLaughlin. He is agitating a special meeting of the committee and a petition is being circulated to that end. Such a meeting must be called on request of ten members.

If McCarren could get control of the executive committee he could get an indorsement of Grout and Fornes and possibly force the resignation of John L. Shea, the chairman. Luke D. Stapleton, who was with Gottfried Westernacher in Senator McCarren's office, which has come to be known as the Brooklyn Tammany headquarters, made this prediction yesterday:

The campaign of the Brooklyn Democratic organization for McClellan, Grout and Fornes will be run from the Thomas Jefferson Building and in the same headquarters that the regular organization has always used. There are fifteen of the twenty-one executive members who are in favor of being regular from start to finish, and they will insist upon that point.

CAN'T HOLD THEIR MEN, THEY SAY.

Some of the district leaders have gone to Willoughby Street and stated that, whereas they were in sympathy with McLaughlin's position, they found it impossible to prevent the indorsement of the entire ticket by their districts. McLaughlin, Shevlin and those who are standing by him will not back down. Their position is unalterable, and they will fight to maintain it. The report that a petition asking for a special meeting of the executive committee was being circulated caused much disturbance in the auction rooms late yesterday afternoon. McLaughlin, Shevlin, York and ex-Sheriff Frank D. Creamer were in close consultation until after 6 o'clock, an unusually late hour. When they came out Shevlin was asked if a meeting of the executive committee would be called.

"I don't know of anybody else except McCarren who wants the meeting," he replied.

He was told that a petition was being circulated, but he said that he had not heard of it, and would not talk of the possibility of a meeting.

The McLaughlin leaders are now picking out men to fight the deserters in the various Assembly districts. William L. Carey is to oppose William R. McGuire, the leader in the VIth. Ex-Deputy Charities Commissioner Edward Glinnen will attempt to neutralize the defection of Conrad Hasenflug in the XIXth District. Ex-Coroner Burger and Patrick Lynch were in the auction rooms yesterday to offer their services in fighting James Regan, who has gone over to McCarren.

M'CARREN CONFERS WITH LEADERS.

All of the leaders who have joined McCarren were in the latter's office in the morning. He said he thought Tammany would not open special headquarters in Brooklyn.

It was reported that "Little Tim" Sullivan was in Brooklyn in the forenoon, but so far as could be learned he did not visit Senator McCarren or go to Willoughby Street.

No meetings have yet been arranged by Mr. Shea, who is chairman of the Campaign Committee, and apparently he does not know when any will be held. It was decided yesterday to invite McClellan to attend a meeting, but the leaders may change their minds by to-day.

A Tammany club has been organized in the Vth Assembly District by a Democrat named John Fox. The organization will be known as the Pontiac Club. The Iroquois Club, of which Warden Patrick Hayes, the Coffey Democrat, is leader, came out in support of Tammany several days ago, and it was then said that he would be made the Murphy representative in the district. His followers are bitterly disappointed.

GROUT AND DOCK BOARD.

Shevlin Intimates Former Favored Murphy Crowd.

If present plans are carried out the Willoughby Street orators in the campaign will devote considerable attention to Mr. Grout and attempt to draw some connection between his present relation with Tammany Hall and the investigation of the Dock Board by the Department of Finance under Controller Grout. James Shevlin gave expression to the idea yesterday when he said:

On Saturday at the ceremony of notification of the Tammany candidates at the Hoffman House the Murphy Dock Board put the brand of regularity on Edward M. Grout for what Grout has done for the Murphy Dock Board since he became Controller. The Kings County Democratic organization does not accept the Murphy Dock Board brand of regularity; its position on Grout and Fornes remains unchanged.

To this statement Controller Grout made this answer last night:

Mr. Shevlin is talking about something he knows nothing about. I have never done anything as Controller or otherwise for the members of the former Dock Board.

Willoughby Street wants to prove that the plans for making Controller Grout the Tammany nominee were laid some time ago. It was said yesterday that they had certain information on this point, but the report could not be confirmed.

WON'T GIVE UP NEGRO.

Governor Pennypacker Fears a Delaware Lynching.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—Until he is convinced of the sufficiency of evidence against Edward Riley, a negro, who is in jail in this city, accused of assaulting a ten-year-old girl in the same county of Delaware in which George White was burned at the stake, Governor Pennypacker has refused to honor the requisition of Governor Hunn to deliver the prisoner to Delaware justice. While not officially stated, it is understood that the executive of this State fears that the accusation made against Riley is enough to inflame a Delaware mob to the lynching point.

In New-Castle County, Del., the memory of White's crime and its punishment are still fresh, and the finding to-day of the murdered body of a ten-year-old Polish girl in the streets of the town has put Wilmington and all New-Castle County in a dangerous mood.

Delettrez' Perfumes are the best and most costly. The most costly because they are the best.—Advt

MURPHY ACCUSES FRITZ.

Latter Denies That He Put Up the Grell Job.

Not in years have such loud and deep objurgations been heard within the shadows of Tammany Hall as rumbled about that historic pile yesterday afternoon, when it was learned authoritatively that ex-Sheriff William F. Grell had announced himself as an independent candidate for Sheriff. Grell was a Tammany Sheriff in 1900-'01.

"I don't think that's correct," said Charles F. Murphy, when told the news.

"But it's so," said C. G. F. Wahle, who bore the sad tidings to the Tammany boss.

Mr. Murphy at once started for the office of J. Sergeant Cram in the Mutual Life Building. From there he called up Fritz Lindinger, at Liberty and Nassau sts., on the telephone and requested Fritz to come to Cram's office at once and bring Grell with him. Mr. Lindinger obeyed the summons, but Mr. Grell did not. Murphy demanded of Lindinger what it all meant, and it is said accused Lindinger of putting up the job. Lindinger said that Grell was his own boss, and that his (Lindinger's) hands were off.

Murphy went back to Tammany Hall and refused to see the newspaper men.

Grell lost no time in launching his boom for Sheriff. He and his friends are incensed because Tammany failed to put on the Tammany borough or county ticket a representative German. The Tammany people say that Justice Bischoff and Charles V. Fornes are sufficient recognition for the Germans. The German societies laugh at this suggestion, asserting that Fornes is a renegade Republican and that Tammany had to renominate Justice Bischoff, anyway.

The Grell men held a meeting last night, at Beethoven Hall, No. 210 Fifth-st., at which John Moje, the president of the Deutscher Volksfest Verein, presided. He announced that it had been decided to nominate William F. Grell as an independent candidate, and he asked the support of all the Germans of the city for Mr. Grell. He asked each one present to put his name on the enrollment sheet before leaving the hall. Half a dozen men were in the passageway with long blank sheets before them, and before these a steady stream of German voters passed, signing their names to the petition for Grell. Henry Mielke was in charge of the enrollment. He said at 9:45 p. m. that over 1,600 voters had enrolled and he expected before midnight to have 4,000.

Mr. Moje explained that the society which he represented was not a political one; that this was the first time in thirty years that it had taken any active part in political affairs, but that it felt justified this year in doing so from the fact that no Germans were on either ticket. He also said that after the regular monthly meeting of the society, Sunday, he was called upon to call the meeting to order, not as the singing society, but as Germans. He did so, and it was decided at that meeting to nominate William F. Grell as an independent German candidate for Sheriff. He asserted that the Plattdeuscher Volksfest Verein in Manhattan represented 162 societies, and that the United Germans, who were also interested in the movement, represented 134 societies. In all he expected that between 30,000 and 40,000 voters could be controlled by the society.

There will be an executive committee meeting next Friday night at Terrace Garden, at which Dr. Anderson will preside.

Mr. Grell said that he would open headquarters next Wednesday afternoon at Terrace Garden, from which he will conduct his campaign. He said that the petition would be filed to-day.

There will be no other name on the ticket except Grell's. The emblem will be an oak tree, and the petition will bear the name "The German Democracy."

Grell as Sheriff received about $40,000 a year in salary and fees.

HE WILL INVADE KINGS.

M'Clellan to Make Dates There Independent of Grout.

Colonel George B. McClellan is not going to risk his own election by trying to do anything for his colleague, Controller Grout. John J. Delany, his personal campaign manager, announced yesterday at the Bartholdi Hotel that Colonel McClellan would speak in Brooklyn and that his dates would be made independently.

"I do not know whether the Controller will be asked to speak in Brooklyn or not," said Mr. Delany. "I know that Mr. McClellan will speak there several times. Several applications have been sent to us for him to speak in Brooklyn. We are filing these applications. Where he can do so without the expenditure of too much physical energy, he will go to Brooklyn meetings. On account of the demand for his services on this side of the bridge, it may not be practicable for him to go across the bridge many times."

The McCarren men will arrange a meeting for Grout at some of the large halls, but if the Willoughby Street machine go to hear him at all it will be to make trouble. The Controller has a suite of rooms at the Hoffman House, but has not made any arrangements to open personal headquarters.

Colonel McClellan's headquarters at the Bartholdi were opened yesterday. Mr. McClellan reached there at 3:15 o'clock, accompanied by John J. Delany, Magistrate Mayo and Daniel F. McMahon. He was at once ushered into his private office.

The headquarters comprise nearly a dozen rooms on the second floor, facing Broadway. Special rooms, or bureaus for polyglots who speak French, German, Italian and Yiddish will be ready in a day or two.

During the afternoon the candidate saw William Astor Chanler, Burton Harrison, Asa Bird Gardiner, Isaac A. Hopper, Congressmen William Sulzer and Henry A. Goldfogle, Ira Rider, John T. Oakley, Matthew F. Donohue, Senator Foley and ex-County Clerk George Fahrbach.

Mr. McClellan said that he would be at his headquarters every afternoon. He will open his campaign on Wednesday night at the ratification meeting at Tammany Hall.

The question, "Will you remove Police Com-

The Day Boats are steam heated and comfortable. Best time to enjoy Hudson River trips.—Advt.