ley and Duluth, eight miles of which are between Hinckley and Sandstone. There are four miles in the St. Cloud direction which will be closed up to-morrow. I noticed in one place some freight car wheels which were melted, while not 300 feet away was another car untouched. We fed a little fellow twelve years old at Sandstone; the rest of the family were burned."

Judge Nethaway of Stillwater has been one of the most active in relief work and has been all over the surrounding country. He found the family of Jack Robinson, man, wife, and seven children, all dead and hardly recognizable, and also found J. O. Rowley, passenger agent of the Duluth and Winnipeg. Seven miles northwest of Hinckley, to-day, he came to a spot where a farmhouse had stood.

In front was a well, and over to the left could be seen five human bodies and bodies of several animals. Judge Nethaway went at once to the well to see if any one was there, and found down in the bottom a little twelve-year-old boy in eight inches of water, who had lived there since Saturday with nothing to eat.

The little fellow was pulled up, and said he had been put down there when the fire was seen, and an "awful bad smoke had passed over him and it was awful hot." He asked the Judge if he knew where his father and mother were and his dog. Judge Nethaway took him on his back to where he could be fed, while other parties went back after the five bodies.

SCENES AT HINCKLEY.

At Hinckley to-day the full realization of the awful calamity is just beginning to be felt. The work of rescuing dead bodies continued. Many of the survivors are returning and are living in tents. To-day a large number of bodies were recovered.

Coroner Cowan sent out 57, while 68 were buried in the graveyard and more were being brought in all the time. At noon the body of old Jerry Cowles, with the head burned almost beyond recognition, was found across the river in the gravel pit. Another body, supposed to be Olaf Olstedt, identified by a photograph, was also found there, and it is thought that many more will be found later on.

In Gravel Pit there are dozens of dead horses and cows, burned wagons, and the smell which goes up from Hinckley is a terrible one. A heavy cloud of smoke from the immense fires hangs over the remains of the town, through which is seen a small red ball. This is the sun.

Portions of human bodies, a hand, a leg, an arm, or bloody clothing are strewn here and there about the town, while on some of the streets are dead animals of all descriptions. At the graveyard the terrible scene still remains, as does the awful odor.

Monday's big pile of bodies has been put under ground, some piled promiscuously in a trench six feet wide and forty feet long, while others are put two, five, or seven in a big pine box and buried.

On the ground where the 200 bodies were piled is a small mass of burned clothing; here and there a charred hand or foot. Words cannot be found to describe the scene about the town this afternoon.

Where the depot stood was a burned, charred hand; further down the tracks lay a woman's limb, while out in the surrounding country one finds human heads, arms, or legs.

Late this afternoon the body of a man as black as coal was brought into town along with a child's fearfully burned body and a man's leg and shoe. All were put into one pine coffin and buried.

A few miles out in the woods on the Eastern Minnesota was found the body of a man and a few feet away a rifle; in another place was a woman's trunk, the legs and arms having been burned off.

HINCKLEY'S VICTIMS.

Here Are Fifty-one Additions to the List of Identified Dead.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 4.—The following is a list of the dead at Hinckley not reported in last night's despatches:

Mr. and Mrs. ABBEY and two children.
Mrs. McIVER and four children.
Mrs. HANS PAULSON and four children.
Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and two children.
HENRY HANSON.
NELS ROBERTSON, wife, and two children.
MARY ROBINSON.
—— LAMBERON.
CHARLES HANSON.
PETER ROBERTSON.
EMMA DALAN.
DELIE O'BRIEN.
PATRICK MURPHY.
ANNA WALLACE.
JERRY CROWLEY.
Mrs. WESTLUND and two children.
SOPHIE MACHI, a Finnish woman.
WILLIAM NELSON.
ALFRED JOHNSON.
GOTTFRIED WILLIAMS.
ELLA C. LEST.
CHARLES ANDERSON.
CHRISTINE OLSON.
HILDA OLSON.
—— PARLINSKI.
SAM NOLAN.
—— WESLEY, wife, and three children.
THOMAS CAMPBELL.

MORA THREATENED.

The Fire Is Now Approaching It—Spencer, Wis., Surrounded by Flame.

MORA, Mich., Sept. 4.—Forest fires are threatening this town. The citizens are fighting, and, with the present calm, may save the town.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—It is reported that the settlement of Sand Lake, nine miles west of Finlayson, containing about 100 Finns, is all wiped out. If so, the people are probably dead. Pine Lake, two miles toward Finlayson, is all right, so the other may be safe.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Sept. 4.—Mayor Eiche received a message from Spencer to-day asking for assistance, as the town was surrounded by fire. Help was also asked for from Stevens Point. A special train for that place with a fire engine passed here this afternoon, taking about fifty men from here.

Spencer lies eight miles north of here on the Wisconsin Central, and has about 400 inhabitants. A high wind is blowing, and the worst is feared.

DYING OF THEIR WOUNDS.

Many of the Injured at Pokegama are Succumbing.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 4.—Near Milaca a family of five took refuge in a well. The fire extended to the woodwork surrounding it, and after it was burned off caused the well to cave in and all five thus perished. A farmer named Robert Barnes sent his son to town, a distance of three miles, and when he failed to return in time made a search and found him dead a mile from the house.

Many of those injured in the Pokegama fire are dying from their wounds, and the number of deaths may exceed fifty. A car load of merchandise for distribution among the sufferers of Pokegama was sent out from Mora yesterday afternoon and is being distributed there now by a committee of the City Council. A force of men is at work repairing burned bridges and railroad tracks. Railway officials are of the opinion that they will not get into Hinckley before Thursday on this line, and relief for Pokegama must be taken there on hand cars.

A heavy rain visited this section of the burning district yesterday afternoon and the flames along the line are fast dying out. No further danger is anticipated at Bridgman, Milaca, or Mora. More relief is being gathered here and will be forwarded to-morrow. Apparently medical aid is at present needed more than anything else to take care of the wounded and maimed who are suffering unutterable tortures.

SAVED BY A HILL.

A Quarry Village that the Flames Could Not Reach.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 4.—The water power village, two miles west of Sandstone, was in the direct line of the flames, but only three buildings were destroyed. It is a quarry village, and is on the river side close under a high hill. When the flames reached the hill they darted over it and were lost in space high above the houses, while another column circled around the hill, spanned the river in an instant, licking up the brush on the other side, and then recrossed the river at the village, setting fire to three houses. The population turned out with an engine and kept the fire from spreading. The hill saved the place from total destruction and the loss of a greater percentage of lives than at Hinckley or Sandstone, for there was no room to escape.

The next morning the water power people, discovering the destitution of the Sandstone people, wired them to come over and share what they had, and in a short time the place was cleaned out. Two cows that were badly injured by the flames furnished meat for the hungry people, as well as half baked potatoes dug from gardens. There is not a thing to eat in the whole district now, and food supplies will be very welcome.

A TRAIN THAT SAVED MANY LIVES.

A Hundred People Reached It Just in the Nick of Time.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 4.—William Best, engineer of the passenger train on the Eastern Minnesota road, which saved many lives, said to-day: "Soon after leaving Superior, at 1:15 P. M. on Saturday, I had to light the headlight owing to the dense smoke which turned day into night. The heat as we approached Hinckley increased. I expected that when we reached that point we would get into the open and escape the smoke. My surprise was great, therefore, when we found the fire right upon the town. It took but a glance to see that the town was doomed. The wind blew at a great velocity, and the flames fairly leaped through the air.

"The people, taken by surprise, were helpless. Almost in an instant the town was swept by flames. We could not pass Hinckley, and there was no use to look for orders. It was one of those cases where men have to make up their minds in an instant what is to be done, and do it without hesitation. Here were hundreds of panic-stricken people who were doomed if they were not instantly rescued. On the other hand the safety of the train and its passengers lay in prompt retreat. To stay and rescue as many as we could was our duty, of course, but the great question was how long dare we wait.

"Engineer Ed Barry was there with a freight train in charge of W. D. Campbell, conductor, both as plucky and brave fellows as ever passed a milepost. We hastily coupled a portion of Campbell's freight train with the engine ahead on to the rear of our train. The flame-pursued people rushed toward our train and piled into the cars. Some of them were aged, and there were also women and children, who had to be helped aboard. We had to shift the position of the train several times to prevent it taking fire. We were almost breathing fire. We saw people fall down overcome by the heat and smoke. I saw mothers with their babes make a despairing effort to find shelter for their helpless charges.

"A few of our passengers became panic stricken and wanted me to pull out, regardless of the sufferers, but none of us thought of doing such a cowardly act. We got about 100 Hinckley people aboard, maybe more, and slipped off to take the others who had run up the track. We could not rescue all the people, for they could not get on the train. As many as came to us were taken."

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING.

Official Appeals for Aid from the Governors of Two States.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—At midnight Gov. Nelson issued an appeal to the people of the State for aid for the stricken towns of eastern Minnesota. He appointed the following State committee to receive contributions of money and supplies, and to expend and disburse them: C. A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; Kenneth Clark, St. Paul; C. H. Graves, Duluth; M. C. Norton, Minneapolis; H. H. Hart, St. Paul.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—General Manager Antisdell announces that the American Express Company will forward free of charge to any reliable committee of citizens at points in Minnesota and northern Wisconsin contributions of money and clothing for sufferers by the recent forest fires.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4.—The Governor has issued an appeal for the relief of the burned out people at Barronette, Granite Lake, and Comstock, where a hundred families are suffering. No fatalities are reported to him. He will go to the scene with a car load of food and clothing to-day.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—Gov. Peck has instructed Col. W. J. Boyle to purchase food and clothing for fire sufferers in Barron county. The Cumberland officials made an appeal to the Governor, saying that over fifty families are sleeping out of doors.

QUENCHING MICHIGAN FIRES.

Rain Is Stopping the Destruction—Enormous Loss of Timber.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—Reports from northern Michigan show that yesterday's rain was general, and that the forest fires have been materially checked where they have not been entirely extinguished. In the counties of Dickinson, Houghton, and Ontonagon, and in Florence and Marinette counties, Wisconsin, it is estimated that 700,000,000 feet of white pine and hemlock have been scorched.

KILMANAGH, Mich., Sept. 4.—A tract of timber south of this village has been burning for several days. Yesterday a strong wind commenced blowing from the south, and the fire spread rapidly toward the town. Business was suspended and every one turned out to fight the fire. At a critical moment the wind changed and the town was saved. The timber loss in this county will reach $50,000.

EWEN, Mich., Sept. 4.—The heavy rain of last night has cleared the air of smoke and has deadened the fires. A refreshing breeze off Lake Superior has lowered the temperature to about 50°. It is thought nearly every foot of standing pine in Ontonagon county has been burned—fully 300,000,000 feet. The Nester estate has lost 90,000,000 feet; Trout Creek Lumber Company, 20,000,000; Diamond Match Company, 150,000,000. The balance is owned by homesteaders at Paynesville and Bruce's crossing. Many cattle and horses were burned, but no human lives were lost.

FOREST FIRES IN THIS STATE.

The Village of Fredonia Threatened—Fires Raging at Many Points.

DUNKIRK, Sept. 4.—The fierce forest fire now raging south of here threatens disaster to everything in its path. Already thousands of dollars' worth of property has gone up in smoke, and the work of destruction continues unchecked, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of hundreds of men, women, and children, who are fighting the flames day and night. This morning the flames reached a point just south of Fredonia, and every available man in the village and surrounding country is fighting the fiery demon. The village is practically without fire protection, the water in the reservoir having been nearly exhausted on account of the long continued drought, and should the fire gain headway the entire town would be wiped out. Fires are also raging on the Cavey farm, a mile south of this city, and much apprehension is felt on account of the high south wind now prevailing. Reports from the surrounding country are to the same effect. Everything is burning up and there are no indications of rain. This city is dense with clouds of smoke from the fire district, and lake vessels off this port are keeping up a constant tooting of foghorns in order to prevent collisions.

KINGSTON, Sept. 4.—The fires which are raging in the Catskills have invaded the State Game Preserve in Ulster county, burning down many of the fences. Many of the deer have escaped and are now running wild.

NEWBURGH, Sept. 4.—The continued drought is being severely felt hereabouts. Farmers are hauling water long distances for their live stock from streams already very low, and fruit is falling prematurely from the trees. Flames are consuming the wood on the tops of the Shaikill beacons and Storm King Mountains, and many snakes are seen in the low lands and around habitations in the suburban districts, driven from the mountains by the fires or in quest of water.

TROY, Sept. 4.—Forest fires are raging in the Adirondacks north of Westport, Essex county.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—The smoke clouds still hung over this city and the lake and river last night so dense that navigation was almost impossible. Lake men say they never saw such thick weather before. The excursion boats Pilgrim and Nellie went ashore down the river last night, and were still hard and fast this morning. The Nellie had 500 passengers on board, and the Pilgrim was also well laden. They were compelled to remain on the steamers all night. This morning the women and children were taken off by other steamers, and tugs are working on the stranded boats.

In Erie county, in the vicinity of Windom, a forest fire is raging, and unless rain comes soon great damage will be done. The fire started in the underbrush, and spread with frightful rapidity. Farmers have turned out in a body to plough the surrounding land and endeavor to check the progress of the flames. The weather to-day is extremely hot and sultry all through this section, with no sign of rain.

Henry Irving Sends $500 for a Relief Fund.

The first contribution to a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in the Northwest received at the Mayor's office came by cable today from Henry Irving, and was accompanied by this message:

"LONDON, Sept. 4.

"*To the Mayor of New York:*

"I beg that you will use $500 cabled herewith for a forest fire relief fund, with my deepest sympathy. HENRY IRVING."

Acting Mayor McClellan announces that he will receive money for the fire sufferers, and will forward it as soon as a committee to receive and distribute it is properly organized.

The London Times on the Injury to the Vigilant.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Regarding the loss of the Vigilant's centreboard and the declaring off of the race for the Cape May Cup, the *Times* will say to-morrow:

"It was not made known until Capt. Haff had seen Mr. Gould yesterday morning that the Vigilant's centreboard was lost on Monday. It is thought that the casting made at Southampton broke, and hence the board fell through the trunk.

"Mr. Gould expressed the determination that the Vigilant should keep her engagement with the Britannia, and he ordered four tons of lead to put in the Vigilant in lieu of a board. It is thought that in a leading wind she would be equally fast, perhaps faster, without a board, but in the event of windward work she would be hindered.

"Mr. Jameson, in behalf of the Prince of Wales, boarded the Vigilant in the afternoon. Mr. Gould received him courteously, and ordered the closest survey, after which he withdrew his challenge. Mr. Gould acted in a thorough sporting spirit under trying and delicate circumstances.

"Mr. Gould intends to start for the United States at the end of the month. The Vigilant and Atalanta will be laid up at Southampton for the winter."

Gibson Taylor Accidentally Shot by Julia White.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 4.—Miss Julia White of this city went to Sonnet, in this county, a week ago. She was hunting sparrows with a rifle. Yesterday she had fired all the cartridges out and left the gun.

Gibson Taylor, a Kentucky young man who is visiting there came along and filled the magazine. Soon after, Miss White picked up the gun. "Look out, Mr. Taylor, I am going to shoot," she said, as she brought the gun into range and fired, killing him. Mr. Taylor's remains will be shipped to Louisville, where his relatives are prominent.

HE JOINS THE POPULISTS.

Senator Jones of Nevada Severs His Connection With the Republican Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada has furnished a decided political sensation by formally severing his connection with the Republican party, and, in a letter addressed to the Hon. Enoch Strother, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Nevada, gives at great length his reasons therefor.

These primarily are on account of his conviction that the Republican party organization is unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver at the American ratio of 16 to 1, or at all, except with the consent of foreign governments and at a ratio to be dictated by them.

To his constituents he explains that the change in the relationship between the Republican party and himself is not a change in him. His conviction regarding the beneficial influence of American industry, of the policy of protection, is unabated; but the moral and material progress of the people, and especially of the laboring classes, he says, cannot be expected in the absence of a system that will not admit of the quantity of money keeping pace with the demand.

This point is emphasized at much length in the Senator's letter. He refers to the constantly increasing population of the country, and argues that it is absolutely necessary that the quantity of our money should increase pari passu therewith.

He had hoped that the Republican party would put upon its banner the motto of free coinage of silver and gold at the long established American ratio, and refers to the country being relegated to the single gold standard with all that that implies—industrial dry rot and compulsory idleness among the people.

He says that while it is true that the Democratic party must share with the Republicans the responsibility for that act, he is only concerned with the share taken therein by the party to the success of whose policies he has devoted the best years of his life.

"To my profound regret," he adds, "I can no longer be of the household of the party which brought freedom to the slave and preserved the union of the States. The great party which could unflinchingly face the slave power does not dare attack the money power."

Of the repeal of the Sherman act the Senator says: "On the demand of a Democratic President the Republican party repealed the most important, in fact the only important, feature of an act passed by their own votes exclusively and approved by a President of their own election.

At the dictation of an Administration averse to them, we see them deliberately abandon their silver record, undo and impliedly condemn and repudiate all that they themselves have done in this regard for many years in the past, and at the behest of the country built up to the point at which it was left by the act of 1873.

The free coinage of silver at the American ratio is, he says, indispensable to the prosperity of our people, and for the relief that would come therefrom he is convinced there is no prospect from either of the old parties.

To give credit where credit is due, he believes there would be more hope of favorable action from the Democratic than from the Republican party.

In conclusion he says: "In the immovable conviction that my progress, prosperity, and happiness of not only the people of Nevada, but of those of the entire country, are more immediately dependent on monetary reform than any other issue that can be presented for political action, I shall henceforth vote for and act with the party that brings their overmastering issue to the front."

Senator Jones arrived from Washington about 10 o'clock last night and went to the Astor House. In reply to messages sent to his room, he sent back word that he had gone to bed.

THE DIAMOND SHOAL LIGHT.

New Plans Which Provide for a Screw Pile Structure 160 Feet Above the Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Lighthouse Board has for the past two months been at work devising plans for the new light which it is proposed to erect on the treacherous Diamond Shoals, off Cape Hatteras, if it is possible to accomplish this engineering feat. The original designs proposed a masonry structure built on the caisson principal. The structure was to have its base at least 120 feet beneath the water's surface, and was to be built up to a height of 156 feet above the water.

The very great uncertainty of securing a caisson which which could stand the terrific bombardment of the Hatteras seas, and the failure to find a solid foundation of rock or hard substance has led the Board to practically abandon this scheme in favor of a screw pile light, such have been found to be the best kind of a structure where the waves beat heavily, as it affords the least surface for their attacks. These piles will be sunk nearly 100 feet in the bottom, and will tower about 160 feet above the waves. The keeper's quarters will be small in comparison to those which were designed in the masonry structure, but the light will be just as high and bright. There is a great deal of doubt among some engineers whether it is practicable to erect any sort of a light station on the shoals on account of the shifting sands and great seas, which run high the year round. The shoals extend fourteen miles off Hatteras, and the spot selected for the light would be on the outer edge. Should the light ever be finally completed, it is believed that the most difficult piece of lighthouse engineering in the world will have been accomplished.

MUTUAL FRIEND TO EACH.

The Attitude of the United States Toward China and Japan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The acquiescence of the United States in the request of both combatants in the Eastern struggle to stand by as a mutual friend to each, which was mentioned in these despatches at the outbreak of hostilities, has now assumed definite official shape. The State Department has directed all diplomatic and consular officers in those countries to use their friendly offices in the protection of Chinese subjects in Japan and Japanese subjects in China. Instructions giving the scope of the protection to be afforded have been sent to these officers. The term "good offices" is not to be construed to mean the granting of the right of asylum in the United States legations and Consulates, and officers in the American foreign service are not to have the functions of consular officers of either China or Japan. All the Chinese Consuls in Japan and the Japanese Consuls in China have gone back to their respective countries, and their interests are now practically in the hands of the American officials.

A report that asylum had been given two Japanese subjects in the Consulate-General of the United States at Shanghai is contradicted by the Consul-General. He cabled the State Department to-day that he had not harbored the Japanese in question, and it is probable that he merely tendered his good offices in their behalf.

WON'T PERMIT A SUNDAY PARADE.

Mayor Schieren Says Germans Can Have No Special Privileges.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has become involved in a controversy with his German fellow-citizens over the ceremonies attending the corner stone laying of the new German Hospital on Sunday, Oct. 21. It was intended that a big parade of the German societies should be the special feature on the occasion, but as Mayor Schieren has refused to grant a permit this will have to be omitted.

Yesterday Mayor Schieren had this to say in reference to a criticism in the *Staats Zeitung* on his action:

"Neither Germans, Irish, nor Bohemians should ask for special privileges. I am not the Mayor of the Germans alone. I believe in churches and I am a churchman. I cannot license something which the law prohibits."

Picked Up the Last Four of the Maria's Crew.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 4.—Capt. Parsons of the ship Emily F. Whitney, arrived to-day from Trapani, reports: Aug. 17, in lat. 44° 53' N., lon. 50°40' W., picked up four men in a small boat in a starving condition. They could not speak English, but it was learned that they belonged to the French fishing schooner Maria of St. Pierre, Miquelon, which sprung a leak on Grand Banks and foundered on Aug. 13. The crew, eighteen in number, took to their dories. Twelve of them had been picked up by different vessels when the Whitney found these four. The other two died from fatigue and hunger. The Maria had 4,000 quintals of codfish on board when she sank.

Yacht Viking Aground in the Shrewsbury.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 4.—The sloop yacht Viking is aground on the bar at the mouth of the Shrewsbury River. Her garboards are split, keel broken, and she is full of water.

The crew of the life-saving station has been at work all day getting her ballast out. The Viking's crew got to land soon after she went ashore.

The Viking is owned by C. E. Birdsey of 131 Pearl street, New York.

Senator Cantor Wants Miss Fuller to Speak First.

When Senator Jacob A. Cantor was asked yesterday whether there was any truth in the report that he was to marry Miss Lois Fuller, he said: "I can't tell you anything about it. Miss Fuller should be questioned first. I have nothing whatever to say."

OLD LEADERS STILL LEAD,

AND THEY ARE FOR PLATT AND PLATT'S MAN.

Learned What Was Good for Them at Syracuse Last Year, Fred Gibbs Explains—A General Wish to Have Mr. Morton the Candidate—President Depew's Reported Advice to the Party.

The anything-to-beat-Platt Republicans are very unhappy because they seem unable to organize any sort of an opposition to the nomination of ex-Vice-President Morton for Governor. Their hysterical attempts to boom Joseph H. Choate and Cornelius N. Bliss have fallen flat, and now John Sabine Smith, who was badly battered while being used as a club to pound Mr. Platt at Syracuse last year, tries to put Dr. Depew into the ring. As he has been saying for the past sixteen years or more with reference to nomination for either the Presidency or the Governorship, however, the Doctor declares that he is not a candidate, and, unfortunately for the effort of Mr. Smith, the Republicans of the State believe Dr. Depew, and will not change their minds regarding the proposed nomination of Mr. Morton. The fact of the matter is that the Morton sentiment has been working at the party for nearly a year and has taken such a hold that it would be a very difficult matter for Dr. Depew to get many delegates in the Saratoga Convention should he be willing to announce himself as a candidate. There is practically no opposition to the nomination of the gentleman farmer of Ellerslie, except such as is excited by the fact that Thomas C. Platt, noting the course events were taking, espoused his cause.

These anti-Platt men have relied on their organization in New York county to send 127 of the 732 delegates who will compose the State Convention to vote solidly against Morton. They find that it is quite probable that a majority of the New York county delegates, if not more than 100, will vote for Morton. This is especially galling to the members of the Union League Club, who had hoped that their Committee of Thirty had perfected an ironclad anti-Platt organization in this county. Such was the character of the organization, seemingly, while the Milholland faction was contesting with them for regularity, but since the State Committee recognized the Committee of Thirty's County Committee there has been a change. Men who had had very little to say in the new organization before became very active. These were the old leaders of the discredited machine which was reorganized last spring. It was supposed by the Union League men that they had been laid away on the shelf, so far as leadership is concerned. To-day the gentlemen on Murray Hill realize that, instead of being laid away, Jacob M. Patterson, John Sabine Smith, Frederick S. Gibbs, George B. Deane, Cornelius Van Cott, John Reisenweber, George W. Wanmaker, and the other old leaders can dictate the policy of the present county organization as they did that of the old, and can elect delegates who will vote to please them.

The influence in State politics of the Union League Club, once so strong that it could defeat the appointment of Mr. Platt to a Cabinet place, has been wonderfully augmented by control of the County Committee, which it made to suit itself when Mr. Platt desires that committee to select delegates favorable to the nomination of Morton.

One man who is specially disgusted with the turn of affairs in the county organization is William Brookfield, Chairman of the State and County Committees of the party, who was repeatedly warned that his County Committee would be nothing more than the old Patterson machine with a new name and new laws.

Speaking of the causes which have led the old leaders to assert themselves as they have, Frederick T. Gibbs of sinful memory said yesterday:

"We of the city cannot afford to lose our influence with the Republican party in the State, which we were sure to do if we continued the foolish policy which characterized our action last year. At that time, just to put ourselves on record against Mr. Platt, we opposed a candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals who was favored by him. There was no other reason in our opposition. We made ourselves ridiculous, and brought down such a storm about our heads that we had to submit to a nomination which we did not want. We were in bad shape with Republicans throughout the State, a condition we had brought on ourselves by our own foolishness. We cannot afford to repeat that folly now.

"There is no opposition to Mr. Morton in the city and we ought to be thankful that Mr. Platt thinks as we do that Mr. Morton would make a good Governor. Because some men do not like Mr. Platt we ought not to sacrifice the Republican organization of the city to hate him. I believe that at least 100 of the delegates from New York city will vote for Morton. The old district leaders are as much leaders as they ever were. They and their friends gave the Committee of Thirty their enrollments and they will have little difficulty in choosing such delegates as they may wish to name."

John E. Milholland and his friends derive a melancholy satisfaction at being able to say "we told you so" to the Platt Republicans. They would not have fared any better at their hands had the State Committee recognized them as regular instead of the Patterson-Bliss faction. With New York county's delegation of 127, and Kings county's 60 on the Morton side of the slate, there is little left for the kickers but Erie, Chemung, a part of Albany, and possibly some minor counties. The friends of Mr. Morton reassert their belief that he will have more than 600 of the 732 votes cast on the first ballot.

The cabled warning of Dr. Depew that Republicans must not be too confident in this State this fall, and should be careful in their choice of candidates, caused the veterans of the party to smile yesterday.

"It's a mistake," said one them, "for any man who has been spending the summer in Europe to attempt to talk as from the card relation to the political situation in this State. Mr. Depew's information is evidently not of the kind if he were here and knew how general is the demand for Mr. Morton's nomination I do not believe he would attempt to give such advice as is ascribed to him."

Mr. Morton did not come to the city yesterday, and he is not expected to-day.

HARMONY IN BROOKLYN.

The Regular Democrats Willing to Unite with the Shepard Faction.

The Executive Committee of the regular Democratic General Committee of Kings county will have an important conference to-night at the Brooklyn Athanæum. In addition to arranging the dates for the primaries and Assembly Conventions for the choice of delegates to the State Convention, the committeemen will exchange views on the political situation in general and on the best plans to be adopted to bring the Shepard malcontents into line. There is not a single Executive Committeeman who is not anxious to have harmony restored in the party ranks in Kings county, and many concessions will be made to Mr. Shepard and his followers to bring it about. Although there is no probability that the Shepard organization will disband this year, it is regarded as almost certain that an agreement will be reached between it and the regulars, by which the entire support of the Democratic forces will be secured for the Congress and local tickets.

At the meeting of the General Committee of the regular organization to-morrow night it is not unlikely that a committee of conference with the rival organization will be appointed. The Executive Committee of the Shepard organization does not meet until Thursday night.

Hugh McLaughlin got back to town yesterday from Greenport, and will be on hand daily at his old Willoughby street headquarters. He does not intend to interfere in any way with the Executive Committeemen in the management of the campaign, but will lend them all the aid in his power toward the restoration of harmony.

At a joint meeting of prominent members of the two rival organizations in the Nineteenth ward last night a resolution looking toward the restoration of peaceful relations was offered by ex-Assemblyman Charles W. Sutherland and adopted. It declared that the organizations are really only separated by name, and asked the two general committees to patch up a permanent union through conference committees to be selected in each Senate district. This is the first occasion that the regular and Shepard men in the county have come together in the interest of harmony.

The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee met last night and decided on the holding of the primaries on Sept. 11. The Assembly Convention for the choice of ninety delegates to the Saratoga Convention will be held three days later.

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS UNITE.

The Warring Elements in Denver Come Together Again.

DENVER, Sept. 4.—The Arbuckle branch of the Democratic party of the First Congress district met at Turner Hall this morning to rush through the nomination of Lafe Pence, but there were few of the "White Wings" faction present, and an adjournment was taken until afternoon. The "White Wings" also met at the Greystone Club and selected a committee of five to meet a like committee from the other house. At 4 P. M. the "White Wings" committee came into Turner Hall and the Arbuckle Democrats at once chose a like committee of five. The joint committee of ten was empowered to select a nominee for representative from the First Congress district at their convenience. They are not instructed as to any nominee.

IOWA POPULISTS.

A Big State Convention at Des Moines Nominates a Full State Ticket.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 4.—The following ticket was nominated by Populists to-day: Secretary of State, Sylvanus S. Cole of Davenport; Auditor of State, J. Bellanger of Des Moines; Treasurer of State, Aaron Brown of Fayette; Judge of the Supreme Court, C. C. Cole of Des Moines; Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancy, J. E. Anderson of Forest City; Railway Commissioner, W. W. Pattee of Des Moines; Attorney-General, A. W. C. Weeks of Winterset; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles S. Farber of Davenport; Reporter of the Supreme Court, J. J. Shea of Council Bluffs.

The platform reaffirms the Omaha platform of 1892, and especially that part which declares for the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one; opposes the issue of the United States bonds under any pretext whatever; opposes any increase of railroad rates in Iowa, and demands a maximum two-cent passenger rate on all roads, and declares that the people should have the power to propose legislation, as well as vote direct upon all general laws passed by legislative bodies.

The Convention had a much larger and better attendance than any previous Populist or Greenback Convention in this State for sixteen years, and the men who came here meant business, too. Many of them were the representatives of organized labor.

Charles B. Farber, who was the nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court, said, in a speech accepting the nomination, that a few years ago the discussion of the subject of politics was entirely forbidden in labor organizations, but now more politics than anything else was talked of. Farber is one of the most prominent labor organizers in the eastern part of the State. W. W. Pattee, the nominee for Railway Commissioner, is President of the local American Railway Union. The ticket is purely Populistic. Not a mention of fusion was made in the Convention.

Gen. Weaver already knows the Democrats who were abusing the Democrats as heartily as they knew how, and said that the Populist party must adopt a broader policy if it hoped to win. "I am a middle-of-the-road Populist," he said, "but I don't propose to lie down across the road and prevent any one from getting by me. Nothing grows in the middle of the road, anyway, and we must grow."

The most sensational proposition ever made in an Iowa Convention was that declaring that the Federal Constitution is "now essentially a product of a bygone age, too inflexible for the varied conditions of modern life, warped, blurred, and burdened by judicial construction, practically not open to amendment, except as the result of war, or supreme, universal, and protracted effort."

The resolution proposed an entire reconstruction of the Constitution in accordance with Populistic ideas, and the calling of a mass convention at Des Moines next December to consider it. Gen. Weaver made a speech in favor of the resolution, but the Convention laid it on the table by a strong majority.

COLORADO POPULISTS.

Waite Certain of Nomination on the First Ballot.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 4.—The delegates to the Colorado Populist State Convention were all on the ground ready for the assembling at 1 o'clock. The great contest was over the renomination of Gov. Waite.

A large majority of the delegates favor his renomination, including the fifty regular delegates from Arapahoe county. A contesting delegation, headed by T. M. Patterson, editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, is fighting the Governor.

The anti-Waites have no avowed candidate, but it is reported that Congressman Pence would be the man. Waite will be nominated on the first ballot, and probably by acclamation.

SOUTH DAKOTA DEMOCRATS.

Many Are in Favor of Fusing With the Populists.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 4.—Two hundred delegates have already arrived to attend the Democratic State Convention. A strong effort will be made to adopt a resolution advising all Democrats to vote for the Populist State and Congress ticket, and this will be supported by a large proportion of the delegates. The party managers, however, are strenuously opposed to it, and will probably defeat it. There are three candidates for Governor, Ramsey of Woonsocket, Boyd of Huron, and Ochseneiter of Huron. The Convention will meet to-morrow evening.

MARYLAND CUCKOOS SING.

They Choose 75 Delegates in Gorman's District to Nominate a "Democrat."

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The Anne Arundel County Convention of the Moss-Bannon faction of the Democratic party to-day selected seventy-five delegates to the Fifth District Congressional Convention, which meets to-morrow.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Cleveland, Chairman William L. Wilson, and the House of Representatives "in honestly and faithfully trying to give genuine tariff reform to the American people," and condemning the "conservatives or pretended Democrats." The resolutions close as follows:

To that end, be it further resolved, that a delegation of seventy-five Democrats be selected to represent Anne Arundel county in the Democratic Congressional Convention, to be held at Catonsville on Wednesday, Sept. 5, and that said delegates be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of a Democrat (not a "conservative") as candidate for Congress from this district, free from corporate influence, and whom the people can trust, if elected, to vote for the repeal of the duties on raw materials, including coal and iron, and to continue the fight for tariff reform along the line laid down by Grover Cleveland and William L. Wilson.

Laurel, Senator Gorman's home, is in the Fifth district.

State Cleveland League, Colored.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The New York State Cleveland League, colored, met here to-night for the purpose of transacting business relative to the coming Gubernatorial campaign. There was a good representation. A committee appointed to define the position of the league presented a number of resolutions, which were adopted, including one endorsing President Cleveland.

Another resolution endorsed the rejection of the nomination of H. C. C. Astwood by the United States Senate as Consul to Calais. The sub-committee will meet in Saratoga Sept. 24.

Democratic Harmony in Niagara County.

LOCKPORT, Sept. 4.—The Niagara County Democratic Convention was held here this afternoon. It was marked by much more harmony than any similar convention for several years. George W. Batten, O. W. Cutler, and G. W. P. Melley, representing the organization that is trying to unite and harmonize the party, were chosen delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga. They are uninstructed. The Convention adjourned until Sept. 20, when the Assembly nomination will be made.

Republican Judicial Nominations.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 4.—The Republican Judicial Convention for the Seventh district, comprising the counties of Monroe, Seneca, Wayne, Livingston, Cayuga, Steuben, Ontario, and Yates, met to-day and unanimously nominated Judge William Rumsey of Bath, Steuben county, to succeed himself. County Judge Warner was unanimously nominated to succeed the late Francis A. Macomber.

People's Party Nominations in New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 4.—The People's party here have made the following nominations: For Congress, ex-State Senator B. C. Chase of South Amboy; for State Senator, Josiah Tice of New Brunswick; for Assemblymen, Samuel Stelle of Stelton, A. G. Vanaken of Rhode Hall, and John P. Wall of New Brunswick.

An Appointment from Gray Gables.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The President at Gray Gables has appointed W. F. Marbury of Maryland to be attorney of the United States for the district of Maryland. Mr. Marbury was nominated for the office on April 12 last, but the Senate failed to confirm him.

7 STORES TOGETHER.
Park Row and Chatham Sq.
COWPERTHWAIT,
Park Row and Chatham Sq.
EVERYTHING for HOUSEKEEPING
FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
$1 Weekly on $65 Worth.
ONLY ONE VISIT NECESSARY.
Collections made IF REQUESTED.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Kings County Secures a Reduction in Value of Real Estate of Nearly $20,000,000.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The State Board of Equalization met to-day and adopted the equalization table of 1894 as submitted by the State Board of Assessors. The report of the assessors showed that the assessed valuation of the real estate in this State in 1892 was $3,626,645,093. In 1893 it was $3,761,679,384, an increase of $135,034,291. In 1892 the amount of personal property subject to taxation locally for all purposes, as assessed by the local assessors, was $411,413,845; in 1893 it was $438,202,674. In 1892 the total property, real and personal, as assessed by the local assessors for the entire State, was $4,038,058,940; in 1893 it was $4,199,882,058, an increase of $161,823,109.

The assessors visited many counties in the State last year. The Board submitted the table of equalization based upon the same percentages of assessed value to full value as last year. W. J. Glendennin of Brooklyn asked that the returned equalized value on real estate from Kings county be reduced. In that county, he said, the assessed value of the real estate was twen