

BALFOUR SPEAKS FOR TARIFF.

GIVE US POWER TO NEGOTIATE, THE PREMIER SAYS.

He Admits That the Country is Not Ripe for Taxation of Food and That His Plan is a Palliative, Not a Cure, but He Says He Will Lead the Crusade.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. SHEFFIELD, Oct. 1.—The Earl of Derby presided at the opening of the thirty-eighth annual conference of the Conservative Associations here to-day. The delegates who are opposed to the scheme of preferential tariffs sat together. It was evident that they were in the minority.

Long before 8 o'clock the Drill Hall was filled to overflowing. Five minutes before the hour Prime Minister Balfour arose. He was cheered again and again. He announced his intention of speaking on one subject only, namely, tariff reform, which had come prominently to the front owing to the growing uneasiness among men of varied opinions as to British trade in its relations with the trade of the world.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech in May would not have had the effect it produced had it not fallen upon ground prepared for it by circumstances. The threatening of Canada for granting preference to Great Britain had brought home to the British their helplessness to deal with such a situation. Tariff attacks could only be met by tariff replies. Prolonged cheers.

Protection in foreign countries was growing daily. It was more and more separating the nations, commercially, one from another. The British had been dreamers and for fifty years had watched without saying a word a wall of hostile tariffs being built against them, and the British Colonies were building up a system of protection which, when it reached its natural conclusion, would make it as hard for the manufacturers of Great Britain to export their goods to America or other protected countries.

The present state of affairs was absolutely inconsistent with free trade as Cobden understood it. Referring to the treaty negotiated by Cobden between Great Britain and France in 1860, Mr. Balfour said that that treaty made him ask whether Cobden was indeed a Colossus.

According to the negotiations it was the opinion of Gladstone and Cobden that it was legitimate to keep on taxes and solely to put pressure on a foreign Government to relax his. No free trader could deny that he had suffered profoundly by foreign tariffs. Free trade was an empty name and a vain farce.

Cobden never dreamed of the modern trust system built up under protection, which inflicted injury upon British capital and British workmen.

For the present state of affairs Mr. Balfour admitted that he knew of no cure; the bill had gone too far, but he said he knew of a palliative. [Loud cheers.]

A nation that deprived itself of its power of bargaining could never make good bargains. He asked that freedom be given the Government to negotiate. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] That power he asked the country to give the Government, from whichever party it might be drawn.

He did not think the country ripe for the taxation of food. The narrow limits had been oversteered beyond what reason and logic justified. He advised the Unionist party as the best result of his reflections that a tax on food was not, with public opinion in the state in which it was, within the limits of practical politics.

So that a man could to-morrow or hereafter say that he was obscure he asked and answered questions to make himself quite clear as to whether he wished to reverse the policy of 1914-16. He remarked that that controversy was of no interest to-day, circumstances being entirely different.

Regarding the fiscal traditions of the last two generations he proposed to ask the people to reverse, annul and delete altogether from the maxima of public conduct the doctrine that taxation must never be put on except for revenue purposes. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"] In his judgment the country ought never to have deprived itself of that liberty and it ought publicly to resume in the face of Europe and the world that liberty of which it had deprived itself.

Of course, that liberty so resumed may be abused. It may get into incompetent hands, but it should be resumed. ["Hear! Hear!"] This country should again have what every other country in the world possesses and that of which no other country in the world would think of depriving itself—the liberty to negotiate and something to negotiate with. [Cheers.]

It might be asked why he wanted to resume this liberty of negotiation, seeing how well the country had prospered all these years without it. It was his object to mitigate as far as circumstances would allow the injury done by hostile tariffs. Those hostile tariffs have inflicted upon Great Britain injury of a double kind. They have divided one fragment of the empire fiscally from the other.

They have diverted British industries into channels into which they would have never naturally flowed. They have restricted and hampered the British export trade, and their effect has acted and reacted over the whole community, the community of consumers and the community of producers for home consumption.

There is another evil, that is, insecurity, which Mr. Balfour said he feared some great branches of industry suffer and must suffer so long as Great Britain permits protective duties in combination with trusts to pour into this country at unnatural prices goods which under a true system of free trade—namely, a system in which every country produces according to its natural capacity—would never be able to compete with and would never be able to outstrip like goods of home origin.

Another question that will be asked is, Will the proposed remedy be complete? It will not be complete even if it can be tried in its integrity, and it cannot be tried in its integrity because he believed that the country would not tolerate a tax on food, but undoubtedly it would be useful.

There have been plenty of occasions in the past, and there will be plenty in the future when the British Minister having to conduct great commercial negotiations will feel his hands strengthened, will feel that he is indeed able to represent the interests of the great country whose foreign affairs he has to manage, if he can say to the Minister of the country with whom he is negotiating:

"We do not ask anything impossible,

SOUTHERN BANKERS HARD HIT

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS'S FIRM APPEALS TO CREDITORS.

So Do Middendorf & Co. of Baltimore—Both Got Into Trouble Floating Seaboard Air Line's \$5,000,000 Loan—Railroad Not Affected—Committee Appointed.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—As a result of the flurry in the financial market, the firms of John S. Williams & Sons of Richmond and J. William Middendorf & Co. of this city, whose interests are closely interwoven because of their connection with the Seaboard Air Line, have asked an extension from their creditors.

The announcement came this evening and followed a great slump of the Seaboard securities in the local stock market to-day. The troubles of the two firms were evidently known to some persons, who, believing the railroad to be interested, sacrificed the securities. Mr. Williams announced this evening that the railroad company is in no way connected with them.

The firms have appointed as an advisory committee the presidents of the leading banks and trust companies in this city to make a thorough investigation of their affairs. Their condition, as is generally understood, was largely brought about by the floating of a \$5,000,000 loan for improvements on the Seaboard Air Line. This was taken by various banks. The money market flurry led to a call for additional collateral and as this could not be furnished the extension was asked for.

According to John Skelton Williams, who happened to be in Baltimore to-day, the action referred to was taken because of the inability of the two firms to collect large amounts due them and to their failure to realize on securities because of the disturbed condition of the money market.

"My firm's assets," said Mr. Williams, "are largely in excess of all the liabilities of any description, and the difficulties now before us are only temporary. None of the companies in which my firm and the Middendorf's are largely interested, or with which members of the firms are officially connected will be affected in any way by the step taken. All of these properties are in splendid shape, and the outlook for them is bright in every particular."

Douglas H. Thomas, president of the Merchants' National Bank, Douglas H. Gordon, president of the International Trust Company, Robert C. Davidson, president of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, John B. Bames, president of the National Mechanics' Bank, all of Baltimore; Eppa Hunter, Jr., of Richmond, and Frank O. Briggs of Trenton, N. J., have consented to act as an advisory committee to the two firms and devise an appropriate plan of extension.

They agreed that no legal steps be taken by individual creditors to complicate the situation, and that the present status be in all respects maintained for common protection. Not only an advisory committee, but also a committee of the leading banks and trust companies, and these will be largely augmented when normal conditions are restored. All of these properties are in splendid shape, and the outlook for them is bright in every particular.

The Standard (Conservative), which continues to vehemently oppose tariff reform, says it regrets that Mr. Balfour still leaves the party in uncertainty and doubt concerning his policy. It adds: "What we seek from the Premier is some justification for the startling changes which have been suggested, some reason for the turn into which not merely our politics, but our industry, commerce and finances have been thrown by the movement inaugurated last May. For this we vainly look."

The Morning Post, a Conservative paper, which supports Mr. Chamberlain, accuses Mr. Balfour of failing to develop his argument to the natural, inevitable conclusion. It says his speech showed that he failed to grip the conditions underlying an effective policy for the United Kingdom. A policy of negotiation from which the colonies are excluded is simply reaction.

The Chronicle (Liberal Unionist), which is against tariff reform, says: "The speech is against the political world wholly bewildered and somewhat disgusted. Mr. Balfour absurdly exaggerates our helplessness."

The Telegraph (Ministerialist), favoring tariff reform, while endorsing the speech as epoch making, points out that theoretically the Government already possesses freedom to fight hostile tariffs with hostile replies, although there is a great difference between that theoretical power and a definite authorization by Parliament to insist upon specific terms.

The Daily Mail, which opposes Mr. Chamberlain, complains that tariff reform, which is of less importance than the safety of the country, is being used to cover the incompetence and folly of the Ministry repeated by the war report.

The Radical Daily News says that Mr. Balfour declared for protection pure and simple. It adds that the speech was the throw of a desperate man, and was plainly intended to take the wind out of Mr. Chamberlain's sails.

The Times, referring to the tone of the meeting, says its enthusiasm increased in exact proportion to the approximation of Mr. Balfour's attitude to Mr. Chamberlain's, and adds that it is quite clear that there is a strong and enthusiastic feeling in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's complete programme.

DUKE TO MARRY IN NEWPORT.

Little Doubt That Mrs. Goelitz Will Change Her Daughter's Wedding Plans.

NEWPORT, Oct. 1.—It now begins to look as if the marriage of Miss May Goelitz and the Duke of Roxburghe would take place in Newport, owing to the death of Sir Michael Herbert. It is understood that Mrs. Goelitz will change all the plans for a large and fashionable New York wedding, and in its stead will have a quiet affair at Ochre Court, her Newport villa, to be attended only by the immediate family and a few close friends.

Although Mrs. Goelitz has not made this announcement, her friends in Newport believe that it will be much later than she intended remain here until the end of the season. It is shown by the fact that orders have been given to make no preparations for the closing of the villa.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived in Newport this afternoon dressed in mourning, and was driven at once to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson. Later she went to Ochre Court, where she will remain as the guest of Mrs. Goelitz, her sister. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., also have arrived in Newport, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Moran.

It is expected that the Duke of Roxburghe will return to Newport to-morrow, when the wedding plans will be gone over.

Robert Goelitz, son of Mrs. Ogden Goelitz, who has been in Europe for some time, was about to sail for this country when he received word of the death of Sir Michael Herbert. He at once changed his plans and joined his aunt, Lady Herbert, in Newport. It is understood that arrangements have been made in a hospital in New York and her two sons will come to Newport as the guests of her parents, who will remain at the Newport villa until well into the winter.

WRONG DOSE ALMOST FATAL.

New Commander of Spanish War Veterans Begins With a Mishap.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—As a result of mistaking a bottle of alcohol for a throat remedy, Col. Harold C. McGrew of Indiana, who was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans yesterday, is in a hospital in New York and an operation on his throat may be necessary.

EARS BOXED BY ELIJAH II.

Dowie Disciplines His Son for a Ferociously Expressed Truth.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—John Alexander Gladstone Dowie, LL. D., son of the "Prophet," had his ears boxed publicly by his father to-day. The fiery wrath of Elijah II. descended upon his son's head at a baseball game, in the excitement of which the young man allowed his mortal tongue to express his mortal thoughts.

Half the population of Zion City was on hand to see the game. Sam Peters threw to second, when he should have thrown to first. "You damned fool!" broke out Elijah II. The scandalized spectators could scarcely believe their ears. Word was immediately sent to the senior Dowie. When he arrived he struck the young man several times.

DELUGED WITH RAISED CHECKS.

Several Hundred of Them, Stolen From a Mail Pouch, Begin to Show Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Post office inspectors here are searching for two men who have been raising checks identified as part of the contents of a mail pouch which disappeared a month ago from a westbound express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad between this city and Pittsburgh. The forgers' headquarters is probably in New York.

Banking houses in Philadelphia and places near by have been called upon to cash many of these checks, the face value of which has been raised from three or four dollars to as many hundreds.

The mail pouch was at first believed to have been lost accidentally and a search was made for it. It contained hundreds of checks sent out by local banks and firms to Western correspondents. They were mainly for small amounts.

The theory of accidental loss was rudely shaken a few days ago when a local bank sent a check for \$500. It was one of the checks sent in the missing pouch and had originally been for \$5. A microscopic examination showed how it had been raised. Since then almost a hundred such checks have been discovered, and in each case the amount has been raised to hundreds.

During the investigation the Post Office inspectors found a pile of torn checks in a New York lodging house. These checks were so marked that any raising of their amounts would be impossible. The arrest of individuals now under suspicion, the authorities intimate, will bring to light an astounding and widespread fraud.

MRS. KEMP NOT FREE TO MARRY.

Her Rhode Island Divorce Can't Become Absolute Till Nov. 25.

NEWPORT, Oct. 1.—Much surprise was expressed in Newport to-day, especially by those who are conversant with the laws of Rhode Island, when the announcement came from Lenox to the effect that Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp and Hollis H. Hunsweil were married in New York on Saturday, Nov. 14. The decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Kemp by the Rhode Island courts does not become operative until some days later than that date.

Mrs. Kemp's suit against her husband was heard on depositions before Judge Douglas in Newport on Monday, May 25, and a decree nisi was granted her. According to the new law of Rhode Island, six months from that time must pass before the absolute decree is granted. At any time during that period the decree nisi may be set aside by the Justice hearing the case.

According to this law it will be Nov. 25 before Mrs. Kemp can receive an absolute divorce. Judge Douglas will be obliged to make a special trip to Newport court to enter the decree, and it is not known whether his engagements will allow him to do this.

It is thought here that there must be a mistake in the announcement from Lenox, as it is not believed that Mrs. Kemp would think of marrying again until she has the absolute decree in her possession.

SHORT TERM FOR MRS. PEACOCK.

Took Other Women's Money, Ostensibly for Investment in Wall Street.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Elsie L. Peacock, a stylishly dressed, pretty woman, was tried before County Judge Platt today at a jury at White Plains ready on a charge of having obtained money under false pretenses from three women prominent in society circles in Yonkers. She was convicted of larceny in the third degree.

She told them that she had a friend in Wall Street who would aid her in her investments. The complainants never received any return for their money. Mrs. Peacock, in addition to the charge of securing money from Mrs. Loudon, was also indicted on the charge of obtaining money from Mrs. Agnes J. Blackburn and \$200 from Mrs. Smiley.

When convicted in Yonkers and sentenced by Judge Kellogg to six months in the Kings County Penitentiary for securing money from Mrs. Smiley, she served two months in the penitentiary and was released on a writ of habeas corpus and then rearrested. Judge Platt sentenced her to the White Plains jail for thirty days. Mrs. Peacock gave a deep sigh and moaned, "Thank God!"

PULLED OUT OF BOAT BY FISH.

Fisherman Got Tangled Up in His Own Line and Was Drowned.

MUSCATINE, I. Oct. 1.—After a struggle with a great catfish in the Mississippi River, this morning, William McClain lost his life. McClain was in a skiff enjoying a day's sport when he pulled up a fish which he prepared to land the big one. At the first pang caused by the hook in its mouth, the catfish shot forward, dragging McClain out of his boat and into the river. McClain, who is a well known broker, said that he was ruined and desired to save his son. He lost heavily on wheel devices at the race last week and has taken legal action to recover his money.

He made a raid with a hatchet on the rooms over a saloon, where he broke up considerable paraphernalia including a roulette wheel.

Ray "Black & White" is an American and would send you both belong to the same lodge.

REPUBLICANS SEE A WAY OUT

MAY RECONVENE AND NOMINATE NEW CANDIDATES.

Say the Convention Did Not Adjourn Sine Die—If Mr. Groat Desires to Go to Law to Keep His Name on Their Ticket He Will Find Them Ready for Him.

Timothy L. Woodruff, as permanent chairman of the Republican city convention, expects to issue a call to-day reassembling the convention at noon Monday, or possibly Tuesday, so that Groat and Fornes may be put off the Republican ticket and other nominations made. This will be done unless the programme changes.

The Republican leaders have agreed that they can reconvene the convention on the ground that it did not adjourn sine die and that its work was not completed. Minutes of the convention have been filed with the Board of Elections. These show that "on motion of Mr. Crombie, the convention then adjourned." Mr. Crombie recalls now that when he made his motion to adjourn Chairman Woodruff said, "subject to the call of the chair," and Mr. Crombie accepted the addition of those words.

Mr. Woodruff's recollection of it is the same, and President Bruce of the county committee said last night that a number of delegates told him they had distinctly heard Mr. Woodruff's injection of those words.

Moreover, the convention had not completed its record. The law requires that the minutes of the convention shall be certified to and filed with the Board of Elections within forty-eight hours. Secretary Manchester got them together, but could not get Mr. Woodruff in time, so the minutes as filed are signed only by Manchester and are not certified to by any one. A point was made that these minutes, prepared by a secretary who wanted to alter the work of the convention, might be so drawn as to show that Johnny Jones had been nominated for Comptroller. So, possibly, the law not only permits but requires the convention to reconvene if it is to make any nominations legally.

It is on the point that the convention adjourned subject to the call of the chair that a second session will be ordered. The convention adopted its rules the rules of the State Assembly. As it is within the power of the Assembly to reconsider its vote, so the convention will reconsider its action in nominating Groat and Fornes.

It may be that Elijah R. Kennedy of Brooklyn will have the pleasure of saying: "I desire to withdraw the happy language with which I placed Mr. Groat in nomination a few days ago, and with your kind attention will now proceed to call together the delegates in the book of adjutives."

Candidates in place of Groat and Fornes can be named if it is agreed to displace these gentlemen from the fusion ticket, and these new minutes will be filed with the Board of Elections. No certificates of nomination had been issued to Groat and Fornes, so the new candidates will have their names certified to the Board of Elections.

Mr. Groat, the Republicans expect, may take legal steps to test the legality of the reconvening of the convention. They are prepared to meet him on that question, believing they can establish the principle that for an officer committed after nomination a political party has a right to replace candidates and take new ones when the time for filing nominations has not passed. One of the most eminent Democratic lawyers in New York has advised Mr. Groat's friends that the party has the right to reconvene its convention.

Edward Lauterbach and Senator Elsbach, who had a good deal to do with framing the primary law, agreed that the Republicans may legally reconvene.

"It is all plain sailing," said Mr. Lauterbach to Chairman Woodruff. "Inasmuch as Mr. Crombie's motion was to adjourn subject to your call, the convention is still in existence and has not forfeited its right to reconsider any action it may have taken. The only judge of the correctness of a deliberative body's minutes is that body itself. Any call will call the delegates together and read the minutes, and if they do not state Mr. Crombie's motion to adjourn properly, as it was made, the convention will correct its minutes. Furthermore, the record of your convention will not have passed properly to the Board of Elections until you have affixed your signature with the secretary's."

Mr. Lauterbach also cited the Nash case, Simon A. Nash received a nomination for the Supreme Court from the Democratic convention of Erie county in 1901. That convention adjourned for two days, and when it reconvened it reconsidered its first action and took Nash's name from the ticket. Nash fought the matter in the courts and was defeated. The clause in Justice Kenefic's opinion in the Nash case which the Republicans believe will apply to the Groat and Fornes case is as follows:

"Any action taken by a city nominating committee which will call together the delegates by a call other than that prescribed by it before final adjournment, e. g., a nomination for an office, and generally where such a convention determines a political question, the court will not reverse the determination, unless it is shown to have been the result of fraud or oppression."

Mr. Woodruff was asked last night what the Republicans would do if the Citizens' Union and the Citizens' Union and Fornes in spite of their Tammany connections.

"We are not considering that at all," he replied, "because there is no question for what the Citizens' Union will drop Groat and Fornes."

The Republican camp was informed last night that the executive committee of the Citizens' Union had decided that Groat and Fornes should be put off the fusion ticket, but that the final decision on that point should be left to the Citizens' Union city committee, which is to meet to-morrow.

After the committee has acted in the matter Chairman Woodruff will call the Republican city convention together to take the same action.

None of the Republican leaders seemed to be at all disturbed last night because of the vote of the Citizens' Union. Chairman Woodruff declared that Brooklyn would give a larger majority than any candidate has ever had there.

Mr. Woodruff said that it was too early to talk about candidates to succeed Groat and Fornes. The Citizens' Union will name the new candidates, and the tentative slate that was being considered last night was Joseph C. Hendrix or Julian D. Fairchild for Comptroller and H. A. Metz for President of the Board of Aldermen.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla has taken gold medals against all other brands.

MILES IN TEXAS POLITICS

Story That Hogg Has Him in Training for Governor.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 1.—State officials and Democratic political leaders here are interested in a story that is current to the effect that Gen. Nelson A. Miles is to become a resident of Texas and that he is to take an active part in Democratic politics.

It is said that he is to be the special protégé of ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, who promises to make him Governor of Texas and possibly United States Senator. Gov. Hogg introduced Gen. Miles to scores of Texas Democrats of more or less prominence at Dallas yesterday.

TOM L'S BACK TAXES.

Ohio's Attorney-General Will Try to Get \$400,000 Out of Him.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Attorney-General Sheets has become interested in the attempt which Cuyahoga county is making to collect back taxes of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland. The case is to come up in the United States Circuit Court next Thursday and at that time the Attorney-General will file a motion asking permission to become a party defendant in the injunction suit brought against the County Treasurer by Johnson.

The amount of taxes claimed is \$400,000. In support of his motion, the Attorney-General will plead that the State is directly interested in the collection of back taxes, since the State allows it one-tenth of the amount collected.

If the motion is allowed, every effort will be made to push the case to an early decision.

AFTER 1,000,000 MEMBERS.

League of Republican Clubs Getting Ready for the 1904 Campaign.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Thirty-five States were represented at the meeting of the executive committee of the National League of Republican Clubs at the Annex to-day. President Moore said the league had a membership of 500,000 and he proposed that it be made 1,000,000.

The committee adopted a resolution commending President Roosevelt's Administration and approving his policies.

The committee selected Indianapolis as the place for the next convention, which will probably be held about thirty days after the national convention.

HEART TO HEART WITH SETH.

Our Mayor and Chicago's Mayor Discuss the Ladies, Etc.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Mayor Low of New York arrived in Chicago at 9:45 this morning by the Lake Shore Railroad.

He called on Mayor Harrison at the City Hall, and the Mayors of the two greatest cities of the country compared experiences.

Graft, party politics and the fair women of the West were among the subjects discussed.

\$300 FOR JOB SHE DIDN'T GET.

Indianapolis Democrat's Charge Against Republican Mayor Bookwalter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—Charles A. Haigh, one of the best known Democrats in Indianapolis, has made the statement that he contributed \$300 to the Republican campaign fund two years ago to help elect Charles A. Bookwalter Mayor and that, in consideration of his contribution, he was to receive the appointment of Democratic member of the Board of Public Works.

He says he worked for the election of Bookwalter with that understanding.

He further asserts that long after Mr. Bookwalter was elected the contribution was returned to him by Frederick A. Jose, City Attorney, who paid the money by check, a photograph of which is in Mr. Haigh's possession.

FREIGHT RATES TO GO UP.

Prediction That Increased Rates Will Make This Step Necessary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—"Railroad freight rates are likely to go up," said Simon Thompson of the Railway News Bureau, speaking to-day of a proposed meeting in this city of the board of chairmen of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who will call together the nearly every railway system in the United States. "If the organizations of the railway employees of the country continue to press the demand for increased earnings, it may be found to increase the earnings in proportion to the increased wage expense, and the only feasible plan is through the freight departments. Passenger rates cannot be changed."

SHOT AT WHITE PLAINS FAIR.

Boy Accidentally Discharges Gun—J. W. Frost Fatally Wounded.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—A number of society people who were watching the fair at the White Plains fair grounds to-day saw James W. Frost of Nyack shot by Patrick Pierson, a boy who was temporarily in charge of a shooting gallery.

MURPHY SLATE PUT THROUGH.

M'CLELLAN 434 TO 218—KINGS MAKES IT UNANIMOUS.

Groat Nominated at 12:50 A. M.—That Vote Not Made Unanimous—J. J. Martin Joins Kings in Protest—Mob in Possession of the Doors—Police Help Bar Out Delegates—Murphy Captured in Over-Crowded Heads—Kings Appeals to Manhattan Democrats to Reform "If You Can."—Exciting Time Over Groat—Kings to Vote To-day on Question of Bolting.

Without heed to the protest of Brooklyn, made in the committee on resolutions and on the floor in violent speech against McClellan and in more bitter attack on Groat, Charles F. Murphy nominated his McClellan-Groat-Fornes ticket in the late hours last night.

Carnegie Hall held a riotous company of delegates and onlookers, and they were not all of Mr. Murphy's way of thinking for they took Groat and Fornes with ridicule and hisses. It was almost midnight when McClellan's nomination was reached. To-day had come on the clock when the rest of Mr. Murphy's slate was put through.

Brooklyn held to its own stubborn programme, presenting candidates for all three offices in Justice William J. Gaynor for Mayor, Julian D. Fairchild for Comptroller and Herman Metz for President of the Board of Aldermen.

"Groat and Fornes are not Democrats," said Kings and again. Only one vote in Kings broke away from Boss McLaughlin and went to McClellan. Kings made the nomination of McClellan unanimous, but it did not do the same for Groat and Fornes.

POLICE LET THE PLAGE BE MOBBED.

The police arrangements last night may truthfully be said to have revealed a helplessness and incompetency which would have scandalized the constabulary of a Canadian village. Smiting Dick Walsh, an inspector by the gift of Commissioner Greene, was in charge, if anybody could be said to be in charge of the men who stood around and let the crowds at the doors roll. At 8 o'clock nine-tenths of the delegates were not in the hall, because they couldn't get in, and appeals to the police were vain.

Inspector Walsh was smiling back and forth across Seventh avenue, and the only persons he passed into the hall were favored friends. Several detectives and backers of gambling houses got in readily. The police did not attempt to form lines to control the crowd or to make a path through it for those entitled to enter. Those who had tickets to the stage got there with hats crushed and clothes torn off.

Even the leaders, like ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, had to work like football players to get in. Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn got in with great difficulty, and, after a long wait for the other Kings county men, got news at 8:15 o'clock that they were all outside, but that the police would not let them get to the door. Secretary Smith of Tammany Hall, to mention the name of a complaint word is carried out, that Tammany's requisition on the police for enough men to handle the crowd.

McCarren gives a welcoming cheer. When under this handicap about half the delegates had thrust their perspiring persons into the hall the stage was jammed with people and the two tiers of boxes were filled. About fifty women in the boxes. Hundreds of draped flags formed the decorations of the hall. Senator Thomas F. Grady at intervals announced that smoking would not be allowed, not even on the third rear seats.

The first cheer was sounded when John L. Shea and Bernard J. York of Brooklyn walked down the aisle together. James J. Martin got one too. But when Long Pat McCarren drifted down the aisle he got three loud ones that almost brought an expression to his face.

CHAIR FOR CHAIRMAN.

The hall was a bake oven at 8:30 o'clock, when James J. Martin, chairman of the city committee managed to get to the platform and brought the convention into existence. He announced that Thomas C. T. Crain, once City Chamberlain, now a state legislator, had been chosen for chairman. A roll call was ordered.

MURPHY GOT A NOISY GREETING.

Charles F. Murphy sat in the seventh row on the main aisle. He got a loud greeting when he came in, but not so demonstrative a one as Tammany used to give Croker