

WINS FROM RUSSELL SAGE.

VERDICT OF \$12,500 IN VROOM'S PUT AND CALL SUIT.

Reminiscences of Corner Day for a Supreme Court Jury—Expert Opinion on What a Privilege Is Worth—Mr. Sage Not Able to Take the Stand.

A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for \$12,500, with interest from May 9, 1901, in the action brought by Robert D. Vroom against Russell Sage to recover \$25,000 damages for the alleged conversion of eleven privileges to put or call 500 shares of the stock of the Rock Island Railroad, 500 shares of Missouri, Kansas and Texas and 400 shares of Steel common, on or before May 9, 1901.

At the opening of court yesterday a great chart, showing the transactions on the Stock Exchange on May 9, 1901, was put in evidence. That was the day of the Northern Pacific "corner." The chart showed that on that day there were 338,495 shares of stock changed hands. It was put in evidence to show that there was no record on the Stock Exchange of the purchase, by Mr. Sage or by any one else, of the stock which Mr. Vroom alleged he had directed Mr. Sage to buy.

George W. Blankman, a stock broker, was the first witness for the plaintiff. He testified that Mr. Sage was the only man who dealt in forty-day privileges in May, 1901. It was possible, he said, that there could be some mistake in Mr. Sage's transactions for those of anybody else. Henry D. Hotchkiss, attorney for Mr. Vroom, asked the witness if May 9, 1901, was not what might be called a black day for Northern Pacific stock.

"That," replied the witness, "depends altogether on what side of the market one happened to be. If you had Northern Pacific stock to sell, you might reasonably consider it a red day. If you were buying, it would be a black day." Mr. Sage, who had been speculating in puts and calls for thirty-five years, was the next witness. He was asked if there was any other name for puts and calls than privileges. He replied that they were sometimes called "spreads."

Q. What are the elements contributing to the value of a spread? A. The demand for the stock, the length of time the spread is to run and the solvency of the person who issues it.

Q. Does the condition in the market have anything to do with the value of the privilege? A. It certainly does. There are much greater possibilities of loss and profit in a lively market than in a dull market.

On cross-examination by Austen G. Fox, attorney for Mr. Sage, Mr. Sweeney explained that the nearer the market price of the stock was to the price at which the privilege was sold, at the time of sale, the greater was the value of the privilege. He added that when the price of the put and the market price were exactly the same and the privilege had some time to run, it still had some value.

"Why has the spread still a value when it has time to run?" asked Mr. Fox.

"Because you can't tell what the next price will be," was the reply.

"Then, as the market price approaches the put price in an active market, is the value of the privilege less?"

"It has a greater value," was the answer. The plaintiff was recalled by Mr. Fox for cross-examination. He testified that on the morning of May 9, 1901, he arrived at Mr. Sage's office at 11:40 o'clock. At that hour the ticker showed the price of Rock Island at 45. Mr. Sage, who had been in the market since 1867, had looked at the ticker in a broker's office in Nassau street and noticed that Rock Island was quoted at 45.

"Did the ticker was behind the business of the exchange on that memorable day. The witness said that it was about fifteen minutes later that he saw the ticker in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

By Justice Gildersleeve—While you were in Mr. Sage's office, did he go into his private office? A. He did not. He got up from where he was sitting and went to the window, but he did not leave the room in which he was sitting.

SAYS GYPSIES KIDNAPPED HIM.

Boy Tells Baltimore Police That They Took Him From Ohio Seven Years Ago.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—A boy, who says he is John Liddy, 18 years old, was taken up by the police here to-day. He said that his home is in Steubenville, Ohio, and gave his father's name as Samuel Liddy of 538 North Main street.

"When I was 11 years old," he said, "one night in the summer while I was playing in an alley in the rear of my parents' home a gypsy seized me and dropped me in a sack. He carried me to a wagon and drove off to Washington.

"He kept me there for a week, after which we went to New York. From there I was taken to Norfolk and then we came to Baltimore with three gypsy families. I ran away from them on Wednesday last. I was on my way to Pittsburgh when arrested."

BUILDING STRIKE DEADLOCK.

Laborers and Employers Both Put It Up to the Bricklayers' Union.

Responsibility for the threatened suspension of building in this city was put up to the bricklayers yesterday. Their strike has stopped a good deal of building already, and the bricklayers' laborers, who started the trouble, have agreed to be guided by the bricklayers.

Members of the joint arbitration board of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' union attended the meeting of the striking laborers yesterday in Curry's Hall, 225 East Forty-seventh street, and submitted the resolution reached at the meeting of the board, which provided that all strikes be called off, that conditions existing from March 1 be restored and that no overtime work be done until the whole trouble is arbitrated. The strikers turned down the entire programme and announced their intention of continuing a work stoppage of 35 cents an hour and an eight-hour work day. This the employers would not agree to. Negotiations ended there yesterday.

Later the laborers had a meeting by themselves, after which James Henry, secretary of their union, announced that the bricklayers would agree to any decision which the bricklayers might reach.

The board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association met yesterday and decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Mason Builders' Association, at least until Wednesday, when another special meeting of the board will be held.

MINERS VOTE NOT TO STRIKE.

Majority of 31,143 in Favor of Accepting the Employers' Agreement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—There will be no strike of bituminous miners in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio or Pennsylvania, according to the agreement offered by the employers having been accepted by the miners' union. The result of the referendum vote was made known to-day and shows a majority for a peaceful settlement of all the disputes against the strike 35,514; for the strike, 47,378.

Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers said a meeting of the joint subcommittee of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis on next Monday, when the scale would be signed for two years and arrangements made for the next joint convention, which will meet two years from now.

Buffalo Lithographers on Strike.

BUFFALO, March 18.—All the union men employed in the six Buffalo Lithographing plants which are members of the Lithographers' Association are idle to-day, due to the inability of employers and employees to agree upon conditions which will govern their business relations during the coming year. The total number of men who are out is believed to be between 700 and 800. Not a single Buffalo lithographer signed the individual agreement.

Died on Elevated Station.

MICHAEL HALVEY, 67 years old, a candy manufacturer of 483 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, was taken sick on an elevated train of the Lexington avenue division yesterday afternoon shortly after leaving the Gates avenue station. He was removed at the Franklin avenue station.

Dr. Ambulance Surgeon J. J. Cummerland street hospital, half an hour later, he was dead.

Kills Himself Because of Wife's Suicide.

DANBURY, Conn., March 18.—George C. Rockwell, a coal farmer, who lived near the town of Danbury, shot himself through the head in New Haven early this morning. Rockwell returned home one evening a few weeks ago and found that his wife had chloroformed herself. Grief over her death caused him to kill himself, it is thought.

20,000 Lithographers Out of Work.

Returns received yesterday at the headquarters of the Employing Lithographers' Association (East) showed a practical tie-up as the result of the ultimatum of the employers that a lock-out would follow the failure of the union to sign their arbitration agreement on or before March 15. The employers say that 20,000 workmen are affected.

Insurance Man Commits Suicide.

ALBANY, March 18.—George H. Ellsworth, 50 years old, local assistant superintendent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, committed suicide here by shooting himself with a .45-caliber revolver at his home, 104 Jay street.

FOR HUSBAND'S LIFE INSURANCE.

Mrs. Blair Sues the Provident Co. for \$25,000 and the Mutual for \$10,000.

St. LOUIS, March 18.—Suits were filed in the Circuit Court to-day by Mrs. Appoline Blair against the Provident Life Insurance Company of New York for \$25,000 and against the Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$10,000.

Mrs. Blair alleges that the late James L. Blair had taken out a \$200,000 policy with the Mutual Life and that as the first installment of \$10,000 was due she is entitled to the money. Mrs. Blair alleges that the company is to pay her \$10,000 a year for twenty years.

OFFICERS WERE AT THE CIRCUS.

Performance Was Given the Night of the First Japanese Attack.

VIENNA, March 18.—Mr. Belling, an American, who was a member of a circus company performing at Port Arthur at the outbreak of the war, confirms the reports that the Russian naval officers were at the circus the night of the first Japanese attack.

Afterward the authorities commandeered fifty-five trained circus horses, paying 100 rubles each for them, but the animals were worth ten times as much. When the Russians ordered foreigners to quit the town, several of the circus company were unable to pay for tickets. A clown was enrolled in the local police, and the ballet girls were impressed as hospital nurses.

Mr. Belling testifies to the enthusiasm of the Russian troops he passed on his way to Europe. He says that Port Arthur is victualled for two years. He declares that the Russians will certainly be victorious at the end of the war.

MARQUIS ITO'S ADVISER HERE.

Baron Keneko May Remain Till the War With Russia Ends.

Baron Keneko Keneko, who served once as Minister of Justice and again as Minister of Agriculture in the Japanese Ministry

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET IS OUT.

River and gone south, leaving a small force to guard the river. Mounted messengers pass both ways daily.

Continued from First Page.

CHINESE BANDITS ATTACK.

Kill Russians Near Port Arthur—M. Lessor's Threat.

LONDON, March 19.—A Yinkong despatch to the Telegraph states that several hundred Russians arrive there daily. Nineteen more guns have been added to those in the forts at the mouth of the river.

Chinese say that the Russian post at Chinchau, near Port Arthur, was attacked by 500 Chunchuses on Thursday. Thirty Russians were killed. The Chunchuses were finally repulsed, losing four men.

TRENTSIN, March 18.—M. Lessor, the Russian Minister at Peking, has again protested to the Board of Foreign Affairs against the sending of Chinese troops beyond the Great Wall. He asked for their withdrawal, saying that if they are not withdrawn Russia may be compelled to assume that China has abandoned her neutrality in Japan's favor. He reiterated his threat that at the first apparently hostile movement of Chinese troops the Russians would march to Peking.

It is understood that China refused to recall her troops.

HAS 230,000 MEN.

Gen. Kourapatkin's Statement of the Force Now in Manchuria.

PARIS, March 18.—Gen. Kourapatkin, who is on his way to the Far East, telegraphs, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris, that 230,000 Russian troops are now concentrated between Harbin and Port Arthur.

JAPS OUT OF MANCHURIA.

Consul at Newchwang Returns to Tokio—It's Mission to Corea.

TOKIO, March 18.—M. Segawa, the Japanese Consul at Newchwang, has returned from his post. He says that Henry B. Miller, the United States Consul there, is feeling after the Japanese refugees who are escaping from Manchuria. M. Segawa believes that there are now very few Japanese in the interior of Manchuria. He adds that all telegrams from Newchwang are censored by the Russians. There are some Russian soldiers there.

It is rumored at Newchwang that a Japanese army will land there, and the foreign residents have begun to withdraw, most of them going to Tsientsin. The Chinese are also retiring. The Chinese troops under Gen. Ma are leaving for Shanhai-kwan. The British and American warships will leave when the river opens, which will be about Sunday.

Since the departure of the leaders of the Russian party in Seoul for Chefoo Russian influence is disappearing there. There are still a few pro-Russians about the court and they continue to excite in feeling. They say that the object of the mission of Marquis Ito, the Mikado's special envoy, is to induce the Korean Crown Prince to visit Japan. Other sinister rumors caused the court at first to regard the mission with apprehension, but this is being dispelled. Marquis Ito's magnificent reception in Seoul was the cause of much gratification to Japan. It is generally conceded that his mission has no political significance. The selection of the adviser to the Korean Government and plans for reform will be decided upon after Marquis Ito's return.

"THE JOURNALISTS."

Herr Christians in a New Play at the Irving Place Theatre.

There is a fine crusty flavor to Freytag's comedy "The Journalists" in which Rudolf Christians appeared last night at the Irving Place Theatre. Old fashioned it is in its types, its structure, its "asides" and long winded soliloquies, yet it is enjoyable, and in its way a classic.

That it will continue to hold the German stage long after the majority of contemporary plays have vanished is a thing easy of prediction.

Christians played Conrad Balz, "cheekiest" of editors, probably the greatest "jollier" in German dramatic literature. Not even Balzac has made a more viable character than this Teutonic, cool-as-a-cucumber.

The star was particularly happy in the jollification scene—literally—with the Piepenbrink family. His comedy touch brought to life the little Brins, and he delivered his numerous lines with commendable celerity, in which art he was not patterned after by the supporting cast.

The entire play suffered from lack of brisk tempo. Kierschner was a capital Berg, Camilla Dalberg the Adeline. She wore beautiful figure and general bearing. Otherwise Miss Dalberg had a bad cold and acted with her accustomed spirit.

And, mirabile dictu! they drank real red wine at a celebrated vintage from the famous vineyard of the Court Theatre! There was much enthusiasm for Herr Christians, who evidently has made a deep impression before and behind the curtain.

"Candida" for Vassar Girls.

Arnold Daly and his company went to Poughkeepsie yesterday and played "Candida" in the Collingwood Opera House to an audience of Vassar College students.

East in June. There is evidence that Russia intends to try to solve the Dardanelles difficulty to its own advantage before or when the Baltic fleet starts.

The correspondent says that the overhauling of the battleships has no reference to danger in the Balkans, which Russia now does not regard seriously.

KOREA NOT A BELLIGERENT.

Russia Considers Her Deprived of Power of Free Action.

St. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The Norovsi publishes a statement from the Foreign Office declaring that Russia does not consider Korea a belligerent State, but simply a neutral acting under violent pressure from Japan and deprived of power of free action.

OFFICERS WERE AT THE CIRCUS.

Performance Was Given the Night of the First Japanese Attack.

VIENNA, March 18.—Mr. Belling, an American, who was a member of a circus company performing at Port Arthur at the outbreak of the war, confirms the reports that the Russian naval officers were at the circus the night of the first Japanese attack.

Afterward the authorities commandeered fifty-five trained circus horses, paying 100 rubles each for them, but the animals were worth ten times as much. When the Russians ordered foreigners to quit the town, several of the circus company were unable to pay for tickets. A clown was enrolled in the local police, and the ballet girls were impressed as hospital nurses.

Mr. Belling testifies to the enthusiasm of the Russian troops he passed on his way to Europe. He says that Port Arthur is victualled for two years. He declares that the Russians will certainly be victorious at the end of the war.

MARQUIS ITO'S ADVISER HERE.

Baron Keneko May Remain Till the War With Russia Ends.

under Marquis Ito, arrived in this city last night. He came from Tokio by way of Yokohama and San Francisco.

He was met at the Grand Central Station by Consul-General Uchida and a number of other prominent Japanese, who accompanied him to the Holland House.

Baron Keneko is a life member of the House of Lords in Japan in honor that is conferred only on those who have rendered exceptional services to Japan.

When a reporter saw the Baron last night he said that he was worn out by the journey and asked to be excused from an interview. Mr. Tokutomi Sakai, who is accompanying the Baron, said for him that he comes primarily to attend the St. Louis exposition. He intends also to make a study of economic conditions, giving special attention to the cotton and tobacco growing industries of the South.

After a week's stay in this city the Baron is going to Washington. It is reported that he will see President Roosevelt and that he has been sent to this country on a secret mission which will keep him here until the end of the month.

The Baron was graduated from Harvard. On his return to Japan he entered politics and distinguished himself as an advocate of the Japanese Government in the case of young industries. It is said that he gave great assistance to Marquis Ito in the framing of the Japanese Constitution and that Marquis Ito holds him in such respect that he always calls him "son."

Russian Peace Courts.

St. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The Ministry of Marine has directed that prize courts shall be established at Sebastopol, Libau, Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

Many Japanese Officers Start for Front.

TOKIO, March 18.—The Emperor had farewell to 487 officers yesterday and to-day.

STRAUSS CHAMBER MUSIC.

The Composer Plays With David Mannes and His Quartet.

Richard Strauss appeared at Mendelssohn Hall last night as a composer and pianist. He was in the company of the Mannes Quartet. The concert, which was the last of the Mannes series, gave opportunity for the repetition of two works of Strauss written in those innocent years of his youth when he was content to sit at the feet of great men and not try to be too original.

The first was his sonata in F major for piano and cello, opus 6, and the second his quartet in C minor, opus 13, for piano and strings. The former was written while Dr. Strauss was yet a student in the university at Munich, and the latter some few years later when Dr. von Bilow was trying to make of him a disciple of Brahms.

Both works have been heard here before and therefore require no detailed comment at this time. The cello and piano sonata is frankly classic in style and form, and it is a most peaceful and comforting composition. It has no originality of feeling, but like the Brahms music has, it is excellently made, but that, too, may be said of most of its composer's work. The genius for technique was developed early.

The work was admirably played by the composer and Leo Schulz. The quartet is a little more complicated than the sonata, for it has to do with the Brahms quartet, albeit the strings do a good deal in unison.

Here again, however, thematic invention seems scant; yet there are occasional fore-shadows of the "Einleitung" of "Eulerien" and "Heldenleben." The work was played with great dash and vigor, but alas for the intonation! Mr. Strauss played the piano part, but the Brahms music has its own appearance here. It is evident that he can do it when he desires to.

The concert began with a performance of Haydn's "The Creation" and the "No. 1." Here let us draw the mantle of a charitable reticence. The performance was played with good intentions. The conductor, however, almost realized those intentions.

"THE JOURNALISTS."

Herr Christians in a New Play at the Irving Place Theatre.

There is a fine crusty flavor to Freytag's comedy "The Journalists" in which Rudolf Christians appeared last night at the Irving Place Theatre. Old fashioned it is in its types, its structure, its "asides" and long winded soliloquies, yet it is enjoyable, and in its way a classic.

That it will continue to hold the German stage long after the majority of contemporary plays have vanished is a thing easy of prediction.

Christians played Conrad Balz, "cheekiest" of editors, probably the greatest "jollier" in German dramatic literature. Not even Balzac has made a more viable character than this Teutonic, cool-as-a-cucumber.

The star was particularly happy in the jollification scene—literally—with the Piepenbrink family. His comedy touch brought to life the little Brins, and he delivered his numerous lines with commendable celerity, in which art he was not patterned after by the supporting cast.

The entire play suffered from lack of brisk tempo. Kierschner was a capital Berg, Camilla Dalberg the Adeline. She wore beautiful figure and general bearing. Otherwise Miss Dalberg had a bad cold and acted with her accustomed spirit.

And, mirabile dictu! they drank real red wine at a celebrated vintage from the famous vineyard of the Court Theatre! There was much enthusiasm for Herr Christians, who evidently has made a deep impression before and behind the curtain.

"Candida" for Vassar Girls.

Arnold Daly and his company went to Poughkeepsie yesterday and played "Candida" in the Collingwood Opera House to an audience of Vassar College students.

East in June. There is evidence that Russia intends to try to solve the Dardanelles difficulty to its own advantage before or when the Baltic fleet starts.

The correspondent says that the overhauling of the battleships has no reference to danger in the Balkans, which Russia now does not regard seriously.

KOREA NOT A BELLIGERENT.

Russia Considers Her Deprived of Power of Free Action.

St. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The Norovsi publishes a statement from the Foreign Office declaring that Russia does not consider Korea a belligerent State, but simply a neutral acting under violent pressure from Japan and deprived of power of free action.

OFFICERS WERE AT THE CIRCUS. Performance Was Given the Night of the First Japanese Attack.

VIENNA, March 18.—Mr. Belling, an American, who was a member of a circus company performing at Port Arthur at the outbreak of the war, confirms the reports that the Russian naval officers were at the circus the night of the first Japanese attack.

Afterward the authorities commandeered fifty-five trained circus horses, paying 100 rubles each for them, but the animals were worth ten times as much. When the Russians ordered foreigners to quit the town, several of the circus company were unable to pay for tickets. A clown was enrolled in the local police, and the ballet girls were impressed as hospital nurses.

TAMMANY DELEGATION OF 400

ONLY THAT NUMBER TO BE SENT TO ALBANY AND ST. LOUIS.

Murphy and the State Committee to Start State Conventionward on April 12—Kings Can Go When It Likes—Trouble Brewing for James D. Bell.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Tammany general committee was held last night at the Roosevelt street Wigwag and arrangements were completed for the transportation of the delegates of this city to the State convention at Albany and the national convention at St. Louis.

The number of delegates, alternates and followers who will be permitted to travel with the New York contingent is not to exceed 400. The sub-committee in charge of the arrangements for the transportation of the delegation declared that they would endeavor to take care of more than this number.

Charles F. Murphy and his colleagues who are members of the Democratic State committee will leave this city for Albany on April 17, the day before the convention. They will go a day ahead to attend a meeting of the State committee, which is to be held in the morning before the convention is called together. The meeting of the State committee is called for the day of the convention but will not be held on Monday, the committee cannot follow its custom of meeting on the night before.

In arranging last night for the transportation of the delegates from Kings County it was provided that accommodations should be made also for the delegates from Queens, The Bronx and Richmond. As no mention was made of delegates from Kings County, the organization there will look after its own men.

Some of those who were expressing last night about the disagreement between Mr. Murphy and Senator McCarron said that among them who are likely to be removed if they continue their adherence to Mr. McCarron are James D. Bell, the Corporation Counsel in charge of Brooklyn, Corporation Counsel Delany, it was said, intends to write to Mr. Bell that he must give up "political activity" in Brooklyn and give up his office, because he cannot properly attend to his duties and do political campaigning at the same time.

Mr. Bell has made more than one speech supporting the attitude taken by Mr. McCarron and contending that a delegation instructed for Judge Parker ought to be sent to St. Louis.

DOYLE OPENS HEADQUARTERS.

Promises McCarran a Hard Fight at the September Primaries.

Unless Senator McCarran alters his plans the Democratic executive committee, at its special meeting to-night, will hold an inquest over the removal of his law partner, Henry F. Haggerty, from the Deputy Police Commissioner's office, and return an adverse verdict. The contention also will be strongly pressed that in the selection of his successor Commissioner McCaDoold should not ignore the wishes of the organization, as voiced by the executive committee.

Some persons close to Mr. McCarran said last night that the candidate for Haggerty's place had already been selected and would be indorsed to-night. McCarran is "standing pat" in his defiant attitude toward Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, who has told his friends that he will not party to no compromise on the proposition to instruct delegates to the national convention for Judge Parker. He is, he says, absolutely certain that fifty-one out of the sixty-three delegates to the State convention from Kings county will vote in favor of a Parker instructed delegate to St. Louis.

Doyle, who is now recognized as the leader of the anti-McCarren forces, opened political headquarters yesterday in the City Hotel. He says that the anti-McCarrenites will not only carry the primaries on the 29th in the Seventh and Ninth districts, but in others, and that the September primaries will be a hard and aggressive warfare from Red Hook Point to Newtown Creek.

MURPHY DINES CARMACK.

Which Doesn't Mean That Either Has Changed Opinions as to Candidates.

Charles F. Murphy gave a dinner last night at the Democratic Club to United States Senator Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee.

As Senator Carmack has announced the withdrawal