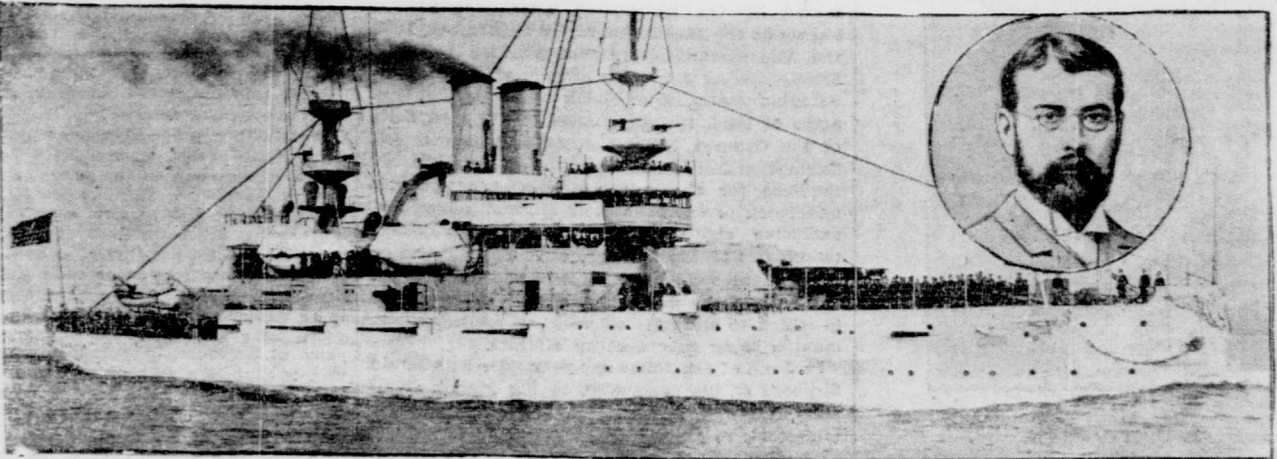


THE TREATY PORT OF SHANGHAI, THE AMERICAN COMMANDER THERE AND HIS FLAGSHIP.

BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.
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ADMIRAL STIRLING



HARBOR OF SHANGHAI.

PORT ARTHUR HOLDS OUT.

THE FIGHTING FIERCE.

Forts Taken and Lost—Japanese Bombard Korsakovsk.

Chinese refugees who left Port Arthur on August 21 say that the main Japanese attack is being delivered from the north. Heavy bombardments preceded desperate infantry charges, the Russians being driven from one of the important forts, which the Japanese in turn found untenable.

The consuls at Shanghai met, decided to refer the case of the Askold to Peking and asked their governments for instructions. The State Department sent to Mr. Goodnow a dispatch which, it is believed, will prevent the United States from becoming entangled in the question of China's neutrality. Mr. Hay refused to make any comment on the press dispatches.

A Japanese cruiser shelled Korsakovsk, Saghalien, at long range on Sunday morning. One official report says that five government buildings were demolished. No loss of life was mentioned.

SHELLS RAIN ON FORTS.

Che-Foo Reports of Desperate Charges North of Town.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Che-Foo dated August 22 says that according to Chinese reports the Japanese yesterday bombarded Port Arthur from 6 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, pouring in a heavy fire, but that the Russians succeeded in silencing the Japanese batteries. The Japanese fleet was not engaged, having stood further out to sea.

Che-Foo, Aug. 22.—The first detailed news of the general assault on Port Arthur indicates that a tremendous conflict is raging and that victory is hanging in the balance.

Chinese who left Port Arthur yesterday and arrived here to-day say that the Japanese, by making desperate charges, which were reinforced by artillery fire from Shu-Shi-Yen and Louisa Bay, swept from the north into Pigeon Bay territory and drove the Russians back from the main forts.

The ground being comparatively flat in this vicinity, the Japanese were unable to advance to the face of the Russian artillery fire, and they retired north an eighth of a mile beyond the zone of fire.

The Chinese say that the Japanese captured one important fort located on the Itz Hills, midway between the western coast and the railway, on a line drawn approximately from a point half way between Pigeon and Louisa bays.

The fighting resulting in the capture of this fort was desperate. The position was first subjected to a bombardment for over forty-eight hours. Then the Japanese infantry assaulted it and compelled the Russians to retire. The Russian artillery then directed a heavy fire on the spot, compelling the Japanese in turn to retire.

GUNS ACTIVE IN THE NIGHT.

The steamer Victoria, which arrived here this evening from New-Chwang, reports having heard from time to time heavy firing at Louisa and Pigeon bays between 10 o'clock last night and 1 in the morning. She saw searchlights playing freely and skyrockets signalling at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Chinese who reached here to-day were employed by the Russian authorities carrying the dead off the field, and also ammunition, which, they say, is plentiful. They confirm the statement that the Lao-Tai-Shan Promontory was not assaulted, saying that it is impregnable from the sea side and the Japanese are unable to move on it from the north.

The Japanese main attack has been the heaviest against the Russian centre and right, particularly against the centre, fronting which the Japanese hold a strong position at Shu-Shi-Yen. Pigeon Bay had been the scene of fighting several days before the final assault began, the Japanese never being able to hold long any territory which they had gained. Their attacks were made mostly at night, on foggy days and on misty mornings.

CONFIDENCE OF THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese believe that their superior physical condition will win the battle for them by wearing out the Russian garrison, which is of less hardened material, almost exhausted by the persistence of the attack and the refusal to accept a repulse.

General Stoessel, who is heavy, is most of the time on horseback. His mounts are showing the strain, although he changes them frequently.

Both officers and soldiers have grown indifferent to the shells which enter the town. Recently the Chinese theatre was hit, and a score of people were killed and wounded. One shell exploded in the corral of the Chinese who tell the story, killing five donkeys.

Civilians are allowed to leave the bomb proofs during the lulls in artillery fire, but these interruptions are rare, and everybody is worn and

Continued on third page.

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SHANGHAI CONSULS MEET.

Japan Uncompromising—The Matter Referred to Peking.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.—John Goodnow, the American Consul General, who is dean of the corps, presided at the meeting of the foreign consuls held here to-day. All countries with consulates here were represented. M. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul, and M. Kleinmoff, the Russian Consul, were in attendance.

M. Odagiri left a sickle to attend the meeting. He made a vigorous protest against the presence of the Russian cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grozovoi in Shanghai Harbor, and declared that China had failed in her duties as a neutral power. He asserted that the Japanese had the right to take the independent step of entering the harbor and seizing the two vessels. The attitude of M. Odagiri was warlike and uncompromising.

M. Kleinmoff protested against the entering of the harbor yesterday by a Japanese destroyer, and insisted upon the right of the two Russian warships in question to remain and repair damages. A suggestion made by the British Consul to refer the entire matter to Peking was adopted. In the mean time the work on the Askold is to cease for forty-eight hours, and no further steps are to be taken by the consuls, who will await instructions from their respective governments.

It was unanimously decided by the consuls that China cannot shirk her responsibility as a neutral State by handing this matter over to the consuls for adjustment.

Neither Rear Admiral Stirling, U. S. N., nor Consul Goodnow has been instructed by Washington as to what course to pursue.

The British fleet is expected to reach here tomorrow.

Rear Admiral Stirling says that the trip of the American destroyer Chauncey from Wou-Sung to Shanghai yesterday was to carry dispatches. Her movements had no connection with the arrival of the Japanese vessel which entered the harbor. The Japanese vessel has left here with dispatches for the fleet.

The Taotai has, by order of the Wai-Wou-Pou, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, again taken a hand in the affair, and has issued another extension of time to the Russian vessels, which have been ordered now to leave here at noon Tuesday. Repairs must cease.

The American men-of-war in the harbor, while retaining the outward appearance of inaction, have for several days been practically cleared for action, with gun sights in position and steam up.

Rear Admiral Stirling is determined that the Japanese shall not interfere with the Russian vessels. He has, it is reported, offered to escort the Askold and the Grozovoi beyond the three-mile limit.

GOODNOW INSTRUCTED.

Brief That United States Will Not Be Involved in China.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, sent word to the State Department to-day that the conference of foreign consuls at Shanghai, which adjourned this morning, was resumed in the afternoon. After a good deal of discussion no solution was offered for the present condition of affairs, and it was suggested that each consul report directly to his own government, asking what should be done, if any.

Mr. Goodnow had no suggestions to offer to the State Department. He has received instructions, which, it is believed, will prevent the United States from being entangled in the settlement of the question of China's neutrality at Shanghai.

An earlier dispatch from the consul general reported the appearance of the Japanese vessel in the harbor there. He made no mention of the reported action of the American destroyer. The dispatch referred to the valuable American property on the piers near where the Russian cruiser is, and also said that the Russian consul general had refused to disarm the Askold. It is asserted positively at the Navy Department that the American fleet at Shanghai is not charged with the protection of Chinese neutrality, but that they would not jeopardize the intention of violating Chinese neutrality, and furthermore, valuable foreign interests in Shanghai making the harbor a naval battleground. No making the harbor a naval battleground. No making the harbor a naval battleground. No making the harbor a naval battleground.

WARSHIPS TO DISARM.

Russian Admiralty Settles Vexed Question at Shanghai.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—The protected cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi will be disarmed. The Admiralty realizes that it would be folly to send the ships out to face the Japanese squadron in the offing, and, as the Japanese in these dispatches last week, has announced that the vessels shall be dismantled.

MR. HAY KEEPS SILENCE.

A Refusal to Make Any Statement on the Shanghai Advice.

Newbury, N. H., Aug. 22.—Secretary Hay, who is at his summer home here, has received no official advice from Washington regarding conditions at Shanghai. He read The Associated Press dispatches with evident interest, but declined to comment upon the news. He said that he could not state what course had been or might be taken by the countries interested in the situation growing out of the presence of Russian and Japanese war vessels at Shanghai, and having no official information as to the movements of American vessels was in no position to discuss the matter.

MRS. MAYBRICK IN PORT.

SHE WILL LAND TO-DAY.

Story of the Woman Who Was Recently Released from Prison.

Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick arrived from Antwerp last night on the Vaderland. The ship was sighted upon the Vederland. The ship was sighted upon the Vederland. The ship was sighted upon the Vederland.

Mrs. Maybrick was born in Mobile, Ala., in 1862. She is the daughter of W. G. Chandler, a banker of that place. She was educated in this country and abroad, and had barely left school when she met Maybrick on one of her trips to England. She was just eighteen, and while Maybrick was twenty-six years her senior, a great attachment was formed between them, which in a year led them to the altar in St. James's Church, London. For a short time the couple lived at Norfolk, Va., where Maybrick was in the cotton manufacturing business. Then they moved to Liverpool, where they acquired a large property in one of the suburbs, which they called Battledore. Two children—a boy, James Chandler, and a girl, Gladys Evelyn—were born of the match. Mrs. Maybrick's father had died in the meanwhile, and her mother had been married to Baron de Roques.

In the early part of March, 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick went for a short visit to Birkdale, and stayed while there at the Palace Hotel. It was on this visit that the relations between the pair became strained. The cause of the quarrel was the attention paid to Mrs. Maybrick by Alfred Brierly, who was at the same hotel. Shortly after this Mr. Maybrick was taken with a severe cold and grew steadily worse. The doctors attending him said that acute stomach trouble had developed and that the patient was suffering from poisoning. When he died Mrs. Maybrick took to her bed, and her condition became so serious that constant medical attention was required. When a certificate of death was about to be issued for Mr. Maybrick, his two brothers, Edwin and Michael, told the police that they had cause to believe that Mr. Maybrick had been poisoned by his wife as a result of their quarrels over Brierly. Investigation by the coroner showed traces of arsenical poisoning in Maybrick's stomach, and Mrs. Maybrick was arrested on her sickbed and lodged in the Wallon Jail. Maybrick had been in the habit of torturing himself with arsenic for stomach trouble. At the post-mortem examination arsenic was found in the liver.

Mrs. Maybrick was brought to trial on July 31 before Judge Stephen, who seemed already to have shown a predisposition against her. The trial, which lasted six days, showed that Mr. Maybrick had three months previous to his death purchased 150 grains of arsenic for medicinal purposes, and by the last day of the trial public opinion, which had hitherto been against the prisoner, declared her innocent. Judge Stephen, in his charge to the jury, however, left it little choice, and after being out about half an hour it gave a verdict of guilty. Mrs. Maybrick was then sentenced by Judge Stephen to be hanged. It was only a short time after this that Judge Stephen was declared insane.

Public opinion voiced itself so forcibly that Home Secretary Matthews commuted the sentence to life imprisonment, which in England usually means twenty years. For fifteen years persistent efforts here as well as in England were made to secure the woman's release, and the United States government even took up the case. With five years deducted for good behavior, Mrs. Maybrick served the full sentence. She was released about a month ago.

She comes to this country on a ticket of leave which was granted on her plea that she had to be here to present her suit for the recovery of her right in large properties. It is rumored in Richmond that the friends of Mrs. Maybrick used this claim as a ruse for getting her over to this country, knowing that, with public opinion so much in her favor in both countries, the English courts would have small chance of extraditing her.

It is believed that on her arrival here Mrs. Maybrick will go to the home of her friends, Dr. and Mrs. Emmet Densmore, at Ellenville, in the Catskills.

D. W. Armstrong, against whom Baroness de Roques brought suit to recover money from which she says she was defrauded by the sale of her estate, made a statement last night in which he declared he had been greatly misrepresented. He said:

I cannot lay claim to the excessive chivalry credited to me by the morning papers, which declare that I remained silent so that Mrs. Maybrick's release might not be interfered with. I do not see that I could have conscientiously done differently than I have done. Not till yesterday, when a friend of mine brought me a newspaper clipping two or three years old, did I realize the extent of misrepresentation and falsehood brought in play in this case.

I do not wish to appear as criticizing Mrs. Maybrick, her mother or anybody connected with her, but it is clear that the British Home Office has been imposed on to an astonishing degree. As my answer to the complaint shows, three men were interested in the suit in the last. Her name is not mentioned in the case. When I bought the land from the baroness at the time mentioned, Maybrick had not yet died, and the statement that she was forced to sell at that time to raise money to defend her daughter is manifestly untrue. Her title to the land at the time of sale was only one of several, all of which I had to buy. Subsequent attempts to establish her title to the land have failed. I sold the land again soon afterward, realizing only a small profit.

I bought the land from the baroness without any solicitation on my part. She came to me and asked me to buy the land, as at that time I was in the business of buying and selling titles and had some reputation in that part of the country.

SANDBAGGED AND ROBBED OF \$1,900.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Bert Belmont, manager of the McAllister Flour and Feed Mill, at Richville, St. Lawrence County, was attacked by three men, sandbagged and robbed of \$1,900 currency, near his home, last night. His assailants escaped.

DILEMMA FOR BELMONT.

A STRIKE OR POLITICS.

Elevated Unions to Formulate Demands To-day—Stand Together.

The employees of the elevated railway lines in Manhattan, who have been talking strike ever since the Interborough Rapid Transit Company announced a scheme for training new men for the positions which are soon to be open in the subway, and to pay them less than is paid on the elevated, showed yesterday that they were determined to force the issue. Preparations were made to select a conference committee representing the several unions. If it fails to obtain a satisfactory agreement a strike will be called and the attempt made to tie up all of the elevated lines.

That they will not be forced to the extremity of striking was the opinion of a number of the labor leaders last night. There was a conference yesterday afternoon between the committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and General Manager E. P. Bryan of the Interborough. The employees were told that the railroad company was ready to meet them half way, though definite action was postponed.

The elevated men say that they could not have selected a better time to bring the company to their way of thinking. They point out that August Belmont, president of the Interborough company, has just undertaken a leading part in the management of the Democratic national campaign. He wants nothing less than a strike, especially a bitter strike, that would come home at once to a majority of New-York voters.

Mr. Belmont made a brief statement yesterday without committing himself as to the merits or demerits of the employees' demands. He said: "I am satisfied that all existing differences between the elevated railway employees and the Interborough company will be satisfactorily adjusted and that there will be no strike."

Then he hurried away to the Democratic national headquarters to take up his political work. He left the handling of the dissatisfied army of elevated men to Mr. Bryan, who has dealt with them before.

From 10 o'clock yesterday morning until 10 o'clock last night the committees of the three local unions to which the motormen and firemen on the old elevated engines belong held a continuous session at the Harlem Arcade, No. 211 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st. A unanimous vote to stand by their committees and to insist on the company granting their demands in regard to the new subway positions.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES TO MEET.

At 1 o'clock to-day there will be a joint meeting of the grievance committees of all the unions which might be involved in a strike. The committee of trainmen and employees who talked with Mr. Bryan yesterday will report in detail what he said to it in behalf of Mr. Belmont and the company. Then a further conference will be arranged with Mr. Bryan, and upon it a settlement hinges. If the committee and the railroad officials cannot find a common ground the national officers of the several unions—Stone, of the engineers; Mahon, of the street railway employees' association; and Hanrahan, of the firemen—will be summoned.

"One thing is certain," said President William L. Jencks of the local union of the United Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to which the motormen belong, "the several unions will act as a unit in the present difficulty. We have not always been of the same mind in the past, but this time there are no two opinions. There is a principle involved that is vital, and while I do not think that a strike will be necessary, we must be prepared for it as a last resort."

The present trouble between the elevated employees and the operating company is somewhat complicated. In the first place three unions are concerned, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The members of the engineers' brotherhood are the motormen of the electric trains now running on the elevated; the firemen have not worked as such since the steam locomotives were dispensed with, and are filling other positions until there is a chance for them to become motormen. The amalgamated association includes conductors, guards, gatemen, tower switchmen, agents, car cleaners and lamp men.

The association holds a written agreement with the Interborough company of eighteen articles providing for a scale of wages and promising the men seniority of service. It was signed by General Manager Bryan on April 20, 1903, when a strike was threatened. It also has a letter from him which, after outlining the scheme of adjustment, says:

"This letter is given over my signature so as to assure all parties concerned of the railroad company's good faith in the matter, and we demand equally as good treatment from all of the employees."

The motormen claim to have a verbal agreement with the company through Mr. Bryan, assuring them \$3.50 a day, and that vacancies will be filled from the ranks of the affiliated firemen.

There can be little doubt that in making these agreements the Interborough Company did not intend to bind itself as to subway employees. The employees, however, are prepared to take advantage of the fact that the elevated service was not specified, and that the subway is under the same management.

"What difference does it make whether the railroad runs underground or through the air?" demanded one of the leaders yesterday. "Our agreement is with the Interborough Company and the subway is part of the system."

THE DEMANDS OF THE MEN.

According to President Jencks, the employees have several demands. In the first place, they want seniority of service extended to the subway system. That is, they demand that sub-

Continued on third page.

GUNBOAT ON ROCK.

Columbine Wrecked Off Newfoundland Land.

St. John's, N. F., Aug. 22.—The British gunboat Columbine, one of the vessels of the squadron patrolling the Newfoundland fisheries, struck on a rock to-day in Snook's Arm, Green Bay, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck.

The whaling vessel Cabot vainly tried to pull the Columbine off the rock.

The gunboat Fantome started from here to-night for the purpose of trying to refloat the Columbine, and if that should be found impossible, to save her gear.

The Columbine, formerly the Hiarta, is a single screw steel vessel, and was purchased by the British government in 1897 to assist in the supervision of the fisheries in Newfoundland waters. She has one funnel, is of 290 tons displacement, has an indicated horsepower of 200, is 133 feet long and capable of making nine knots an hour. She was built in 1896.

SHOT AND BURNED.

Negro of Cedartown, Ga., Lynched for Assaulting a White Child.

Cedartown, Ga., Aug. 22.—"Jim" Glover, a negro, was shot to death to-night near the home of a white girl he had assaulted, and his body dragged a distance of about a mile into this city and burned at the stake on the public square. A mob estimated at five hundred composed the shooting and burning party.

The crime for which the negro was lynched was that of committing an assault upon Levia Reeves, the thirteen-year-old daughter of a well known farmer.

The story of the crime is the most revolting that has ever been given to the public from this immediate section of the country. After the little girl had protected the negro from the attack of a large dog owned by her father he followed her to the pasture where she was taking a cow, caught her, choked her to insensibility and left her bleeding and unconscious in a cornfield. This occurred early this morning.

Bloodhounds had been on the negro's track all day, and he was captured some distance away late this afternoon and carried to the home of the girl's father, who unhesitatingly identified him as her assailant.

In the mean time a crowd of fully five hundred persons had gathered, and summary justice was done. The negro was killed by a bullet in the head, and the young girl had identified him.

THIRTY HURT IN WRECK.

Theatrical Train Runs Into Freight—Many Sheep Killed.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Worcester, Mass., Aug. 22.—A special theatrical train, consisting of an engine, three scenery and baggage cars and two coaches, was wrecked at Westboro to-day by running at full speed into a freight train. The engine and three forward cars of the special were wrecked, and thirty of the sixty-five passengers more or less seriously injured. Homer Dodge, engineer of the special, was pinned under the engine and badly, although not fatally, hurt.

Several of the freight cars were wrecked. Three of them contained sheep, of which some fifty were killed. The remainder of the shipment escaped into the woods and have not yet been captured. The train was wrecked at Westboro, and four doctors went out in an engine temporarily to care for the injured. In the train were thirty members of Charles E. Blaney's "More To Be Filled Than Censured" company and thirty-five members of Leander's "Eternal City" company. Much of the scenery was spoiled. The cause of the accident is unknown.

THREE DROWN NEAR BOSTON LIGHT.

Catboat Capsizes and Two Are Saved by Fishing Craft.

Boston, Aug. 22.—By the capsizing of a small catboat off Boston Light this afternoon three persons lost their lives. To-night the Gloucester fishing schooner William H. Cross reached port, having on board only two members of the sailing party who were rescued and the body of one of the victims. The drowned persons, all of whom lived in Cambridge, were:

Carl Linquist, thirty-nine years old; Mary Anderson, nineteen years old, a stepdaughter of Linquist, and Ralph Jacobson, fifteen years old. The rescued were: Harriet Anderson, of Cambridge, and Carl Linquist, of Quincy.

The party was sailing about in the harbor in the catboat Viscen when a hat blew overboard. The catboat was steering the Viscen, man-o-warred the boat until the hat was within reach. All of the party then rushed to the leeward side of the boat, the hat went under water and at the same instant a sudden squall capsized the craft. The accident was witnessed by the crew of the fishing schooner, which put about and picked up Harriet Anderson and Carl Linquist. The woman was unconscious when taken from the water, but was resuscitated and later removed to a hospital. The body of Linquist was recovered later.

JUDGE DIDN'T LIKE "DUDE CLOTHES."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Syracuse, Aug. 22.—"You come here a month from to-day without those dude clothes and tell me how you are getting along," said Police Justice F. W. Thomson to-day to Charles Kohle, the latter than had been arraigned for petit larceny and warned to live within his means. The judge took exception to the young man's tan shoes, tan hose and light colored trousers and two finger rings.

TEACHERS SCARCE UP THE STATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Syracuse, Aug. 22.—An unusual dearth of school teachers in the towns in Central and Northern New-York is a source of much annoyance to trustees, and many schools are at the present time without teachers. The State Department of Education may have to be appealed to. The cause is the desire of the teachers to get into the graded schools and the fact that a teacher can get only one third grade and one second grade certificate.

BOW THE KNEE TO MURPHY.

PARKER'S FRIENDS YIELD.

Cord Meyer Appoints Dowling on State Executive Committee.

Cord Meyer, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, yesterday appointed Senator Victor J. Dowling, Charles F. Murphy's personal friend, to the State Executive Committee, and assigned to him supervision of the organization of the campaign in greater New-York.

The Murphy men say that this sidetracks Senator McCarren, head of the State Executive Committee. Senator Dowling says that McCarren never was elected chairman of the Executive Committee, and that he will not recognize him as chairman till he is elected.

Friends of Richard Croker say that John F. Carroll and McCarren are in league to overthrow Murphy next year and nominate an anti-Murphy candidate for Mayor.

Senator Platt said that he had received a letter from the ex-Secretary of War, and he did not think Mr. Root would be a candidate for Governor. Several up-State leaders think, however, that Mr. Root will accept a unanimous nomination.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, discussed campaign finances with Chairman Cortelyou.

MAY MEAN M'CARREN'S END.

Dowling Won't Recognize Him—Talk of Murphy's Overthrow.

Judge Parker's friends in control of the national and State Democratic committees bowed the knee yesterday to Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall. Senator Victor J. Dowling, one of Murphy's closest friends, was appointed a member of the State executive committee, with power to supervise the organization of the campaign in greater New-York. This seems to take Executive Chairman McCarren's power almost all away. But Mr. McCarren says not. He says that Dowling was appointed on his advice and with his consent. While Murphy's men were boasting of Murphy's victory last night they at the same time were peering around, as if fearful of an ambush.

National Chairman Taggart, August Belmont and William F. Shober, who they have arranged to trace that will last until after election. The main thing with the national leaders is to prevent an open rupture in Tammany Hall until after November 8.

Following a conference at national headquarters, attended by State Chairman Cord Meyer, William F. Rodie, head of the bureau of organization; Charles F. Murphy and Senator Victor J. Dowling, Chairman Meyer of the State committee handed out the following typewritten statement:

Cord Meyer, chairman of the Democratic State committee, has added Senator Victor J. Dowling to the executive committee. Mr. William S. Rodie has already been assigned, in charge of the bureau of organization, for the organization of the party outside of the greater New-York and Senator Dowling will perform similar duties in the greater New-York, having due regard to the existence of county committees therein, and to organize within that territory for the purpose of assisting in polling the entire Democratic vote for the Democratic ticket.

MAY BE POLITICAL DEATH WARRANT.

It will be well for the wayfaring man to keep this innocent looking announcement in mind, for it probably is the preliminary political death warrant either of Murphy or McCarren, and perhaps of both.

As already announced, the Murphy men believe that this is the beginning of the total eclipse of McCarren. They think that Senator Dowling, who is an aggressive and untiring man, will prevent McCarren from making any headway in his fight against Murphy, and that McCarren will be completely sidetracked before the end of the campaign.

Rowling allowed this impression to spread. When asked by a Tribune reporter what the creation of such an apparently anomalous position as an organizer of Tammany Hall meant, he said:

"We are going to get out the vote. I am going to work to-morrow. Mr. Rodie is in charge of the campaign up the State, and this new place gives me general supervision of it in this county."

"Are you under or over the chairman of the State executive committee, Mr. McCarren?" "Why, there isn't any executive committee chairman," said Mr. Dowling. "The committee didn't elect any chairman. I shall not recognize Mr. McCarren as chairman of the committee until he is elected as such, and I do not expect any change in the committee."

Senator Dowling said he had an appointment with Senator McCarren at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Up to this point it looks all Murphy's way. But there is another side that perhaps the Tammany chieftain knows of, but says nothing about.

There are plotters at work in Tammany Hall who are spending money to overthrow Murphy, prevent McCarren's renomination, and make New-York a thoroughly "wide open" town, as it was under Van Wyck. John F. Carroll, deputy leader of the organization under Croker, is one of these. Before Croker left town in June last for Europe he had a talk with Senator Mc-