New-York Tribune.

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THE MONETARY STANDARDS.

END OF THE LONDON NEGOTIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

WORK OF THE AMERICAN ENVOYS, THOUGH A FAILURE, AN HONORABLE EFFORT TO CARRY OUT A PARTY PLEDGE—INDIA A DISAPPOINTMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Oct. 21.—The reply of the British Government to the monetary proposals of the United States and France has been prepared by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and will probably be published in the London press before the end of the week. It may be summarized as a courteous refusal to entertain the propositions submitted by the two Governments, and an equally polite invitation to continue the negotiations. The refusal is unequivocal on all points, and the invitation to go on with monetary diplomacy is a transparent compromise to save the feelings of the strong minority of bimetallists in the Cabinet. The Ministry, acting upon the advice of the financial experts of the Indian Government, declines to reopen the mints to silver. This was the chief concession which was asked by the two Governments, and it has been refused under various pleas of expediency and necessity, based upon the existing conditions of Indian finance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer also discusses the other concessions which were considered in the various conferences with the American and French Ambassadors and the three envoys, and virtually refuses to act favorably upon any proposal. At the same time he expresses the willingness of the Government to prolong the conferences and to consider any other proposals which may be presented. He suggests no alternative plan of his own, but leaves the two Governments free to act upon their own responsibility if they choose to open their mints to silver or to take any other measures in the interest of bimetallism.

Those behind the scenes assert that the Ministers expected very different advice from the Indian experts from what they have received. They were prepared last summer to order the resumption of silver coinage if the Franco-American programme were adopted, and they confidently believed that the experts of the Indian Government would be united on the expediency of this course. When the reply came from the experts, Mr. Balfour, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Chaplin and other convinced bimetallists in the Cabinet were disconcerted, and even monometallists like Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Goschen were greatly surprised. The necessity of acting upon the advice was apparent to neutrals like Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire, who had an open mind on this question, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was instructed to prepare a categorical reply to the proposals which had been submitted, declining to accept them, but leaving the door open wide for a continuance of the negotiations. This last bit of politeness was meant to conciliate the disappointed bimetallists in the Cabinet.

A conference has been arranged which will be attended by the three envoys and representatives of the two Embassies. An answer having been received, the only question remaining for consideration is the proper course to be followed by the American envoys. They will naturally go to Paris and discuss the matter with the Méline Government. The question will then arise whether the two Governments can undertake to go on with their monetary programme without the reopening of the Indian mints and the moral support of the British Government. The French Ministry may not care to persevere in a bimetallist policy under these conditions, and the McKinley Administration may consider it prudent to break off negotiations temporarily. Certainly the United States with the prospect of heavy gold imports, an increasing income and a revival of prosperity, is in a better position for awaiting the events of the near future than England, with its harassing problems of Indian finance, industrial depression in Lancashire and disordered conditions of Eastern exchange. The whole effect of Senator Wolcott's mission has been to rally the bimetallists of France and England, and to revive interest in the controversy over the single and double standard. His mission has been brilliantly conducted; while it has failed in its immediate results, it has been an honorable diplomatic enterprise, which reflects credit upon the Republican Administration as an honest and capable attempt to fulfil the party pledge in favor of bimetallism by international agreement.

I. N. F.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S REASONS FOR REFUSING TO REOPEN THE INDIAN MINTS.

London, Oct. 21.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in his note to the United States Ambassador and to the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, regarding the monetary proposals of their Governments, says that by far the most important proposal submitted is that concerning the re-opening of the Indian mints, adding:

"The Government of India points out that they can hardly be expected to give up a policy which, for four years, they have been endeavoring to make effective, in the absence of substantial security that the system to be substituted for it is practically certain to be stable. If, owing to the relative smallness of the area over which the bimetallic system is to be established, to the great divergence between the proposed ratio and the present gold price of silver, or to any other cause, the legal ratio of silver were not maintained, the position of silver might be much worse than before, and the financial embarrassments of the Government of India greater than any with which they have as yet had to contend."

The reply then adds that, even if these reasons are not strong enough, the Indian Government could not be expected to reverse a policy which has only been on trial for four years, and concludes:

"Her Majesty's Government is therefore desirous to ascertain how far the views of the French and American Governments have been modified by the decision arrived at, and whether they desire to proceed further with the negotiations at the present moment. It is possible that the time which has elapsed since the proposals were put forward in July last may enable the representatives of the two Governments concerned to form a more accurate estimate than was then practicable of the amount of assistance they say they expect from other Powers, and of the success their scheme is likely to attain. The Government might then be placed in a position to consider the subject with fuller knowledge than they now possess of many of the circumstances materially affecting the proposals before them."

AMERICAN ENVOYS GOING TO FRANCE.

THEY DO NOT REGARD THE DOOR TO INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM FINALLY CLOSED.

London, Oct. 21.—The United States Monetary Commissioners recognize that their mission has been unsuccessful, though they will not admit it, as the answer of Great Britain says that that country will be glad to receive other propositions, and the Commissioners have decided, as a matter of form, to return to France and consult the French Government as to whether fresh proposals are desirable. But it is not expected that anything will result from their visit to France.

174 FIFTH AVE., BET. 22D AND 23D STS. See the KRELL PIANOS.—Advt.

CABINET COUNCIL IN MADRID.

RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN CONSIDERED.

THE REPLY TO MINISTER WOODFORD'S NOTE DISCUSSED—ACTION TO BE TAKEN AS TO FILIBUSTERS.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—The Queen Regent presided over the Cabinet Council to-day. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, and Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, both of whom were indisposed, were absent.

Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained at length the present status of Spain's diplomatic relations with the United States and declared that the Cabinet was entirely in accord as to the policy to be pursued.

General Correa, Minister of War, said he was satisfied with the manner in which reinforcements were concentrating for Cuba. He declared that there were very few desertions.

At the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow, Señor Sagasta presiding, the Ministers will consider the draft of the answer of Spain to the note of the United States, on the subject of Cuba, delivered to the Spanish Government by the United States Minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, shortly after his arrival here. It is understood that the reply will contain a formal protest against filibustering.

"El Heraldo" says that Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, submitted to the Premier to-day his suggested draft of the reply to the note of the United States and that the Premier approved it, but intimated that it should be withheld until after the arrival of Marshal Blanco at Havana.

London, Oct. 22.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"Señor de Lôme, the Spanish Minister at Washington, has been instructed to inform the American Government that henceforth filibustering expeditions will be regarded as breaches of international law. Such, at any rate, is the substance of his instructions, though it is just possible that the form in which they will be carried into effect may modify their import.

"A very bad impression has been made here by the news from Havana that a majority of the important industrial, commercial, mining, railway and steamship enterprises in Cuba are being rapidly converted into foreign companies, chiefly American and English. It is feared that this may enable the companies to claim damage from Spain for losses during the war. Perhaps a further reason why they are seeking English and American protection is that Cuban capital fears the tyranny, disorder and throat-cutting which would follow immediately on the proclamation of Cuban independence when the time comes for it."

GENERAL BLANCO'S CONFIDENCE.

HIS PROGRAMME IN CUBA—MAY END THE WAR IN SEVEN MONTHS.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Corunna says that Marshal Blanco, prior to embarking on Tuesday for Havana to assume his new responsibilities as Governor-General of Cuba, made the following statement:

"I go to Cuba with full confidence in the efficacy of the new programme to insure immediate and certain success. My military and my political actions I shall develop simultaneously. I have not been instructed to maintain any reserve regarding the intention to bestow the full autonomy offered by the Liberal party when I was in the Opposition.

"I have not consulted the Government about the divisional commands; but, so as to have more time for political affairs, I wished to be accompanied by generals like General Parrado, who, as second in command, will bear the brunt of the military action, and General Pando, who will direct the campaign at the head of the army.

"I cannot fix a date for the termination of the war. One of my generals has expressed himself as confident of returning victorious in seven months. Matters might take a turn to confirm this surmise; but, if all ends well, it will make no difference even if we do take a little longer to reach peace."

"El Heraldo" says that Señor Canalejas, when starting for Cuba yesterday, declared that he would make "a true report of the situation after studying the question of Cuba and the United States."

A WARNING TO WEYLER.

Havana (via Key West, Fla.), Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Madrid to "El Diario de la Marina" says that the Government has cabled to Lieutenant-General Weyler strictly prohibiting any demonstration on the day of his departure for Spain, and intimating that if these instructions are not complied with by him he will be held strictly accountable.

DEVASTATED BY A CYCLONE.

SEVERAL THOUSAND NATIVES PERISH ON ONE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—A dispatch received here from Leyte, one of the Philippine islands, says that place has been almost devastated by a cyclone, that many persons have been killed, and that the damage done to property is incalculable.

The cyclone destroyed the towns of Tagloban and Hernani, on the island of Leyte, as well as several villages.

Later advices from Manila say the cyclone occurred on October 12, and they add that Carigara and Burugo, on the eastern coast of Leyte, have been wiped out, and that an immense wave swept inland, engulfing villages. Several thousand natives perished at Tagloban.

The cyclone also swept the island of Samar.

The full extent of the catastrophe is not yet known.

The town of Leyte, however, sustained but little damage, contrary to the first reports received.

The damage is estimated at 7,500,000 pesetas.

FOR DEFRAUDING TRADESMEN.

AN ALLEGED EX-CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY SENTENCED.

London, Oct. 21.—Lochiel Graham, eighty-three years old, said to be an ex-captain of artillery of the United States Army and to have been formerly an aide-de-camp of the Emperor Maximilian, was sentenced at the West Sussex Sessions to-day to twelve months' imprisonment for defrauding tradesmen at Horsham, Sussex.

THE BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY.

SIX OFFICERS AND MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED MEN KILLED OR WOUNDED AT THE STORMING OF DARGAI RIDGE.

London, Oct. 21.—Six officers and more than one hundred men were killed or wounded in the storming of the Dargai Ridge, of the Samana Range, in India, yesterday.

The stanch resistance of the insurgent tribesmen, when the English forces stormed and eventually carried the Dargai Ridge, and the heavy losses of the British, are facts which are viewed with serious misgiving in London to-day. The insurgents were evidently in great force, for in addition to being able to make a stubborn stand against the British advance, they had a contingent of 7,000 men to spare for a flanking movement. Not any of the stories of this fierce engagement suggest any demoralization of the enemy, who retired in good order and proceeded to construct fresh defensive works on the adjacent hills, showing that Afridiland will probably have to be conquered yard by yard.

The news of the massing of the Afridis in the Sampagha Pass, and the report that they are erecting strong fortifications there is also most disquieting.

The newspapers here criticise the plan of campaign, which apparently makes it necessary to capture the same ground twice, as the Dargai Ridge, which was carried on Monday only to be left to the tribesmen to reoccupy on Tuesday. But it appears that the British force which first captured the ridge was not provided with commissariat supplies and the difficulties of forwarding them from the base were insurmountable.

According to a dispatch from Simla the casualties during the fighting yesterday at Dargai Ridge by the second division of the British troops under General Sir Yeatman Biggs were as follows: The officers killed were Captain Charles Judge, of the Second Gurkhas; Lieutenant Alexander Lamont, of the Gordon Highlanders, and Captain Smith, of the Derbyshire Regiment. The wounded officers are Lieutenant Robinson, of the Second Gurkhas, who is dangerously hurt; Major Forbes MacBean, of the Gordon Highlanders, and three others.

Of the rank and file 156 were killed or wounded, the Gordon Highlanders having thirty-six casualties, the Dorsetshire Regiment thirty-two and the remainder being equally divided between the Gurkhas and the Derbyshire Regiment.

THE DRIFT TOWARDS LOW.

GROWING STRENGTH OF HIS CANDIDACY APPARENT.

SOME REASONS WHY HIS SUCCESS IS PROBABLE—VOTERS BECOMING MORE AND MORE CONVINCED THAT HE IS THE MAN TO SUPPORT.

General Tracy's forecast of the vote of Seth Low will receive on November 2, which the General, for reasons of his own, saw fit to inject into his speech at the Lenox Lyceum on Wednesday evening, was the subject of some amused comment among politicians of all sorts yesterday. General Tracy's prophecy was that Mr. Low would not come within 100,000 votes of being elected, that Mr. Low's vote in New-York City would not reach 35,000, and that he would not receive 30,000 in Brooklyn.

With an evident purpose of bolstering up General Tracy's reputation as a seer Congressman Quigg, late yesterday, indulged in some prophesying on his own account, and while Mr. Quigg was disposed to allow Mr. Low 10,000 more votes in Brooklyn, or 40,000 in that borough, than General Tracy conceded to his Republican competitor, he cut General Tracy's figures in New-York City down to about 20,000, although in an afternoon paper Mr. Quigg was quoted as conceding Mr. Low something less than 60,000 votes in New-York.

No well-posted political observer on either side of the East River regarded the predictions of Messrs. Tracy and Quigg with any real seriousness yesterday. That they were intended simply to gull the gullible was the opinion of sensible people wherever the prophecies were spoken of. Their object plainly was to create the impression that General Tracy still has a chance of election in order to prevent the apprehended landslide of Republican voters from Tracy to Low as soon as they are convinced that the real fight is between Low and Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate.

WHAT GOOD CALCULATORS THINK.

Mr. Low's growing strength is being gradually impressed upon thoughtful and independent voters of all parties. That Mr. Low is the strongest man now opposing Judge Van Wyck on the one hand and Henry George on the other is being rapidly realized by the electors of this great city. The best calculators of the result this fall believe that in the division of the vote among four candidates one hundred and fifty thousand votes should be sufficient to elect the next Mayor. Instead of the meagre number allowed Mr. Low by General Tracy and by Mr. Quigg's arithmeticians, those whose opportunities for information are deemed superior give Mr. Low a total of not less than one hundred and eighty thousand to one hundred and ninety thousand in the general result. The original returns of the Citizens Union canvass, which convinced Mr. Low that he might be the unifying force in the campaign, footed up over one hundred and twenty-seven thousand legal voters. Most of those who signed the Low papers belong to New-York City.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Low is stronger in Brooklyn than any of his competitors, unless the exception be Van Wyck, and that he may poll there more votes than Tracy and George combined. The number of electors whose names are now enrolled in the Citizens Union organization of New-York, as officially given out yesterday, show a total of 137,682 in the thirty-five Assembly districts of this city. If to this total only the number of votes which Mr. Quigg concedes to Mr. Low in Brooklyn, which is 40,000, should be added, his vote in the three boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn would exceed 177,000, or 27,000 more than sufficient to insure his election, according to the belief of many skilful politicians.

MR. LOW'S SUPERIORITY.

The practical reasons for a result which will give Mr. Low a handsome plurality a week from next Tuesday are not being lost slight of by the people, who are about to do their own voting. They see that, for the first time in many years, they can strike a blow at both the big political machines without giving the advantage to either Tammany or the rival organization. By electing Mr. Low they will place in the Mayor's chair of the new metropolis a man who will be wholly independent of the bosses of both parties and who will be able to administer the government of the municipality in the interests of the people alone. Mr. Low is conspicuously free from corporation entanglements. The street railways, the gas companies, the big syndicates of all kinds are not interested in his canvass—they are putting up no money to elect him. Mr. Low will be free to conduct himself in his official relations wholly independent of such alliances. He is really the only man named for Mayor who can deal with the question of franchises without embarrassment.

These and many other facts are being understood by the people now as they have not been understood heretofore. Republicans are becoming aware that the man they should vote for to defeat Mr. Croker's man Van Wyck is Seth Low.

INTERVENTION IN A BIG STRIKE.

SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENT OF THE ENGINEERS' DISPUTE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

London, Oct. 21.—A new and most important element has been introduced into the great engineering strike by the official intervention of the Board of Trade. The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, president of the Board, proposes in an identical letter addressed to the masters and the men a conference based upon the following suggested arrangement:

First—The Federated Employers, while disavowing all intention of interfering with the legitimate action of trades-unions, will admit no right of interference in the management of their business. The trades-unions, on their part, while maintaining the right of combination, will disavow any intention of interfering with the management of the business of the employers.

Second—The demand for a forty-eight-hour week made by the men in joint committee upon the Federated Employers of London, without a previous request for a conference with the employers, is withdrawn.

Third—A conference between the representatives of the Federated Employers and the engineering unions shall be held forthwith to discuss and settle the hours of labor.

Fourth—The constitution of the conference shall be arranged by its chairman or other selected representatives of both parties.

Glasgow, Oct. 21.—Members of the Employers' Federation in this city say that there is no prospect that the mediation of the Board of Trade in the engineering dispute on the lines suggested by the identical letter of the Board will be accepted.

A DELEGATION FROM HAWAII.

THREE SOCIETIES ON THE ISLANDS OPPOSING ANNEXATION.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, Oct. 21.—It has been decided among the Hawaiians opposing annexation that a commission of five men should be sent to Washington to make a determined fight against the ratification of the Annexation Treaty. At least three Hawaiian societies will give their support to the movement.

It is generally understood that J. O. Carter, a white man, will head the commission.

A prominent citizen who has recently returned from Germany says that the Hawaiian annexation question is receiving some consideration among the German people. A number of prominent Germans expressed themselves in favor of the amalgamation of the two republics. In that event they think that Germany should be allowed to take Samoa without interference on the part of the United States. This they deem a simple matter of fairness and justice. The Americans have the greatest amount of capital invested in the Hawaiian islands, and the country is thoroughly Americanized. In Samoa, they argued, the Germans occupy the same position. The bulk of the money invested there had come from Germany and therefore Germany had as much right to absorb Samoa as Uncle Sam had to take in Hawaii.

DEATH OF MRS. GARFIELD'S FATHER.

Mentor, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Zeb Rudolph, the father of Mrs. Garfield, the widow of President Garfield, died yesterday evening at Lawnfield, the Garfield home, of old age. The deceased was ninety-four years of age. Two children, besides Mrs. Garfield, survive him. They are Mrs. Camden Rockwell, of New-York, and Captain Joseph Rudolph, who lives here.

CITIZENS CAMPAIGN BOOMING.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS—THE INDORSEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN DEMOCRACY.

The impetus given to the Citizens Union movement by the indorsement given on Wednesday night by the Manhattan Democracy, or the Stecklerites, was manifested at headquarters yesterday by increased activity. The decision of the Stecklers' organization to support Mr. Low defines the attitude of about the last of the independent organizations to come into line, and so General Tracy is left standing alone as the organization Republican candidate, without a single indorsement from an independent organization, Mr. Low, on the other hand, has the indorsement of many independent organizations, and his strength grows daily. General McCook, James B. Reynolds and the others who are directing the campaign found their time taken up listening to reports from the leaders in the districts, and never since the campaign opened has there been such a throng of district workers present at headquarters as there was yesterday, and all of them had the most encouraging reports to make.

The revised list of the Citizens Union enrolment, completed within the last twenty-four hours, shows a total enrolment of 137,000. This is the number after deducting duplications, removals and the small percentage that has drifted back into the Republican organization ranks. A most significant feature is that the Citizens Union enrolment is being signed with greater readiness than ever. Charles Steckler, one of the leaders of the Manhattan Democracy, said yesterday:

"I found that the voters in the Manhattan Democracy were more favorable to Mr. Low than to any other candidate, and that his platform suited their ideas best. We had no communication with him, or his managers, and, in fact, went ahead, indorsed him and told him about it afterward. We will now begin an active campaign."

A TRACY BANNER AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

ONE STRING GOES INTO PLATT'S OFFICE, THE REST INTO OFFICES OF LOW MEN.

A new political banner was flung to the breeze in lower Broadway yesterday. It bore this legend:

BENJ. F. TRACY SAYS:

"If I am elected Mayor, the Government of New-York will be Conducted on the Highest Plane of Efficiency, Justice and Right."

The rope from the upper right-hand corner of the banner ran to a window in the building at No. 49, occupied by the United States Express Company, of which Thomas C. Platt is president. The rope from the lower right-hand corner ran to a window of the office of George B. Kettell, at No. 49. Mr. Kettell said he is a Low man. The rope from the upper left-hand corner ran to a bolt in the wall of the Tower Building, No. 52. The rope from the lower left-hand corner ran to a window in the office of I. F. Mead & Co., stock brokers, No. 48. T. H. Curtis, of the firm, said that both he and Mr. Mead are Low men. The banner is one of a lot to be put up by the Republican County Committee.

MARRIED ON A FERRYBOAT.

WHILE THE IRATE FATHER OF THE BRIDE WATCHED THE CEREMONY FROM THE RIVER-BANK.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 21 (Special).—A marriage on a ferryboat took place here last night. Benjamin Young, of Memphis, and Miss Allie Bell, the daughter of a banker living in a suburb of Chattanooga, had long been lovers. Parental objection prevented their marriage. Young came over from Memphis several days ago and planned an elopement. Owing to the recent burning of the bridge across the Tennessee River, all crossing has to be done by a ferry. The young woman met her lover near the river-bank, and the couple started back to the city. A minister, who had been in waiting, accompanied them. When the boat was in the middle of the stream the angry father, who had discovered his daughter's absence, appeared on the bank, and the couple were married in sight of him in the middle of the Tennessee River.

NEW SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR W. K. VAN REYPEN APPOINTED TO SUCCEED THE LATE NEWTON L. BATES.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The following appointments were made by the President to-day:

Medical Director W. K. VAN REYPEN to be Surgeon-General of the Navy, to succeed Newton L. Bates, deceased.

GEORGE B. ANDERSON, of the District of Columbia, Consul at Grenoble, France.

Dr. Van Reypen has been a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey since 1894. He was appointed to the Navy from New-Jersey as an assistant surgeon in 1861, so his service carried him entirely through the Civil War, in which he made an excellent record. He attained the rank of medical director in March, 1895, while stationed in Washington. For several years he was fleet surgeon of the Pacific Station, and came around Cape Horn in the flagship San Francisco with the White Squadron on its cruise to the naval review in New-York. Dr. Van Reypen is well equipped for his new duties, having served as assistant to the Surgeon-General from 1884 to 1892.

George B. Anderson is now Consul at Antigua, West Indies, and is to be transferred to Grenoble. He was secretary in Brazil in 1893.

REBELS WINNING IN GUATEMALA.

PRIVATE ADVICES SHOW THEY HOLD QUEZALTENANGO—A DISPATCH FROM MORALES.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Private advices from Quezaltenango via Tapalucha, Mexico, dated October 20, were received to-day. The dispatch proves that Morales's forces are in possession of Quezaltenango still, and that so-called "official" advices to officials in Washington are false. The message reads:

Revolution continues with the same activity as in the beginning. We are informed that false news has been sent out by Reyna. Be assured of our success. Congratulate all. MORALES.

GOLD COMING FROM AUSTRALIA.

ARRIVAL OF $2,250,000 IN SOVEREIGNS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived to-day from Sydney via Honolulu, brought $2,250,000 in English sovereigns from Australia as a part of the balance of trade, which is the second largest shipment of gold received here within the last thirty days. The money was deposited in the mint.

WRECK OF THE NELLIE LAMPER.

HER CREW SAVED OFF NAUSET LIGHT JUST AS SHE WAS BREAKING UP.

Orleans, Mass., Oct. 21.—After being dismasted by the northeast hurricane last night the three-masted schooner Nellie Lamper, Captain McLean, St. John for New-York, was blown into the breakers off Nauset Light about noon to-day, and an hour afterward was a total wreck. The crew of seven men was taken off just before the vessel went to pieces.

FEARS FOR A BRITISH STEAMER.

WRECKAGE WHICH INDICATES THE LOSS OF THE HALLAMSHIRE.

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 21.—A boat with the name Hallamshire, of Hartlepool, and beds, deck gear and other wreckage, have been driven ashore near Twillingate, on the north coast of Newfoundland. It is feared that the British steamer Hallamshire, Captain Brown, from Swansea for Tilt Cove, to get copper ore, became a wreck and sank with all hands during the severe gale which raged here last Sunday.

The surest way to success is a right start in life. Fowler & Wells Co., Phrenologists, 27 E. 21st-st., N. Y.—Advt.

REPUBLICANS FOR LOW.

MAGNIFICENT MASS-MEETING.

DEMONSTRATION FOR THE CITIZENS CANDIDATE IN CARNEGIE HALL.

BIG CROWD AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

MR. LOW DECLARED BY THE SPEAKERS TO BE THE REAL REPRESENTATIVE OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES—MAYOR STRONG PRESIDES AND ELOQUENT SPEECHES ARE MADE BY THE CANDIDATE HIMSELF, GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE, ELIHU ROOT, JOSEPH H. CHOATE AND GENERAL ANSON G. M'COOK.

What was probably the most largely attended, the most solidly enthusiastic and altogether the most significant ratification meeting of the present campaign took place last night at Carnegie Hall, when 5,500 of the many thousands of the friends of Seth Low and the believers in non-partisanship in municipal government crowded into that vast auditorium and listened and cheered and shouted their approval while the Citizens Union candidate, Mr. Low, and such men as Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, General Wager Swayne and Mayor Strong declared themselves for good government and arraigned the action taken by the Republican machine in the present and momentous contest.

In the words of Mr. Low, "fealty to the principles of the Republican party above fealty to the party organization" was the the watchword and the war cry of the meeting. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican Organization of the City of New-York. All of the speakers were Republicans. A majority of the audience were Republicans, and the principles of the Republican party, among them non-partisanship in municipal affairs, were reindorsed and reaffirmed in no uncertain language.

"I believe," said Mr. Root, in the course of his remarks, "that the one hundred thousand names and more which declared in writing their wish that Seth Low should be the Mayor of New-York, knowing well the platform on which he stands (for he has stood there many a year)—I believe that those one hundred thousand names, most of them Republicans, better represented the true sentiment and the unfailing faith of the Republican party than did the voice of Lemuel Ely Quigg, casting the 191 votes of the silent delegates in the County Convention."

A significant point in Mr. Choate's speech was that "government of the people, by the people and for the people will perish from the soil of these 336 square miles that are to make up the territory of Greater New-York unless the people win this fight in which they are engaged against the politicians."

A MEMORABLE AUDIENCE.

It was a remarkable audience that packed Carnegie Hall to its doors last night from floor to dome, from platform to staircases. And there was another equally remarkable audience that failed to get admission and attended the overflow meetings held in Fifty-seventh and Fifty-sixth sts. The streets near Carnegie Hall seemed full of bands; the glare of red and green and blue fire trembled on the roofs and fronts of the buildings that lined the streets; the crowds swayed hither and thither and cheered and shouted in encouragement of the speakers who addressed them in the cause of good government and home rule for the Greater New-York.

As for Carnegie Hall itself, every seat was taken at 7:45 o'clock save a few in the upper gallery that the police saved for the members of several political organizations whose members came in a body, headed by bands, after the meeting had begun. The crowd overflowed from the seats and jammed the two big side aisles, pressed upon the platform and completely filled the lobby.

After 8 o'clock it was impossible to get standing room. The quality of the audience was no less remarkable than its quantity. If there has ever assembled a better audience at a political meeting in New-York than last night's audience, it must have been a long time ago. There were many women in the house. Every box was brilliant with the brighter hues of their costumes, and their handkerchiefs fluttered up and down a hundred times in the course of the evening. The banners of many political clubs fluttered from the railings and flaunted from the stage; and above all, over the heads of the speakers, stood out the emblem of the Citizens Union, the Statue of Liberty; beneath it the words blazoned in brilliant electric characters, "For Mayor—Seth Low," which were lighted when Mr. Low appeared on the stage, and beneath those words a large portrait of Mr. Low himself. The tiers of seats on the platform presented a solid mass of men, among them being many of New-York's foremost citizens. Charles Stewart Smith was there, and so were C. C. Beaman, Commissioner O'Brien, Dr. Louis L. Seaman, John Elderkin, E. L. Godkin, Killaen Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, Oscar S. Straus and many others.

ARRIVAL OF MR. LOW.

The audience had not long to wait. Indeed the later comers had scarcely squeezed themselves into "standing room only" and congratulated themselves on their good luck before those near the left of the platform raised a cheer. A moment later and the thousands were on their feet cheering and shouting and stamping, for they had seen Mr. Low pressing toward the platform, escorted by Mr. Van Rensselaer and Mayor Strong. Just behind him came Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and William S. Bagg. General Wager Swayne had already taken his seat. The demonstration that greeted the arrival of Mr. Low was prolonged and insistent. There was no mistaking the spontaneity of its enthusiasm. It kept Mr. Low bowing his acknowledgments for some time.

The moment quiet was restored, William S. Bagg introduced Mayor Strong as chairman of the meeting, and the Mayor arose and stepped to the front of the platform. This was the signal for another burst of cheers that showed the Mayor he was in the house of his friends.

THE MAYOR'S INTRODUCTORY.

In assuming the chair, Mayor Strong spoke as follows:

Fellow Republicans: "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Our Republican brethren that are running this County Committee supposed to be the representatives of the Republican party in this city have gotten so angry at the real genuine Republicans of the city of New-York that they can hardly contain themselves. (Applause.) For that reason we will destroy them.

Three years ago the people of the city of New-York decided that they would change the form of government in the city of New-York, and make it one of the people, and not one of any ring or faction of any political party, and the Republican party joined in that issue and did valiant service in that campaign, to put into the Mayor's chair a man who they knew at that time was pledged to give non-partisan government to the city of New-York. They indorsed one of the chapters of the Constitution of the State of New-York, that was confirmed by a majority of the Republicans. Now, we, as representatives stand exactly in the same place to-night and during this campaign.

The Secretary of the Interior has no stronger friends than those in this room—Republicans always and goods friends of Mr. Bliss—and I am one of them. I have been ready to indorse him for almost anything, and he has been my guiding star to the same extent that the Republican party in the city of New-York has been. I want to read a little of what Mr. Bliss has said to me through the press and by his own letters. Now, Mr. Bliss said through the press of the city of New-York and to the public generally that "Mr. Platt talked about bolters and the men who wish to rule or ruin. He has been the exponent of the rule-or-ruin policy ever since I have known him. He bolted from Garfield, from Arthur, and Harrison, and he left the organization in this city when it was rehabilitated by the Committee of Seventy."

Let us listen a little further: "It may be that Republicans will submit to the rule of this man and his County Committee, and denounce every one who opposes their demands as a bolter and sinner; but for whatever acts of the party as the results of the doings of this man Mr. Platt will be held responsible." He says: "There can be no escape from the conclusion that the present enrolment is rotten to a degree never before paralleled in the history of the party. (Long applause.)

"An organization based upon such wholesale frauds cannot command the confidence of the Republican party nor of the public." That is what Mr. Bliss says. "Primaries are the fountain head of republican government, and primaries necessarily spring from the enrolment. If the latter is fraudulent the entire party structure is tainted and unworthy of confidence and support." (Applause.)

MR. BLISS ONCE HIS SPONSOR.

Mr. Bliss has been my sponsor for several years, ever since he has been connected with the Republican party—in the County Convention, in the County Committee, in the State Committee, National Convention, etc. And I have always sworn by him, and believed in him, for that matter; but yet, "politics makes strange bedfellows."

Now, gentlemen, on the banners of the city of New-York here, coming up Broadway—two or three of them, Tracy says he would govern the city on the highest plane of efficiency, justice and right. I thought it would be a good idea if he would just add one more, and, instead of stopping where he did, say also, "In the interest of the Republican party." Now, gentlemen, it has made some little difference in our feelings around here when we insisted upon supporting the regular nominee of this so-called Committee of the City of New-York. This has had nothing specially to do with the getting up of this campaign here, and the nomination of a man who stands exactly on the same platform upon which we nominated a man three years ago. We started out here and nominated a man three years ago who was bound to have nothing to do with the political affiliations of any man, and to conduct the government of the city of New-York on straightforward, business, manly principles, without regard to party affiliations. Here is a man on exactly the same foundation, and that is why I am here to-night, in one of the largest halls in New-York, to advocate the nomination and election of Seth Low, of New-York.

WHAT HE SAID IN 1894.

In the campaign of 1894 there were several important speakers from all the States in the Union who were willing to come here and make speeches, but when I had any voice in the matter I told them: "We don't want any foreigners here at all. What we want here is the expression of the people of the city of New-York." At that time we were fighting Tammany Hall, and it was not much of a fight, because the people of the city of New-York rose in the majesty of their strength and wiped them out. And now this Tammany Hall says: "Why, this reform administration—reform administration, as they call it—this administration has been in power for the last three years, and has increased the indebtedness of the city of New-York, increased the tax rate and raised Cain generally." Now, I want to repeat just for a moment a few statistics in reference to where this money has gone.

I have not seen it published or heard it stated in any place, but I want the people of the city of New-York to know what bonds have been issued for.

For payment to the State of arrears of taxes that Tammany Hall had not paid, $1,377,000.

For deficiencies in collecting assessments, $2,150,000.

Now, here is a little item that I want to call your attention to, because it is important to most of us in the city of New-York, and that is the public schools. I want to give you this amount, $9,230,000. Since January 1, 1895, that has been the amount of money appropriated by this administration for the public schools in the city of New-York, and that is only about one-half of what we have ordered. There will be as many millions more.

Croton water works, $7,314,000.

Now, the next item is an item of no consequence to Tammany Hall, but it is to the great people of New-York, and that is the public parks of the city of New-York. Well, we have only issued $8,621,000 for public parks since I have been in the Mayor's office.

For docks, about $4,000,000. It is not necessary to talk much about the docks, because that is an investment of the city of New-York that we have got an income from. The rental of these docks will pay for the investment inside of thirty years. Bonds were issued at 3½ per cent. We claim no credit for that, because it is a business proposition which most of our business men understand, and the man in the Mayor's office understands it pretty well, too.

I want to say that the most important department in the city of New-York—one that has contributed most to the benefit of the city of New-York—is the Health Department, because that department reduced the death rate in 1893 from twenty-six down to twenty and a fraction, and last week we had the lowest death rate ever known in the city of New-York since statistics first began to be taken—say, a fraction over eighteen.

Now, I have the pleasure my friends, of introducing to you as the first orator of the evening General Wager Swayne.

In the midst of Mayor Strong's remarks he was interrupted by a burst of martial music as the Plaza Republican Club, which had marched through the streets to the hall, entered the gallery and filled the seats reserved for them. The John E. Milholland Republican Club and the Robert J. Wright Republican Club had already arrived and their banners has been flung abroad. When Mayor Strong had finished there were cheers for him and then three more for Seth Low.

GENERAL SWAYNE'S POINTS.

Mayor Strong at once introduced General Wager Swayne, who was received with the enthusiasm due him. General Swayne spoke briefly, but to close attention, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. He declared that, so far as principles were concerned, Seth Low was the regular Republican candidate for Mayor, and no other, and he elicited the greatest applause when he confidently predicted his election on November 2. General Swayne spoke in part as follows:

There is no longer occasion to address this audience as fellow-Republicans. The last one of you seems to be a Republican fellow, and no mistake. (Applause.) We are here as Republicans. The last Republican candidate for Mayor is presiding this evening, the present Mayor. The present Republican candidate for Mayor is present this evening in the person of Seth Low. (Great applause.) The present Republican candidate for Mayor is present with us this evening in the person of the next Mayor of the city of New-York. (Applause.) We are Republicans from Way back. His Honor the Mayor, I know, voted for Fremont. I came of age in time to support Fremont, in time to help to nominate Abraham Lincoln, as well as Fremont. (Applause.) The State in which I then lived passed a law that, as long as the war continued, the soldiers should not be deprived of their suffrage, but might cast their votes in the field; and we voted for Abraham Lincoln the second time in the field before Atlanta, and I learned of his election from a rebel newspaper which I got hold of while we were marching through Georgia. (Applause.) We have been straight-out Republicans ever since. We see no occasion whatever to be anything else now. We have no quarrel with the Republican party, or yet with any member of that party as a fellow-Republican, so long as he is consistently such. We have no personal quarrel, if I rightly understand it, with any man whatever. We simply are standing up for the integrity, the consistency, the majesty, the triumph of the Republican party and its principles. (Applause.) Yet we are here face to face, as Republicans, with a very serious question. We are not here because wisdom will die with us, or any considerable share of it. We are here only for sympathetic intercourse with you as, day by day, upon the street and elsewhere, we meet with fellow-Republicans all the time, that by the common interchange of thought we may invoke that which is right and develop a well-grounded opinion which shall thoroughly prevail; and it is that which brings us here to discourse with you over the situation pres