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OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

THE SUCCESS OF THE ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH THE COLONIES.

MORE WAR OFFICE INEPTITUDE—KRUEGER'S APPEAL TO THE POWERS—CROKER AS LORD BOUNTIFUL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
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London, Aug. 24.—Royalty comes out of the storm and stress of the war period more creditably than the government or the opposition The military campaign from the outset has been blocked and thwarted by lack of official foresight and practical talent. Blunders have followed blunders, but the final exhibition of incapacity was the recruiting of sixteen thousand imperial yeomanry largely with men who could neither ride nor shoot. Lord Kitchener's ironical description of this corps of unsuitable and invalid soldiers has discredited the War Office, which paid a premium of five shillings a day for troopers of this class as substitutes for seasoned men. The opposition would have been able to make effective use of this demonstration of official ineptitude if it had taken a patriotic stand from the outbreak of the war. Faction feuds and the pro-Boer attitude of the extreme Radicals have broken the force of Liberal criticism of government failures. Royalty is not held responsible for these blunders of administration, and is credited with sagacity for forecasting the trend of imperialistic tendencies. The tour of the Duke of Cornwall is its practical contribution to the cause of imperial federation, and it has been carried out without a flaw in the arrangements and without a single disagreeable incident. It has been well timed at the close of a campaign in which some of the best work has been done by colonial soldiers. The Canadians were the heroes of Paardeburg, and the Australians have shown remarkable endurance and fighting power. Williams's column, which has captured a Boer convoy this week, after covering sixty miles in twenty-seven hours, was made up chiefly of colonial troopers from the South Seas. The Duke of Cornwall, who is a more capable prince than is ordinarily supposed, has created a fine impression everywhere by his tact and dignity, and has imparted a fresh impulse to the cause of imperial federation, upon which the future of each and every Briton largely depends.

Mr. Krüger's protest against Lord Kitchener's proclamation, when it is addressed to the powers committed to the principles of The Hague Convention, will lose much of its force from the fact that the South African Republic and the Orange Free State were excluded from the Peace Congress. The government of the Netherlands, before issuing the invitation to the congress, submitted to Russia a list of the powers which should be invited. It included the two republics of South Africa, which had consular officers at The Hague; it was returned from St. Petersburg with the names of the two republics crossed out. Either the Czar was unwilling to offend England, or the Foreign Office here had intimated that it would have nothing to do with the Peace Congress if the two republics were invited. The Dutch Government did not enter a protest, and the congress was held without the presence of delegates from South Africa. Mr. Krüger's protest will be made in the interest of two States which were specially excluded from the convention. This may be an advantage for England at a time when the resources of the Boers are nearly exhausted; it would have been a greater gain for England during the last two years if the two republics had been represented in the congress, and had been under obligation to respect the enlightened principles adopted by it.

Mr. Cephas Brainerd, of New-York, presided over the most important four sessions of the International Law Association in Glasgow, when Justice Phillimore read a paper on marriage laws, and there was a prolonged discussion. The debate disclosed little faith among lawyers that civilized nations could agree upon a uniform code of marriage and divorce law. Scotland was described as the country where marriage could be most hastily projected, and South Africa as the land where it could be most easily dissolved, twenty-four hours' desertion being sufficient ground for an absolute decree of divorce.

The Trades Union Congress will meet at Swansea under remarkably pacific conditions. A strong effort will be made to impart new vigor to the eight hour movement and convert it into a test question for Parliamentary elections. Proposals for making arbitration compulsory in labor disputes will be advocated. One plan suggests a supreme court of arbitration, presided over by one of the Lord Justices, with an equal number of representatives of workmen and employers. Postal service grievances will be a prominent subject of debate.

The Methodist Ecumenical Congress in London promises to be a most important religious event.

Croker's visitors at the Moat House give a glowing account of his public services as a benefactor of Letcombe. Not content with beautifying his own property, he is improving the village by widening and straightening the public roads, by extending a picturesque wall and by placing seats for villagers in the meadows under the trees. He has also licensed the village boys to bathe in his new lake at certain hours, and has promised to provide a fountain near one of the old mills. He has furnished employment for a large force of workmen in improving his estate, and the tradesmen all speak well of him for treating them fairly and spending money freely. This idyl of English village life is a fine foil for the misgovernment of New-York, with the licensed vice and crime, for which the master of the Moat House is held accountable by American opinion.

The Deutschland, the Campania and the St. Louis have gone out with every berth occupied, and another steamer could have been filled with Americans seeking passage to New-York. The accommodation offered by the transatlantic lines was never larger, but during the next six weeks it will be unequal to the demands of travellers. Tourist traffic, while unusually heavy, does not explain this rush for places on westward bound ships. The tourists, with few exceptions, are booked for a return passage when they sail from America. There has been a marked increase in commercial traffic between the two countries, and business men who are unable to time their journeys with precision are crowded out when they attempt to secure passage at the busiest time of the steamship trade.

Lord Strathcona, Mr. William D. Washburn, Mr. E. Felding and Morris S. Wise are among those sailing to-day. Monsignor Doane has returned to London for a final fortnight, and will sail on the Oceanic.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is in his eighty-first year, did not marry until he was

Continued on fourth page.

We do not know where "Spotless Town" is, but we do know that the spotless line is the Hudson River Day Line.—Advt.

HIDE AND SEEK IN AFRICA.

KITCHENER'S WORK AMONG THE SCATTERED COMMANDOES.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN SCOTLAND—NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

(Copyright; 1901: By The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 25, 1 a. m.—The game of hide and seek goes on in South Africa, with small success scored from week to week by the British army. General Kitchener's estimate that there were 13,500 Boers in arms early in July is reduced by recent weekly reports to a little over ten thousand. Where the fragments of commandoes making up this aggregate are is a mystery. The largest hostile force is in the Eastern Transvaal, but probably it does not exceed eight hundred burghers. Scheeper's commando is the only one south of the Orange River, and General French is operating against it. Kritzinger and Wessels have been reinforced in the Wepener district by the bands which Knox was driving through the Orange River Colony, but this combined Boer force is about four hundred men. This force will be between two fires, but will probably escape by subdividing and scattering the commandoes, as has often been done before in the same section by De Wet, Ollivier and other Boer generals. A casualty list given out last night betokened a serious fight, which had not been adequately reported.

The latest dispatches from Holland indicated a despondent and almost hopeless feeling among Mr. Krüger's friends.

The German Crown Prince is the chief lion in the Scotch castles. The season in the highlands is now at its height, and is a brilliant one despite the court mourning.

The best curtain raiser seen in London for a long time was "The Bishop's Candlesticks" last night at the Duke of York's Theatre, adapted by Norman McKinnell from Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." McKinnell himself enacted the part of Jean Valjean with power and intelligence, and A. E. George was most effective and sympathetic as the good bishop. This piece was followed by Gerald Du Maurier's version of "Don Cesar de Bazan," which had been drawing well for several weeks in the provinces under the title of "A Royal Guest." Lewis Waller received a hearty welcome as Don Cesar and acted well. He was strongly supported by Lily Hanbury, who both danced and sang. Norman McKinnell was weak as Don José, and the remaining members of the company had small scope for good acting. The play was really the light opera without the score, but there were incidental songs and dances by way of compensation. Du Maurier had followed the book of the opera almost too closely, and Don Cesar was not provided with a Spanish background. The audience was entertained, and was emphatic in approval of the play. The galleries were filled with Mr. Waller's admirers, who were most generous in applause.

Sir Henry Irving has returned to London for a few rehearsals required for his provincial tour.

Fay Davis is recruiting her health at Murren, in Switzerland, but will speedily be rehearsing at the Garrick for the first production of Pinero's new play, entitled "Iris." I. N. F.

TEN THOUSAND FIGHTING BOERS.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The "Gaulois" publishes an interview with Mr. Krüger at Hilversum, in the course of which he declared the reports that he would have recourse to privateering to be "mere fables." He said he was aware that the Boers could only count upon ten thousand men still in the field, but that they were determined to continue the struggle.

G. B. ADAMS FOR JUDGE.

REPUBLICAN LAWYER CHOSEN TO SUCCEED JUDGE ADDISON BROWN.

George Bethune Adams will succeed Judge Addison Brown, of the United States District Court, resigned. This was learned from a trustworthy source last night.

Since it became known that Judge Brown would retire there have been a score of men prominently mentioned as candidates for the place. At least fifty men have been talked of. The President, it is known, has been much perplexed to find a suitable candidate. His desire was to get not only a capable man, but one who would give his time and attention to the duties of the office. Such a man he is said to have found in Mr. Adams.

Senator Platt has been consulted about the matter and has given his indorsement to Mr. Adams, and it is understood that the appointment will be made within a few days.

Mr. Adams is a lawyer at No. 1 Broadway, and lives at No. 39 West Thirty-sixth-st. He has always been a vigorous Republican.

AMERICAN KILLED ABROAD.

MRS. W. W. SMITH, OF BROOKLYN, WAS HIT BY FALLING ICE IN SWITZERLAND.

A cable dispatch received in Brooklyn on Friday, dated Belvedere, Switzerland, told of the sudden death of Mrs. William Wickham Smith, wife of one of the members of the law firm of Curle, Smith & Maxwell, No. 22 William-st., Manhattan. The dispatch came from Mr. Smith, and said that his wife had been killed by a fall of ice on a mountain of Switzerland. The message is brief and contains few facts.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their child left their home at No. 1,153 Dean-st., Brooklyn, for Europe last May. They expected to make a six months' trip through England, Scotland and the Continent, and return to Brooklyn in October. One of Mr. Smith's partners said yesterday that he had received occasional letters from the tourists, and that until their arrival in Belvedere nothing occurred to mar the trip.

Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Ella Velsor, and had many relatives and acquaintances in Brooklyn.

William W. Smith is well known among the lawyers of New-York. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club, of Manhattan, and the Lincoln and Union League clubs, of Brooklyn.

One of his partners said yesterday that he expected soon to receive the full details of the accident. "Mrs. Smith must have been killed in a mountain climbing expedition," he said. "There appears to be no other way possible in which falling ice could have hit her."

MOSQUITO BITE AGAIN FATAL.

MISS CLARA MAAS, OF NEW-JERSEY, THIRD VICTIM OF THE EXPERIMENTS AT HAVANA.

Havana, Aug. 24.—The third death from yellow fever, resulting from the bite of a mosquito, occurred at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The victim was Miss Clara Maas, of New-Jersey, whose death occurred on the seventh day after she was taken ill.

Of the six persons bitten by mosquitoes recently in the course of the Yellow Fever Commission's experiments three have died, and the doctors say the other three are suffering from light attacks of the disease. Miss Maas was a nurse from Las Animas, and wished to become immune.

PLATT BARS COLER OUT.

SAYS THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION WOULD NOT SUPPORT HIM FOR MAYOR.

The politicians yesterday were discussing generally an interview in The Herald, in which Governor Odell was quoted upon the local situation in New-York City. This interview was construed by some as an attack upon Senator Platt and others in the Republican organization. It was taken to mean that the Governor had no sympathy with those who he thought were trying to cause discord among the anti-Tammany forces, and that he blamed some persons in the Republican organization for this attempt to create trouble. When Senator Platt was seen at Manhattan Beach last night and asked about the interview, he said, dryly:

"It seems to me that interview was mostly headlines, and the headlines were not substantiated by the body of the story. The writer of that article drew largely upon his imagination and padded pretty extensively to make up a story. There is no use bothering with it. I don't believe the Governor ever conveyed any such impression as the writer of the article tried to reflect."

Senator Platt last night reiterated the statement that he was heartily desirous of a strong and effective union against Tammany. "Whatever the conferrees of the anti-Tammany forces decide upon will be supported by the Republican organization, and any candidate they select will be acceptable to us," he said. "The present representation of the Republican organization in the anti-Tammany conference will remain as it is, and Mr. Morris will continue to direct matters for the Republican organization."

"How about Coler for Mayor?" was asked.

"Any one but Coler," said the Senator gravely. "Any one but Coler. He is impossible, for reasons I have outlined in the past."

INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR.

"The New-York Herald" yesterday printed an extended interview with Governor Odell dealing with the political situation in this city. The interview caused widespread interest, as it was construed by some as an attack on Senator Platt and others allied with him in the Republican organization for their attitude toward an anti-Tammany alliance. Among other things the Governor was quoted as saying:

"I do not feel called upon nor do I think it fitting to take up the controversy as to the right or the wrong method of bringing about reform in New-York."

"But Governor, Senator Platt has said that he thinks all the doings of District Attorney Philbin and Justice Jerome in exposing police corruption a 'fake.'"

"So I have seen it reported," said the Governor.

"But, Governor, Senator Platt says, also, that you are of the same opinion."

DOES NOT CONTRADICT MR. PLATT.

"I do not feel called upon to contradict Senator Platt. I stand apart because of my official position. There are reasons, entirely aside from the personal issue, which compel me to refrain from characterizing any such statement.

"This I will say, that I believe District Attorney Philbin to be acting well and in the true line of his duty, and I find no fault with Justice Jerome's efforts to expose corruption. They are doing work which will come to a practical test, and as it may reach me from that direction I would like to be excused from commenting on it from any other."

"The feeling in New-York, Governor, is that your exalted position in public esteem makes everything attributed to you in relation to the fight for reform important."

"Can there be any doubt of my attitude?" the Governor replied, more warmly. "I am and have been a party man, a partisan even. From that point I wish to see the overthrow of Tammany; but there is a stronger reason than party fealty.

"Every good citizen is interested in destroying the vast corruption for which Tammany stands, but to interfere in such an issue, to suggest choice of methods, is not my duty. The work lies with the citizens of the great municipality, and the way to accomplish it should be clear to everybody.

"If members of the Republican party are attributing to me any share in the effort to throw out of balance the conference of the anti-Tammany groups they are mistaken. That effort comes, I do not doubt, from those I antagonized in relation to the attempted police legislation."

"Gibbs?" I asked.

"If you know whose wishes the proposer of the resolution habitually follows you can judge for yourself.

"I have only one desire," the Governor went on, "in all this—to stand apart as the Governor of the State should, the Governor who is the executive officer for all the people. I cannot interfere in New-York municipal politics. It should be as rightfully resented as if, for instance, Mr. Halpen were to interfere in the local politics of Newburg."

LEVEY AND PEABODY.

TWO MEN NAMED AS ANTI-TAMMANY CANDIDATES FOR CONTROLLER.

Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey is being seriously considered by the anti-Tammay leaders as the fusion candidate for Controller. A number of the conferrees have called Colonel Willis L. Ogden's attention to Mr. Levey's qualifications for the place. It has been decided to have his name proposed at the conference on September 9. Mr. Levey is a Democrat, and it is said he belongs to the Democratic Club. It is not known to a certainty as yet that he would want summarily to break off relations with Tammany, but some of his friends are confident that political affiliations rest lightly upon him, and that he would consent to stand as the citizens' candidate, even if he were called upon to oppose some former Tammany associate.

Deputy Controller Levey has been in the Finance Department since the time Controller Meyers was in office. He was a Deputy Controller under Controller Fitch, and when Mr. Coler took office his services were retained. Controller Coler depends upon him for a great deal of the practical work of the department.

The thing that might seriously weigh against his candidacy would be the geographical plea that the Mayor and Controller ought not to come from the same borough. If the fusion candidate for Mayor should be taken from Manhattan, it might be desirable, it was suggested yesterday, to go to Brooklyn for the Controller.

The friends of George Foster Peabody, of Brooklyn, are discussing his name in connection with the Controllership. He is well known in financial, educational and social circles in both boroughs. Usually he has voted with the Shepard Democrats, in Brooklyn. He is one of the Committee of Fifteen, of which William H. Baldwin, jr., is chairman.

TRYING TO SWIM THE CHANNEL.

HOLBEIN, A CYCLIST, FAILS TO DUPLICATE THE FEAT OF CAPTAIN WEBB.

London, Aug. 24.—To-day, the anniversary of Captain Webb's swim from Dover to Calais, France, a once famous cyclist, Mr. Holbein, left Dover for Cape Gris-Nez, between Boulogne-sur-Mer and Calais, whence he will attempt to swim back to Dover.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, Aug. 24.—Holbein, the swimmer, who was apparently in excellent form, entered the water at 4:15 p. m. He was accompanied by a tug and a small boat. The sea was choppy, but Holbein, who has done some of his best cycling at night, said he rather preferred night swimming, and that he would take only eighteen hours to cross the Channel.

Calais, Aug. 24.—Holbein abandoned the attempt to swim the Channel after two hours in the water, on account of the rough sea.

MAN-A-CEA! MAN-A-CEA! MAN-A-CEA! Doctors report this Wonderful Manganese Spring Water Cures Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis, when all Medicines fail. Then why experiment? Druggists, or Ben K. Curtis, 13 Stone St.—Advt.

A PROGRAMME FOR COLER.

TO RUN FOR MAYOR; IF ELECTED, TO RESIGN IN A YEAR—THEN RUN FOR GOVERNOR.

Controller Coler's friends in Tammany Hall, backed by the McLaughlin machine in Kings, have arranged the following political programme for Richard Croker's consideration:

First—Mr. Coler's nomination for Mayor on the Tammany ticket.

Second—If elected, his resignation of the mayoralty a year from next fall to accept the nomination for Governor.

Third—The nomination of a "trusted" Tammany man for president of the Board of Aldermen, who will succeed Mr. Coler as Mayor and run things "wide open" for at least one year of the two.

Fourth—A businesslike and straightforward administration of city affairs under Coler in order to increase his prestige as a Democratic candidate against Governor Odell, whom Croker ardently hopes to defeat.

It can be stated on the "highest" authority, and that means Mr. Coler's own word to his political friends, that he wants to be Governor, and that the mayoralty is not attractive to him. The Controller has been deeply impressed by the strong position in the State and nation attained by Governor Odell. He wants a place in the public eye relatively as conspicuous. With the national and State Democratic organizations in a disrupted condition, he aims at being a political Moses.

Senator Hill sustains a rather anomalous relation to the programme up to date. Realizing that personally he cannot do much in his own State, he is willing to push Coler, whom he backed for the Governorship nomination at Saratoga a year ago. As a national character already, Mr. Hill would hope to overshadow Coler, even if Coler should have the strange luck to become Governor, which no Republican concedes as a political probability.

Meanwhile Controller Coler now wishes he hadn't been quite so hasty in writing his article on "Commercialism in Politics." In that article he won the applause of the reformers and the maledictions of Croker's friends.

"But," argues Coler's friends, "Croker knows how to forgive when it pays to do so. He once forgave Otto Kempner, who wrote a book about him, and he forgave George F. Roesch after Roesch 'squealed' before the Lexow Committee, and 'Jimmy' Martin, Hill's friend, still is inside the breastworks."

This, Coler's friends say, warrants the belief that Croker, fearing the effect of the latest police scandals, will take on Coler, first for Mayor, and, secondly, for Governor.

At Jamesport, where he saw Hugh McLaughlin on Friday, Mr. Coler said for publication:

"I cannot help being extremely gratified at the public sentiment which has expressed itself recently.

"It has seemed strange to me that, eliminating myself from the situation, no one who has been prominent in the three great fights for good government—the Ramapo steal, the confessions of judgment matter and the West-st. grab—has been considered seriously for the nomination by any of the organizations

"Good government in the city of New-York can hope for little of success if those who make such fights in its interest and make enemies thereby are considered unavailable because of having antagonized such interests."

With Coler as the Democratic candidate for Mayor Tammany carttail orators would say:

"Our man killed Ramapo and the West-st. franchise grab, and stopped the raid on the city treasury."

The man with the iron gray stubby beard, who "works for his pocket all the time," will have served up to him at the Democratic Club on his return Coler fried with onions, Coler on the half shell, Coler broiled with mushrooms, Coler dressed with choice bull pups, Coler with baked spaghetti, Coler with spinach, Coler frappéd and Coler very hot. The district leaders who are afraid of the effect of the last police scandal will dingdong for Coler until the visitor from Wantage either surrenders or revolts.

Nothing that Coler has said or done of late lends any color to the assertion that the fusion forces could make use of him. Various anti-Tammany conferrees know that Mr. Coler has information about his political associates which if published would call for any amount of explaining. They argue that if he were honestly opposed to Tammany he would long ago have made these figures public.

RIDDER AGAINST COLER.

ALSO OPPOSED TO ABSENTEE RULERS, AND WANTS NON-PARTISAN GOVERNMENT.

Herman Ridder, leader of the German-American Reform Union, is opposed to any anti-Tammany boom for Controller Coler for Mayor. Mr. Ridder said yesterday:

"I have no respect for any man, be he Mr. Coler or any one else, who, after publicly denouncing the machine, and knowing how corrupt and bad it is, now runs after those very men to secure from them a nomination for a public office. By accepting such a nomination he does what he can to keep them in control of public affairs."

Mr. Ridder's remarks were brought out partly by remarks from Hugh McLaughlin, in a Brooklyn paper, asserting that Mr. Ridder was a boss and that German-Americans did not like and would not follow bosses. Mr. McLaughlin ridiculed the suggestion that the great bulk of the German-American vote would be against the regular Democratic candidates.

"If the right kind of candidates are put in the field," said Mr. Ridder, "the German-American vote registered for the anti-Tammany candidate will number 150,000. I am a believer in a non-partisan administration of local affairs, and I believe that the city of New-York should be run for the benefit of the people, and that bosses like Croker and McLaughlin should not be allowed to use the machinery of the Democratic party for their own personal benefit. If Croker and McLaughlin think they have made money enough out of politics, and will now stand aside and let the respectable element of the party, which only desires the good of the people, control affairs, they will do a public service.

"As New-York City is my birthplace, I think I have a right to interest myself in good government, and I shall use whatever little influence I may have among my German-American friends to array them against the present corrupt administration of public affairs by the bosses for their private pecuniary benefit, especially as shown in the Police Department, against which the charge is made that the heads of the department are in league with the gamblers, who practically control it through a division of the blackmail levied on the gambling hells and other disreputable concerns. Neither do I believe that the affairs of the city of New-York should be managed 3,000 miles from home."

HIT BY STONE FROM HOOF.

W. M. V. HOFFMAN'S RIGHT EYE SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

W. M. V. Hoffman, a member of the real estate firm of Hoffman Brothers, No. 4 aWrren-st., well known in society and club circles, and a prominent horseowner, was struck in the right eye on Tuesday by a stone which one of the leaders of his four-in-hand coach picked up in its hoof while Mr. Hoffman was driving on the new racetrack at Tuxedo Park, N. Y. The stone broke Mr. Hoffman's eyeglasses and cut the ball of his eye. Drs. Rushmore and Johnson, of Tuxedo Park, removed some of the broken glass, but it was feared for some time that total blindness might result.

Mr. Hoffman was brought to his city home, No. 35 West Fifty-first-st., and Drs. Weeks and Knapp held a consultation there yesterday. At its close the physicians said that the sight of neither eye would be lost. Mr. Hoffman was doing well last night.

In the coach with Mr. Hoffman when the accident occurred were his two young sons and his coachman. The horses were going rapidly. Mrs. Hoffman was in the Berkshires, but was summoned at once.

SEVERE STORMS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Bordeaux, Aug. 24.—Severe storms prevail throughout Southern France and Spain. Several fatalities are reported and a number of fires have been caused by lightning.

STORM SPREADS RUIN WIDE.

IT IS ESPECIALLY SEVERE IN JERSEY CITY WHERE MANY BUILDINGS ARE WRECKED.

FIERCE WIND, HEAVY RAIN AND LIGHTNING COMBINED

A fierce rain and wind storm did considerable damage over a wide area yesterday. In Jersey City it rose to the strength of a hurricane, throwing down part of the side wall of one church, carrying off the steeple and roof of another, completely demolishing a third, tearing out the entire rear wall of a theatre, unroofing several club houses and uprooting many large trees.

Lightning caused the premature explosion of several blasts of dynamite at Kingsland, N. J., killing one man and injuring four others severely.

In Manhattan many basement homes were flooded and the tenants had to bail out their rooms.

In The Bronx trains were delayed by washouts, cars were stalled in the water and engine fires extinguished.

At Cape May lightning struck many buildings, including the lighthouse.

The area of the rainfall was wide. In the last twenty-four hours showers and thunderstorms occurred in the Atlantic States from Florida to New-York, over the eastern portion of the lake section, in the Ohio, Middle Mississippi and Tennessee valleys, and in Nebraska and Minnesota. Heavy rainfalls were reported in Detroit, Mich., and Binghamton, N. Y.

DYNAMITE FIRED BY A BOLT

CHARGES IN A RAILWAY EXCAVATION EXPLODE, KILLING ONE MAN AND INJURING OTHERS.

Rutherford, N. J., Aug. 24 (Special).—In the sharp thunderstorm this afternoon lightning caused the premature explosion of several blasts of dynamite at Kingsland, N. J., resulting in the death of one man, while four others were badly hurt. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is making a change in its line through Union Township, and for several months the T. A. Gillespie Company, of New-York, has been making excavations for the new route. A cut forty feet deep has already been made from Meadow Road nearly to the Hackensack River bridge, and in this cut a hundred feet from Meadow Road, a gang of Italians under P. H. Murray, the foreman, were arranging for a dynamite explosion to-day when the storm broke. Seven charges of dynamite at different points had been placed, and all but one connected with wires.

In a central hole Lorenzo Murano bent over the seventh charge, wire in hand, to make the final connection, when a blinding flash of lightning struck the wires and six charges of dynamite went off. Earth and rocks shot into the air, and in coming down buried Murano and underneath him the one unexploded charge.

In a few minutes search for the others began. Italo Pro, Angelo Domino and two others were picked up badly cut and bruised. Dr. S. E. Armstrong, of Rutherford, was sent for, dressed their wounds and had them taken to Avondale. Murano apparently had been forgotten, for the remaining laborers refused to dig for him, saying no one was buried. But the man had a wife and child in Avondale, and when news of the accident reached there a party of men started out and at 7:30 p. m., nearly four hours after the accident, began to dig for his body, which was uncovered in half an hour.

Coroner Hoffmann reached the scene at 10 o'clock to-night, and, after an examination, had the body put in an undertaker's wagon. A fierce dispute arose at once. A man who said he was Murano's cousin protested against the removal, saying the dead man had money on his person. So the body was lifted out of the wagon and thoroughly searched to satisfy the relatives and a further promise not to dissect it had to be given before the excitement died away.

BAILING OUT THEIR HOMES.

BASEMENTS ON THE EAST SIDE FLOODED WITH RAIN.

A rainstorm swept down on this city yesterday with such violence that in the more densely populated districts tenants were driven from basement homes, and in The Bronx and Brooklyn there were washouts along the railroad lines, which resulted in serious delays. The forecast for to-day is fair and warmer weather, with variable and northerly winds.

The storm came up gradually and increased in violence until near evening. The first shower fell on the island of Manhattan about 11 o'clock. By noon the rain was coming down in torrents, and the crowds who had finished their week's work and were anxious to get home crowded to halls and doorways of downtown buildings, waiting for a "letup" to run to the nearest car. The great majority appeared to be caught without any means of protection against the rain. Only one in fifty appeared to have a pair of rubbers, and umbrellas were almost as scarce. The more adventurous who dared the tempest were few, and at times the streets, which on other Saturdays are crowded with homegoers, looked deserted. The day was a sad one for the seashore excursion steamers and the resorts.

"A rainy Saturday means a stingy Sunday," said one Coney Island resort owner. When asked to explain, he said: "Why, you see, the guys stays home Saturday and blows everything in over the bar. Then they come down here Sunday, broke, to get their hats to fit."

More than three inches of rain fell in the course of the day. The people who live in the steep basements on the lower East Side were kept busy bailing the water out and damming up the windows. Sewers were choked in many places, which caused the water to back up deep enough to flow over the sidewalk. Often it was necessary to walk more than half a block in the pouring rain to find a crossing. Those who live under leaky roofs gave vent in anger at the landlords for not having them repaired. The roof repairer was in great demand, but as the rain did not let up long enough to give him a chance his services were found practically useless.

The loss to proudce and fruit dealers in West-st., is estimated at $100,000. Perishable fruits and vegetables in the basements were covered deep with the water.

The trolley lines of the Union Railway Company sustained considerable damage. In some places it is feared that the tracks will have to be relaid. The Southern Boulevard line was one of the first to stop. The cars running through Burnside-ave. were also blocked by water and sand.

The property owners in Webster-ave., from One-hundred-and-seventieth to One-hundred-and-eighty-third-st., suffered considerable damage from their cellars being flooded. At One-hundred-and-eighty-third-st. and Webster-ave. a sidewalk 20 feet long and 10 feet wide was washed completely into an adjoining vacant lot.

From Broadway and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., all the way down to Forty-second-st., the rapid transit tunnel was flooded. All the way along the water was from five to eight feet deep.

Along Westchester-ave., where several of the large meat companies have warehouses, the damage was considerable. Nelson Morris & Co. sustained damages estimated at $10,000; Conron Brothers, $10,000; Swift & Co., $15,000; Armour & Co. and the Armour Packing Company, $20,000, and the American Ice Company, $6,000.

POLAND WATER FOR THE KIDNEYS. "Water Book" gratis. Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Advt.

BIG LOSS IN JERSEY CITY.

WALLS BLOWN DOWN, CHURCHES AND HOUSES UNROOFED AND MANY TREES UPROOTED.

Jersey City was visited yesterday by a hurricane which seemed to be the outcome of two storms meeting, one from the east, the other from the west. It came during the height of the thunderstorm, and, thought it lasted only about six or seven minutes, it did a great deal of damage. Its ravages were confined to a space of two blocks bounded on the east by Barrow-st. and on the west by Varick-st. That was its width. In its length it traversed the city north and south from its southerly limit at Grand-st. to the Hoboken line. Most of the damage done, however, was in a small area.

The hurricane struck the city at Bright and Grant sts., tearing the tin roof from the Palma Club house, in Jersey-ave. It next struck the Union League Club house, in York-st., tearing off the tin roof and forcing in several windows. Thence it passed to Van Vorst Park, on the opposite side of the street, where it uprooted about forty big trees, some of which are over half a century old, tossing them about as though they had been wisps of hay. The storm swept over the park, doing no damage to the houses on the Montgomery-st. side beyond breaking a dozen panes of glass. In Mercer-st., just north, it prostrated a dozen trees, tearing them up by the roots, and with these roots large areas of the sidewalk. In passing over Wayne-st., it unroofed St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, throwing down a part of the west side wall. The Rev. Mr. Hafer, the pastor, could not estimate the damage last night, but he thought it would take fully two weeks to make the necessary repairs.

The storm then seemed to go up in the air, passing over Railroad-ave. and descending in Newark-ave., where it struck the Bijou Theatre. The wind apparently entered by the front windows, and, passing through the building, tore out the entire rear wall, except fifteen feet at the base. The corner of the roof sagged down and some of the timbers fell to the stage, tearing a great hole in one side of it. The house, which has been closed for the summer, was to reopen last night. A dress rehearsal was going on at the time, the play being "The Man Who Dared." In one scene two lions are used. Some of the ruins fell on the cage, and it was feared that the lions would get loose, but the bars proved strong enough to resist the timbers that fell on it.

Only one casualty occurred, a stage hand receiving a severe cut on the chin. The manager, Mr. Holmes, who owns the theatre, could give no estimate of the damage last night, but said he hoped to have the house ready to reopen in two weeks.

From the Bijou the tornado leaped to Second-st., where it tore away the steeple and roof of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, also damaging the walls. In the steepie, which rose forty feet above the roof of the building, was a bell weighing 800 pounds. The steeple was scattered over two blocks, and the bell was dropped in a vacant lot adjoining the rear of the church, which was to be the site of a new rectory. The Rev. Henry B. Ter Woert, rector of the church, said the edifice was so badly damaged that it would probably be necessary to rebuild it. From Second-st. to the northerly limit of the city no further damage was done beyond the stripping off of tin roofs and the prostration of trees, some forty or more having been uprooted in Hamilton Park alone, while hundreds were overturned in the streets over which the storm passed.

It is believed that the damage wrought will not fall much, if any, short of $100,000. That no person was injured is due to the fact that the rain which preceded the hurricane had driven people from the streets. Trolley traffic was interfered with because the wires in Montgomery and York sts. were torn down by the trees that fell across them. The fire alarm and police telegraphs were also damaged by the same cause.

Mount Zion Chapel, of the Faith Cure Church, on the New-York Bay shore, was blown down and completely destroyed. It was a frame structure, and cost about $5,000. It had only been used for baptizing services in the last three years, the Rev. Martin D. Hancox, pastor, having erected a substantial brick edifice at Ocean and Bramhall aves., where the regular services are now held.

BOY SAVES A TRAIN.

THE QUICK WIT OF A NEW-JERSEY YOUNGSTER PREVENTS SERIOUS DISASTER.

Bloomfield, N. J., Aug. 24.—Passengers on the Greenwood Lake train due at the Bloomfield station at 3 o'clock are deeply grateful to Albert Krenrich, the eleven-year-old son of William E. Krenrich, for preventing a probable accident and perhaps loss of life this afternoon. The heavy rains of the last three days washed away a portion of the roadbed just above the trestle over Broad-st., and young Krenrich, who was walking toward Glen Ridge, discovered the damage just before the train was due.

He did not have time to run across the trestle and back to the station at Walnut-st., as at that moment he heard the whistle of the locomotive and saw the train coming around the curve. Krenrich had a red handkerchief and, pulling it out, he stood in the middle of the track and waved it in front of the approaching train. The engineer saw him just in time to stop a few feet from the bridge.

The boy told him of the washout, and an investigation proved the truth of his story. The train was backed to the station, where it remained until the damage was repaired.

The boy was warmly thanked by the passengers and trainmen for his presence of mind.

A DEATH IN ELIZABETHPORT.

Elizabethport, N. J., Aug. 24.—When the storm struck Elizabethport Mrs. Katherine Lloyd, wife of George Lloyd, a letter carrier, rushed to the