New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXI....No. 20.040. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1901, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CROKER MAY YIELD.

BROOKLYN MEN ENCOURAGED ABOUT COLER.

SHEVLIN, M'CARTY, M'CARREN AND OTHERS JUBILANT AFTER SEEING THE BOSS AT THE CLUB.

"It certainly seems bright for the nomination of Mr. Coler by Tammany Hall," said James Shevlin, of Brooklyn, as he left the Democratic Club last night. "The chances of Mr. Coler are certainly growing." Mr. Shevlin looked very much pleased as he said this.

Mr. Shevlin, ex-Senator John McCarty, Senator P. H. McCarren and Andrew McLean held a long session with Mr. Croker last night. They came straight from the headquarters of Hugh McLaughlin, and as one of them remarked to another member of the Brooklyn delegation, "We put it up straight to Mr. Croker, and we talked plainly. Mr. Croker asked many questions, and seemed to concede the strength of Coler with the people. It is different now from what it was last July a year ago."

And Croker was pleased last night also. He was all smiles, and the mention of the name Coler did not act on him like the proverbial red rag on a bull.

The Brooklyn men were with Mr. Croker for over three hours. In that time the name of Coler was on every one's lips. It was Coler here and Coler there. Senator P. H. McCarren, who, with Mr. Shevlin, fought Coler's nomination for Governor bitterly last year, said:

"The Brooklyn delegation is solid for Coler. It certainly looks to-night very well for Mr. Coler. I think he has a good chance, at any rate, as good as any of the names mentioned. As it looks now, Coler has a better chance than most of them. Mr. Croker has never once said anything derogatory about Mr. Coler since the Brooklyn delegation has been advancing his name. He speaks favorably about him. Mr. Croker, like every one else, wants to win in this fight. We say that Coler is the man to win with, and we will go into the convention for him. Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond will be with us, too."

Senator McCarren said that there was more talk of Coler in the club last night than he had heard since the Controller's name was broached. After telling a little of the gossip, he said:

"Of course, no one can say absolutely at this stage of the game who will get the nomination. Things may happen at the last moment, just before the convention meets, to change the course of events, but I have still great faith in Mr. Coler's staying powers. You can put this down, that the Brooklyn delegation is going to stand for Coler till the last gun is fired. We say that Coler is the only man to win with, and we stand by our convictions. I think that Mr. Croker is of the same opinion."

Senator John McCarty was a little more conservative in his view.

"Brooklyn is for Coler to the last," he said. "I don't think that there will be any defection over it. I think the matter will be all settled before the convention, and the convention will witness no fight."

Asked as to whether he expected to get any assistance from the Manhattan delegation in case of a fight being carried to the convention, Senator McCarty said:

"Manhattan, I guess, will stand solid, as Brooklyn will. The fact is, there is no prospect now of any great disaff tion. There will be an agreement. I have great hopes of Mr. Coler's selection, and the outlook for Coler is very encouraging."

When asked what results were accomplished last night, he said:

"There is nothing to be said now as to results. The matter is in the same condition now, to speak strictly, as it has been for some time. I do know, however, that we are going in to win for Coler if we can."

It was learned from a good source last night that the Brooklyn delegation placed the ultimatum of Mr. McLaughlin before Mr. Croker. It was:

First—That Mr. Coler should be nominated.

Second—That Mr. Coler would take no other place on the ticket.

Third—That the Brooklyn delegation had no compromise candidate.

Fourth—That the Brooklyn and Queens and Richmond delegations would go into the City Convention and cast their votes for Coler.

This was not only said once, but a dozen times. Then, again, it was pointed out to Mr. Croker that the votes of Brooklyn and Queens might be necessary against Low; that in case a Manhattan man was nominated for Mayor Brooklyn and Queens would be against him.

It is pretty well settled that if Mr. Croker rejects Mr. Coler there will be the biggest kind of a fight in the convention. This fight will not end there. It will be taken to the State Committee. Croker is aware of all this. He knows that Coler will be a menace for the Governorship. And Mr. Croker, as a friend said last night, wants to win.

The City Committee will meet at the Democratic Club to-night to discuss candidates. At the recent meeting of this committee the names of about twenty men were suggested, and this tentative list has been in the hands of Mr. Croker. Lewis Nixon, Bird S. Coler, Justice Barrett, Justice Giegerich and Mayor Van Wyck are on it. It is believed that at the meeting to-night Croker will make known his wishes as to a candidate for Mayor.

DR. MOMENT OUT AT LAST.

MRS. STEPHENS RETURNS FROM EUROPE AND SAYS HE MUST LEAVE HIS FLATBUSH CHURCH.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Stephens, the controlling factor in the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Flatbush, Brooklyn, returned from Europe yesterday, and learned the particulars of the charges of immorality brought against the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Moment, of that church, by the Brooklyn Presbytery. Mrs. Stephens was in Europe during Dr. Moment's trial. As soon as she learned about the trouble she said that she thought it best that Dr. Moment's connection with the church should end.

As soon as Mrs. Stephens's views became known to the church members a meeting was called, and it was decided not to re-engage Dr. Moment, but to call the Rev. Dr. Robert Meredith, formerly pastor of the Park-ave. branch of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Meredith's connection with the Park Avenue Church ceased recently, after a quarrel with his brother, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

"THE BRITISH TOBACCO COMPANY."

NEW COMPANY INCLUDES THREE MEN PROMINENT IN AMERICAN TOBACCO.

London, Sept. 28.—"The British Tobacco Company" was registered in London yesterday, the subscribers including Messrs Duke, Fuller and Harris, of the American Tobacco Company. The purpose of the new organization is to acquire the interests of Ogden's Limited, the big British tobacco concern.

"TO WASHINGTON IN FIVE HOURS" From New York, Royal Blue five hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited" (no excess fare) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:20, 5:00, 1:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and café car service.—Adv't.

MESSRS. GROUT, LOW AND FORNES (IN THE ORDER NAMED) IN THE FRONT OF THE PICTURE AND THE CITIZENS UNION NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

MAY PROBE DOLE'S DOINGS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS HIS EYE ON THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 27.—For nearly an hour to-day Attorney-General Knox discussed with the President the affairs of the Department of Justice. The pending insular litigation, involving the power of the government to collect tariff duties on merchandise from the Philippine Islands, was touched upon. The Philippine test suit, known as the "fourteen diamond rings" case, has not yet been decided by the Supreme Court, though it is expected that a decision will be handed down soon after the court meets, on the second Monday in October. Although he did not argue the case, this having been done by his predecessor, ex-Governor Griggs of New-Jersey, Attorney-General Knox has thoroughly familiarized himself with it, and agrees with Solicitor-General Richards that it is on all fours with the Porto Rican case won by the government just before the Supreme Court adjourned last spring. It is understood that Mr. Knox has communicated his feeling of confidence to the President, and there is now no longer any uneasiness in administration circles as to the outcome of this litigation.

Two other subjects of immediate interest talked over by the President and the Attorney-General were the cases of Judge Noyes, from Alaska, and Judge Humphreys, from Hawaii. The latter has been fully vindicated by both the Department of Justice and the President, and now there are certain features of his case which, it is said, are causing President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Knox to incline to the belief that probably a thorough investigation of the Hawaiian Territorial government would be advisable. In his defence against the charges of the Hawaiian Bar Association Judge Humphreys made some serious and sensational accusations against Governor Dole and several of his appointees. These accusations in full have been laid before the President by the Attorney-General, and are contained in a printed brief carefully prepared by Judge Humphreys and his counsel in this city.

As to Judge Noyes, Mr. Knox could merely inform the President in general terms of the serious charges and counter charges made by lawyers and litigants who have had business in the federal court at far off Nome. A short time ago the Attorney-General was quoted by The Tribune as declaring that never before was he confronted by so annoying a case as that of Judge Noyes; that if a tithe of the charges made against him were true he should be summarily dismissed from the bench and vigorously prosecuted, but that if these charges were not true Judge Noyes should be resolutely upheld by the President and the Department of Justice.

It has been intended to give the accused jurist an exhaustive hearing before the Attorney-General at an early date, but yesterday this programme was abandoned until Judge Noyes is tried by the United States Circuit Court of California for contempt. This charge grew out of the trouble Judge Noyes has been having with lawyers at Nome, and the hearing will be begun on October 14 at San Francisco. Judge Noyes has gone to the Pacific Coast to defend himself there. When that ordeal is completed he will return to Washington for the hearing to be conducted before the Attorney-General.

DOLE MAY HAVE RESIGNED.

RUMOR THAT THE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII HAS THROWN UP HIS HANDS.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Since the arrival here of the steamer Sierra, last Wednesday, the story has been circulated that just before the vessel left Honolulu Governor Dole wrote his resignation.

Whoever is responsible for the story insists that the Governor's resignation was given to Henry E. Cooper, who was a passenger on the Sierra, to be delivered by him to the President. Cooper and Judge A. S. Hartwell, of Honolulu, left here for Washington on Wednesday evening.

CLOUDBURST KILLS THIRTEEN.

DISASTER OVERTAKES PROSPECTORS IN TEXAS.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 27.—A waterspout or cloudburst near the headwaters of Alameta Creek, in Presidio County, on September 25, caused the death of thirteen prospectors.

The men were in two parties, prospecting for cinnabar, and were camped a mile apart in a dry ravine, in which there had been no water for fifteen months on account of the drouth.

They were asleep at 9 o'clock, when there was a cloudburst several miles up the ravine. A volume of water twenty feet high washed down the channel, and swept over the men in the camps before they were aware of their danger.

All were drowned, and up to this time only six bodies have been recovered.

The creek empties into the Rio Grande River not far from where the fatality occurred, and it is more than probable that the other seven bodies have been swept into that stream.

KILLED BY FALLING COAL.

BINS AT BROOKLYN BREWERY COLLAPSE WHILE BEING LOADED.

While coal was being loaded into the bins over the boiler room of Welz & Czerweck's brewery, at Wyckoff and Myrtle aves., Brooklyn, yesterday the three big bins, holding sixty-five tons each, collapsed. Joseph York, thirty-three years old, one of the men loading the bins, was instantly killed, and Frank O'Donnell, engaged in the same work, had three ribs and one of his ankles broken. He was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.

The coal in falling tore away part of the boiler room and broke a steam pipe. William Zimmerman, eighteen years old, of Long Island City; Henry Schneider, thirty years old, of No. 31 Irving-ave., Long Island City, and Thomas White, twenty-seven years old, of No. 32 Ellery-st., Brooklyn, were badly scalded and bruised. They were taken to the German Hospital, Brooklyn. Several others who were injured went home after having their hurts attended to.

The Cold that seems fixed can be removed with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advt.

HURT IN A CAR CRASH.

SEVEN INJURED IN BROADWAY COLLISION.

LEVER FAILS TO WORK ON BROADWAY MOTOR AND CAUSES WRECK AT THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.

A Broadway electric car, crowded with passengers, crashed into a Thirty-fourth-st. crosstown car early this morning, and several persons were severely injured. There was intense excitement in the neighborhood. Women pinned in the wreckage screamed frantically to be released. The Broadway car was wrecked, but the Thirty-fourth-st. car only had its rear platform demolished.

Hurry calls for ambulances were sent to the New-York Hospital, and three surgeons responded and attended to the wounded. Seven persons were removed to the hospital, but it is not yet known whether anybody sustained fatal injuries.

Charles Conway, the motorman of the Broadway car, had a narrow escape from death. When the cars came together with a deafening crash he threw himself flat on the platform, and was wedged in between the floor and the dashboard. He escaped with contusions to both legs.

Conway told the police that he stopped his car at Thirty-fifth-st., as is customary. Several passengers got on board, and, on receiving the signal to go ahead, he turned the lever. The full current was on. The car then shot ahead at full speed. When halfway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts., Conway said he turned the lever to bring the car to a stop, gauging the distance required before the car could be brought to a standstill. To his dismay, the lever failed to work, and the car kept on at the same full speed.

A Thirty-fourth-st. car was crossing the tracks slowly, bound east, and before the tracks could be cleared the Broadway car crashed into it.

The known injured are:

HOPKINS, Mrs., age and address not known; removed to New-York Hospital unconscious, internal injuries and scalp wound.

M'CAFFREY, James, of No. 328 West Twenty-fourth-st.; probable fracture of the skull; removed to his home unconscious in a cab.

WEIL, Theodore, thirty-seven years old, of No. 19 West Thirty-first-st.

WEIL, Mrs. Mary, thirty years old, same address.

WEIL, Miss Bessie; severe contusions and cuts about the head; New-York Hospital.

NO BLAME ATTACHED TO MOTORMAN.

Several other persons whose names are not known to the police were injured, and all were removed in a hurry to the hospital, where their injuries were dressed.

There were about forty passengers on the Thirty-fourth-st. car at the time, but only two persons on it were injured. The car was struck in the rear part, and the platform was torn away. Every pane of glass was broken, and the persons who were wounded were cut by flying glass.

Conway and Charles Wintgen, the conductor of the Broadway car, who lives at No. 1,542 Third-ave., were taken to the West Thirtieth-st. station, but were released later. Conway's story was believed by the police, as several policemen who arrived on the scene soon after the collision could see that the wheels were revolving and that it was not the motorman's fault.

CAR A MASS OF WRECKAGE.

When the Broadway car struck the crosstown car it knocked it several feet away, but the momentum of the Thirty-fourth-st. car was slow, and therefore it did not sustain as much damage. The Broadway car suffered by the impact, as it was going at such a high rate of speed that when it struck the other car it was knocked about twenty feet across the downtown tracks. It was a mass of wreckage, and the wrecking wagon was sent for. It was then jacked up and moved to the curb. Traffic on Broadway was delayed for some time.

A number of persons who were injured refused medical aid, and left the scene. The police do not know exactly how many were injured.

BIG OIL FIELD IN WYOMING.

LARGE AREA SUSPENDED FROM AGRICULTURAL ENTRY, THAT IT MAY BE PROPERLY DEVELOPED.

Washington, Sept. 27.—An immense area in Wyoming is involved in a decision given to-day by Assistant Commissioner Richards, of the General Land Office, on recommendations for the suspension from agricultural entry of 153 townships in the Douglas land district, additional to twenty-four townships suspended by the commissioner on November 10, 1900. The decision relieves from the suspension four of the townships suspended on November 10, 1900; suspends forty-two townships from agricultural entry, and denies requests of petitioners for the suspension of the remaining townships.

The forty-two townships now suspended aggregate 967,680 acres. "These townships," according to the decision, "appear to contain oil in paying quantities, or such evidences of the existence of oil as would justify their suspension from present disposition under the agricultural land laws, that opportunity may be given to develop them as mineral."

THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA AND JAPAN are best reached by the "Overland Limited" to San Francisco via the Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys and fast steamers beyond. Diversity of routes. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Advt.

RACING WIND PREDICTED

FAVORABLE WEATHER PROMISED FOR TO-DAY.

CAPTAIN SYCAMORE COMPLAINS THAT THE COLUMBIA BORE DOWN UPON HIM AT THE START ON THURSDAY.

Weather indications—The Weather Bureau reported last night that the weather to-day would be favorable for the yacht race. The official forecast was that the wind would be fresh easterly in the morning, probably shifting to northeast in the afternoon and increasing to brisk.

Time allowance—The Shamrock allows the Columbia forty-three seconds.

Racing measurement—Shamrock, 103.79; Columbia, 102.35.

Course—Fifteen miles to windward or leeward from Sandy Hook Lightship.

Time limit—Five and one-half hours.

Start—11 a. m.

Captain Hank Haff seemed to think the fresh winds reported to the southward yesterday might take a slant this way for to-day's race. The general impression, however, among the skippers was that the glass was too much at "set fair" to promise much of a breeze for the contest. Both yachts are in fine fettle for the fray.

The vessels of the Lipton fleet had a quiet time yesterday. Except for the trying on of some new sails, little was done on the Shamrock. A new jib was set up, and Thomas Ratsey, the sailmaker, and Captain Sycamore were out in a small boat looking at it from all points. On the Erin general satisfaction was expressed that no race was fixed for yesterday, there not being sufficient wind to take the boats around the course in the time limit.

The Columbia remained with her covers on and with the flag at the stern all day. Captain Charles Barr was requested to give his views of Thursday's race, and said: "If the conditions are the same, I think the Columbia can defeat the Shamrock to-morrow. Further than that I don't know." He thinks the Columbia is going as fast as she ever did, and that when a breeze comes she will give a good account of herself. "She don't need any more spins just now," he said. "She is in very good shape."

Others on board the Columbia practically admitted that the Shamrock was beating them in the first fifteen minutes of the race. They said that they suposed the Shamrock must have had a better wind when she made her fast run after the start.

Sir Thomas Lipton said that he and his friends did not know anything more about the probabilities regarding the two boats than they did before the first race. They were inclined to think that the showing made in a wind so light that it did not allow them to complete the course was of little use for telling the weatherly qualities of the boats. One of Sir Thomas's friends said: "If it had been a gale blowing at sixty miles an hour it would have been equally hard to say what either boat might have done in weather usually experienced."

"My friends here, who know most about these matters," declared Sir Thomas, "such as Mr. Watson, Mr. Jameson and Captain Sycamore, are perfectly satisfied with the way the boat was sailed and the showing she made under the conditions experienced."

SIR THOMAS WANTS A NICE BREEZE.

When asked what kind of a wind he wanted the Shamrock's owner said: "Oh, a nice breeze—anything over eight knots an hour." He added that he did not mind the sea if they got the wind, but he did not want a nasty easterly gale, which would be unpleasant for everybody. In reference to the race, he said that if either boat had been able to finish it would have been unsatisfactory, as the conditions were such as provided no real test. He hoped there would be a good race to-day.

Commodore J. P. Hilliard, of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, said that the sailing conditions of the first day had been most unsatisfactory. When the Shamrock had started in the race, he explained, she had footed so fast that in a few minutes she had drawn far enough ahead to cross the Columbia's bow. He admitted that there had been a discussion as to the advisability of doing so, but just as they were about to come in stays the Columbia had got the slant which had set her up to windward. "If we had tacked a little sooner," he added, "the Columbia would have tacked also, and might still have got the same exclusive slant." He also said that maybe the Shamrock had sailed a little too flat for light winds and sea.

CAPTAIN WRINGE'S VIEW.

Captain Robert Wringe, the reserve skipper on board the Erin, is employed partly to criticise the Shamrock's sailing for Sir Thomas's benefit. But he does not go on board the Shamrock. Speaking of the boats' crossing the line before the gun and returning, Captain Wringe said: "If Barr had borne down on me the same as he did on Sycamore I would have plugged him. Sycamore was good natured, and gave way." Speaking of the start, he said: "When they crossed the line the Shamrock was pointing a little to windward of the Columbia's boom and was getting back winded, and that is why Sycamore went off immediately into the port tack." Wringe thought that it might have been wiser if the Shamrock had held the southerly tack further.

CAPTAIN SYCAMORE COMPLAINS.

Captain Sycamore asserted that if Barr should bear down on him in the same way in the next race he would let the boats strike, and that the only reason that he had refrained from doing so Thursday was because the public might have thought that he was trying to be hoggish.

From an authentic source it was learned that there is a protest on the part of Captain Sycamore and the others in charge of the Shamrock at what they term the crowding of the Shamrock at the start.

Later in the day Sir Thomas said: "We are all much pleased at the excellent manner in which the course was kept clear. It could not have been better done, and I hope it will be so through all the races."

ACCEPTS IN RINGING WORDS.

LOW LIKENS CROKER TO GEORGE III.—CAMERA TO BE USED IN THE FIGHT ON TAMMANY.

TO SHOW TAMMANY INFAMY

CITIZENS UNION WILL USE PICTURES FREELY—OPENING MASS MEETING NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT.

Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, Charles V. Fornes and other candidates on the fusion ticket will open the municipal campaign at a ratification meeting on next Saturday night in Cooper Union. All the indications point to a rousing rally. The tone of Mr. Low's remarks in replying to the gentlemen who informed him last evening at his house of his nomination is proof that Mr. Low and his associates are going to force the fighting.

There is no mistaking the temper of the masses who are hoping for a decent home government. The feeling has taken possession of them that they are in a fight for liberty of speech and action and for the preservation of common rights against political brigands who already have the Police Department in their grasp, and whose further lease of power will mean more open robbery and oppression. The opening gun of the campaign is expected to land a large sized shell among the leather chairs in the Democratic Club.

Ten lantern slide men with about four hundred different photographs and an equal number of epigrams will begin the campaign fight against Tammany on Monday at different places around town. Some of the men will have permanent stands, and use pictures and sentiments without elaboration. In addition to these, there will be a number of lecturers for inside work, and these men will tell about the disgraceful non-enforcement of the tenement house laws by the Tammany officials, while the pictures will be used to emphasize the damaging stories they have prepared. There are five lecturers on tenements, two on the parks and their abuses, and one each on the police, schools, streets, buildings and public works, recreation piers and playgrounds.

It has been discovered by the Citizens Union that in some mysterious manner, best known to the Tammany district leaders, there are sixty-six houses belonging to the city in Bronx Park, most of which are rented to Tammany men at an average price of $11 25 a month each. Some of these buildings are large and roomy, and are sublet or used so that those who rent them make a great deal of money from the scheme. The lantern slide men have taken pictures of all these buildings, and they will be presented to audiences of plain people on the lower East and West sides who have to pay much more than $11 25 a month for their dwellings.

Then there will be pictures of broken down fire hydrants in the tenement house districts, tending to show that the Tammanyized Fire Department is not giving proper fire protection for the poor.

Pictures of four sides of a block at Houston, Lewis, Third and Manhattan sts. are furnished. This block is a school site selected in the Strong administration, but the Tammany officials are renting the buildings on it, while children are unable to gain admission to lower East Side schools.

There are eight or ten pictures of school buildings with hundreds of children about the entrances. They represent children who were unable on the first day of school to gain admission to the school buildings.

The Citizens Union will make more general use of lantern slides in this campaign than ever before. The photographers have been kept busy on the work for more than a year, and now have an astonishingly large number of scenes which portray the misgovernment of the city.

NOT AS HOPEFUL AS SIR THOMAS.

VIEWS OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS ON THE SHAMROCK'S CHANCES.

London, Sept. 27.—Sir Thomas Lipton this morning cables to his friends here, "Am very hopeful," but the feeling is not reflected by public opinion, which foresees defeat for Shamrock II in her races with the Columbia for the America's Cup. The afternoon newspapers similarly derive great comfort from the stories of yesterday's contest. As "The St. James's Gazette" points out, in spite of all suggestions that the conditions prevent accurate judgment of the comparative merits of the two yachts, "the plain fact stands out that under a condition of weather which was the same to both the American boat got a good bit nearer the winning line than our own."

"The Pall Mall Gazette" is practically alone in thinking that the American experts are easily satisfied if they are already convinced that the Columbia is the better boat. The paper's comment is probably based on the conclusion of its own correspondent's long account of the race, which begins, "The Columbia did much to shatter the Lipton hope yesterday," and concludes as follows: "The day's sailing did nothing to suggest that the Shamrock will not win in a good breeze. I think she will."

"The Saturday Review" is the only weekly which deals with the yacht races. Its comment consists of two caustic columns headed "Sport or Snobbery," deciding that the races partake more of the latter than of the former. The paper concludes:

Yacht racing is, or was, as real a national sport as any. The greater pity, therefore, to foist upon it this load of snobbish vulgarities.

"The Field," which thinks that "past experience should have taught the advisability at this time of the year of starting the races earlier in the day so as to minimize the chances of a breeze falling off," says:

Although it would be imprudent to form hasty deductions from the result of a fluky and inconclusive trial, it is impossible to disguise the fact that during the time when the wind was fairly reliable the performance of Shamrock II was distinctly disappointing to her supporters. For our own part, we must admit that she performed quite as well as we expected in the uncomfortable swell which prevailed.

THE STORM COMING UP THE COAST.

HIGH WIND AND TIDE AT CHARLESTON—DAMAGE DONE BY HIGH WATER AT SAVANNAH.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27.—Although the storm which has been coming up the coast for two days did not strike this city, the wind here blew at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, and the high tides flooded several streets to a depth of three feet. All shipping was detained in port as a precautionary measure.

The Clyde liner Apache, from Jacksonville, arrived here to-night many hours behind time. No damage to shipping has been reported.

On Sullivan's Island the wind blew up the sand and covered the electric railway tracks so that cars could not make their schedules.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 27.—Rice planters on the Savannah River suffered heavy damage to-day from high water, and still further destruction is probable. Five and six days ago there were almost unprecedented rains up the river, from Augusta westward. The freshet was due to arrive in the rice section to-day. It came on time, and was met by an immense volume of tide water piled up in the river by the sixty mile northeast gale at Tybee. As a consequence many of the plantations are flooded and the cut rice is ruined. The water is still rising and the wind blowing. The weather officer reports the West Indian storm is to grow stronger here. Planters therefore look for many of the dikes to go to-night and to-morrow. The extent of the damage cannot be approximated to-night.

To or from the Pan-American via the Hudson River Day Line gives one a Royal Entertainment and a Royal journey. Grand Scenery. Music.—Advt.

LOW'S TELLING BLOWS.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN FORESHADOWED IN ACCEPTANCE SPEECH—NOTIFICATION CEREMONIES.

"The common purpose of this campaign is to wrest the control of the city from those who permit one man to govern it from his English home, like a second George III, and to make millions for himself and his friends out of the control of it, as though this imperial city of New-York were his private gold mine."—SETH LOW, on accepting the nomination for Mayor from the Citizens Union.

With a trenchant attack on Richard Croker, Seth Low yesterday sounded the keynote of the anti-Tammany campaign. The occasion was offered him by a delegation from the Citizens Union who called at his house at 6 o'clock last evening and officially informed him and Messrs. Grout and Fornes of their nominations for Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen, respectively, by that organization. George Haven Putnam was the spokesman of the committee. In tendering the nomination Mr. Haven said that the issue was not a political one, but was instead the emancipation of the city from its present servitude. In closing Mr. Putnam paid a striking tribute to the integrity of the anti-Tammany candidate.

After Mr. Low's reply of acceptance Mr. Putnam formally offered the nomination of Controller to Edward M. Grout. Mr. Grout in accepting the candidacy emphasized the fact that he was a Democrat, but not of the stuff that Tammany Hall is made. He promised in closing that he would discharge the duties of the office on the strict economic principles of a business corporation.

The nomination of president of the Board of Aldermen was then tendered to Charels V. Fornes, who replied briefly.

CEREMONY OF NOTIFICATION.

The ceremony of notification was held in the parlor of Mr. Low's house, whose windows look on Sixty-fourth-st. and Madison-ave. The delegation, consisting of fourteen men, arranged themselves in a row two deep in front of the Sixty-fourth-st. windows. The three candidates faced them, Mr. Low standing on the end nearest Madison-ave. His back was turned to a handsome bronze mantel. The clock on the mantle had just struck 6, when Mr. Putnam stepped forward from the committee's ranks and looked Mr. Low full in the face. The two men looked at each other earnestly for fully a moment, and then Mr. Putnam delivered his address in a strong, clear voice. The speech was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Low bowed to the committee a silent tribute of thanks and then responded in language which at once riveted upon him the attention of every one who heard him. The Columbia president uttered his words with a precision and emphasis which indicated how deeply he was impressed with the great responsibility that had been placed upon him.

But what was regarded by the committee as most significant in Mr. Low's reply was the sledge hammer blow which he suddenly brought down on the head of the squire of Wantage. The language with which the anti-Tammany candidate denounced the Tammany boss was fearless and incisive. It showed that the battle for the emancipation of the city was to be fought not with a political party, but with a public plunderer, who, as Mr. Low put it, regarded this imperial city of New-York as his private gold mine."

Mr. Low's attack on Croker is regarded as showing the trend of his campaign, which will be aggressive and fearless. It also showed the vigor with which Mr. Low has planned to conduct the mayoralty fight. Close friends of the candidate say that he will make it the fight of his life.

MR. LOW'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Low is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I count it a great honor that the Citizens Union should ask me, a second time, to accept its nomination for the office of Mayor of New-York. Much as I should have preferred to follow the lead of another in this campaign, the circumstances attending the call constrain me to accept your summons, joined in, as it is, by other organizations, whose common aim it is to rescue the city from its present evil plight.

I accept your nomination, with the more pleasure, because the Citizens Union asks me to assume no new attitude in relation to the government of the city, but to contend once more for the principles which I have tried to illustrate for twenty years.

Happily, this year, the nomination you tender me is one of several, every one of which is based on the same fundamental conceptions of what is necessary to secure good city administration, and all of which reflect a general and common purpose to wrest the control of the city from those who permit one man to govern it from his English home, like a second George III, and to make millions for himself and his friends out of his control of it, as though this imperial city of New-York were his private gold mine. A system of government which permits this will permit anything, and it is not strange that in the train of such things as these every imaginable evil that bad government can produce has befallen the city. In contradistinction to the government we have, that is conducted primarily to make political leaders rich, the government we should strive to set up is one whose single and only purpose shall be to promote the public interest and to make the conditions of life more tolerable for the multitudes to whom the name of New-York, and not Wantage, conveys the idea of home.

Fortunately, the conference that suggested me for the nomination has been able to agree also upon a series of resolutions that defines the basis of the common movement, to which I heartily subscribe. I do not feel called upon, under the circumstances, to discuss the separate platforms further than to say, in regard to your own, that I am in hearty sympathy with the spirit of it, while reserving entire freedom of action as to details.

At an early day, and after I have been notified of the action of co-operating bodies, I shall hope to express my views on the issues of the campaign in an identical letter addressed to all the organizations that join in nominating me.

In the mean while, let me remind you, and all who are ready to strive to redeem our city from its present disgrace, that this battle is to be won only by the utmost attention to details, for our enemy commands great resources, and is the most thoroughly organized political body in the country. The first and most pressing duty is to bring out a large registration. Take no chances. Register on the first day every possible man, for a good beginning means a good ending. Register! Register! Register!

Mr. Low was roundly applauded.

THE NOTIFICATION SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Putnam, in which he tendered Mr. Low the nomination, was as follows:

The responsibility has been placed upon me, as the spokesman of this committee, of tendering to you on behalf of the Citizens Union of greater New-York, the nomination for the Mayoralty.

The citizens feel that the issue to be determined at the next election is one of exceptional importance. This issue, in their judgment, is not a political one, in the sense in which the term is usually used. The matter at stake is the redemption of our city. It is the purpose of our citizens to obtain an administration which shall be responsible, not to any one party, but to the community as a whole. We propose to secure with a capable and trusted executive such measure of supervision over the other departments of the government as shall insure protection of the public in the place of the

WEATHER FINE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN. Now is the time to visit the Exposition; low rates prevail, and the show is at its best. Plenty of hotel room. For particulars ask any New York Central or West Shore ticket agent. No trouble to tell you all about it.—Advt.