

JOSEPH LAROQUE, JOHN CLAPIN, JAS. B. REYNOLDS.

SETH LOW'S CHOICE OF THE CITIZENS.

He Will Accept the Candidacy of the Union, but Not at the Present State of Affairs.

Desires More Evidence of the Popular Demand That He Should Stand Than That Now Advanced—It May Come from the Republican Machine.

New York, June 7, 1897.

Dear Sir: You have asked me if I will accept the nomination for the office of Mayor of New York at the hands of the Citizens' Union, if tendered in the near future, and you have stated that, in your opinion, there is a popular desire that I should become a candidate for that office. This has naturally compelled me to consider the question in all its aspects and in all its momentous possibilities with the utmost care.

This much I am prepared to say: In view of the grave importance of the first election under the Greater New York charter I will not eliminate myself from the situation as I was compelled to do three years ago. On the other hand, I am still charged with responsibilities toward the university over which I have the honor to preside that I may not lay aside except under compulsion of a public duty that cannot be gainsaid.

Testing the specific question you have put to me in this light I am obliged to say that I do not think I am warranted in accepting the nomination of the Citizens' Union at the present time.

The question of time apart, I must have more evidence than I now have of the popular desire to make it seem to me a public duty to become a candidate.

If I were convinced that there were such a popular desire, and that my candidacy would prove a unifying force among the friends of good government in the city, I should not hesitate to accept your nomination, for I am heartily in sympathy with the purposes of the Citizens' Union as I understand them.

I ought to add that whenever nominated or however nominated, if nominated at all, I must be free to serve New York according to my best judgment if I should be elected Mayor, as I was free when Mayor of Brooklyn to serve that city. I should be unwilling to accept any nomination if there were attached to it any obligation, expressed or implied, in case of election, other than the obligation of the official oath as Mayor to make the interests of the city the paramount concern in the discharge of every duty. Respectfully,

(Signed) SETH LOW.

Messrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Joseph Laroque, Carl Schurz.

SETH LOW will be the candidate of the Citizens' Union. That organization is sure it can convince him there is a general popular desire that he should enter the contest for the Mayorship of Greater New York. Mr. Low's letter was read at an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee last night and gave general satisfaction.

R. Fulton Cutting, Joseph Laroque and Carl Schurz, who were appointed to confer with Columbia's president a few days ago, had a most satisfactory talk with him on the aims the Union wishes to accomplish, but Mr. Low, as seen by his letter, was not so ready on the point of his nomination.

As already forecasted, if he stands for the office it will not be as a sacrifice on the altar of pure principle, but with a good chance of coming out with the prize. Thus naturally he would have more evidence of the popular desire for his candidacy. This could come from the regular Republican organization, and it undoubtedly will.

Not has approval been lacking. On Friday night a delegation representing the labor section of the union waited upon Mr. Low at his home, and urged him to accept the nomination. There were present Henry Weissmann, J. R. Brown, Henry White, George Tompkins, Thomas Gleason, J. W. Sullivan, John J. Zuber, Samuel B. D'Onofrio and John Long. The conference was long and Mr. Low's answer was in substance what was submitted in the letter by him. And even while that communication was being read last night an enthusiastic meeting of the union men in the Ninth Assembly District was passing a resolution declaring that Mr. Low was the strongest and best candidate for the Mayor of Greater New York.

The Executive Committee expected Mr. Low's letter, and a dispatch met to hear it. Of the twenty-seven members there were only four absent, Messrs. R. F. Cutting, Richard Watson Gilder and William Jay Schieffelin, who, however, sent messages defining their position. They are for Low, whose communication was read by Secretary Clark. A general discussion followed, in which all the members present took part.

The Good Government men debated several points in which they are interested, and if they have any suspicion of Mr. Low it is evident that they will play a waiting game. There was no serious dissent and this statement introduced by Chairman

STONE'S LOVE IS NO CRIME.

Continued from First Page.

stand under false pretences, knowingly, premeditatedly and with malice aforethought, then and there attempting to coax, cajole, entreat and by various and divers other devices induce one Marie Conde, daughter of Swiss Conde, to leave her home for the purpose of becoming the wife of one George Long, a young ensign of the Navy of the United States.

And the Court of Inquiry, after due and careful consideration, such as becomes honorable men on so serious an accusation, declares to Secretary Long that the charges made by Mr. Conde have not been proven, and that Ensign Stone has not, in any way, behaved in a manner which is worthy of a court-martial.

So, on receipt of the court's report and the Admiral's letter, Secretary Long determined to take no further steps in the matter of Mr. Conde's accusations; to quietly let the subject drop, as it touches Ensign Stone and Ensign Osborne, who was accused of helping his friend to carry out his dearest wish to marry Miss Conde. The Secretary may not know it, but by so doing he has made himself immensely popular with all the youngsters in the navy and with all the oldsters who are not so firm as Admiral Bunce, and with the wives and sweethearts of youngsters and oldsters.

For there was a deep feeling in the navy concerning these charges against Ensign Stone because a court of inquiry was ordered, for that had to be after the charges were made—but because the very charges were made at all. Naval officers say that Mr. Conde would have been very much pleased if Ensign Stone had been ordered to some distant station to ponder on the folly of paying a pretty young woman the biggest compliment a man can offer a woman—of wishing to make her his wife.

Said a naval officer of high rank yesterday: "Our greatest regret is that the name of this young lady should have been dragged into publicity, but young Stone is not to blame for that. I know positively that the Condes have known Stone for years, have allowed Miss Conde to receive his attentions, have permitted him to call at their house."

Ensign Stone was pacing nervously up and down the main deck of the Puritan last night, when informed that he had been practically acquitted.

For an instant the ensign seemed dazed and he stopped walking.

and down the main deck of the Puritan last night, when informed that he had been practically acquitted.

"By love," he ejaculated. "Is that a fact? The devil! Why didn't some one tell me before? Are you sure?"

Upon being assured that the information was assuredly correct, the ensign's nervousness increased. He drew his watch from his pocket. "Nine o'clock," he said. "Too late to do anything now. Suppose I've got to stay here until to-morrow. However, I'll try and make the best of it. I wish I'd known his two hours ago."

What the ensign would have done had he been informed of his acquittal "two hours ago," he would not say.

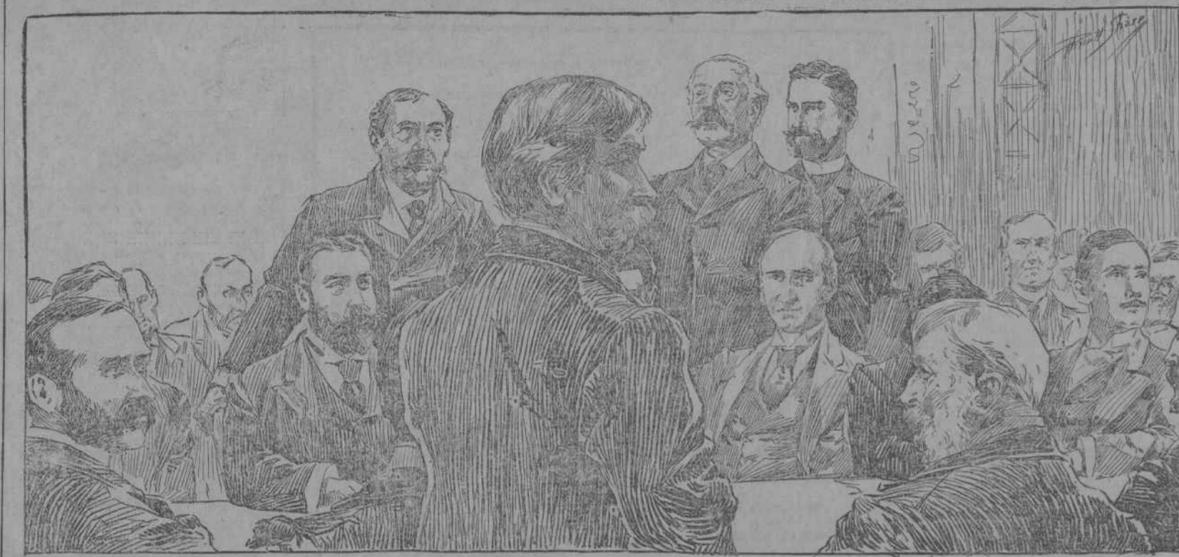
A few minutes later several of Mr. Stone's friends were in view. To each he related the glad tidings, and each gave him a hearty handshake and said to him the mysterious words: "See you later."

Then the ensign, between his nervous puffs at a cigarette, said much that was interesting.

"You see," he said, "all this publicity has been extremely distasteful to myself and Miss Conde. I cannot discuss that at the present time. You may be sure, however, that I did not seek my lancee to-night because I am under instructions not to leave the boat. What I would like to do I leave you to surmise."

"Look here, I'll tell you this: I could not go to Miss Conde to-night if I desired to do so, because she is not in town. They did not mean to say that. Don't say I said it. I am not supposed to know it. You will not say I said it, will you? Where is she? Oh, I do not know. I am not supposed to know. I say, do you remember the words Lawrence uttered, 'Don't give up the ship'! Well, just apply that to my case."

"What am I going to do to-morrow? How can I tell at this moment? Have one of your men watch me and see. Am I going to Miss Conde? I haven't seen her in some time. Suppose you loved a girl—but there, I am saying too much. Really you must excuse me. I want to tell my mates what you have just told me. Will we celebrate to-night? I wish you could stay and see."



MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AT WHICH LOW'S LETTER WAS READ.

WORTH WRESTLES WITH PLATTITES.

Meeting of Republican Conference Committees Not All Peace.

SPARRING FOR POWER.

Each of the Doughty Leaders Aims to Have Things Just His Way.

Evidences were not wanting at the meeting of the Republican conference committees at county headquarters, No. 1 Madison avenue, last night, that the local machine is bent on controlling the action of the Republican City Convention. It was also plain that Jacob Worth intends to have a full share in the administration of Republican affairs. Any effort on the part of the local organization to minimize the importance of the Kings County machine and to place it in the background will meet with determined opposition.

The conference committees of the Greater New York machines were organized with Quigg, of the New York organization, as chairman, and Butler, of Kings, as secretary. The personnel of the committees is as follows: New York County—E. S. Gibbs, Abraham Gruber, John Roisenweber, George R. Bidwell, Otto Irving Wise, Charles A.

Hess, Edward Lauterbach, proxy for Frank J. Drummond; Charles H. Murray, William H. Ten Eyck.

Kings County—Jacob Worth, William J. Butler, H. A. Hanbarr, George W. Palmer, Robert H. A. Sharke, Silas B. Dutcher, John A. Dubert.

Queens County—William J. Youngs, Henry A. Johnson, B. F. Wood, Frederick P. Moore's proxy for John L. Childs; Frederick Storm, N. S. Wood, George Schumacher, Benjamin G. Strong.

Richmond County—Hugh McRoberts, B. H. Schudson, Frank Rineher, Charles A. Jones, John J. Reilig, Henry Gulon, H. E. Dwell, E. J. Goller, Thomas A. Braniff.

The following resolution, introduced by Abraham Gruber, was unanimously adopted:

"That in the Republican City Convention representation shall be had in accordance with the basis established by the Republican State Convention of 1895, which is as follows: One delegate for each assembly district or portion thereof, or one delegate for every 1,000 voters, or a majority fraction thereof cast in each Assembly district in the next preceding National election for the National Republican ticket."

Up to this point in the proceedings Mr. Worth had made no objection to the programme which Senator Platt had decided should be allowed by the Conference Committee, but he broke out in protest when this resolution was introduced by Congressman Fred Gibbs:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair to be composed of one member from each of the county delegations here present, and of which the chairman and secretary shall be ex-officio members, with power to call the Republican State Convention and to make all necessary arrangements of said convention, and (this is the little point to which Mr. Worth objected) in all meetings of the said committee upon all questions, each member shall be entitled to pass that number of votes to which the county organization he represents shall be entitled in the said City Convention.

This will be the representation of the convention, as agreed upon: New York County, 101 delegates; Brooklyn, 132; Queens, 18; Richmond, 7.

Worth in an instant was on his feet and protesting against the wording of the res-

olution. "The Kings County organization," he said, "wants unity of action and harmony. The resolution as it reads gives to New York the power to act as it may please. I think something ought to be incorporated in the resolution that would show what division of authority was to be made. It ought to be agreed that if New York names the place of the convention Kings County is to have a temporary chairman, and that each of the four organizations be entitled to one secretary. If a Republican mayor is elected the majority will have to come from across the river."

Gibbs replied that "We are going to nominate a Mayor," he said, "and elect him. The New York organization will not take arbitrary action. We will do nothing. Mr. Worth, to which you do not agree. To speak plainly, New York does not intend to 'hog it all.'"

Mr. Worth was finally mollified, and the resolution was adopted. Chairman Quigg announced that he would name the committee later. He will probably appoint Gibbs, Worth, Johnson and McRoberts, "we are in the minority here to-night," he is foolish for them to nominate a Mayor in anticipation of Republican action. They shouldn't do anything until we have had time to act. I have nothing more to say about Seth Low's candidacy. We have got to have a union man—one who will win votes from all sides."

Platt is said to favor September 15 as the date of the Republican convention. With all their talk against Seth Low, his candidacy was more fully discussed prior to the meeting than that of any other man. It was said that Mr. Low had been visited by some of the conferees and that he was willing to do the fair thing by the Republican machines.

Editor Should Have Walked.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 7.—Louis McHenry Howe, one of the owners and editors of the Saratoga Sun, was seriously injured in a bicycle accident last evening. Seventeen stitches had to be sewed in his face, and he was badly bruised.

BOUGHT HIS WAY TO THE POLICE?

So Mrs. Bohn Declared in Her Suit for Separation.

CHARGES OF HYPNOTISM.

Dr. Hibbe Treated the Woman, but Resented the Idea of Love.

Bribery, hypnotism and other surprising charges figure prominently in the suit for separation which was on trial yesterday before Justice Beach in the Supreme Court. Policeman Louis Bohn is accused by his delicate looking wife of cruelty and that is the ground upon which she bases her legal action.

Mrs. Bohn, pale and trembling from excitement, was on the witness stand.

"I was staying with my mother in Brooklyn on June 30, 1896," she said, "when he came to the house and took off his official shield and threw it on the floor. He declared that he would never give me another cent, and this although my mother loaned him the money to buy his position on the police force."

Mrs. Bohn added that, notwithstanding her husband's salary was \$110 a month, he would frequently show her sums of money ranging from \$25 down which he would say he had made "on the outside," and he often brought home a new suit of clothes, "which was not purchased out of his salary." He had several thousand dollars in bank and owned real estate at Dunton, L. I., and in East New York.

The policeman denied the charge, and said he was willing to support his wife until she had left him.

Dr. Leo Hibbe, who is a specialist in nervous diseases at Bellevue, testified that he had attended Mrs. Bohn at her home during more than one illness, and that she had called upon him for treatment at the German Polyclinic Dispensary. He resented the insinuation that she ever was under his hypnotic influence, or that he was in love with her.

Mrs. Bohn, once more on the witness stand, charged that her husband had asked her to open a disorderly house, but Bohn also denied this with a red face and much emphasis.

Bohn further said that his wife had told him that her head had been turned by Dr. Hibbe and that she did not care for him any more, but that they never came to blows.

"Did she ever say anything else about the doctor?"

"She said she was sorry she loved him," was the reply.

"Did you ever tell your husband that Dr. Hibbe had hypnotized you?" Mrs. Bohn was subsequently asked.

"No," she replied, and she had hypnotized patients in the hospital, but he never cast any spell over me. I never heard Dr. Hibbe say that he was the only doctor who could cure him, but my husband often told me all about the women he loved, especially about a rich widow who was in love with him."

Justice Beach ordered the lawyers to submit briefs.

FLOOD RUINS HUNDREDS. Workshops and Residents in a French Department Swept Away—Few Lives Lost.

Paris, June 7.—The latest details from Grenoble, in the Department of Isere, show that the cloudburst, which made the River Morge overflow its banks, caused enormous quantities of trees and sand from the mountains into the valley, overwhelming houses, burying cattle and destroying other property.

At almost all the riverside factories were destroyed and no fewer than 500 workshops were wrecked. The town of Vioron presents a lamentable appearance. All the bridges are gone and the streets are filled with masses of debris washed out from the factories and shops, piles of cloth, rolls of silk and similar manufactured products, while the roads of the town and the district round about are simply impassable and choked with rocks and fallen trees or gullied with great washouts.

Many of the principal merchants of Vioron are absolutely ruined, and thousands of workmen are not only without employment, but without shelter.

So sudden was the rush of the waters that hundreds of people escaped with their lives. In many of the cafes and shops the occupants were up to their shoulders in water before they knew what had happened.

It is reported that a family of six perished, but thus far only two bodies have been found.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 6:00 p. m. arrive Cleveland 7:15. Toledo 10:00 next morning; Chicago 4:00 p. m.—Adv.



Skeleton Found Under the Building Once Occupied by Gould and Sage.

Workmen excavating for Astor's thirty-story office building were startled yesterday to come suddenly upon human bones. The spot is at Broadway and Rector street. Local historians soon disposed of the idea that the evidences of a murder had been found. They declared the bones to be a part of the overflow from Grace Church property, perhaps the remains of Lutherans.

ASTOR'S WORKMEN DIG INTO GRAVES.

Find a Skeleton and Bones Under Russell Sage's Old Offices.

FAR BELOW THE GROUND.

Discovery Made While Excavating for the Foundation of a New Sky-Scraper.

ARE THEY BONES OF LUTHERANS?

History Says That There Was a Lutheran Meeting House There Before the Property Was Sold for the Site of Grace Church.

A human skeleton and bushels of bones were found yesterday by workmen who were excavating for the foundations of Astor's thirty-story sky-scraper building on the site of the old structure at Broadway and Rector street, in which Jay Gould and Russell Sage used to have their offices. At first the workmen thought they had discovered a clue to some great crime, but a bystander declared it was only the overflow from Trinity Church; that before the Revolution Trinity Church had embraced what is now Rector street, and the land south for several hundred feet, while to the west it ran down to the North River in a splendid lawn-like park.

These bones, he declared, may have been those of illustrious New Yorkers, for some of the first families of Trinity parish who had been interred there were evidently overlooked when the contents of the Southern portion of the church yard were taken up to make room for Rector street and adjoining improvements.

The skeleton found yesterday lay facing the East, fully six feet beneath the lowest foundation stones of the old Gould building. It was below the sewers of Broadway—lower than the private vaults of old Trinity—not fifty feet away. The skeleton had been set in a large, well built man, evidently far advanced in years, as but few teeth remained in the heavy jaws. The neck and knee joints were massive and fairly well preserved. The thighs were large, and the big, raw-boned laborer who unearthed them was of the opinion that the owner had been a big man and official in his day and generation—perhaps a Mayor or Burgomaster, if not an English lord who levied taxes for his King.

Colonial Dutch history as it was reeled off by the visiting experts was enough to stampede a congress of antiquaries. They had heard their fathers recall Uncle Stuyvesant's reminiscences of when the original Lutheran Church yard reached to Battery Park long before Trinity Church vestrymen had thought of building at Wall street.

About two barrels of human bones of various lengths and sizes were exhumed from a cubic rod of earth. Nothing was discovered to identify the remains—neither coffin plate, tombstone, jewelry nor inscriptions of any kind. One might as well have reached for the engrossed and certified pedigree of President Marshall's ancestors in the Bad Lands of Wyoming.

Nether sexton nor vestrymen of Trinity could give any information, except to say that Grace Church had once stood on the site. They denied that Trinity Churchyard had ever extended south of Rector street.

Up at the Society Library, at University Place and Twelfth street, the courteous librarian, turning to the historical sketches of the early New York churches by Jonathan Greenleaf, men and one-half in Low Dutch. At the great fire in New York, in 1776, this church edifice was burned and not rebuilt by the Lutherans. The ground remained unoccupied until 1808, when it was sold to the Episcopalians, who, in 1808, erected thereon a spacious edifice, and in the following year a church organization was made under the name of Grace Church." So the buried remains may be either those of Lutherans or Episcopalians.

To Take American Theatre Rents.

Andrew A. McCormick has been appointed receiver of the rents of the American Theatre property, at Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, at Judge Beekman, of the Supreme Court, in the foreclosure proceedings recently brought against T. Henry French by Elliott Zbozowski on the undivided half interest of Mr. French. The rents at present are \$11,000.

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and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.