of his own conscience and high sense of honor. (Applause.)

The candidate of the Citizens Union has given us to understand that if elected Mayor his time and attention will be wholly absorbed with the affairs of the city. General Tracy, while he will attend to the duties of his office with scrupulous care and represent the city with proper dignity on all occasions, will still find time to aid his party in upholding and maintaining the two great principles of protection of American industry and of honest money (great cheering and applause), and in State politics he will use his best efforts to procure such legislation as will grant to the citizens the greatest degree of personal liberty consistent with the cosmopolitan character of our population, allowing every man to enjoy life in his own way, provided he be orderly in his conduct and shall not interfere with the rights of others. (Applause.)

GENERAL TRACY'S ADDRESS.

General Tracy, when introduced by Mr. Schroeder, had to wait fully a minute for the cheering to stop. He spoke slowly and with clear emphasis. Before he had talked ten minutes he mentioned Seth Low. Then came the surprise of the evening. A shout went up, accompanied by hand-clapping, ending finally with "Three cheers for Seth Low." The demonstration was repeated several minutes later, accompanied by a chorus of groans.

General Tracy spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and Friends of Brooklyn: Your greeting to-night, the first that has occurred to me for some eight or ten years, is most welcome. I am greatly moved by the reception you have so kindly accorded me. This meeting is evidence of the profound interest that the people of Brooklyn are taking in the campaign which is now open. No campaign of a political character in which you have taken part since the war is more important to the interests of these two cities than the one which is now open, and there is a novelty in your situation at this time. It is the first time that you have ever had the opportunity to grapple, actually grapple, with Tammany Hall. (Applause.) Now you are brought face to face with that institution, and you are to contest the government of this greater city of New-York with Tammany Hall. (Applause.)

Tammany Hall needs no introduction to a New-York audience. Its reputation has spread across the East River, and you understand it here quite as well as you understand it in New-York. Tammany Hall is one of the prominent figures that is contesting this election. But it is not the only one. Against Tammany Hall we array the Republican party. (Applause.) We stand upon a platform not only of good government to the city, but we stand on a platform opposed to Bryanism. (Applause.) We acknowledge the local issue to be the first, of the highest importance locally, but we do not ignore the fact that if Bryanism is to be met and conquered in the coming conquest of 1900 that issue cannot be ignored at any election occurring in the United States. (Applause.)

Then you have another candidate and another party—Henry George. (Applause.) He claims to be the representative par excellence of Bryanism. He takes the platform of Bryan, and he proposes to execute it if elected in these two cities.

Then you have another party, that has made its appearance before the public as a separate independent party for the first time in its history. Heretofore the independent voter has felt it his duty to select from the candidates of the respective political parties those that he believes best calculated to administer the trust to be confided to them and to vote according to his judgment in that respect. They have never before deemed it their duty to plant themselves upon a political platform and to establish and begin a third party, and to wage a political contest.

CHEERS FOR LOW.

But the party known as the Citizens Union, of which Mr. Low is the candidate (prolonged applause and cheers), think the time has come to establish a third party, that is to make war on all the other political organizations. And what is the pretext for that? Mr. Low says he stands upon a single issue in this campaign, and that is the issue of good government. If good government were the only issue here involved there would be no division between the friends of Mr. Low and the Republican party. (Cheers and applause.)

The campaign for good government began in this city in 1871, when your honored president (applause and cheers for Schroeder) was the candidate of the Republican party. Then municipal reform commenced; that was the beginning of it in this city, and he went from the Controllership to the Mayoralty chair, where he continued to work at his reforms and for good government. Never in the history of that party, from that day to this, has it failed to unite with any body of independent voters in support of the principles of good government. (Applause.)

LOW AND NON-PARTISANSHIP.

If, therefore, that were the only issue there would be no occasion for division or disunion, but Mr. Low and his friends have interjected into this issue and into this campaign another and a different issue. It is that of non-partisanship. What do they mean by non-partisanship? (Cries of "Nothing!")

If non-partisanship means that the business side of a city government is to be administered according to business principles, then you and I and all of us are non-partisans, and have been for the last quarter of a century. (Applause.) If it means that the first and highest duty of a city officer is to regard the interests of the city instead of the incidental interests of persons or party, then again we have been non-partisans for the time that I have indicated.

But if it means that the great Republican party of this Nation is to disband and to dissolve on the eve of a city election, then, thank God, we are partisans. (Prolonged applause and cheers for Tracy.)

NO PERSONAL CONTROVERSY.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this canvass I propose to have no personal controversy with candidates or their advocates. I respect the motives of men and I do not impugn them, but I must deal with their actions and with the result of those actions as I see it and as I believe it to be.

Mr. Low, in speaking here the other night of me, said that we were friends, and had been. I have been Mr. Low's friend now for seventeen years. (Applause.) Others may have served him more wisely; none have been truer or more faithful than I. I was the one that made it possible for Mr. Low to be Mayor of this city. (Cheers and applause and hisses.) He was renominated and reelected, and was thus made Mayor for four years. He said that he regards the fact that we are opposed to each other as one of the tragedies of his life. If Mr. Low's political action had always been as wise as my friendship has been faithful, he would have no occasion to consider this as one of the tragedies of his life. (Cries of "That is right" and applause.)

THE BLAINE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Low was Mayor of the city in 1884, in the great campaign of that honored statesman, James G. Blaine (great cheers and applause and cries of "Three cheers for Blaine"), and no one knew what his position was to be or what he was until after the election, when he gave out (and I have no doubt of the truthfulness of it) that he voted for Blaine, but nobody under him in his department, nor friends who knew him here, supposed that he was against Mr. Blaine through all of the administration. (Applause.) It is undoubtedly true that James G. Blaine was defeated here in the city of Brooklyn, and if Mr. Low, as a citizen even (nobody asked him to use his influence as Mayor), quietly had it understood that, as such, he should cast his vote for James G. Blaine, James G. Blaine would have been elected, and the disaster that the country has suffered following the Administration of Grover Cleveland (hisses) would not have been. In 1887 it came to me that Mr. Low would like to attend the State Convention of our State, and I urged my friends in this ward to send him there, and he was sent there, took a prominent part in the convention and made a speech. That was 1887. But the next year, when Harrison was nominated (applause) on a protection platform, Mr. Low wrote a letter dissenting from that platform. Whether he voted for Harrison or Cleveland I never knew.

HE WOULD BE MAYOR IF ELECTED.

Now he says that he is a friend of mine and I doubt not he is. I hope he is. But was it the suggestion of a friend that led him to say in the meeting here last Saturday night that if I was elected Mayor the real Mayor would be found in the United States Senate at Washington. (Cries of "No," and three cheers for the Senator.) What act in my public life does Mr. Low find that warrants such an insinuation as that? (Cries of "None," "None.") A life that has been now far expended. It began when I was twenty-three years old, when I was elected District-Attorney of my native county, and it includes twenty-three years of active public service. My record will be found in every one of the great departments of government, in the Legislative, in the Executive and the Judicial, and it embraces both arms of the military service (applause.) If I am the weak man that he describes, who, acting under the obligation of an official oath, will be true to another individuality, the answer to the charge that I shall be irresponsible in performing my duties under that oath ought to be found somewhere in the record of that forty years.

LOW'S PLEA FOR UNITY.

That the Republican party has been faithful to the cause of true government in the city of Brooklyn I prove by Mr. Low himself. In 1887, at a dinner given to the Citizens' League in this city, Mr. Low used this language: "Then came the mistake, the unfair treatment of the Republican party, which had stood so loyally by you before. If we are to succeed, the first essential condition of success is unity." Unity with whom? Unity between the citizens and the Republican party. "We cannot carry an election by surrounding four men with one." It is a difficult problem, isn't it? "I think we can have that by remembering that the Republican party has worked with you with wonderful fidelity. I do not think that, from the standpoint of the 15,000 votes in 1885, we are in a position to dictate to 25,000." He was speaking then of an election held in the last year of his term of Mayor, when the Citizens and the Republican party failed to agree, and each run candidates.

General Tracy reviewed the campaign he had referred to, in an endeavor to prove Mr. Low's inconsistency. Continuing the General said:

The effort on the part of the Republican organization to bring about a reunion was continued down to the night of the convention, and of my nomination. And there I declared, as I had declared in accepting the nomination here in 1881, when Ripley Ropes had been nominated by the Citizens movement, that I accepted the nomination, but with the distinct understanding that if I could be instrumental in bringing about harmonious action I was to be at liberty to retire. But they stood firm and resolute, and would hear nothing of it. That suggestion, fellow-citizens, that there is something deeper in this movement than mere

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good government for a city is worthy of note. This movement has a deeper and a wider object, and the pretence that this is a municipal movement, non-partisan, simply for the government of a city, and that they will have nothing to do with politics, and they won't allow political issues to enter upon a municipal campaign, is proving to be not true, to call it by no harder name.

CHARGES OF BAD POLITICS.

What are they doing? I say that they are organizing a third political party; that they are nominating candidates in hostility to the Republican party. And I say that the effect of the action of Mr. Low on the present campaign is, and must be, the destruction of the Republican party in the State of New-York. If this was an election in which city officers were involved, what is the explanation of their nominating members of Assembly throughout Greater New-York? Everywhere they are nominating them. There is but one purpose in that, and that is to overthrow the Republican party in the State Legislature. They are seeking to defeat enough members of Assembly to give the control of that House to Tammany Hall. If that isn't politics, and politics of a very bad kind for professed reformers, then I fail to be a judge of the article.

I know there are those who are hesitating and doubting as to the course of duty at the present moment. In the spirit which animated the Republican party in that first great contest, which resulted in the election of the immortal Lincoln and which was followed by the carnage of the Civil War, in the memory of the victorious election of Grant and the feelings and spirit which animated you in the recent great struggle in which our party stood as a bulwark against National repudiation and National dishonor, I call upon you to close your ranks, and, shoulder to shoulder, march to that victory which awaits us on November 2.

APPLETON ON NATIONAL CREDIT.

R. Ross Appleton, of Brooklyn, candidate for President of the Municipal Council, was the next speaker. The part of his speech which received closest attention was as follows:

National credit is inseparably linked with municipal credit. Impair or destroy the former and all the great blessings that have been anticipated in the consolidation of Greater New-York will fail. Does the most ardent advocate of a strictly non-partisan municipal government wish the latter? I cannot believe it. Non-partisanship, in its best application, is working its way through the operation of the Civil Service law. This is practical non-partisanship.

Any movement at this time under the guise of non-partisanship which tends to destroy the potency of the Republican party to maintain our National credit is untimely.

The advocates of a sound currency are no other than the friends of good government. No theory should separate them now. The Republican party stands for the former in the Nation and the latter in municipal affairs. The fanatic faith of the Democratic party, having once become wedded to a falsehood, will hug it to the last.

MR. THURSTON THE LAST SPEAKER.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was the last speaker. His speech was devoted almost exclusively to local issues, and its main argument was that the city election was of such great importance throughout the Nation that the downfall of the Republican organization in the present fight would be a public calamity. Interest in Senator Thurston's speech was maintained until the end. Bursts of applause frequently interrupted the speaker, especially when he referred to President McKinley and other leaders of the Republican party. The audience made up for its previous lack of interest in Senator Platt by cheering generously for him at one point in Senator Thurston's speech.

After Senator Thurston closed there were demands for Tenney and Dutcher. Mr. Schroeder, however, did not heed the requests, but declared the meeting adjourned. General Tracy and his party were cheered by the crowd in the street as they left the building.

USED WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

The name of George W. Stephens appeared in the list of vice-presidents for the Cooper Union meeting to ratify the nomination of General Tracy for Mayor on Saturday evening, but Mr. Stephens has declared that his name was used without his knowledge or consent, and he intends to vote for Seth Low, unless there is a radical change in the political situation before the election. As The Tribune stated in its report of the meeting, a considerable number of names of prominent Republicans had been placed in the list of vice-presidents presumably without authority.

A DENIAL BY SENATOR PLATT.

A story was circulated in the lower part of the city yesterday to the effect that Senator Thomas C. Platt and Richard Croker, one day last week, met by previous appointment in the Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, and, after a conference of some length, they had lunched together in the Lawyers' Club.

Senator Platt when asked last evening about this report most unequivocally denied that it possessed an iota of truth.

"The story is without any shadow of foundation," the Senator said. "I would like to see it thoroughly investigated, for thorough investigation must end in its explosion."

Richard Croker could not be found last evening when sought for by a reporter, but some of his close friends said that the report was a "fake." They declared that Mr. Croker had not seen Senator Platt since the return of the former from England in September.

GENERAL TRACY'S EXPLANATION.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, the Republican candidate for Mayor, said yesterday that he intended to make no reply to the letter of Willis J. Abbot, which was published yesterday, asking for the name of the Republican candidate to whom alleged overtures were made, and the name of the person who made them on behalf of the Henry George party. To a Tribune reporter General Tracy said: "It seems to me that Mr. Abbot's letter must have been written under a misapprehension of what I really said in my speech."

Taking up a copy of The Tribune, General Tracy read this sentence from his speech at Cooper Union: "There came a suggestion to the Republican leaders of this city that probably one of their candidates for the county ticket could be indorsed by the Henry George party."

"I mentioned that," General Tracy continued, "merely to show by way of contrast that the Republicans would tolerate no deals with the Henry George people, but I did not say that any Henry George leader made a direct proposition for a deal."

WHAT GOVERNOR JOHNSTON THINKS OF IT.

John C. Sheehan received a letter from Governor Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama yesterday, in answer to one from Mr. Sheehan, recognizing Tammany Hall as the regular Democratic organization of New-York, and saying that "the Democracy of Greater New-York owe it to themselves and to the Democracy of the Union to give a cordial and hearty support to Judge Van Wyck." The Governor adds: "Democrats everywhere will anxiously watch this contest, and remember those who stand for the faith once delivered to the fathers."

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who came here to make an address in Brooklyn last night for General Tracy and the Republican ticket, has been campaigning in Ohio with Senator Hanna, who is a candidate for re-election. "The campaign in Ohio," said the Senator yesterday afternoon, "is a remarkable one, and I am surprised at the audiences that turned out. They were almost as big as in a Presidential year. I was with Mr. Hanna at ten meetings. He is a forceful and straightforward speaker, and makes a strong impression. I think, so far as I could glean as an outsider, that the Republican ticket, both for Governor and Legislature, will be elected beyond any doubt. Of course, the election of a Republican Legislature insures Mr. Hanna's return to the Senate."

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GAYNOR NOT TO BE RUN.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR ABOUT HIM—THE GEORGE MOVEMENT.

A report to the effect that Richard Croker, Nathan Straus and Colonel William L. Brown had taken part in a conference with Justice William J. Gaynor at a place in Western Massachusetts on Saturday, with the purpose of inducing Justice Gaynor to take the Tammany nomination for Mayor and withdrawing both Robert A. Van Wyck and Henry George from the field, was investigated yesterday and found to be entirely without foundation. Richard Croker had gone to pay a short visit to Nathan Straus, but Justice Gaynor had remained in Brooklyn, and there had been no conference of the kind reported.

The Tammany banner was flung out yesterday with Justice Van Wyck's picture on it, and John C. Sheehan, in response to all inquiries, pointed to it and said that that would be Tammany Hall's ticket on Election Day, when votes were being cast. The nominations, so Mr. Sheehan said, would be ratified in Tammany Hall on Thursday, and there would be a good list of speakers, including Justice Van Wyck, Senator Gorman, John B. Starchfield, Thomas F. Grady, Amos J. Cummings, Asa Bird Gardiner, George B. McClellan, William Sulzer and ex-Governor, Campbell, of Ohio.

Representatives of the United Democracy were declaring last night that Henry George was bound to run, and could not be pulled off the ticket with a team of elephants. The organization would run a candidate for Mayor against Tammany on a free-silver platform anyhow, they said, and if Mr. George did withdraw the organization would run A. B. Cruikshank, of Brooklyn, in his place.

Charles B. Stover, the secretary of the Democratic Alliance, was at the Union Square Hotel all yesterday afternoon, waiting for an opportunity to see Henry George. But, although he was somewhere in town, Mr. George was inaccessible to any members of the Democratic Alliance, and Mr. Stover openly charged the Campaign Committee with purposely keeping Mr. George away from the headquarters. The Democratic Alliance is all at sea, and does not quite know what to make of the situation. Mr. Stover expressed the opinion that if he could get to Mr. George and point out how great a mistake the candidate was making in running counter to the wishes of the silver Democrats, he could induce Mr. George to repudiate the arrangement made by Tom L. Johnson, and put up a ticket that would be acceptable to the Alliance.

"This 'dicker' was not made with Mr. George's sanction," exclaimed Mr. Stover, while discussing the situation. "I know that the deal was made behind his back, and he has been forced into it by his so-called friends. Mr. George is a man of honor and principle, but these men in here," pointing to the Campaign Committee's room, "are mere bunco-steerers working for their own ends. They buncoed us as they buncoed Mr. George, and if his candidature is unsuccessful Tom L. Johnson and the Campaign Committee will be to blame."

The rumor that Tammany Hall contemplated substituting Judge Gaynor for Judge Van Wyck was discussed with considerable animation in the corridors of the Union Square Hotel yesterday afternoon. Henry George, jr., when asked if his father would withdraw for Gaynor, said emphatically that his father would withdraw for no one. The campaign had gone so far, he said, that for Mr. George to withdraw would be an act of unfairness to those who were working for the George ticket. He declared that his father was in the race to stay, and had every expectation of success. John J. Foote, "the man who trod on the tiger's tail," was one of the visitors to the Union Square Hotel late in the afternoon. He came direct from an interview with Judge Gaynor, and, replying to inquiries, said: "The statement that Judge Gaynor will go on the Tammany ticket in place of Van Wyck is a fake. Judge Gaynor told me positively that he had no such meeting in Great Barrington with Richard Croker and other Tammany Hall leaders as has been reported. He told me that since his return from his vacation two weeks ago, he had not been further from Brooklyn than New-York City. The substitution of Gaynor for Van Wyck would simplify matters greatly, but Croker would never agree to have Gaynor on the Tammany ticket."

John T. White, Chicago's well-known single-tax advocate; H. V. Hetzel and G. Frank Stephens, of Philadelphia, are coming here to speak for Mr. George. Mrs. Mary E. Lease will be the principal speaker at a George ratification meeting to be held in the Majestic Hall, No. 124 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., to-night.

WARING'S DECLINATION PROBABLE.

Colonel George E. Waring was officially informed yesterday afternoon of his nomination for Controller by the Henry George party. E. Lawson Purdy and Dr. John E. Girdner made up the Committee of Notification. After privately conferring with the committee, Colonel Waring announced that he would have no comment to make on his nomination for a few days. The opinion that prevailed at the George headquarters yesterday was that Colonel Waring would eventually decline the nomination, but that in order to facilitate the work of obtaining the necessary signatures to the nominations on the George city ticket he would allow his name to remain until after to-morrow.

Last evening the committee made attempts to induce Charles W. Dayton and John De Witt Warner to consider propositions to run for Controller, but both men, it is said, refused to listen to such a suggestion. The committee will have until October 18 to select Waring's successor on the ticket.

CAMPAIGN FIREWORKS START A BLAZE.

The first campaign meeting of the Republican organization in the XVth Assembly District was held last night in Wendell's Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth-st., between Eighth and Ninth aves. Before the opening of the meeting a cartload of campaign firecrackers was discharged in the street, causing the awning over the cigar store at No. 339 West Forty-fourth-st., directly across the way from the meeting hall, to be set on fire. A general stampede followed, and had it not been for the timely interference of the police a number of children would have been trampled upon by the crowd. Two thoughtful women on the second floor, with the aid of half a dozen pails of water, extinguished the flames before the awning was entirely consumed.

George W. Wanmaker presided at the meeting, and District-Attorney Olcott, General James R. O'Beirne and Thomas L. Hamilton spoke.

BOURKE COCKRAN TO SPEAK FOR TRACY.

It was reported yesterday that W. Bourke Cockran would attend the Republican mass-meeting in Brooklyn last night and make an address for General Tracy. Owing to some miscalculation Mr. Cockran did not go to Brooklyn. It was learned last night, however, that he will make several speeches in the course of the campaign in the interest of General Tracy. Mr. Cockran was a sound-money Democrat last fall, and made speeches for the National Democrats. His explanation for taking the field for General Tracy is that he is keeping up the fight against the forces of disorder and corruption and the evil intent of the Chicago platform.

TO DISCUSS THE CANDIDATES.

The Republican organization of the Thirty-fourth Election District of the XIXth Assembly District held a meeting last night in its rooms at Eighty-fourth-st. and the Boulevard. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read a long, informal discussion ensued in relation to the candidates on the various tickets in the field. It was plain to see that a majority of those who took part in the debate were in favor of Seth Low for Mayor, and after the discussion had lasted for some time J. C. Pumpelly offered some resolutions indorsing Low's candidacy. They were seconded by J. W. Hutchinson.

Julius H. Seymour, a member of the County Committee, objected to a vote being taken on the resolutions at that time.

Charles W. Carpenter did not think that the few members present could express the sentiment of the organization.

Killinen Van Rensselaer and Secretary J. E. Rexstraw announced their determination to support Mr. Low. Mr. Van Rensselaer said that he was disgusted with the tactics of the Republican machine managers.

Before a vote was taken on Mr. Pumpelly's resolutions a motion was made by W. B. Conkling that the resolutions be laid on the table until the next meeting. This was carried, and the secretary was instructed to invite all members of the organization

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to be present and inform them of the object of the meeting.

PREACHERS DENOUNCE OLCOTT.

ANGRY BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT APPOINT JAMES D. CARR ON HIS STAFF—SWEARING VENGEANCE ON THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE.

The meeting of the colored preachers of New-York City and vicinity, which is held every Monday afternoon at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Fifty-third-st, yesterday denounced the Republican City Organization and, in particular, District-Attorney Olcott. Fifteen ministers were present, and the Rev. Granville Hunt, of the Antioch Baptist Church, presided. The following resolutions were adopted, after long discussion, on motion of the Rev. P. Butler Thompkins, Editor of "The Christian Herald":

Whereas, The preachers' meeting appointed a committee, when William M. K. Olcott was appointed District-Attorney, to wait upon him to urge the appointment of James D. Carr, esq., one of his Assistant District-Attorneys; and,

Whereas, The said William M. K. Olcott acknowledged the justice of our claims; and

Whereas, The said William M. K. Olcott pledged our committee that if Senator Gibbs and Mr. Lauterbach indorsed the appointment of Mr. Carr, he would appoint him; and,

Whereas, Our committee did get the indorsement of Senator Gibbs, and returned to the said William M. K. Olcott to find him changed in every respect; and,

Whereas, This changed man, William M. K. Olcott, said to our committee: "I have investigated your candidate's record at Rutger's College, Columbia Law School, and in the courts, and find that it is good, yet I cannot appoint a colored man as one of my assistants, because it would not be just to the taxpayers;

Be it resolved, therefore, that this is the opinion of this preachers' meeting that a man without moral courage, a man without conscience, a man who failed to keep his word, is unworthy the support of the colored voters.

The Rev. Dr. Thompkins said, regarding the resolutions:

"We must hold meetings and arrange to open all our churches and thunder from Mount Sinai against these rascals, to show the public that we are bound to no machine."

The Rev. Granville Hunt, spoke next. He said:

"I shall walk, sleep, eat, drink, dream, nothing else but the defeat of Olcott. My life long I have been a Republican, never scratched a ticket, voted it from stem to stern. Now I shall pray in my work, in behalf of my race, for the defeat of a Republican. Not only did he give us nothing, but he turned out one colored man that was already in his office."

James D. Carr was next on the floor. In his speech he said: "The time has come when a few men could stir a revolution. William Lloyd Garrison with one small black boy precipitated the revolution that led to the freedom of the slave. Our race has begun to think. Now we must begin to act. We do not resent the spoils of which these men deprive us, but we do resent the insult to our manhood. We must take the stump against them, and though we go down, we shall own the victory in having stood by our true principle." A chorus of "Amen" greeted this speech.

The Rev. D. W. Wisher said:

"If Mr. Olcott had followed the principle Mr. Low has preached, of no favoritism, then I believe he would have his election. I crowd some two thousand people into my Olivet Church, down here, and I shall begin to use my powder on them next Sunday."

The preachers were unwilling to say whom they would urge for Mayor, but it was admitted that the sentiment for Mr. Low was likely to prevail.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DISPOSSESSED.

BARRED OUT OF ITS HEADQUARTERS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT.

The Democratic Alliance people are treading a rather thorny path just now. Buncoed, as they say, by Tom L. Johnson and the managers of the George campaign; left without their own candidates, and with dissensions among themselves, their troubles were added to last night by being locked out of their headquarters at No. 54 West Twenty-third-st.

The regular meeting of the Alliance should have been held at this place last night, but when the members arrived in groups about 8 o'clock, they found the doors padlocked against them. The rent had not been paid, and the landlord took the summary course of barring the members out of their rooms until he receives the amount owing to him. It was not convenient to the officers of the organization to produce the money just then, and in the extremity a move was made to the Teutonia Assembly Hall, at Third-ave. and Sixteenth-st., where accommodation for the meeting was found and paid for in advance.

Charles B. Stover, the secretary of the Alliance, afterward explained that a balance of $50 was owing to the owner of the Twenty-third-st. rooms. "But," he said to his colleagues, "while we have the money to pay the rent, we are waiting to see what Mr. George does about this 'dicker' with the Citizens Union, and until we know just how we stand, why should we pay $50 to a landlord?" The sentiment was loudly applauded.

Everybody except delegates was excluded from the meeting last night. Stover, who was deputed by the Alliance with two or three other members to see Mr. George on Sunday, reported the result of his conference, which was to the effect that Mr. George, while denying that he personally had sought any compact with the Citizens Union, intended, nevertheless, to stand by the step taken by his committee. A long discussion followed Mr. Stover's report, and at midnight the Alliance delegates were still in session. They were divided on the question as to whether they should continue to support Mr. George. They recognize that it is too late to think of putting a county ticket of their own in the field, and the situation confronting them is either to abstain from voting or to vote for candidates now in the field, none of whom are in sympathy with the Alliance principles. When asked individually last night what course they would take, they confessed themselves unable to answer. As was the case last night, they just quarrel among themselves, and blame the officers of the organization for not having the foresight to put a ticket in the field when the alleged deal was first announced, instead of waiting for possible developments.

TALKS WITH FAIRCHILD AND FITCH.

THE FORMER DENIES REPORTS THAT HE IS TO RETIRE—THE LATTER STILL HOPES FOR HARMONY.

Washington, Oct. 11 (Special).—Two candidates for Controller of New-York, Ashbel P. Fitch and Charles S. Fairchild, are at the Arlington. Mr. Fitch is here on some private business, while Mr. Fairchild is here to attend the meetings of the Monetary Commission, of which he is a member. In talking about the stories published in the New-York morning papers to-day that he was going to retire or be retired from the Citizens Union ticket as a candidate for Controller, Mr. Fairchild said there was no truth in the statement so far as he was concerned. Nor was there anything in the reports about his name being removed from the ticket. He laughed at the story published in one of the papers that he would decline to run on the George ticket, but would remain on the Citizens ticket. He said he had not been nominated by the George men, who had put Colonel Waring on their ticket for Controller, and therefore he could not decline to run on that ticket.

In speaking about the indorsement by the George faction of the Citizens Union county, borough and Assembly tickets, Mr. Fairchild said that he did not see that there was any objection to this action, because it was simply putting the names of the Citizens county ticket in the column of the George city ticket, and it meant a gain of votes for the excellent ticket which the Citizens had put up. "What we are a lafter is votes," said Mr. Fairchild, "and I see no harm in getting all the votes possible for the county ticket." Mr. Fairchild said he would enter the canvass at once and work hard for the success of the Citizens ticket. He did not care to make any prediction or express any opinion as to the situation, for he said the fight had only begun and things were still in a mixed condition.

Mr. Fitch, in talking about affairs in New-York, said: "The situation in New-York is both interesting and amusing. I think, however, that the events of this week may clear it up somewhat. At any rate, by the end of the week I believe it will be determined whether there will be five tickets in the field or whether the Democrats and Republicans will harmonize their discordant factions."

When asked what elements were working to such an end he replied: "I can hardly talk upon that, but forces are at work now in both parties to bring it about."

PROGRESS OF THE REGISTRATION.

The registration in this city and in Brooklyn on Friday and Saturday of last week was slightly larger than that for the first two days of registration in 1895, but much less than for the first two days of registration of last year. The figures are given below:

	Two days, 1895.	Two days, 1896.	Two days, 1897.
New York	171,771	209,943	178,865
Brooklyn	114,584	133,090	118,608
Total's	286,355	343,033	297,473

Friday and Saturday of this week are the last two days of registration in preparation for the municipal election. It is evident that there are many thousands of voters who have not been registered yet. Unless they register on Friday or Saturday they will not be able to vote in the election.

BICENTENNIAL SERVICES END.

CLOSE OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE DUTCH CHURCH IN SLEEPY HOLLOW—MR. ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

The celebration of the bi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the Old Dutch Church in Sleepy Hollow was continued yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon every seat in the old church was filled by persons who had gone to hear an historic address, delivered by the Rev. Dr. David Cole, of Yonkers.

Dr. Cole reviewed the history of Westchester, and especially that portion which referred to Tarrytown. Last evening there was a big crowd in the Music Hall, Tarrytown, when the celebration was brought to a close. The speaker of the evening was Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. An original poem by Edgar M. Bacon was also read.

Secretary Roosevelt's theme was the wiping out of religious differences and feelings in this country. He said it was a thing of congratulation that the church was no longer Dutch-speaking, and that it had become, while it retained its original tenets, one of the American churches. The Reformed Church, like all other churches, was interested in the problems of the day. Its members were like all other American citizens in every respect. The truly American idea of broad religious toleration was evinced by the fact that in the audience before him were men of all creeds.

It was true, he said, that there might be some points in which the people of the country had gone backward, but it was also true that in the vast majority of things we had gone forward, and not the least of those in which advance had been made was religious toleration. He cited as an example of the broad-mindedness prevailing the fact that it was only owing to his prior engagement in Tarrytown that he was unable to be present at the farewell dinner to Archbishop Keane at Washington. That he, a member of the Reformed Church, could take part in such a dinner was because Archbishop Keane was himself one of the best representatives of broad-mindedness of American citizenship.

It is a good thing for our Americans of to-day, the speaker continued, that Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, can lay aside any and all differences of creed in honoring any man, be he priest or layman, who was of pure life and high character, and that they could come together as citizens of a great nation and celebrate an historic occasion like the present one, or to celebrate an occasion like that taking place in Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt was listened to with great interest and was heartily applauded.

REPORT OF TREASURER ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States will show that on June 30, 1896, the total available assets of the Treasury were $865,085,321, and on June 30, 1897, they had increased to $874,564,377. Of these sums $308,354,348 was available on June 30, 1896, and $288,295,421 on June 30, 1897, for the strictly fiscal operations of the Government. On June 30, 1896, $547,330,973, and on June 30, 1897, $581,468,956 was held on deposit against outstanding certificates and Treasury notes. In addition to the net ordinary revenues, the Treasury received $15,448,970 in deposits for the retirement of National bank notes and $3,250 in refunding certificates for conversion into bonds, so that the total income available for the fiscal operations of the year was $363,173,924. As against this there was disbursed, besides the ordinary expenditures, the sum of $11,378,502 on account of bonds and fractional currency, and the further sum of $11,062,225 in the retirement of National bank notes, making a total of $388,295,017. The net loss of available cash arising from these operations therefore was $25,071,093.

In the issue of paper currency the operations of the year, which amounted to $274,818,000, were exceeded in only one year, 1892, and then by only a narrow margin. The redemptions, amounting to $339,710,020, were also relatively heavy. The presentation of National bank notes for redemption increased to such proportions as to overtax the capacity of the force employed in counting and assorting, and required considerable advances to be made out of the general funds of the Treasury, by an increase of the force, however, the arrearage of work was brought up before the close of the year.

APPEAL FOR A NEGRO REFORMATORY.

AN ENTERPRISE TO UPLIFT THE MORAL DELINQUENTS OF THE RACE IN VIRGINIA.

John H. Smyth, ex-United States Minister to Liberia, delivered an address last night at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church on "The Negro Reformatory Association of Virginia: Its Origin, Its Purpose and Its Needs." The speaker pointed out the fact that the State of Virginia provides no reformatory for minors, there being nothing to save the youthful negro offender from jail, however petty his offence. As a result there came about the formation of this Negro Reformatory Association, which is composed chiefly of negro citizens of Virginia. Associated with them, as an advisory board, are seven white Virginians, pledged to aid in the amelioration of the condition of negro children and youths who are moral delinquents.

The objects of the association, as stated in its charter, are: "To provide a home for the reformation of male and female children and youths of the negro race of Virginia, to teach them good morals, the discipline of manual labor, useful employments and trades, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar; to care for such of them as may have been charged and held for the commission of crimes, or with being vagrants or disorderly persons, or who may have been convicted of crimes; or such negro children and youths of both sexes as may be committed to the charge of the said association by the voluntary written surrender of their parents or other persons having the legal custody and control of them, and also of such negro children and youths as shall be lawfully committed to its charge by the courts and magistrate under any act of the Legislature, the association having full power to detain, govern and employ all the negro persons so committed.

The needs of the association are $75,000, for the purchase of 1,800 acres of ground, the erection of four buildings, including two dormitories and two work, or trades, shops, and implements for farming, and to provide salaries for instructors, teachers and necessary guards. The place selected is eighteen miles distant from Richmond.

"The appeal here made," said the speaker, "for $75,000 for a negro reformatory in Virginia has no precedent in any efforts heretofore made in behalf of the improvement of the condition of the negro race in the United States. The religious and educational needs of the race have been liberally supplied and are being generously met throughout the South—for which rightful use of these civilizing influences is the truest exhibition of gratitude. But private philanthropy and State aid in the race's educational uplift are extended to the minority of the race, the respectable class, while the great mass of moral delinquents are excluded from its philanthropy because of the depths of degradation in which they are."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ANNOUNCES

That the sleeping-car heretofore running between New-York and Hot Springs, Va., tri-weekly will, commencing to-day, run daily, leaving foot of West Twenty-third-st. 4:55 p. m., Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. 5 p. m.

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BECKWITH TICKET RECOGNIZED.

RESULT OF THE SPLIT IN THE CLINTON COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Two certificates, growing out of the Clinton County Republican Convention held here, were filed with the County Clerk. A hearing was accorded representatives of the factions this afternoon. Shortly after the hearing the Clerk decided that the ticket headed by George Henry Beckwith for Member of Assemb