



PLATT AND TAMMANY HALL.

DIRECT TESTIMONY TO HIS DEALINGS WITH CROKER'S ORGANIZATION.

REVELATIONS BY ONE OF HIS BUSINESS ASSOCIATES.

EDWIN EINSTEIN, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR IN 1892, KNIFED BY PLATT'S ORDERS AND THE TAMMANY TICKET SUPPORTED—WHY KEVIN AND MURRAY WERE MADE POLICE COMMISSIONERS BY MAYOR GILROY.

An interesting illustration of Mr. Platt's selfishness for Tammany's welfare was furnished yesterday by John P. Smith, of this city. Mr. Smith is the Editor of "The Wine and Spirit Gazette," an organ of the liquor trade, that has attained considerable notoriety in politics owing to its advocacy of late years of Republican men and measures, and because of the manner in which Senator Platt has been identified with its progress and development.

C. Platt a certificate of one hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of said corporation and received therefor personally from the said Thomas C. Platt, the sum of Three thousand dollars, in three one thousand dollar bills; that thereupon the said Thomas C. Platt directed deponent to have the said certificate of stock issued in the name of one Eben L. Fox; that subsequently deponent learned that the said Fox was clerk of the Republican State Committee of the State of New York, that the remainder of the said capital stock of said corporation is owned in small lots by wholesale liquor dealers and others throughout the State of New York, that from the time of the election of Benjamin Harrison, in 1892, deponent and said Thomas C. Platt held weekly consultations at the latter's office, at 49 Broadway, in reference to the policy of "The Wine and Spirit Gazette"; that the result of this consultation was that "The Wine and Spirit Gazette" supported President Harrison for re-election as President of the United States; that deponent wished to obtain from the Collectors of Internal Revenue of the State of New York, a list of all the liquor dealers in the different districts of the State, so that deponent might send copies of "The Wine and Spirit Gazette" to said liquor dealers in the interest of President Harrison, that early in September, 1892, the said Thomas C. Platt wrote and delivered to deponent the letter, a fac-simile of which is published in connection with this affidavit; that deponent either presented the original letter to the different Collectors of Internal Revenue

WORTH OUT FOR LOW.

PROMISING HIM THE SUPPORT OF HIMSELF AND FRIENDS.

THE KINGS COUNTY LEADER DEALS A STINGING BLOW TO THE ORGANIZATION FORCES—A BIG VOTE FOR THE CITIZENS' CANDIDATE IN BROOKLYN PREDICTED.

Recognizing a crisis in the Mayorality canvass caused by the death of Henry George, Jacob Worth, for years the accredited Republican organization leader of Kings County, last night came out for Low in the following ringing letter:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1897. "Hon. Seth Low. "Dear Sir: While much has been credited to me that has been published without my authority, I feel as if the time has come to give an expression to my views on the all-important matter of choosing a Mayor for Greater New-York.

"From the very outset I have held the opinion that you were the only candidate around whom Republicans and Democrats could rally, and all citizens who had felt the potential influence of Tammany Hall as a political factor could this opinion was greatly strengthened by the petition of 150,000 citizens who favored your nomination and expressed themselves content with any system of government you would inaugurate in the event of your election. The Democratic and Republican conventions showed the controlling influence of a power behind the throne, leaving the representatives of the people to thwart the prearranged programme. Since the conventions the people have had ample opportunity to determine on what course to pursue, and the indications everywhere are favorable to you. There is not an intelligent person within the territory of what will be the Greater New-York but who is satisfied that the contest is between you and the nominee of Tammany Hall, and that any Republican who entertains a contrary view does so because he does not favor your election.

"For several days I have been importuned by many friends and the representatives of many organizations to make a declaration as to my convictions, as well as my intentions, and I am free to say that I am doing them a service which will redound to the credit of the people of Greater New-York, and give them the opportunity of being released from the thralldom of Tammany Hall. I am led to declare that it is my intention to heartily support you at the polls on Election Day and to urge all my friends to do the same.

"Praying for the success of the principles enunciated by you, and with a determination to do all I possibly can for your election, I remain, yours truly, JACOB WORTH.

This letter was read at all the Low meetings in Brooklyn last night, and created unbounded enthusiasm. Hats were thrown in the air, men danced and shouted for joy, and made all sorts of noisy demonstrations to give vent to their feelings. Many of Jacob Worth's followers in Brooklyn have been undecided to a great extent as to what was their duty. Trained to respect the claims of "regularity," thousands of them were disposed to vote the straight ticket, but now they will follow their leader and promote the election of Seth Low.

On Monday morning last The Tribune told the Republican machine managers that Mr. Worth would fight them openly unless they called off Patrick H. Flynn, Platt's personal representative in the City Campaign Committee, who has been using his position to defeat Joseph A. Burr, a regular Republican candidate for the Supreme Court. This frightened the committee, and many of its members made haste to disavow responsibility for Flynn's acts. Platt told Flynn to stick to his guns and elect Bartlett, as Worth would not dare to come out for Low. This shows how little Mr. Platt understood the temper of his antagonist.

Many shrewd politicians think now that there is no doubt that Low will carry Kings County with a vote of 100,000. Thousands of voters were on the cased edge of doubt, not knowing whether Low or Tracy was the more likely to defeat Van Wyck. The death of Henry George set the tide more strongly in Low's favor, and the announcement of Worth will cause a stampede from Tracy.

The machine Republican managers were downcast when they heard the news last night, and did not care to talk for publication. To-day hundreds of influential Tracy Republicans, realizing the folly of casting a vote for General Tracy, will write from now till Tuesday night for the only anti-Tammany candidate who can win.

Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff did not hear with much satisfaction the announcement that Jacob Worth had come out for Low. He was told of Mr. Worth's letter by a member of the Citizens' Committee, and was informed of its tenor. For a space of sixty seconds he stared in blank amazement at his informant, and then made this comment: "Yes?"

CHEERS FOR WORTH'S LETTER.

MAYOR STRONG AND ELIHU ROOT AT A MEETING IN THE CRITERION THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

One of the most stirring incidents of the campaign occurred at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, when Jacob Worth's letter declaring his support of Seth Low was read. The occasion was the mass-meeting of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. The auditorium was crowded and many were standing.

President Elihu B. Steele read Mr. Worth's letter after several addresses had been made. He did not announce the name of the writer until he read the signature, and the audience was wrought up to a high tension of curiosity, as the utterances seemed to come from a political leader.

When Mr. Steele finally read, "I remain, yours truly, Jacob Worth," a cheer rang out that fairly shook the building. Men sprang to their feet and waved hats, handkerchiefs and canes.

Jacob Worth was an extremely popular man with the Young Republicans at that minute, and his letter was greeted with such an applause as if he had made the announcement himself.

All of the speakers paid a tribute to the dead author of "Progress and Poverty." Elihu Root said of Henry George: "Honor to his memory; peace to his ashes; let there be a monument raised to his memory by the sincerity of his followers carrying out the work which he had begun and placing in the chair of Mayor of this great new city a man worthy to overthrow the powers of corruption as Henry George sought to overthrow them."

Ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, a former president of the club, predicted that Low would get 150,000 votes; Van Wyck, 100,000; Tracy, 110,000, and he had estimated that George would get 60,000 votes, but now he thought that 80 per cent of George's votes would go to Low.

Mayor Strong was applauded loudly as he came in. He said of the non-partisan plank on which he was elected: "I really never accepted the nomination of the Republican Convention. I accepted the nomination of the Committee of Seventy. They induced me, unfortunately for me, I think, and perhaps unfortunately for them. They have been disappointed in me, because about ten days after I was elected they came to me and talked to me about some appointments, and I pulled out the platform, and I said: 'This is what I was elected on, and I guess I will have to stand by it as much as you have.' They were all silent. They said: 'What is that? What is that? What is that?' 'All we use platforms for,' they said, 'is for campaign purposes.'"

Mayor Strong declared that the Low vote was gaining additions of 3,000 to 5,000 every day. More than 60 per cent of the Republican vote of New-York would be cast for Low.

VOTE FOR LOW, SAID GEORGE.

THE DEAD LEADER'S COUNSEL.

IF HE COULDN'T WIN HE WANTED SETH LOW ELECTED.

A DECLARATION MADE BY HIM MANY TIMES—BOTH REPRESENTED THE PEOPLE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE BOSSES—THE CHANCES OF THE CITIZENS' CANDIDATE BETTERED BY THE SAD DEATH OF MR. GEORGE.

The announcement yesterday morning of the sudden and unexpected death of Henry George was perhaps the most sensational incident that ever became part of the history of a municipal campaign in this country. To say that it has been generally deplored is to express feebly the intensity of feeling which has been aroused by Mr. George's death. Thousands of people who have no sympathy with his theories mourn his untimely taking off. The great city yesterday was filled with expressions of regret and sorrow seldom heard on its streets and in its markets.

"What effect is the death of Mr. George to have upon the great contest which is being waged for the control of the new metropolis?" was the question which at once arose in the mind of the average citizen after he had heard the painful news. The outlook for elimination from the canvass of one of the four principal candidates for Mayor naturally forced this inquiry. No question of the kind, perhaps, was ever more earnestly and thoroughly discussed.

To careful, watchful and patriotic citizens the answer was an easy one. Mr. George's platform had consisted mainly of the plank, "Down with the bosses." Seth Low made the same declaration his motto and the inspiration of his canvass. It was therefore the natural and sensible conclusion that electors who intended to vote for Henry George should, when their champion was removed, transfer their allegiance to the candidate who most nearly represented their principles and give their votes to Seth Low.

But Henry George's friends have not been left to draw their own inferences from their leader's acts. They have his own words to guide them:

"IF I CANNOT BE ELECTED," he said, "I WOULD PREFER THAT MR. LOW SHOULD OCCUPY THE CHAIR OF MAYOR OF GREATER NEW-YORK, IF I THOUGHT I COULD NOT WIN, I WOULD SAY: VOTE FOR LOW."

The choice of young Henry George to lead the phalanx of the Jeffersonian Democracy may cause some voters to adhere to the party ticket, yet there are other expressions of Mr. George since the present campaign began, many of them made not long before his death, which will be remembered with veneration by those who enlisted under his banner. Those extracts from his speeches show his appreciation of the fact that he and Mr. Low were fighting in the same righteous cause.

Mayor Strong unquestionably received the sentiment of thousands of independent Republicans and independent Democrats when he said that there was no longer reason for hesitating, for Seth Low was now the only real representative of the people in their fight against the bosses. "Seth Low," he said, "will now be elected by 100,000 more votes than any other candidate running can receive."

One of the questions uppermost in the minds of Republicans who want to vote so as most effectively to defeat Tammany Hall in this fight was whether General Tracy could as an honorable Republican remain in the field when it must be plain to him that every vote he receives goes to aid Richard Croker in placing his candidate in the Mayor's chair. As a well-known citizen, who has held high places in the Republican organizations of the State and city, said yesterday:

"Whatever reason may have existed for General Tracy remaining in the field is wholly removed by the death of Henry George. General Tracy's candidacy can now have no other object than to give aid and assistance to Richard Croker and Tammany Hall.

Many organization Republicans who have been constrained to believe that General Tracy was really in the race to maintain the party now realize, in the absolute hopelessness of the General's canvass, the true reason which actuates Mr. Platt and the men associated with him in the machine leadership. If anything were needed to expose the true attitude of the organization, it may be found in Senator Platt's absurd and bitter statement made yesterday, after hours of reflection succeeding Mr. George's death. Mr. Quigg also got out a statement, repelling any George support. Mr. Quigg's statement was generally regarded as clumsy and puny.

There was a significant indication yesterday of the trend of popular feeling regarding Mr. Low's candidacy in Jacob Worth's letter coming out squarely for the candidate of honest government, and advising all his friends to vote for Mr. Low. Well-seasoned politicians said last night that nothing was now wanting to indicate that Mr. Low would carry Brooklyn by a rousing plurality. The declaration of so shrewd a political seer as County Clerk Worth, removed all doubts on that subject.

Elihu Root and Mayor Strong addressed a magnificent meeting at the Criterion Theatre, in Brooklyn, last evening, under the auspices of the famous Young Republican Club of that city. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

The Low mass meeting at Webster Hall, addressed by Joseph H. Choate, Charles S. Fairchild and Mr. Low, was one of the most successful gatherings of the campaign. Mr. Choate made an eloquent appeal to Mr. George's followers, urging them to follow their leader's dying request and vote for Seth Low.

Another great demonstration for honest municipal government took place at Cooper Union last night, attended mainly by citizens of German birth and parentage. Carl Schurz addressed his countrymen in his native tongue. Charles S. Fairchild and Mr. Low made speeches, as did several well-known German citizens. The great hall of Cooper Union was packed half an hour before the opening of the meeting, and it was regarded as one of the most effective gatherings held in the campaign.

Mayor Strong paid a tribute to Henry George at a meeting in Progress Hall, in Avenue A, at a meeting of George men present cheered and a number of George men present cheered every good point made by the other speakers when they appealed for votes for Low and showed that his election was the only way now by which to smother the machines of Croker and Platt.

W. Bourke Coakren and William M. Travis addressed a well-attended meeting of General Tracy's supporters at the Grand Central Palace last evening.

E. R. Bathwick, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Jeffersonian (for George) Democracy, came out for Low yesterday, as did several other members of the committee and prominent in the George movement. Those who remain in the organization will vote for young George, it was said, and cannot be brought over to Tammany and Van Wyck.

CROKER AFRAID OF LOW.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISION MADE BY CARTER HARRISON.

THE RACE BETWEEN THE CITIZENS CANDIDATE AND VAN WYCK—WHY SHOULD REPUBLICANS THROW AWAY ANY VOTES ON TRACY NOW?

Richard Croker has admitted that the only candidate in the field who stands a chance to defeat Van Wyck and the hordes of Tammany is Seth Low, the candidate of the Citizens Union. There is now convincing proof that during all the campaign Tammany has stood in dread, not of Tracy, not of George, but of Seth Low. Croker has let the cat out of the bag and his confidential statement to Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, that the fight in this city is between Van Wyck and Low, and those two men only, should bring to Low's support thousands of voters who have been in doubt as to which candidate could defeat Van Wyck.

Among those who started from Chicago with Mayor Harrison and the Cook County Democracy was a reporter for "The Chicago Record." This reporter stopped over a train at Toledo, and reached New-York Thursday on a regular express some time after the special train bearing the great body of the party. Upon arriving in New-York he went directly to the Murray Hill Hotel and sought Mayor Harrison. He found him in company with Richard Croker, L. E. McGann, Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago; Edward Lohff, Harrison's private secretary; M. J. Divine, Chicago City Attorney, and others.

The reporter was introduced to Croker, who, it appears, was coaching Mayor Harrison on the condition of affairs in the campaign in New-York. Not knowing that a reporter was present, and being absorbed in the conversation, Croker continued, the reporter remaining in the group.

"Whom is the real fight between?" asked Mayor Harrison of Croker.

"There are only two men in it," replied Croker. "The fight is between our man, Van Wyck, and Low. To compare, Low is the Harlan of your late fight in Chicago and Van Wyck is yourself."

"And the result?" questioned Harrison.

"Will be just as it was in Chicago; Van Wyck will win," replied Croker.

The substance of this report, which took place shortly after Harrison's arrival in New-York, was sent in a dispatch to "The Chicago Record" late Thursday night.

The facts here stated were confirmed last night by the reporter for "The Chicago Record" who telegraphed the story.

In Croker's own words, Low is the only man who can defeat Van Wyck.

BETS DECLARED OFF.

THE SITUATION CHANGED BY THE ELIMINATION OF AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN IT.

All betting on the New-York Stock Exchange on the result of the election was stopped by the death of Henry George. Nearly all bets that have been made were declared off on the ground that the death of Mr. George eliminated an important factor from the campaign and materially affected the positions of the three leading candidates remaining. A quotation by brokers who had been placing Tammany money bets on Van Wyck, but no money was placed at those odds.

The belief on the Stock Exchange was that a large proportion of the George vote would go to Low. Very little of the vote, it was thought, would go to Van Wyck for the reason that Mr. George's fight was against the rule of bosses.

E. B. Talcott, who had placed more money on the election than any other broker on the Stock Exchange, said:

"My judgment is that the bets of every character are off. I am supported in this view by every authority in the betting line with whom I have had communication. The death of Mr. George changes the entire aspect of the contest, and the various elements of chance which entered into the struggle while there were our candidates have disappeared now that Mr. George is no longer a factor. I have ever withdrawn bets on Tracy against Low, as the conditions which existed when these bets were made do not exist now. I have received several communications from sporting men uptown and they assure me that the leading bookmakers as well as business men who have made bets on the contest declare bets off of every kind whatever. There has been absolutely no betting to-day. Everything is at a standstill until it is decided definitely what the George people will do. There will be an entire rearrangement of the odds then."

There was a general disposition uptown to call all wagers off. Several bets of respectable dimensions that were made at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the money involved being locked in the safe, were declared off. At the City House the betting authorities took the same stand that the bets were annulled by the death of Mr. George. At the Hoffman House a prominent sporting man said: "To-day annuls all contracts. The bets ought to be declared off."

IF IT'S IN "THE SUN," IT ISN'T SO.

ONE IN FIVE IS THE PROPORTION OF TRUTH IN HIS STATEMENTS ABOUT MR. TOD.

"The Sun" says: "Mr. Tod is not going to vote for Mr. Low." Mr. Tod says he is.

"The Sun" says: "He cannot." Mr. Tod says he can.

"The Sun" says: "He is not registered." Mr. Tod says he is.

"The Sun" says: "He resides at No. 11 East Ninth-st." Mr. Tod says he does not.

Mr. Tod says that "The Sun's" statement that he is treasurer of the Citizens Union is true.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN THE BLIZZARD.

Denver, Oct. 29. Two Rock Island trains that left Kansas City Tuesday four hours apart arrived here within a few minutes of each other. They were delayed near Union Junction, where the trainmen saw six miles of track were covered with twenty feet of snow. Wires were down, and for forty-eight hours the situation of the trains was not known.

Word has just reached here from Elbert, Col., of the death by freezing of the recent blizzard of Mrs. Laura Hunter, ten miles east of here. She had left her home to visit a neighbor, and was overcome three hundred yards from her home.

Nea, Monument, Col., John Roach was found frozen in it now. He was working a threshing machine on the farm of William Williams' ranch on Monday. He did not go with the crew but followed after on foot, became bewildered and perished.

The leading Doctors of New York drink BORO LITHIA WATER as well as prescribe it. A. C. Cooperworth, M. D., L. I., says: "No other water equals the BORO LITHIA."—Advt.

DEATH OF HENRY GEORGE.

SUDDEN END AT HIS HOTEL.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY SOON AFTER GOING TO HIS BED.

ILL A LITTLE MORE THAN AN HOUR HE EXPIRED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK—HIS PROPHETIC WORDS IN ACCEPTING THE NOMINATIONS AT COOPER UNION RECALLED: "I WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION IF I DIE FIRST."

Henry George, candidate for the Mayorality on the ticket of the Jeffersonian Democracy, was stricken with apoplexy and died ten minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday morning in his room at the Union Square Hotel. Death was sudden and with little warning. Mr. George retired feeling in his usual health at about 1 o'clock. At about 3 o'clock Mrs. George awoke and saw her husband sitting in a chair by the window. He said that he did not feel well. He rapidly grew worse, soon became unconscious and passed away without recovering his senses.

The news of Mr. George's death fell upon the city like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. The candidate had said the day before he died that he had never felt in better health since the campaign began. He made four speeches the night before he died, one at Flushing, one at White-stone, one at College Point, and the last, a very brief one, at the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh-st., in this city. Nobody noticed any signs of weakness or of ill health, and Mr. George's speeches certainly gave no signs that death was so near. From the Central Opera House Mr. George was driven in a closed carriage with Mrs. George, who accompanied him throughout the evening, to the Union Square Hotel, where he had a light supper in the hotel dining room. It was a few minutes after 1 o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. George went up to their room, No. 22, on the first floor, and retired. In the adjoining room slept Henry George, Jr.

SITTING AT THE WINDOW.

It was nearly two hours later when Mrs. George awoke to see her husband sitting in one of the chairs near the window with his hands to his head. She asked what was the matter, and Mr. George replied that he felt ill and thought it must be another attack of indigestion, to which he was subject. Mrs. George rose and rang for the bellboy, E. A. Warner, the night clerk, responded in person, thinking that a summons from Mr. George's room at that hour in the night must betoken something extraordinary. Even before he arrived at the door of the room, Mr. George had grown worse and his wife had assisted him back to bed. Henry George, Jr., was then called, as also were G. Frank Stephens, a Philadelphia single taxer who came to this city to aid in Mr. George's canvass, and Edward Ross, who occupied a room near by. Mr. George felt somewhat relieved by this time, and said he would try to get a little sleep. Mr. Stephens, however, was dispatched by Mrs. George to bring Dr. James E. Kelly, of No. 117 East Fifty-ninth-st., who has been Mr. George's family physician since 1881. While Mr. Stephens was gone Mr. George began to be in pain. He said very little and did not complain, but it was apparent that he was suffering. He sank into unconsciousness without any warning.

ARRIVAL OF THE DOCTOR.

Dr. Kelly arrived at about 4:30 o'clock, and did all in his power to restore the dying man to consciousness, but he died at 4:50 o'clock without regaining any body in the room. When Mr. George breathed his last there stood at his bedside Mrs. George, Henry George, Jr., Mr. Stephens, August Lewis, one of the great single-taxer's intimate personal friends, and Dr. Kelly. Tom L. Johnson, who has been conducting Mr. George's campaign, was summoned from the Waldorf by Mr. Stephens on his way back from Dr. Kelly's house, but he arrived a few minutes after Mr. George died.

A messenger was at once sent to Fort Hamilton to summon other members of the dead man's family, and at about 9 o'clock there arrived at the hotel John V. George, Henry George's brother; Richard George, his son; Miss Anna George, his daughter, and W. J. Atkinson, his son-in-law.

FLAG AT HALF MAST.

As soon as Mr. George's death was made known the flag on the hotel was put at half mast. The rumor spread like wildfire in that part of the city that lies about the hotel. Most people were slow to give it credence at first, but the facts were soon known and uncertainty gave way to certainty. The corridors of the hotel were soon filled with men who have been most active in pushing Mr. George's campaign, and expressions of personal sorrow and sympathy for the members of the family were heard on all sides. As soon as the first shock of the tragedy, for such it seemed to most of them, had worn off people began to wonder what would be the result of Mr. George's sudden death upon the cause he represented. But nobody could tell what would be done until the Campaign Committee had met and considered the matter. One thing only was certain, and that was that whatever was done must be done soon.

ANXIOUS FOR HIS HEALTH.

It is no secret that many of Mr. George's closest and most intimate personal friends have been anxious for his health from the time it was suggested that he should take the nomination. Deputy-Coroner O'Hanlon had a talk with Henry George, Jr., yesterday morning, and afterward he said that he understood that Mr. George had entered the campaign against the wishes and advice of his physician. Dr. Kelly said yesterday that he had seen Mr. George a few days ago, and that he was then in better health than at any time since the opening of the campaign. When asked whether it was true that he had advised Mr. George not to enter the campaign, the doctor replied that he had had nothing to say on that point. He added: "I don't think any power in Christendom could have prevented Henry George from sacrificing himself in the cause for which he had enlisted, and I knew him well, too." The death certificate gave the cause of Mr. George's death as apoplexy, with asphyxia as a contributing cause. Dr. Kelly met Mr. George in Dublin when the latter made his memorable visit to Ireland, and the two men had been friends ever since then.

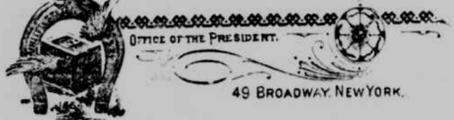
HIS PROPHETIC WORDS RECALLED.

Mr. George's sudden and tragic death almost on the eve of the election recalls with great force and significance his words in Cooper Union when he accepted the nomination at the hands of the United Democracy, the Democratic Alliance, the People's party and various other organizations. In accepting the nomination Mr. George said: "I will accept the nomination, even if I die for it." To some who heard the language at the time it may have seemed a trifle forced and theatrical, but in the light of yesterday's event it becomes significant and impressive.

Nevertheless, Mr. George himself conducted his campaign with great vigor and enthusiasm. He never seemed to weary, although he frequently made four or five speeches in an evening, and always to crowded houses. Of late he had declared that he was growing stronger and stronger each day, and he complained that his managers did not allow him to appear more frequently. He went on to speak in the afternoon and at noonday meetings, he said.

HIS LAST SPEECHES.

Mr. George's death gives special interest to the last evening and closing speeches of his life.



To Collectors of Internal Revenue Mr J P Smith the bearer of this note is our friend - and I deem it of political importance that the information he demands should be furnished him Yours truly C Platt

A quarrel broke out about a year ago between Mr. Smith and Mr. Platt, as a result of which much bad feeling was engendered. Mr. Smith insisted that he had been badly treated and has not hesitated to express his opinion of Mr. Platt's actions toward him whenever occasion presents itself. The whole concern has passed into the hands of a receiver and a suit has been brought against Mr. Platt's friend, Mr. Fox, and the other stockholders. The suit is now on the calendar and will be up for trial within a few weeks. Meantime, Mr. Smith is making some startling revelations, as will be seen from the perusal of the affidavit presented herewith.

He tells how Mr. Platt acquired the stock and how the Senator practically became the managing editor of the paper. Weekly consultations were held at which the policy of the paper was discussed and directed. In the Harper campaign of 1892, it will be remembered, "Election Commissioner" Einstein was nominated for Mayor by the Republicans. He was believed at the time to be an exceedingly strong candidate and was pledged the loyal support of the party organization. Nevertheless, Mr. Platt, according to Mr. Smith's sworn statement, directed this paper, "The Wine and Spirit Gazette," which was the only paper in the city that he controlled absolutely at the time, to support Mayor Gilroy and the entire Tammany ticket.

This amazing disclosure imparts a grim humor to the existing situation, since about the only Republican paper in the city now supporting Mr. Platt, "The New-York Press," is owned and controlled by Mr. Einstein's brother.

HERE IS MR. SMITH'S AFFIDAVIT.

"State of New York, City and County of New York, ss: "John P. Smith, being duly sworn, says that he resides in the City of New York and that he is Editor of "The Wine and Spirit Gazette," a Journal devoted to the interests of the wine and spirit trade of the United States; that his place of business is at the publication of the said "Gazette" is at 15 to 25 Whitehall Street, in the City of New York; that said newspaper is the property of a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, bearing the name "Wine and Spirit Gazette"; that deponent owns a majority of the stock in said corporation; that on or about October 16, 1891, at 49 Broadway, in the City of New York, deponent delivered to Thomas

of the State of New York or sent them copies thereof and that as a result deponent obtained long lists of all the liquor dealers doing business within the State of New York; that three after and at a consultation with the said Thomas C. Platt, held at his office, in October, 1892, at 49 Broadway, deponent inquired of the said Platt what attitude "The Wine and Spirit Gazette" should assume in the pending municipal campaign; that the said Platt thereupon replied to deponent in the following language: "Now I tell you that I don't think Einstein is in it. You better support the Tammany ticket," and deponent thereupon said, "Senator, how can I reconcile the support of the Tammany ticket with the general Republican policy of the paper," and he said, "Never mind that; and that thereupon and in the issue of "The Wine and Spirit Gazette" published October 27, 1892, and at the top of the middle column on the front page, the following matter was published:

"A GOOD TICKET. "A good municipal ticket for the liquor dealers to support this fall is as follows: "For Mayor, "Thomas F. Gilroy, "For President Board of Aldermen, "George B. McClellan, "For County Clerk, "Henry D. Purroy, "For Register, "Ferdinand Levy, "For Common Pleas Judge, "Leonard A. Giegerich, "For General Session Judge, "Rufus B. Cowing, "For Additional Surrogate, "Frank T. Fitzgerald,

"A comparison of the various municipal tickets in the field will show that in point of character, record and ability the Tammany ticket which is printed above is equal if not superior to the other tickets." JOHN P. SMITH, "Sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1897.

"Frederic C. Woodward, Notary Public, (Notarial Seal.) "N. Y. Co., No. 120."

In return for this support, Mr. Smith says, Mayor Gilroy named Platt's friends, Kerwin and Murray, Police Commissioners, and kept them so long as he was in office. No other there so long as he was in office. No other there so long as he was in office. No other there so long as he was in office.

of the State of New York, deponent delivered to Thomas

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