POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

BALLOT MARKING SHOULD BE TAUGHT

MANY VOTES IN DANGER OF BEING LOST THROUGH MISTAKES BY VOTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In addition to your suggestion this morning that the election boards should be looked after on Election Day, let it not be forgotten that there are other things that must not be neglected. Booths or booths should be provided and manned near every polling place where persons not accustomed to voting a split ticket may be taught just how to mark their ballots so that their votes may not be lost. I am writing to you as chairman of the Board of Election Inspectors of the VIIIth District, Twenty-ninth Ward, of Brooklyn, and as one who has served about twenty years on the Election Boards. Past experience has shown me that many votes must be counted as defective because the voter did not understand just how to prepare his blanket ballot. After listening to the remarks of the 444 neighbors who registered in our district, I know that many wish to vote for Seth Low and for the rest of the names on their regular ticket. If all men could be thoroughly instructed by means of dummy ballots to put the cross (X) in the circle at the top of their regular ticket, and then put the cross (X) before such names only on another column as they wish to vote for, and not attempt to put a cross before every name, many votes could be saved and made effective. Many men think they know just how to do it, so they do not take the time to practise with a dummy ballot; then, when they get behind the voting booth door, with the ballot containing eleven columns spread out before them, they are confused, and they make such marks as compel the canvassers to reject their vote. The speakers and committees, battling so patriotically for the overthrow of Tammany and boss rule, should give close attention to these voting details, that Low's election shall not be lost by rejected marked ballots.

As to the honesty of the election officers, I know that the handling of the ballots in our district could be trusted with perfect safety to the two Democratic inspectors, Mr. Durkeavy and Mr. Seivers, as they are experienced, honest men, and my Republican colleague, Harry B. Cheneaux, is as true to duty as Low has always proven himself to be. Low has been my choice for Mayor since the day the new charter was passed by the Legislature for his untiring services and sacrifices in behalf of the welfare of all classes and conditions of men, women and children is an open book to be read and known of all men. T. H. ROBERTS.

Brooklyn, Oct. 27, 1897.

NO LIEN UPON THE BICYCLE VOTE.

WHEELMEN ARE NOT UNDER OBLIGATIONS TO THE MACHINE, AND WILL VOTE INDEPENDENTLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: That "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" was never better exemplified than in the instance of Jacob A. King, L. A. W. No. 6,805, who issues an appeal in favor of General Tracy to "fellow-cyclists" in "The Sun" of this morning.

Mr. King's L. A. W. number is proof that he is not such an "old L. A. W. member" as he would have people believe; it proves that he is talking of things which occurred before his time. His statement that the "Liberty bill," which declared bicycles to be vehicles and gave them equal rights on all public highways open to other vehicles, was signed by a Republican Governor, is such a flagrant misstatement that Mr. King owes an apology to the organization which, by roundabout methods, he is endeavoring to use for partisan purposes.

A Republican Governor did not sign the bill. David B. Hill signed it, and the fact is so well known that it is difficult to understand how Mr. King or any one else could state the contrary. The fact is a matter of record, and the debt has long since been discharged. No one is better acquainted with the details of the signing of the bill and the payment of the debt than George R. Bidwell, now Collector of the Port. Mr. Bidwell was not then prominent as a Republican "campaigner," as the machine men love to call themselves. He was a stancher L. A. W. man than a politician, and did not hesitate to render active assistance in negotiating the compact whereby the "bicycle vote" was to be influenced for Governor Hill in return for his signature; and when the "influencing" manifesto was issued by Charles H. Luscomb, then president of the L. A. W., the cyclists of those days can easily recall the storm that was created. If I mistake not, Mr. Bidwell not only obtained and preserved the pen which Governor Hill used in signing the bill, but supplemented Mr. Luscomb's manifesto by a private circular favoring the late Surrogate Ransom, who had been of material assistance in effecting the arrangements.

Political partisanship was lost sight of in securing that bill, which was, in fact, a "Liberty bill." Democratic, Republican and independent wheelmen alike worked for its passage, and have equal affection for the Republican Bidwell and the Democrats and all the others, of whatever faith, who fought for it. It is folly to use it as campaign thunder at this time. As well state that irrepressible talker, Lawson N. Fuller, who is now so loudly espousing Tammany's cause, and Francis M. Scott, were among the bitterest opponents of the measure, Scott going so far as to declare that the wheelmen desired it only that they might ride through Central Park for the edification of the nurse girls.

At that time there were reasons why wheelmen should vote as wheelmen, and such occasions may again arise; but in the present municipal campaign there is no necessity for it. There are no cycling issues involved, and good government and the best interests of the whole city and the whole people should, and I believe will, influence the so-called "bicycle vote." The wheelmen will vote as good citizens, just as will the people who ride horses or ride in streetcars or other conveyances.

Good streets and good roads are for the benefit of all. The dangling of these issues as particular bait for the "bicycle vote" deceives only the unknowing. The broader men of all parties favor them; there are narrow minds in all that oppose them.

The estimable General Tracy may have served as president of a Good Roads Association, as Mr. King points out, but there are Democrats and independents in plenty who have done the same thing, and for that matter any of the other candidates might truthfully urge that as they themselves are cyclists, they know what cyclists need and desire, while General Tracy cannot know. But while Mr. King was about it, why did he not point out that the Good Roads bill, which the L. A. W. has been seeking to have passed, has repeatedly failed of passage at Albany, in Legislatures in which Republicans played important parts? He might also have told that a bill which seeks to avoid local discrimination against bicycles also failed to pass General Tracy's good friend, Governor Black.

The Armstrong Bicycle Baggage bill, which Mr. King quotes as another reason why cyclists should support Mr. Tracy, was passed by a vote of 127 to 1, which proves how potent are the King reasons for supporting the candidate of his party.

Mr. King might have strengthened his appeal by repeating what is public property, that, despite the "bicycle plank" in its platform, Tammany "passed the word" to its "errand boys" in the Board of Aldermen which caused the defeat of the just and equitable ordinance which sought to make all vehicles, in common with bicycles, carry lights at night. Possibly Mr. King did not care to do this because it would reflect on Mr. Platt's vis-à-vis, Croker.

If good streets are a cycling issue, it is safe to say that the party most likely to retain in office that admitted "king of street cleaners," Colonel Waring, to whose cleansing efforts, as the health statistics show, is due the marked decrease in the death rate, is most deserving of the "bicycle vote," if it exists in any material force at this time, which I doubt. Yours, for Low, R. G. BETTS.

New-York, Oct. 28, 1897. L. A. W. No. 3,549.

MR. LOW'S SENTIMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In 1876 I wrote to Mr. Seth Low, asking for his autograph, and suggested that I should also like a "sentiment." He sent me the following:

"Because right is right, to follow right
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

Dec. 16, 1876. SETH LOW.

Here is the character of the man in a nutshell.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1897. G. Q. C.

STRAWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At the first meeting for the season of a social and literary club, the members of which—some of them men of wide reputation—touch all classes in the community and represent its best average sentiment, the question was asked each man as he entered: "Whom are you for for Mayor?" Every one was for Low. Widely scattered during the summer, each had independently come to the same conviction as to his civic duty and was enthusiastic in his belief.

A business man, who takes no active part in politics, said the other day that all his business friends, though not committed in any way to Low, were going to vote for him. The uncounted vote before election will count large for unpartisan government next Tuesday evening. E.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1897.

A CRITICAL TIME FOR THE PARTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was born and brought up among scenes and incidents connected with Revolutionary times, am descended from two of the framers of our Republic, from noted generals and governors, and during the more recent Civil War nine relatives fought on the Union side. These facts in nowise redound to my credit, but they have helped to give me a warm affection for my country and to make me well acquainted with its history. Between the years 1841 and 1853 I visited regularly a military hospital and learned to know not only the value, but the true, real honesty and patriotism underlying the American character. When the Republican party was in its inception a scene occurred in the Senate of the United States which showed the influence of slavery on the slaveowner. When Senator Sumner was struck down in the Legislature of his country, slavery was doomed.

If, through the alliance of a Republican organization with Tammany Hall, whether secret or public, Seth Low, who stands for freedom, should be defeated and Tammany, which stands for slavery, elected, then the Republican party, notwithstanding its previous history, will receive its deathblow, from which it as a party can never recover.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1897. HUGUENOT.

WATCHERS NEEDED AT THE POLLS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING HONEST MEN, ESPECIALLY IN THE EAST SIDE BOOTHS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have been for several years a watcher at the polls on Election Day. It is of very great importance to have watchers, especially on the East Side. I say especially on the East Side, because many of the voters there are of foreign extraction, and are more easily cheated out of their votes on that account. Two years ago I was a watcher on the East Side, in the lower part of the city. In several cases I saw votes thrown out simply because the would-be voters had not received instructions as to how they should fold their ballots. The Tammany voters got explicit instructions, too explicit, in fact, as the poll clerk would so so far as to indicate which was the Tammany ticket; but non-Tammany voters got no instructions at all, and in this way many of them were thrown out. I warned one man repeatedly and threatened him with arrest, and in this way I stopped such practices to a certain extent. I am sure that if there were courageous watchers at every polling-booth in this city it would make a considerable difference in the result. When I have told this to two or three friends they have replied: "Oh, we know that is all being attended to." People speak in this comfortable fashion without knowing anything about the state of the case. I know that my own voting place, in East Third-st., two years ago did not have any watchers at it. The truth is that many of the men who are willing to watch prefer to do so in uptown districts near their own homes. It is not so important, as I have already said, to cover such districts as it is to cover districts on the East Side, where men of foreign extraction can easily be cheated out of their votes. I am not writing in the interest of the Citizens Union nor of the good Government clubs. I am writing for any man who, earnestly desiring an honest election, is willing to sacrifice one day to a very important duty, to offer his services as a watcher to the organization with whom he is most in sympathy.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1897. PAUL R. REYNOLDS.

WHY HE CANNOT VOTE FOR TRACY.

THE REV. DR. CHAPIN SHOWS THAT THE TRUE INTERESTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE CITY CALL FOR A VOTE FOR LOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I cannot vote for General Tracy. The following are my seven reasons: First—Because the Republican machine is going back upon the party's record, and is now acting in a manner grossly inconsistent with it. In the Constitutional Convention and in the charter itself the Republican party, with General Tracy in the lead, stood unitedly and squarely for non-partisanship in municipal affairs.

Second—Because the Republican machine is siding with the bosses as against the people, thus standing for and behind the most vicious and dangerous and un-American tendency in politics to-day.

Third—Because it is placing partisanship above patriotism, the machine above free men, politicians above principles. In this campaign it is deliberately placing the party first and the city's interests second.

Fourth—Because it is bringing to the front and holding there issues that have no more to do with this campaign than the composition of the moon. I refer to State and National issues and to the importation of outside speakers, who know little of our situation and our needs.

Fifth—For the sake of the Republican party itself. If, by dividing the decent vote of this town, the Republican machine succeeds in giving over our noble city into the unclean claws of Tammany Hall, it will do the most it can to hurt the party itself in the minds of thinking and patriotic men the country over.

Sixth—Because the Republican machine is not aiming its guns at the real enemy. Tammany is our arch-enemy, that organized band of robbers, and the bare prospect of falling into such hands makes me fairly sick. But not a gun, apparently, is aimed against this chief foe, every one being turned against Low and his followers. This, in my judgment, is madness and worse.

Seventh—Because General Tracy has not the ghost of a chance of election. Who will vote for Tracy? Only the hidebound, boss-ruled Republicans, and they, thank God, are in a minority. Who are arrayed behind Low against Tammany? Every organization, with the exception of the Republican machine, that was arrayed against Tammany three years ago, besides a host of real, true Republicans who can say their souls are their own.

Thus the placing and the holding of General Tracy in the field is a deliberate attempt—in the face of the above, it can be nothing else—to hand over the city to Tammany Hall. Indeed, Lauterbach is upon record as preferring this to the success of the Citizens' ticket and the people's man. I cannot and I will not vote for General Tracy. I believe that he is making the mistake of his life. I am disgusted beyond expression with the Republican machine. I am enthusiastic for Low, and I am exerting my every influence for his election.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1897. CHARLES B. CHAPIN.

THE SOLICITOUS RURAL CLERGYMAN

MR. PLATT NEEDS ALL THE OUTSIDE HELP HE CAN GET, EVEN FROM POUGHKEEPSIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A letter has been received by every Methodist Episcopal clergyman in this city from a clergyman who holds a supernumerary relation to the New-York Conference, urging them to vote for General Tracy. As he is receiving no salary from any church, it has been somewhat cruelly surmised that another reason than friendship for General Tracy may be the cause of this profuse waste of postage stamps. Why this outside interference, or, to use the writer's own word, "intrusion"? Because "the breaking away from National sympathies is full of a danger that you who dwell there cannot understand."

Well, we will accept the impeachment of ignorance and denseness, but we will at the same time refuse to accept this gratuitous advice from a man who, as an ecclesiastic, has not been a model of consistency, and who now poses as the advisor of his brethren in political matters.

No umbrage can be taken at the statement of solicitude for Mr. Platt's candidate, for he needs all the help from every quarter that can be secured to save him from the fall of the procession, where he is, and will be next Tuesday, in spite of a spiteful "Sun" and solicitous doctor, but with that statement there is an insult to every New-Yorker's intelligence.

The rural clergyman may know the "rural regions" and be admirably adapted to reside there, but he has no right arrogantly to assume that they have a monopoly of interest in or a more intelligent apprehension of this terrific struggle between the Wellington who is leading the people to victory over the Napoleon from the English racecourse and his aide-de-camp from Thorn.

Ninety-nine per cent of Methodist clergymen in this city will vote for Seth Low, and they are all, so far as my acquaintance extends, predicting a landslide in his favor. These predictions are not based on fancy or desire, but on their intimate knowledge of their respective localities.

A METHODIST CLERGYMAN.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1897.

SOME POINTS FORGOTTEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At a Tammany meeting M. F. Holahan stated that Seth Low paid $1,000,000 for being made president of Columbia University, but forgot to say that all of that money was paid to hard-working laboring men. Also, he forgot to state that Croker took his money to England to help support the gamblers there. Also, what Van Wyck has done. Please let Tammany supporters inform their friends.

FREQUENT READER.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1897.

HAS QUIGG A "ME TOO"?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Platt was "me too" to Conkling, Quigg is "me too" to Platt. Will Quigg have a "me too" by and by? Possibly, for

A flea
Has smaller fleas that on him prey,
And these have smaller still to bite 'em,
And so proceed ad infinitum!

X.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1897.

AN INTRUDER IN GREATER NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It would be really funny if it were not sad to think that this grand New-York, with its hundreds of thousands of intelligent voters, is willing to accept the flat of a man who cannot cast even one vote in Greater New-York.

GRANDDAUGHTER OF A REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1897.

SICK OF MACHINE METHODS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The New-York Tribune is my family paper; we buy and read no other, nor have since the days of Abraham Lincoln. In to-day's issue I read of men being expelled because they purpose to vote according to their consciences. I have voted with the Republican party for twenty-three years in this city, but that party has become a mere machine, run by one dictator, who is driving thousands of honorable voters out of the party. Having registered, I shall surely vote for Seth Low, if God spares me, on November 2.

WILLIAM F. BEATTY.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1897.

A NEUTRAL WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: From remarks made to me by a friend yesterday I judge that your paper has in some way given the impression to your readers that I am in favor of Henry George as the next Mayor of the city of New-York. I have said and done nothing to justify such an impression. I have taken no active part in the present canvass, as it has not seemed wise to identify myself with any party when there are men in all of the bodies who favor the reform which is to me paramount to any question of local politics. I am an admirer of Mr. George as a writer, and I know that he has always been an advocate of the economic and political equality of the sexes, but some of the other candidates, though not so outspoken in their views, are equally liberal in sentiment, and I could not oppose any man or party that is willing to help our cause, as I should have to do were I "a prominent and active advocate" of so good a citizen as the author of "Progress and Poverty." LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1897.

PHYSICIANS FAVOR LOW.

THEY ARE ALL AGAINST THE MACHINE AND FOR GOOD MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am one of the great army of unenrolled Republicans, and consequently have not received one of Lemuel E. Quigg's communications. Wishing, however, to inform Mr. Quigg how I and my friends stand in the present struggle, and at the same time prove the statement made recently by Quigg that the Republican party is united in its efforts to elect Mr. Tracy to be absolutely false, I avail myself of the opportunity given in the columns of The Tribune.

The question to be decided by the voters of New-York City on November 2 next seems to me to be the most stupendous ever brought before the people of this municipality. Shall this great city continue to be governed by honorable, upright, manly men, men whose single aim and purpose is to give the best possible government with the least possible outlay consistent with such government; men who by their daily lives command the admiration and respect of all good citizens; men, I say, into whose hands we may safely place our homes, our commercial interests and our lives, or shall we return to that travesty on government, with all its horrid trickery and thieving, given us by Tammany Hall. On the one hand, Seth Low, with his grand record; on the other hand, Croker, the "boss" of Tammany Hall, than which a more corrupt organization never existed; Croker, the man who went abroad ostensibly for his health, but really to follow the English racetracks. Shall we have Low, with his splendid record, or Croker and Tammany? That is the question. Every Republican in this city knows that Mr. Tracy cannot be elected; that a vote cast for Tracy is half a vote for the candidate of Tammany. Will Republicans take upon themselves the responsibility of turning loose upon this great city a horde of thieves, or will they rise in their strength and, on a mighty wave of ballots, sweep into office our representative of good government, Seth Low?

It has been said by our opponents that the physicians would cut Low. Had they said that the physicians were unanimously in favor of Low they would have been very near the truth, as I can vouch from a personal canvass. The majority of my friends and acquaintances are lifelong Republicans; they voted for Mayor Strong three years ago, and every man of them will vote for Low next Tuesday, nor will they think themselves the less Republicans for so doing. We are not politicians, nor have we anything to ask for from any party, except good government for our fair city. The line between the right and the wrong is so sharply drawn on this question that I wonder how any person not a machine politician can hesitate for a moment in deciding how he shall vote. I am confident, when the ballots are counted, it will be found that the right has triumphed, and that Seth Low will be our next Mayor.

CARL P. ELEBASH, M. D.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1897.

LINCOLN'S WORDS A GUIDE NOW.

SOME APT QUOTATIONS FROM HIS COOPER UNION SPEECH THAT ARE APPLICABLE TO THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Abraham Lincoln, in his memorable Cooper Institute speech in February, 1860, to the Secessionists, who then threatened the dissolution of the Union if in that year a Republican President should be elected, replied:

But you will not abide the election of a Republican President. In that supposed event, you say you will destroy the Union; and then, you say, the great crime of having destroyed it will be upon us. That is cool. A highwayman holds a pistol to my ear, and mutters through his teeth: "Stand and deliver, or I shall kill you, and then you will be a murderer!"

To be sure, what the robber demanded of me—my money—was my own; and I had a clear right to keep it; but it was no more my own than my vote is my own; and the threat of death to me, to extort my money, and the threat of destruction to the Union, to extort my vote, can scarcely be distinguished in principle.

To one of many sophisms of the organization Republicans in the pending election in Greater New-York this reply by Mr. Lincoln to the Secessionists is equally pertinent.

The Republican organization demands that Republican supporters of Seth Low shall support General Tracy. In default of compliance with this demand the organization Republicans threaten the uncomplying Republicans that if in consequence of their non-compliance George or Van Wyck is elected they in common with all supporters of Seth Low, will be guilty of "the great crime" of having prevented the establishment of "good government"—the "good government" that so benefiently Boss Platt seeks to establish—in Greater New-York. "To be sure," as Mr. Lincoln said of his vote, the votes of all voters, Republicans or what not, are their "own." Mr. Lincoln asserted his "right" to his vote to be no less "clear" than his right to his money. Alike, with respect to his right to both his vote and his money, was included inseparably the right to cast the one and to spend the other as he pleased. The right, politically, that Mr. Lincoln claimed for himself, indisputably he recognized as belonging equally to others. That he would consider no less "cool" the threat of the organization Republicans to "extort" the votes of Republicans and other supporters of Seth Low, compared with the threat of the Secessionists, and as little to "be distinguished in principle" from the illustrative threat of the robber, can hardly be doubted.

Furthermore, in the same speech, of the inconceivable difference of opinion on the subject of slavery between Southern advocates and Northern opponents of that institution Mr. Lincoln said:

All they ask we could readily grant if we thought slavery right; all we ask, they could as readily grant if they thought it wrong. Their thinking it right, and our thinking it wrong, is the precise fact upon which depends the whole controversy. Thinking it right, as they do, they are not to blame for desiring its full recognition as being right; but, thinking it wrong, as we do, can we yield to them? Can we cast our votes with their view, and against our own? In view of our moral, social and political responsibilities, can we do this?

Substituting for the issue of slavery the issue of National politics in municipal elections, and substituting also for the advocates and the opponents of slavery the advocates and opponents of partisanship in municipal elections, and we have indisputably what Mr. Lincoln terms "the precise fact upon which depends the whole controversy" in the pending election in the enlarged metropolis. As utterly irreconcilable is the difference of opinion in the latter instance as was the difference of opinion in the former instance. Thinking partisanship in municipal elections to be wrong, knowing it to be in violation of the State Constitution, and contrary to the explicitly stated intention of the framers of that instrument, can the opponents "yield" to the advocates of such partisanship? "Can they cast their votes with the view of the advocates of such partisanship, and against their own view? In view of their moral, social and political responsibilities, can they do this?" Evidently Mr. Lincoln would say they cannot. And than "Honest Old Abe" who is better Republican authority?

In the peroration of this memorable speech Mr. Lincoln, addressing the opponents of slavery extension, said:

If our sense of duty forbids this (passive submission to the extension of slavery), then let us stand by our duty, fearlessly and effectively. Let us be diverted by none of those sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, vain as the search for a man who should be neither a living man nor a dead man—such as a policy of "don't care" on a question about which all true men do care—such as Union appeals beseeching true Union men to yield to Disunionists, reversing the divine rule, and calling, not the sinners, but the righteous, to repentance. . . .

Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and, in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.

To opponents of partisanship in municipal elections, not less than it was to opponents of slavery extension, is addressed this noble exhortation of Abraham Lincoln. Let them dutifully heed it. Let them not be "slandered from their duty" by false accusations against them, nor frightened from it by menaces of Tammany rule, or by fear of destruction by Boss Platt's machine. Even "menaces of destruction to the Government" did not frighten Abraham Lincoln from doing his duty, "fearlessly and effectively." Like as we had, let them have faith that right makes might, and, in that faith, let them, to the end, dare to do their duty as they understand it." So shall they revere the teachings and emulate the political integrity of him that was pre-eminently greatest among Republicans.

AN ABRAHAM LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1897.

GOOD REASONS FOR VOTING FOR LOW.

THEY ARE SUCH AS OUGHT TO APPEAL TO EVERY TRUE REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Although a life-long Republican, who cast my first vote for Fremont and am thankful every day of my life that I have ever since stood and fought with the party of freedom, I am compelled by the very principles of that party to oppose its "regular" nominee for Mayor and cast my vote for the Citizens Union candidate. My reasons are these:

First—I shall vote for Seth Low because he represents the vital principles of the Republican party—salus populi suprema lex. This certainly does not mean that the salvation of the party is the supreme law, but that the welfare, health and safeguarding of the people should be the supreme end with citizens and rulers. We old-time Republicans did not go into the organization for the purpose of making a new party, which would have to be "saved" every now and then, but to save the country. The party was victorious because it was right. It has brought defeat on itself when its leaders have thought more of saving their particular organization than they have of fundamental principles.

The Republican party is Republican only so long as it seeks, first of all, the well-being of the people. Now, city misgovernment, all agree, is the danger spot in our National life. It is always the result of ring rule or what may be called "bossarchy." The hair of the mad dog of partisan misrule is not the prescription indicated for Tammany rabies in any sane judgment. Even homeopathy will hardly apply its method in this case. Genuine Republican principle as embodied in Seth Low is the only safe specific in the present critical condition of the municipal body politic.

Second—I shall vote for the Citizens Union candidates, and so for its style of government in Greater New-York, for the sake of the future welfare of the Republican party. Do not ex-President Harrison and Secretary Bliss remember that the phenomenal election of last year was held during our reform administration in New-York? It was easy for Democrats to vote with Republicans after fighting with them, shoulder to shoulder, against Tammany. High moral influences in political campaigns never yet hurt the Republican party, while dragging in National politics of a personal or machine sort has more than once proved a fatal boomerang, as Judge Folger could have testified.

Third—The principle of non-partisan management of city affairs through business methods is a sound Republican principle, since it seeks directly and only the people's good. Personal character is always to be considered in candidates, but this time, when the choice is between a spotless and able man and an unknown, French Ball, Tammany politician on the one side, and on the other side between two good men, one of whom is pledged only to serve the people, while the other, by the very argument chiefly urged in his favor, is bound to have at least one eye and one hand at the service of his party machine—why, it would seem that the simple statement of the alternatives would settle the matter for every genuine Republican.

Fourth—If it is true, as I am told by men who think they know, that many corporations and business men are sick of reform and so are supporting one or the other of the machines, because civic administration for the benefit of the city deprives them of certain illegal privileges they can get by bribery of some sort when the unreformed are in power, then every true Republican should vote to down the machines in order to save the city and the moral health of the citizens.

Fifth—The Republican party at its birth was made up from the best elements of the old parties coming together to rescue the country and institute a higher civilization. It is a great satisfaction in this campaign, as it was three years ago, to stand side by side with men of purest motives and intelligent and patriotic purpose, without respect to race, color or previous condition of party servitude. Freely conceding the excellence of many individuals in the other parties, it is perfectly clear that the corrupt and dangerous elements in our population are not supporting the Citizens Union this year. J. H. E.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1897.

THE YOUNG MAN IN POLITICS.

AN ISSUE INVOLVED IN THE DEFEAT OF THE MACHINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You are making Low voters by every legitimate means in your power. You have arguments at your fingers' ends, and they are conclusive and catching, especially the two stock arguments: (1) That Low is sure to be elected, and as you want to be with the victorious party, of course you will support him; and (2) that to vote for Tracy is the surest means of electing Tammany.

Now, I will give you another—to me one of the strongest: The only way to emancipate the ambitious, thinking, conscientious young man from a terrorism which is crushing is to smash the machine. I don't know how much thought you have given to this phase of the great issue before us, but I have given a good deal because it comes particularly under my observation. There are two reasons why the ambitious and deserving young man does not wish to stand out alone, even in the defence of a principle: (1) He does not care to pose as an example of virtue, and (2) he does not wish to rule himself out of all chances of preferment. As things are, particularly in this great Republican party of ours, if he wants recognition he must see Quigg or Gruber and let out his thinking to Platt. Above all, he must keep clean his record of "regularity." If it should happen that at any time in the future he might desire, or his friends desire for him, an office, he must show that never in his career has he dared to think or act for himself, but always as "the boss" has directed. If it has ever come to his conscience to scratch a preordained ticket, and the fact is known, goodby to ambition and to all hopes of preferment in his "party."

This is the terrorism that is held over our young men, and this the way they are being educated for the sacred function of citizenship. Do we want such education? Is it necessary to submit to it? There is, there can be, but one remedy, and that is to smash the machine. And this we must do next Tuesday. Let us do it. S. S. PACKARD.

New-York, October 28, 1897.

TRACY CALLED A TRAITOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The severest epithet that can be applied to a soldier is that he is a traitor. Tracy is a traitor, because when there was one public enemy—Tammany—he accepted the nomination when another Republican was in the field. Tracy is a traitor when he has been training his guns on his own flag instead of fighting the common enemy. Tracy is a traitor because he does not resign when his commander is in direct league with the enemy. He is a traitor to good government when he wants to stifle the vote and the expression of the citizens. And when defeat comes then the finger of scorn will be pointed to Tracy the Traitor. R. S. G.

New-York, Oct. 28, 1897.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please accept my thanks as one of your readers for the able, fearless and effectual aid that you have rendered the cause of good government in your support of the ticket of the Citizens Union and its principles. I remain, very truly and sincerely yours, JOHN T. LOCKMAN.

New-York, Oct. 29, 1897.

THE SEASON'S DANGER!

And The Care Which Men And Especially Women Must Exercise Just At This Time.

"The greatest danger at this season of the year comes from shutting up the pores of the skin."

It was a professor in a New-York Medical College who said this.

"A cold blast comes suddenly upon one when a little heated and when the pores of the skin are open and these tiny channels close as quickly and tightly as an oyster. What is the result? The various fluids of the body that were going out healthfully through the pores are stopped, thrown back into the system and become absolute poisons to the body unless they are expelled in some way. This makes a tremendous amount of extra work for the lungs, the kidneys and the liver. When these great organs are in a healthy condition they do this extra work easily and quickly, but unfortunately few men and women have kidneys or liver that are in a perfectly healthy condition, and, yet, these secretions of the body must be thrown off and thrown off quickly."

The truths uttered by this gentleman are as clear and correct as it is possible to put ideas into words, and they show to every man or woman who is suffering from a cold, indigestion, inflammation or any of those troubles so common at this season of the year, the necessity of assisting the kidneys and liver to do their work.

If you stop and think for one moment what of all known discoveries for helping humanity and especially the trouble above described, you will admit that there is one that stands out pre-eminently, like a grand pine above the rest of the forest. That remedy, which has accomplished so much, which has done such vast good in relieving the suffering of both men and women, which has taken thousands from the verge of the grave, restored them to health and kept them in perfect condition and happiness—is Warner's Safe Cure. It is a scientific discovery of a scientific man. It has been tested and tried for a score of years and has never been found wanting. You, yourself, have doubtless often heard of its wonderful powers, but you may have felt that you did not need it. You should remember, however, that kidney disease is the most deceitful, as well as the most dangerous of all known diseases. It comes like a thief in the night. It steals into the system unaware. It has no distinct symptoms of its own, but it often assumes the symptoms of every other disease. It is more treacherous than consumption, and far more dangerous, indeed, kidney disease is in many, perhaps most cases, the prime cause of consumption.

It is a duty you owe to yourself, your family and your friends to be certain that your health is in a proper condition. The importance of this is shown by the life insurance companies who so carefully examine those whom they insure, and slight symptoms, often those that are almost unnoticed, frequently lead to the most serious results, and are too often "the beginning of the end."

The above truths are serious statements and merit your careful attention and action. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Waltham Watches.

Why Not Have One?

Eight Millions in Actual Use, All Keeping Correct Time.

Prices Low! Quality High!

Largest and Best Assortment in the Country. Inspection Invited.

HOWARD & CO.,

264 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

Stand the Family in a Row

FATHER and mother, the grown sons and daughters, the girls and the boys, down to the smallest of the children—and the easy way to fit them all out properly is to bring them to Wanamaker's.

Take clothing, cloaks, dresses, shoes, or underwear,—there's a certain peculiar character about all Wanamaker gear; outside, style and beauty; inside, excellence, backbone, the enduring quality that many people pay extra for.

But not those who buy at Wanamaker's.

Wanamaker Shoe-Selling

Two things have revolutionized shoe manufacturing in the last few years,—chrome tannage and the Goodyear welt-sewing machinery.

Chrome-tannage gives to kidskin that soft, velvety surface and perfect flexibility that used to be found only in the costly French kid. Now we have changed all that, and Philadelphia factories supply France with her finest leather.

The Goodyear process of welt-sewing makes possible such marvels of shoe-goodness as our $1.60 shoes for women,—shoes that combine style in make and excellence in wear, at a price which in most shoe stores will buy only trash.

But no shoe-selling organization has been able to make such use of these new forces as the Wanamaker stores do. Our immense outlet makes possible immense production, with its great economies; and such production gives us an ever-growing outlet. The two increase together.

When these advantages are fully known to New York shoe-buyers, they will understand why shoe-values at Wanamaker's are so different from those of other shoe stores.

Men's Shoes at $3.

This splendid line includes all desirable toe shapes, in box calf, Harvard calf, enamelled grain, and wax calf; Congress, laced and Bluchers. Compare it carefully with other $3 shoes.

Children's Shoes.

"Welted and stitched soles" means much in children's shoes, no knots, wax, or tacks to tear the hose or tease the toes. One line of broad-toe kid button shoes, with patent-leather tips, and solid welted soles, furnishes a comely, durable, comfortable shoe for school or street wear. Sizes 8 to 10½, $1.30; 11 to 2, $1.60; 2½ to 6, $2.

Two Shoe Bargains.

1. A large lot of women's shoes, ten styles, that were $4 to $7 50, all welted, many hand-stitched shoes, some sizes missing in some styles, are all to be closed out at

$2.60 a Pair.

2. Four styles of men's lace shoes, in wax calf, tan russet; and box calf, equal to regular $3 shoes, at here at

$2.20 a Pair.

Fourth avenue.

Overcoats to order, $30. THIRTY days ago we announced a new department—merchant tailoring, at Wanamaker prices. In three days you had so overwhelmed us with orders that we have been obliged to "say nothing and saw wood" ever since.

Now we are ready again, better equipped than ever. Cutters, properly qualified, are here on the spot. Come and leave your measure for one of these new $30 overcoats, in black or Oxford Thibets, black or blue Kerseys, or black, blue, or brown Elysians; for linings, your choice of Skinner's satin, warranted for two seasons, or a pure dye all-silk, that will probably last only one. The tailoring shows hand-felled edges, lapels, and button-holes,—beautiful work.

$30 is our introductory price. On such coats, you are saving a clear $20.

Overcoats Ready-to-wear. BUT custom tailoring is a concession to you. We would rather sell you a coat than make you one—and you will get even better value.

Our $12 overcoats in black or blue all-wool kersey are stylish in appearance and excellent in wear. The body lining is of all-wool black diagonal, and black satin shoulders; thoroughly well made and finished.

In finer kersey, blue or black, hand-made collar and button-holes, $15.

A splendid quality kersey, made with three-quarter inch lapped seams, black satin shoulders and sleeve linings, $18.

And still better quality, with raw edged and Circassian lining, the kind that never wears out, $20. This price means a clear saving to you of $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Coats. BEAUTY and style outside, worthiness through and through—all coatmakers know that this is always the first condition for goods to find acceptance at Wanamaker's; and the advantage of commanding this outlet keeps the very best always competing for admission.

These new coats are exceedingly stylish and attractive.

$12—Imported coat of fine black cheviot with large storm collar, double-breasted loose front, new shape back.

$13.50—Navy or black beaver coat, double-breasted, with large storm collar, full revers and front, edging of astrakhan fur; half lined with black silk serge.

$16—Another imported coat of black cheviot, with coat collar, large revers, double stitched seams, lined with fancy silk serge.

$21—Blouse front coat of black or navy kersey, finished with kersey straps, heavily stitched, inlaid velvet collar, with the one piece French back, lining of fancy checked taffeta.

$21—Very stylish blouse front coat of black or navy kersey or tan covert cloth, both sides of front and turn-over collar edged with astrakhan fur; full-lined with changeable taffeta.

$18—Seal plush blouse coat, diagonal front, high rolling collar, front and collar edged with astrakhan fur, black satin lining.

$30—Magnificent velour blouse coat, diagonal front storm collar and the new bell cuffs; the entire coat and sleeves edged with black marten, fancy satin lining.

Second floor.

CLOTH AND PLUSH CAPES.

26 in. black beaver cape, double watteau plait in back, braid-trimmed storm collar and front edged with black marten, $5 50.

23 in. black kersey cape, inlaid velvet collar, edged with straps of the material, $8.

20 in. plush cape, serge lined and interlined, storm collar edged with astrakhan, $8.50.

27 in. seal plush cape, black satin lining, interlined, front and storm collar edged with black Thibet fur, $12.

Second floor.

Women's Suits. IT will give you some idea of the range of styles here to look at these two Russian blouse suits, one at $15, the other at $36.

The $15 suit is in soft serge, black or navy, the waist artistically set off with trimming of satin and silk braid. It is noticeable for style and elegance.

The $36 suit is in very handsome two-toned serge, green or brown colorings. The waist is beautifully braid-trimmed, and the entire suit lined with rich plaid silk.

Then this list shows some specimens of Wanamaker values and styles in close-fitting and fly-front suits.

$20—Stylish tight-fitting dress of black or navy serge, high at neck, buttoning diagonally