that, and you can put those contributions down as bona fide gifts if you wish, but it seems to me that when a judge makes such a contribution he buys his nomination, and the enforcement of the laws of the land is become a matter of barter and traffic. Then, again, you know how the salaries of city officials were recently increased by sums mounting up into the millions. How much of that increase do you suppose goes to the officials themselves? When this organization is avowedly working for its own pocket it is only natural that the syndicate which controls our city government should exact pay for its aid to its creatures. Also take the contracts for city work. Not in a direct form does the syndicate profit thereby, but we all know that in an indirect form the money goes where it ought not to go. Even if we knew nothing about it, the fact remains that the present system makes such pilfering easily possible.

In other words, our community is a great sponge, out of which this organization squeezes its sustenance and fattens on it. We cannot meet such a condition of affairs unless the citizens themselves refuse to elect the exponents of such a system. And this sort of government works damage in another way. It destroys the ideals of young men. I know of more than one young man, lawyers and otherwise, who has joined Tammany Hall simply because he knew he would get business in that way and had not the same chance if he did not join. It is a pitiful thing that a young man should thus sell his soul at the very start. Of course, such a system destroys the usefulness of the city official. He—who should be the servant of the public becomes the tool of a dictator.

Now, I would not dare to say that this theory of plunder was the basic principle of Tammany Hall if Mr. Croker, who is the greatest living expert in things of that sort, had not said so himself. Mr. Croker may not be an authority on city government as it should be, but he is an expert on New-York as it is. And I take his statement of Tammany's theory.

PRAISES THE MAZET COMMITTEE

This is why I differ from some on the work of the Mazet Committee. There are many who do not sympathize with that committee, but I think it has brought out more valuable material and given us a truer insight into the way we are governed than any other similar committee on record. The Lexow Committee exposed the prevailing corruption of that time, but it stopped there. The Mazet Committee has picked out and held up to our gaze the cause and mainspring of this corruption. It is like Sir Isaac Newton and the apple tree. You and I might watch apples fall to the ground all our days and yet see nothing but apples falling to the ground, but it took a Newton to see the law of that incident and give it to the world. The Lexow Committee showed us what was going on, but the Mazet Committee has gone deeper and shown us the law that governs the operations.

I do not know how long a people will stand such a government as this. In finance they say a panic breaks out once in every twenty years. But I do know whether the people ever break out in revolt or not, that we must expect just such results as have been shown us just as long as Tammany Hall has control of this city.

A TAMMANY DISTURBER SQUELCHED.

At this point a Tammany disturber in the back of the hall shouted:

"Three cheers for Tammany Hall!"

He kept it up, and two policemen began to move toward him, while the crowd yelled, "Put him out, put him out!"

"No, don't put him out," said Mr. Low. "Keep him here and let us convert him." Then, while people were still craning their necks toward the source of the disturbance, Mr. Low told a little story.

"I was on a steamer once," he said, "and while we were in port an Irish woman came on board with lace to sell. She showed it to one of the passengers, who testily said he did not want any. Quick as a flash she replied, 'And may the Lord have mercy on your taste, sir!'"

The audience saw the point at once, and there was a hearty laugh at the expense of the disturber.

A WORD FOR JUSTICE DALY.

"That is what would be my observation to my friend in the gallery," said Mr. Low, and he was troubled no more after that. He continued:

Now, as to the Judges and the Sheriffs. I think it is the highest compliment ever paid to Mr. Barrett that his name is on a fusion ticket. As for his being on the Tammany ticket also, I shall vote for him, not because he is on that ticket, but in spite of it. I shall vote for him because he has been a good Judge, which quality is not included in the Tammany book. But there are other Judges concerning whom we are involved in no such dilemma. Judge Daly was on the bench twenty-eight years, and he would have been there to-day but that he had the hardihood to run counter to the Tammany theory. We owe it to ourselves more than we do to Judge Daly to put him back on the bench. And so all our fusion candidates deserve our support, because they are opposed to this Tammany theory.

For the same reason our Assemblymen at large who are opposed to that system must be returned to Albany. A Democratic Assembly will mean a deadlock this winter. A Republican Assembly will mean that we shall have some positive legislation, and as to the nature of such legislation I refer you to last winter's record of a Republican Assembly. We are proud of that. If Croker requires the Assembly you can see what a great help it will be to Tammany Hall. It will mean an increase of Tammany's power, not only here, but in the State, and even in the Nation, if that were a good influence I should like to see it thus spread further, but as it is the most pestiferous influence I know of I want it kept out of the Assembly.

I hope also that we may send to the Municipal Assembly this year a larger body of men not under Tammany influence. Under the charter of our city this is the legislative body of the municipality, and its duties are most important as well as the character of its membership. In speaking of this I might say that the charter Commission which drafted the charter wanted a better proportion of the city's representative population in the Municipal Assembly. It wanted more men of commerce, finance, construction and labor, and less men purely politicians; and I wish that the desire had been satisfied. An amendment to that effect was sent by the Charter Commission to the Legislature, and, Republican though it was, it took no action. I hope it will next time. All shades of our population should be represented in the Municipal Assembly.

Now, I am compelled to talk about this unsavory theory of government of Tammany Hall because it has been forced upon us. It must be overthrown, and, mark my word, the time will come when it will be overthrown. It is the most monstrous peril to democratic institutions that I have ever heard of in the world. I hope that by the uprising of the people now, or whenever it may come, that it will be made impossible for all time.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE SPEAKS.

When the long continued clapping which followed Mr. Low's speech had subsided the Chairman introduced John Proctor Clarke as the next speaker.

He said in part:

I came down here and took a back seat because it was my night off. I also wanted to hear the speeches of Mr. Elsberg and Mr. Low. I have listened with the keenest enjoyment to the beautiful, masterly phrases and deep patriotism of the young Assemblyman, and to the scholarly, analytical discourse of Mr. Low. Now, I wish I could talk that way about such a government as we are living under. I wish I didn't get hot in the collar every time I get into a fight, and that I could discuss opposite views of statesmanship advanced by two great parties with equanimity. But that is not the state of facts, and when I see such disgraces taking place before my very eyes, as you all have seen perpetrated by Tammany Hall, I have got to call things by their right names. When I hear Mr. Croker say that in all his relations with the government of our city he is working for his own pocket—

Then the fun began, and it did not stop until Mr. Clarke had finished his speech. It was a running fight with the Tammany rowdies in the back of the hall, in which the speaker worsted his opponents at every turn.

"You're working for your own pocket, ain't yer?" came a voice from the back of the hall.

There was a mingled storm of protest from the rest of the audience, and the speaker's face flushed crimson as he stepped forward to repel the insult.

"Wait a minute," he cried. "Now, my friend, I'll answer you. I like this forum of the American people where every man stands on his own legs. If you were working for your own pocket as a burglar, and you asked the judge who sentenced you if he were not there working for his own pocket, the case would be precisely like the one before us."

There was a wild burst of applause, and cries of "Soak him, Clarke! Get at him! Hit him again!" Then some one stood up and led three long cheers for the speaker.

Mr. Clarke said a few words to finish his uncompleted sentence, and another voice came from the back of the hall:

"Why don't you talk about Platt that way?" its owner said.

"What did you say?" shouted Mr. Clarke at the top of his lungs. "I'll answer you, too, and I'll give you the same answer I gave to one of your stripe here last Saturday night. If Thomas C. Platt had the government of this city in the hollow of his hand as Richard Croker has, and used it in the same way, I'd hit him just as hard as I do Croker."

There was another burst of applause, and then Mr. Clarke said quietly:

"Now, if any one else wants to speak, go hire a hall. But I like this, and while I'm about it I'll answer the question which some one asked Mr. Elsberg about the canals. Theodore Roosevelt went into power after pledging the people of this State, from the Battery to Buffalo, that he would probe the canal frauds."

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT DEFENDED.

Then Mr. Clarke went on to defend Governor Roosevelt's course in the canal matter and to show that he had done everything in his power not only to discover if any crime had been committed with their management, but also to put their present management on a sound, economical basis.

"Now, we'll have a little history," he continued, and spoke of the Lexow Committee's work.

"This year," he went on, "a young man of high ideals and practical ability, who was serving his first term in the Assembly"—

"He'll never get there again!" shouted one of the disturbers, thinking the speaker referred to Assemblyman Mazet.

"Yes, he will!" shouted back Mr. Clarke, shaking his fist in the direction of the voice, "by 2,500 majority. You listen. You didn't know what I was going to say. This young man took his political life in his hands for the sake of the right, and when the Fallows Committee came down here we saw a disgraceful judge turned out of the Surrogate's Court in one week."

Then Mr. Clarke spoke about the Mazet Committee, and asked the audience what it thought of a man who, when asked on the witness stand whether he thought a thing was dishonorable or not, said "Yes," and then, when asked if he had done that thing, declined to answer.

"What do you think of that?" said the speaker.

"Oh, shut up! Get out!" shouted some one. Several men started to lay heavy hands on the disturber, and the police rushed over to prevent trouble.

"Say, there's a gang o' pickpockets in here," grumbled an old Scotchman who is a regular attendant of meetings in Cooper Union.

The noise subsided, and Mr. Clarke went on. His last fling was at a man who shouted, "He's all right, sir," when he spoke of Chief Devery.

"Yes, he's all right now," answered Mr. Clarke, "but how was he when he was pleading at the Court of Over and Terminer to a crime?"

Mr. Clarke finished by reciting a list of well founded charges against Tammany, and saying that Tammany's only campaign issue was "Anything to beat Mazet."

The meeting was adjourned at the end of Mr. Clarke's speech.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The vice-presidents of the meeting included, among many others:

William Brookfield.	W. M. K. Olcott.
J. Seaver Page.	Francis E. Leinbeser.
C. M. T. Cole.	Charles Stewart Smith.
R. E. A. Deer.	W. C. Hill.
Thomas L. James.	J. R. Odell.
John Proctor Clarke.	Charles B. Page.

MAZET AND FALLOWS SINGLED OUT

REPUBLICANS ARE ALIVE TO THE NECESSITY OF THWARTING TAMMANY'S COLONIZERS.

The West Side Republican Club, which includes over four hundred prominent Republicans in the XIXth and XXIst Assembly districts, where Assemblymen Mazet and Fallows are candidates, has decided to put a stop to the wholesale colonization which Tammany is effecting in those districts. A sub-committee of the club's Campaign Committee has been formed for this purpose, and this committee proposes to prosecute to the full extent of the law those who have registered illegally. The committee is composed of J. Edgar Leaycraft, chairman, J. C. Pumpelly, Julius H. Seymour, Frank Brainard, Frank K. Kohler, John Elderkin and Charles N. Tainter. A meeting of the committee was held yesterday, at which a mass of evidence was presented indicating Tammany's effort to beat Assemblyman Mazet by hook or by crook, legally or illegally. The evidence was sifted, and arrangements were made to go ahead with the work and render nugatory, as far as possible, Tammany's frauds. Detectives and lawyers in touch with the club have been quietly working on the cases of illegal registration for some time, and they report satisfactory results.

John Proctor Clarke spoke vigorously of the work of the committee when seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon.

"By careful and thorough investigation a number of instances have been ascertained," he said, "in which Tammany has deliberately secured the illegal registration of voters in these districts. First, I know that there are a number of men who have registered in those districts who have no right to vote anywhere in New-York City. Second, there are men registered there who may have the right to vote in other parts of New-York City, but have no right to vote in those districts. Third, there are many who have no right to vote in those districts who have registered there and intend to vote there if, or the names of bona fide residents of the districts who have not registered and do not intend to vote. And in addition there are several instances of disorderly houses from which men have registered who are unknown to the inmates of the houses, and do not make those houses their permanent abodes.

"It is a case of wholesale Tammany illegal registration and colonization under the thirty day law which has got to be stopped, and will be stopped if that committee is able to carry out its intentions. Such frauds may be practised in other districts, but the West Side Republican Club does not intend to allow them to be practised in the districts in which it is interested. As far as Tammany's efforts to beat Mr. Mazet go, I think it is probably a case of hating Brutus more and of loving Caesar less. But it is true that wholesale frauds have taken place in the registration, and in every case where the evidence justifies it the perpetrators of these frauds are going to be arrested, indicted and punished. The West Side Republican Club has sternly resolved that this thing has got to stop."

WEST SIDE CLUB'S EFFECTIVE WORK

THE HARD FIGHT IN THE XIXTH MAY BE WON BY THE VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN GOING ON.

The West Side Republican Club, the Plaza Republican Club and several other Republican clubs on the West Side of the city have been doing some hard and effective work in the campaign. They have stirred up most of the enthusiasm for the fusion ticket that has been manifested thus far, and they have arranged for most of the meetings which have been held in the Republican districts. The success of the Republican County Committee's big meeting at Durland's Riding Academy to ratify the fusion ticket was due in great part to the work of the clubmen.

The Republicans of the XIXth Assembly District have gone into the field against Tammany this fall with some obvious disadvantages, but with unlimited ardor, and they expect to win the fight in spite of the liberal use of Tammany money and the extensive colonization of Tammany voters in the district. Much of the effective work in the district has been accomplished by the West Side Republican Club. Although the weather was unpropitious for the meeting under the club's auspices at the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy on Tuesday evening, the meeting was one of the most successful political gatherings held in New-York County this fall.

WINDSOR THEATRE MASS MEETING.

MANY SPEAKERS TO ADDRESS THE EAST SIDE REPUBLICANS TO-NIGHT.

The mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the Republican Club in the Windsor Theatre, No. 45 Bowery, to-night at 7:30 o'clock will be the chief Republican rally of the campaign for the lower East Side. The meeting will be largely attended, as ten thousand applications for admission tickets have been received. Collector Charles H. Treat will preside, and the speakers will be Lemuel E. Quigg, Judge Myer S. Isaacs, Charles H. Murray, Assemblyman Charles S. Adler of the VIIIth District; ex-Assistant District Attorney Otto A. Rosalsky, Samuel Rosenberg, candidate for the Assembly in the VIIIth District; Dr. P. A. Siegelstein, Alfred E. Ommen, James E. Marsh, leader in the XIIth District; John Siebling, Dennis Shea, leader in the IId District; A. H. Steele, Max Franklin, candidate for Alderman in the VIIIth District; Patrick J. O'Brien, leader in the IVth District; Charles Schwick, candidate for Municipal Judge; Leonard A. Sutkins, and John J. Bealin, head of the Labor Bureau.

Senator Depew, who was to make an address also, will be unable to do so, as he is in Washington. He is a favorite on the East Side. It was at one of these East Side rallies that he received the sobriquet "The Peach."

When life's autumn comes, women, worn out by the burdens and obligations of motherhood, yet shrink from that second "change of life" which will banish these burdens forever. They fear a change in form, in feature, in personal attractiveness, and that the

fees of life will alone remain at the bottom of the cup of existence. Such fears are largely warranted by the effects which this change produces in many women. But no woman need let these fears fret her, who from the time of the first change of life, from girlhood to womanhood, has taken care to constantly keep her system in vigorous health.

Those who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription do not suffer from the change of life either in face, form or feelings as do other women. The fact is due to the intimate connection of the general health with the health of the organs peculiarly feminine. By preserving the health of these organs, and relieving the system from the debilitating drains, ulcers and inflammations which sap its health, "Favorite Prescription" paves the way for this natural change to come in Nature's way, without the loss of capacity to please others or the personal inability to enjoy life.

Mrs. M. Barnes, of Balls Ferry, Shasta Co., Cal., writes: "My physician said I was suffering from the effects of 'change of life.' I had heart disease and womb trouble, and rheumatism. My head was so dizzy I could hardly stand up. When I began Dr. Pierce's medicines I improved right along. I took seven or eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' a teaspoonful three times a day, and the 'Pleasant Pellets' at night. I feel as well as I ever did."

There is no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant in "Favorite Prescription" neither does it contain opium or other narcotics.

You may be willing that somebody else shall say that their baby is "just as good" as yours, but you don't want that baby substituted for yours. Let dealers say what they like about other medicines being "just as good" but don't let them substitute anything for "Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system of impurities.

ARCHITECTS TAKE ACTION.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE DISCUSS THE CUSTOM HOUSE QUESTION.

DECISION OF THE CHAPTER NOT MADE PUBLIC, BUT IT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN IN FAVOR OF UPHOLDING THE AWARD.

About forty members of the New-York Chapter of the American Insitute of Architects met last evening in secret session in the rooms of the Architectural League, in the Fine Arts Society Building, in West Fifty-seventh-st. The meeting was called to take action on the attempted interference with the award to Cass Gilbert of the work of designing and superintending the construction of the new Custom House.

Walter Cook, president of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Achitects, presided, and there were also present the following:

George B. Post.	J. R. Baker.
Charles F. McKim.	W. M. Kendall.
William R. Mead.	George Keister.
Stanford White.	F. L. Le Brun.
Charles I. Berg.	H. C. Kilborn.
Stevenson Constable.	Whitney Warren.
J. M. Carrère.	W. W. Renwick.
Thomas Hastings.	W. H. Russell.
Albert Brockway.	A. W. Brunner.

It was nearly 11:30 when the meeting broke up, and Walter Cook came out and made the following announcement:

We think it would not be good policy or good manners to make public our decision until it has reached the parties for whom it is intended.

That is all Mr. Cook would say as to the proceedings of the chapter. A resolution had been passed not to give out any additional statement for publication last evening, and a dozen members who were approached declined in turn to give any information.

It was said that protests against the award were received from several of the architects who took part in the competition, and were discussed at some length, and that the sentiment of many members of the chapter in favor of upholding the award was vigorously expressed.

Charles I. Berg, the corresponding secretary of the chapter, yesterday received word from Washington that the decision of Secretary Gage had been postponed until to-night, when the Secretary expects to have heard of the action of the chapter. The decision of the chapter last night is believed to have been in favor of upholding the award.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

A NUMBER OF WELL KNOWN ARCHITECTS GIVE THEIR REASONS FOR A REVISION OF THE AWARD.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where information is frequently given out by the Republican leaders, copies of the letter printed herewith were given to newspaper men last evening. It was understood to be Senator Platt's excuse for opposing the selection of Cass Gilbert's plans for the new Custom House building on the Bowling Green site in this city. The letter follows:

New-York, October 26, 1899.

To the President:

Sir: The undersigned, architects who have submitted designs for the Custom House Building to be erected at New-York City, ask you to consider the proceedings by which the designs of Mr. Cass Gilbert have been selected by a Commission, and to cause the award of the Commission to be set aside.

On May 11, 1899, the Secretary of the Treasury issued invitations to twenty architects, including the undersigned, "to submit designs "in honorable competition," stating that a commission, consisting of the Supervising Architect and two prominent and disinterested architects, would be appointed to pass upon the merits of the plans submitted.

Each of us entered into the competition and prepared plans with great labor and expense, relying upon the promise contained in the invitation and believing that the Government would in good faith choose prominent architects, above suspicion of interest or partiality, who would conduct their proceedings properly and render their decision only on merit.

In July the Supervising Architect asked each competitor to suggest the names of two architects satisfactory to him to act as commissioners. Some suggested Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, who was afterward selected as a commissioner. But inquiry has elicited that no competitor suggested Thomas R. Kimball, of Omaha, who was selected as the other commissioner, unless he was suggested by the successful competitor, Cass Gilbert, who has failed to answer the inquiry addressed to him on the subject. He may possibly have been suggested by Mr. Hardenberg, who is too ill now to answer the inquiry, though at his office it is believed that Mr. Hardenberg made such suggestion.

It was commonly predicted during the summer, before plans were submitted, that the award would go to Mr. Gilbert, but the rumor then seemed to be founded only on the facts that Mr. Gilbert had intimate relations with the Supervising Architect, and had removed from Minneapolis to New-York at about the time when he was chosen as one of the competitors.

It now further appears that the Supervising Architect, who not only himself acted as one of the three judges of award but was also participated actively in the selection of the other judges, was for many years the partner in business of the successful competitor, and that Mr. Kimball, one of the other judges, was formerly an employe of the successful competitor. In our judgment, further, Mr. Kimball is not a prominent architect, such as the invitation to the competitors promised. He is about thirty-two years of age, and is not even a member of the American Institute of Architects. He is without great experience, and his selection seems to have been based chiefly on his former relations to the Supervising Architect and the successful competitor.

According to our information, the commissioners, acting all together, first eliminated from consideration all but a small number of the plans. In deciding between the remaining plans, some of which was that submitted by Mr. Gilbert, the Supervising Architect declined to act, because of his former relation to Mr. Gilbert. The elimination of some plans was done by all three of the judges, but the subsequent decision between Mr. Gilbert and one or more other competitors was left to two of the judges. The act of the Supervising Architect in withdrawing from the final decision between Mr. Gilbert and the one or two others amounted to an admission which affects his decision in the previous elimination of some eighteen plans, for in each elimination he had to pass on the relative merits of each plan under consideration with the plan of Mr. Gilbert. Further, in making the final decision between the two or more, the competitors were entitled to a decision by three impartial judges, and the decision of the two failed to fill the terms of the competition. These irregularities are such as would vitiate any award in law.

We have also been informed that before making their decision the Commissioners, or some of them, met in New-York in the office of the successful competitor. We are also informed that the Commissioners eliminated from their consideration all of the plans of the competitors, except Mr. Gilbert's and one or two others, within about two days after the plans were opened, and that they made their final decision within five days after the plans were opened, proving, in our judgment, that no proper consideration could have been given to the twenty plans submitted.

It has been announced that the award will be made on November 1. We ask you to investigate these matters before the making of the award, and if, in your judgment, the proceedings have not been entirely regular, that you will cause the appointment of a new committee, upon whose judgment, on merit only, the competitors and all other persons may rely.

It is with the greatest reluctance that we bring this matter to your attention, and we only do so believing that we are justly dissatisfied, and that your interposition is necessary.

ROBERT W. GIBSON.	FRANCIS H. KIMBALL.
ISRAELS & HARDER.	JAMES B. BAKER.
BRUCE PRICE.	TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON.
CARY, BERG & SEE.	STONE.
GEORGE MARTIN HUSS.	CLINTON & RUSSELL.

URGING A NEW COMMISSION.

SENATORS PLATT AND DEPEW SEE THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY GAGE—APPOINTMENT OF GILBERT EXPECTED.

Washington, Nov. 1 (Special).—Senators Platt and Depew went to the Treasury Department this morning and had a conference with Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretaries Vanderlip, Spaulding and Taylor concerning the New-York Custom House plans and architect. The junior Senator concurs with the senior in desiring an architect other than Cass Gilbert, and to this end advocates a new commission to report on the subject. The Department officials would say nothing further than that the Senators remained a long time, talked about the matter and took their leave. They expect George C. Squires to-morrow to see the Secretary and present as attorney Mr. Gilbert's side of the case, and then if the Senators desire they may be again heard personally or by attorney. Some of the officials say that after Mr. Squires has been heard the question will be left open until Friday, others think that the whole matter will probably be disposed of to-morrow. The belief continues here that Senator Platt's scheme to defeat the appointment of an architect approved by men of expert experience, and substitute for him some favorite of his own, will fail in the end, which is now looked for in a day or two.

Before going to the Treasury Department Senators Platt and Depew called at the White House, and it is understood urged upon the President the appointment of a new commission to pass upon the Custom House plans.

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LIQUOR LAW'S WORKING.

FIGURES SHOWING LARGE INCREASES IN THE REVENUES.

HOW THE COUNTIES BENEFIT BY THE RECEIPTS AND THE DIMINUTION OF STATE TAX—A STATEMENT FROM COMMISSIONER LYMAN.

Albany, Nov. 1 (Special).—The State Commissioner of Excise, H. H. Lyman, has prepared a statement showing the number of liquor licenses issued during the last year of the excise statute in force prior to the Liquor Tax law, as compared with the number of liquor tax certificates issued and in force during the last year under the Liquor Tax law. This statement includes also the amount of revenue collected and distributed to the benefit of the respective counties in the State by operation of such statutes. It shows the net receipts under the old law and the net receipts under the new law, together with the amount of the State's share, one-third, and the amount going to the counties, two-thirds; also the amount by which the counties benefit through diminished State tax, and the total benefit to the counties by such diminution and direct receipts combined.

Thus, it is shown that in New-York County 7,550 certificates were in force April 30, 1899, against 8,906 licenses issued under the old law in the year 1895-'96. The net receipts under the old law for this period were $1,656,013.10; under the present law, for the year ending April 30, $5,392,099.35. Of this amount (more than five times as great) the State takes $1,797,336.45, leaving the county $3,595,072.90. The diminution in State tax valuation last year was $1,837,574.65, and the total benefit to New-York County by the operation of the law, $5,433,047.55.

Similar gains are shown in the returns for the counties containing other large cities of the State—all exhibiting a reduction in the number of tax certificates issued and increases in the amounts received, and also showing large sums accruing to the counties. The total number of tax certificates issued shows a reduction from the number of licenses issued in 1895-'96—the figures being 33,437, as against 27,372; the total net receipts under the old law, $2,921,268.62, as against $11,648,936.15 under the new one.

The table is as follows:

COUNTY.	Number of licenses issued under old law (1895 and 1896).	Number of tax certificates issued under new law (1899).	Net receipts under excise boards 1895 and 1896 (Old law).	Net receipts year ending Apr. 30, 1899. (New law.)	State's share one-third net receipts. (New law.)	County's share ⅔ net receipts. (New law.)	Benefit to counties by diminished State tax, valuat'n '98.	Total benefit to counties. (New law.)
Albany	1,218	839	$116,616.07	$337,369.49	$102,456.56	$204,913.13	$40,684.88	$274,598.01
Allegany	40	75	1,210.01	8,331.38	2,777.86	5,555.72	11,486.44	17,042.16
Broome	208	215	12,024.85	30,027.43	10,875.81	33,751.62	25,330.41	59,082.03
Cattaraugus	169	202	9,811.96	32,690.43	10,898.81	21,797.62	17,498.63	39,296.25
Cayuga	215	181	15,497.07	41,327.80	13,775.93	27,551.87	24,401.30	51,953.17
Chautauqua	293	194	22,066.79	42,477.50	14,159.17	28,318.33	23,692.58	52,010.91
Chemung	321	221	15,362.86	61,034.52	20,344.84	40,689.68	18,776.49	59,466.17
Chenango	92	91	3,692.08	11,905.46	3,968.47	7,936.93	12,068.77	20,005.70
Clinton	138	132	4,204.65	19,553.70	6,517.90	13,035.80	6,627.03	19,662.83
Columbia	236	183	11,777.67	29,273.22	9,757.74	19,515.48	17,683.22	37,199.08
Cortland	52	53	1,083.94	8,204.72	2,734.77	5,469.55	9,321.69	14,791.24
Delaware	95	84	4,362.18	9,24[illegible].56	3,080.19	6,160.37	10,659.11	16,819.48
Dutchess	404	324	20,783.25	64,023.24	21,341.18	42,682.36	35,297.30	77,979.66
Erie	2,651	2,058	295,287.38	842,699.20	280,899.73	561,799.47	222,291.81	784,091.28
Essex	90	88	2,993.55	10,031.12	3,343.81	6,687.31	7,184.88	13,872.19
Franklin	50	88	4,399.42	11,297.77	3,765.92	7,531.85	8,022.15	15,554.00
Fulton	141	142	17,089.94	29,838.83	9,946.28	19,892.55	10,479.04	30,371.59
Genesee	86	83	5,022.60	15,352.50	5,117.45	10,234.97	17,230.55	27,465.46
Greene	179	94	6,707.68	13,784.01	4,728.00	9,456.01	10,151.67	19,207.68
Hamilton	40	24	967.45	2,272.50	757.50	1,515.00	1,857.18	3,372.18
Herkimer	252	190	15,243.70	39,696.08	12,232.03	24,464.05	16,375.89	40,839.94
Jefferson	329	212	14,375.70	34,919.28	11,636.76	23,273.52	24,069.42	47,342.94
Kings	4,702	3,777	599,115.89	2,276,788.33	758,929.44	1,517,858.89	464,083.07	1,982,941.96
Lewis	111	101	3,681.42	9,860.25	3,286.75	6,573.50	7,115.03	13,688.53
Livingston	111	102	4,715.50	13,496.52	4,498.84	8,997.68	20,112.07	29,109.75
Madison	174	148	6,452.46	21,402.43	7,134.14	14,268.29	20,322.73	30,633.02
Monroe	876	721	82,953.32	289,107.62	89,702.54	179,405.08	100,431.65	279,836.73
Montgomery	256	242	14,273.75	47,594.70	15,864.90	31,729.80	21,338.40	53,068.20
*Nassau	—	4	—	78.06	—26.03	—52.06	17,551.41	17,499.35
New-York	8,906	7,550	1,656,013.10	5,392,099.35	1,797,336.45	3,595,072.90	1,887,974.65	5,483,047.55
Niagara	415	350	13,149.80	86,478.71	28,826.24	57,652.47	28,242.24	85,894.71
Oneida	789	534	39,869.94	133,642.10	44,547.37	89,094.73	49,115.80	138,210.53
Onondaga	962	708	102,779.42	234,611.96	78,203.99	156,407.97	74,386.14	230,594.11
Ontario	140	117	5,435.50	23,107.21	7,702.40	15,404.81	21,734.03	37,138.84
Orange	533	450	24,997.15	96,185.57	32,065.19	64,110.38	31,673.17	95,783.55
Orleans	75	62	3,345.49	7,805.33	2,601.78	5,203.55	11,491.60	16,695.24
Oswego	282	217	21,501.82	47,227.75	15,742.58	31,485.17	20,294.33	51,779.50
Otsego	190	135	6,075.45	17,549.60	5,759.87	11,519.73	16,975.22	28,494.95
Putnam	60	52	2,185.99	6,292.03	2,097.34	4,194.69	5,979.44	10,174.04
Queens	1,642	1,458	65,054.50	311,075.60	103,691.87	207,383.73	56,851.37	264,835.10
Rensselaer	908	501	22,870.11	185,405.21	61,801.73	123,603.48	55,174.77	178,778.25
Richmond	543	411	38,304.83	109,918.44	35,639.48	71,278.96	21,976.73	93,255.69
Rockland	232	210	9,018.29	28,498.35	9,499.45	18,998.91	12,197.54	31,196.45
St. Lawrence	163	176	17,254.52	2,007.64	8,969.21	17,938.43	24,775.98	42,714.41
Saratoga	401	293	11,514.07	48,419.99	16,047.88	32,095.95	19,277.31	51,373.26
Schenectady	205	165	6,987.71	48,761.56	16,253.85	32,507.71	12,853.42	45,361.13
Schoharie	74	71	2,113.85	6,773.54	2,257.85	4,515.69	8,673.79	13,189.48
Schuyler	48	38	1,415.00	5,199.11	1,733.04	3,466.07	4,966.33	8,432.40
Seneca	118	84	2,863.50	13,296.70	4,428.93	8,857.86	11,254.61	20,112.47
Steuben	284	247	15,124.26	46,733.63	15,577.88	31,155.75	23,082.09	54,238.44
Suffolk	243	273	15,051.40	37,521.38	12,507.13	25,014.25	32,322.87	57,337.12
Sullivan	150	149	6,259.61	14,407.55	4,802.52	9,605.03	4,536.05	13,941.08
Tioga	95	80	4,319.46	13,228.98	4,409.66	8,819.32	9,912.61	18,731.93
Tompkins	88	86	4,366.62	17,768.93	5,922.97	11,845.97	12,593.06	24,392.27
Ulster	403	397	24,647.61	73,014.95	24,338.32	48,676.63	21,720.64	70,397.27
Warren	152	118	5,351.13	22,563.23	7,521.07	15,042.16	5,852.83	20,895.01
Washington	173	169	7,241.63	21,622.62	7,207.54	14,415.08	14,123.95	28,539.03
Wayne	128	113	4,189.66	15,028.68	5,009.56	10,019.12	19,167.93	29,187.05
Westchester	882	910	56,253.58	195,946.98	65,315.66	130,631.32	114,554.66	245,185.98
Wyoming	92	56	3,747.20	7,807.66	2,602.55	5,205.11	11,223.01	16,428.12
Yates	41	43	1,923.50	5,550.20	1,850.07	3,700.13	8,153.64	12,053.77
Totals	33,257	27,274	$2,917,124.01	$11,620,536.22	$3,873,512.07	$7,747,024.15	$3,901,932.00	$11,648,956.15
State Com'r of Excise	180	98	4,144.61	28,410.93	28,410.93	——	——	——
Grand totals	33,437	27,372	$2,921,268.62	$11,648,936.15	$3,901,932.00	$7,747,024.15	$3,901,932.00	$11,648,956.15

MOUNT TOM OR ANOTHER SITE.

MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSION STILL UNDECIDED WHERE TO PLACE THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

Charles T. Barney, president of the Municipal Art Commission, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that no action had been taken by the Commission regarding a proposed change of the site for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Riverside Drive near Mount Tom to Eighty-ninth-st. and Riverside Drive. In fact the matter had not come before the Commission as an artistic question whether the monument would be fitted for the site. Mr. Barney denied that he had stated that there was no reason to expect unfavorable action on the part of the Commission as regards the new site. He could not say what action would be taken, and as he had not been in that neighborhood recently he could not form an opinion now on the subject. It was so largely a question of grade and foliage that he would have to visit the place first. Mr. Barney said he understood there was an agreement between the Park Department and the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission that the monument should be erected on the new site, if possible.

At the office of the architects of the monument, C. W. & A. A. Stoughton, No. 96 Fifth-ave., it was stated that the change of site had been suggested because of the high apartments built or in the course of erection near Mount Tom. At Eighty-ninth-st., on the other hand, the east side of Riverside Drive was well built up with large private houses, the two Clark houses and the Matthews, which were low. Consequently no tall buildings would, of course, be erected there that would interfere with the monument. The monument would be erected practically in the same position as the Washington statue, erected by children, which would have to be moved. The Park Department was believed to favor the Eighty-ninth-st. site, and no opposition was expected from that quarter. Work on the monument would probably begin in the spring, and it would take at least two years to build it.

At the Department of Parks Assistant Secretary Smith, in the absence of President Clausen, said that the question of a new site for the monument was under consideration, but no final action had been taken in the