AIDING REBELS IN SAMAR

HELP REACHES THEM ON DARK NIGHTS FROM THE ISLAND OF LEYTE.

Manila, Nov. 3.—Advices from Catbalogan, Samar, say it is well known that, in spite of the fact that all the ports of Samar are closed, supplies still reach the insurgents. Most of this work is done during dark nights by small boats from the island of Leyte. Every available gunboat is now endeavoring to prevent this.

The capture of Lukban's commissary has proved a great blow to the insurrection, as it renders future supplies very precarious.

Conditions in the island of Leyte are annoying to General Smith. A large number of junks are used with the express object of aiding the insurgents in Samar, covering the movements of fugitives and landing provisions and clothing.

DISCUSSING THE TREASON ACT.

VICE-GOVERNOR WRIGHT POINTS OUT THE NEED FOR IT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Nov. 3.—There was a public discussion before the Philippine Commission to-day of the draft of the act against treason and sedition. Many prominent Filipinos were present. Vice-Governor Wright explained the object of the bill, saying that the Spanish code was unsatisfactory.

"There are a number of people living in the Philippines," remarked Mr. Wright, "who, so long as there is no punishment for treason, will take advantage of the fact to clog the wheels of the insular government. It must not be overlooked that turbulent spirits exist in the pacified provinces. The masses of the people are susceptible to inflammatory utterances and liable to be influenced by scheming demagogues. It would be inexcusable weakness on the part of the commission to allow the people to be aroused to deeds of violence who are now gradually drifting to the pursuits of peace.

"The recent renewed attempts at insurrection in the island of Samar and the Province of Batanga, Luzon, and at a few other points, due to noisy Filipino agitators, have caused a feeling of unrest in the minds of both Filipinos and Americans, and the effect of their continuance would be to make impossible the very things these agitators claim they most desire. Such endeavors serve to recruit the ranks of the insurgents and to postpone the era of good feeling and fellowship which must come.

"No excuse exists for secret political organizations. Their intent must be evil. No matter what may have been the opinions of the Filipinos regarding the sovereignty of the American Government, the fact remains that the Americans are here, and, moreover, here they intend to stay."

The bill was then read in Spanish.

Señor Sabella Reyes, a Spanish journalist, who has been here for several weeks, said he was opposed to the bill, and objected generally to the imposition of the death penalty for political crimes. He suggested that persons committing the offences against which the bill was aimed should be deported to the United States, and declared that Italy and Portugal had enacted the most reasonable existing laws dealing with the matters under consideration.

Commissioner Worcester asked him if he considered the killing of King Humbert a political crime.

Señor Reyes—Nothing political is criminal.

Vice-Governor Wright asked him if he considered the killing of President McKinley a criminal act.

Señor Reyes—I have already made it clear that there is no such thing as a political crime.

The commissioners indignantly ordered him to take his seat.

Señor Buencamino, on behalf of the Federal party, objected to the bill.

Señor Bautista, at one time president of the so-called Filipino Congress, said that sections of the proposed law had created a panic in Manila; that Spain had no such law; that in his opinion private citizens ought not to be compelled to divulge matters within their knowledge; that the doctrine of treason ought to apply to officials only, and that the bill as drawn offered a great opportunity to blackmail.

The discussion will be continued to-morrow.

MOB IN BROADWAY CLUBBED.

AN EFFORT HAD BEEN MADE TO RESCUE AN ORATORICAL PRISONER.

With a crowd of a thousand persons surrounding him in front of the Marlborough Hotel, in Broadway, and several persons attempting to take a prisoner from him, Policeman Quinn, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, last night drew his revolver and threatened to shoot.

The disturbance started when a man mounted a hansom cab at Broadway and Thirty-seventh-st, and began to deliver a speech on the political issues. He started by lauding Low, and a large crowd quickly gathered and cheered. The speaker then turned his attention to the Tammany candidates.

"Although Low is a good man," he said, "Shepard is the one who ought to be elected." He then lauded Shepard and later went back to Low. This amused the crowd, and it kept cheering lustily.

Policeman Quinn ordered the man to get off the box of the cab. He obeyed, and walked up Broadway to Thirty-eighth-st., followed by the crowd. There he resumed his speech. Quinn followed and placed him under arrest. The policeman walked the prisoner down Broadway, and when just outside the Marlborough Hotel the crowd hemmed them in.

"Let him go!" men in the crowd yelled; "he ain't doing any harm. If you don't release him we'll take him away from you!"

Quinn, drawing his night stick, struck at the mob right and left. Somebody in the crowd wrested the club from him. Others seized the prisoner and dragged him to the gutter, but Quinn clung to him and went sprawling on the pavement. When he regained his feet he drew his revolver, and, aiming at the crowd, cried out that he would shoot the first man who attempted to lay a hand on his prisoner. The crowd cheered and hooted.

Policemen Boush, Petzler and Stanford, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, who were on adjoining posts, heard the cries and shouts blocks away. When they reached Broadway it was filled with a surging mass of humanity. With drawn clubs they charged the mob. They did not take time to single out ringleaders, but struck in all directions with their night sticks. They cleared the sidewalk in front of the hotel.

Quinn then took his prisoner to the station, a crowd of several hundred following. At the station the cause of the trouble said he was Aloysius Van Slyck, thirty years old, a "newspaper correspondent" at present out of employment. He told the sergeant that he lived at the Waldorf-Astoria, but it was said there that he was not a guest and had never been heard of at the hotel. The police say he had evidently been drinking or was not perfectly sane. He was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

NORMAL STUDENT MISSING.

HER FAMILY HAS NOT SEEN HER SINCE SHE WENT SHOPPING ON SATURDAY.

Mrs. O. Campbell, of No. 214 West Sixty-ninth-st., went to the West Sixty-eighth-st. station last night and reported that her daughter, Ellen, nineteen years old, was missing. The mother said that Ellen had gone shopping on Saturday, and had not returned home since. The girl was a student at the Normal College, and had intended to become a school teacher. She is 5 feet 5 inches tall, has light hair and complexion, brown eyes and weighs 125 pounds. When she left home she wore a blue skirt, black waist, black felt hat and button shoes.

Mrs. Campbell said she could assign no reason for her daughter's disappearance.

MONTEFIORE HOME'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the patrons and members of the Montefiore Home was held yesterday at the institution, at Broadway and One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. Hugo Blumenthal and Charles Fishel were elected members of the board of trustees. The president and treasurer of the home submitted their reports, which were adopted. Officers of the institution will be elected at a meeting to be held next month.

VILLAMIL'S BODY ARRIVES HERE.

THE SPANISH VICE-ADMIRAL, WHO WAS KILLED AT SANTIAGO, TO BE BURIED IN SPAIN.

The Spanish steamship Montserrat, on her way home from Havana, came into port yesterday with her flags at halfmast. In a mortuary room in the liner is the body of Vice Admiral Villamil, who lost his life in the naval battle off Santiago. Vice-Admiral Villamil was during that engagement in command of the Spanish torpedo fleet, and was mortally wounded by the bursting of a shell.

When the Pluton, his ship, was run ashore Villamil's body was placed in a cave and remained hidden there for several months after Santiago was surrendered to our troops. The Spaniard's body was cared for, and after the treaty of peace was given to the vice-admiral's friends. The body is now on the way to Spain. Before the Montserrat leaves he will be the Spanish Consul and many of the Spanish residents of this city will attend a memorial service aboard the Montserrat.

TABLE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES WHICH SHOW THE BALANCE OF TRADE FOR THIRTY COUNTRIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 3.—An accurate measurement of the commerce of the principal countries of the world at the present time is afforded by some figures published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics in the September issue of the monthly summary of commerce and finance. The statement is in the form of a table showing the commerce of thirty leading countries of the world for such part of the fiscal year of each of the countries as is available from their latest official reports. Owing to the fact that the fiscal years of the countries differ in their dates of termination, the statement is in some cases for a six months' period, in other cases for eight, and in other cases for eleven or twelve months. In order to furnish a basis for comparison of the volume of the commerce of the various countries, the Bureau of Statistics gives the average monthly import and export in the part of the fiscal year covered in the statement for each of the thirty countries in question.

This statement of the average monthly value of the imports and exports of the thirty countries furnished a fair basis of comparison of the commerce of the countries one with another, and an opportunity to compare the imports with the exports and thus determine whether the excess, or "balance of trade," is on the import or export side.

An examination of the full list of countries shows that in two-thirds of the number the imports exceed the exports and that in one-third of the number the exports are greater than the imports. The countries which show an excess of exports over imports are Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Brazil, Chili, British India, Mexico, Rumania, European Russia, the United States and Uruguay. The countries showing an excess of imports over exports are Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, the Philippine Islands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The table which follows shows the average monthly imports and exports of the ten countries in which the exports exceed the imports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

AVERAGE A MONTH IN 1901.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$71,830,923	$113,864,852
India, British	21,598,811	31,265,170
Austria-Hungary	28,098,222	30,311,605
Russia, European	22,818,000	27,373,000
Argentina	9,106,347	15,725,763
Brazil	5,098,794	15,051,841
Mexico	5,336,591	6,239,474
Chili	3,949,722	5,109,104
Rumania	3,489,856	4,503,340
Uruguay	2,200,573	3,328,445

The following table shows the average monthly imports and exports of the twenty countries in which the imports exceed the exports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

AVERAGE A MONTH IN 1901.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	$297,886,450	$113,205,085
Germany	111,593,666	87,831,833
France	77,535,000	66,226,000
Netherlands	65,922,642	56,790,922
Belgium	34,355,000	28,021,000
Italy	29,671,765	21,797,747
Switzerland	16,744,325	13,127,100
Canada	15,041,265	12,759,068
Spain	13,470,853	10,025,803
Japan	11,254,785	9,597,743
China	13,446,163	9,553,055
Turkey	7,832,000	5,665,000
Egypt	5,735,378	5,701,025
Denmark	8,203,031	5,326,500
Cuba	5,451,713	5,254,530
Cape of Good Hope	7,491,103	4,075,565
Norway	5,031,944	3,549,735
Portugal	5,715,463	2,425,954
Philippine Islands	2,516,539	1,503,417
Greece	2,017,292	1,070,712

IMPORTS SHOW BUSY FACTORIES.

MORE MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS BROUGHT IN IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS THIS YEAR THAN IN THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Washington, Nov. 3 (Special).—American manufacturers are evidently quite as busy in 1901 as they were in 1900. At least this is a reasonable conclusion from an examination of the figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which show that the total imports of manufacturers' materials in the nine months ending with September, 1901, were greater in value than those of the corresponding months of last year, although an analysis of the imports, article by article, shows that in many cases the prices for a unit of quality have decreased. This decrease in price is so strongly marked that in many cases, while the figures of value show a decrease in the nine months of 1901 as compared with those of 1900, the figures of quantity for the same period show an increase.

For instance, imports of India rubber when measured by value show a slight reduction in 1901 as compared with 1900, while the quantity imported in 1901 shows an increase of more than 5,000,000 pounds as compared with the same months of 1900. Pig tin, used in manufacturing tin plate, shows in value a slight reduction in the imports of 1901, as compared with last year, but in quantity there is an increase of over 2,000,000 pounds. Imports of manufactured fibres show a decrease of more than $2,000,000 in value as compared with those in 1900, yet the quantity shows a material increase. Taking the total value of imports of raw materials for use in manufacturing, the imports in the nine months of 1901 compared with those of 1900 were: For 1901, $221,469,984; for 1900, $217,619,372; while in the month of September alone the figures of the month in 1901 are $22,725,325, against $18,505,980 in September, 1900, a marked increase. They formed in September, 1901, 34% of the total imports, against 31% of the total imports in September, 1900.

The following statement shows the quantities of the principal articles imported into the United States for use in manufacturing during the nine months ending September 30, 1900 and 1901, respectively:

	1900.	1901.
Iron ore, pounds	1,584,345,280	1,625,271,240
Boards, etc., feet	375,163,000	388,824,000
Sulphur, crude, pounds	261,842,560	267,637,440
Hides and skins, pounds	234,098,636	229,751,187
Lead ore, pounds	166,788,085	172,027,087
Copper ore, pounds	67,359,360	147,948,040
Soda, nitrate, caustic, etc., pounds	363,068,994	377,754,824
Potash, pounds	108,210,849	121,871,130
Licorice root, pounds	82,132,005	99,659,195
Wool, raw, pounds	117,645,376	96,427,512
Logs, feet	76,012,000	80,539,000
Dyewoods, pounds	105,400,960	72,285,820
Tin, in bars, etc., pounds	54,847,417	56,968,961
Copper pigs, pounds	54,443,378	56,236,624
Gums, pounds	58,277,583	49,668,082
Cotton, raw, pounds	45,764,589	40,608,727
India rubber, crude, pounds	34,463,237	40,181,040
Cocoa, crude, pounds	37,288,589	39,652,771
Mahogany, feet	24,812,000	31,816,000
Leaf tobacco, pounds	15,462,404	21,038,107
Silk, raw, pounds	6,561,880	8,404,924
Fibres, tons	187,976	190,832

The following table shows the value of the principal groups of manufacturers' materials imported in the nine months of 1900 and 1901:

	1900.	1901.
Cotton, raw	$5,689,944	$5,576,278
Chemicals, drugs, etc	39,479,137	40,910,420
Fibres, unmanufactured	21,351,842	19,259,009
Hides and skins	39,653,822	41,108,920
India rubber and gutta percha	21,554,804	21,621,442
Silk, raw	26,068,772	26,910,855
Tin	15,281,577	14,679,768
Undressed fur skins	5,101,800	5,823,825
Wood, unmanufactured	11,078,044	12,546,169
Wool, raw	16,391,445	10,504,562
Unmanufactured tobacco	10,568,357	12,476,825

A TAIL SHAFT OF THE HAVANA BROKEN.

The Ward liner Havana arrived here last evening in ballast from Havana. While the vessel was on her way to Havana from Mexico, on October 18, the tail shaft of her port propeller was broken. The Havana's passengers and cargo were transferred to another steamer. She will be repaired here.

BROOKLYN CLERGY ACTIVE.

FIFTY-TWO MINISTERS IN SHEPARD'S OWN HOME APPEAL TO PARISHIONERS TO VOTE AGAINST HIM.

Fifty-two ministers in Brooklyn, representing the various denominations and including many of the most prominent clergymen in that borough, have signed a personal appeal to "all voters who love righteousness and hate iniquity" to unite in overthrowing the "Tammany idea of government" at the polls to-morrow. This petition was got up by a citizen prominent in the Citizens Union, who was aroused by the statement of Mr. Shepard intimating that probably the newspapers had exaggerated when they declared that there was great unanimity for the fusion ticket in Brooklyn pulpits. This citizen visited about seventy-five clergymen and obtained the signatures of fifty-two of them. Of the others, a number expressed their personal sympathy for and support of the fusion ticket, but did not desire to have their clerical position used for what they deemed political purposes. Of the entire seventy-five clergymen visited only one announced his intention of voting for Shepard.

The clergymen are almost unanimous in expressing the belief that the question of partisan preference has no place in this campaign. The appeal and the signatures thereto follow:

We, the undersigned, appeal to all voters who love righteousness and hate iniquity for their active co-operation in overthrowing the Tammany idea of government, which is conceded by all fair minded men to be for the benefit of evildoers. We venture to urge upon our fellow ministers of the 466 churches of the Borough of Brooklyn, without regard to creed or sectarian preferences, the importance of the issue now presented. The question of partisan preference has no place in this campaign, and all men who believe in righteousness should stand shoulder to shoulder and pull together. We recognize the privilege of all men to decide as to "what is right," but we urge every man to "follow the right as God has given him light to see the right," and to exert his influence with others, without regard to any questions which at other times might constrain him to remain passive.

Those who signed the petition were:

BAPTIST.

Frank P. Stoddard, Strong Place.
Erwin Dennett, Tabernacle.
John Humphrey, Emmanuel.
Cornelius Woelkin, Greene Avenue.
Cortland Myers, First.
Robert McDonald, Washington Avenue.
John McGlade.

REFORMED.

James M. Farrar, First.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Harry P. Dewey, Church of Pilgrims.
R. R. Meredith, Tompkins Avenue.
Edward P. Ingersoll, Immanuel.
Thomas B. McLeod, Clinton Avenue.
Samuel W. King, Assistant, Clinton Avenue.
Albert Eaton Finch, Assistant, Clinton Avenue.
Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth.
Albert J. Lyman, South.

EPISCOPALIAN.

William A. Wasson, St. George's.
Richard D. Pope, St. Paul's.
Reese F. Alsop, St. Ann's.
Charles W. Hoffner, St. James's.
J. L. Townsend, St. Luke's.
J. Alva Christiansen, St. Philip's Chapel.
Frederick Burgess, Grace.
Lindsay Parker, St. Peter's.
Arthur B. Kinsolving, Christ.

PRESBYTERIAN.

L. Mason Clarke, First.
Frederick Campbell, Westminster.
Daniel H. Overton, Greene Avenue.
John F. Carson, Central.
Joseph D. Burrell, Classon Avenue.
Alexander McGaffin, Second.
John Reed, Memorial.
Arthur T. Pierson, unattached.
Lewis Ray Foote, Throop Avenue.
David Gregg, Lafayette Avenue.
Theodore L. Cuyler.
Newell Woolsey Wells, South Third Street.
W. F. Johnson, superintendent Howard Orphan Asylum.

METHODIST.

Otho F. Bartholow, Janes.
John Rhey Thompson, Summerfield.
C. L. Goodell, Hanson Place.
F. D. Walter, Tompkins Avenue.

JEWISH.

Leopold Wintner, Beth Elohim.

UNITARIAN.

John P. Forbes, First.
John White Chadwick, Second.

LUTHERAN.

E. C. J. Kraeling, Zion.
J. J. Heischmann, St. Peter's.
J. W. Loch, German Evangelical.
A. H. Studebaker, St. Matthew's.
Fritz Jacobson, Bethlehem, Swedish.
Wilhelm Ljung, St. Paul's.

UNIVERSALIST.

A. J. Canfield, Church of Our Father.

"CADET" SYSTEM NO MYTH.

SECRETARY OF THE FIFTEEN TELLS OF BANDS WELL KNOWN ON THE EAST SIDE.

G. W. Morgan, secretary of the Committee of Fifteen, yesterday gave out the following statement relative to the "cadet" system on the lower East Side, which he studied as a representative of the committee:

I think the most striking thing about the "cadet" system, which the people at large do not seem to appreciate, is the general knowledge on the East Side, not only that there is a "cadet" system, but who the "cadets" are. The most prosperous "cadets" are well known characters on the East Side. They are known in the cafés; you can have them pointed out to you in these places in Grand and Houston sts., and many of them openly boast of their occupation.

It is extremely hard to get sufficient corroborative evidence to convict a "cadet," however. In the first place, the evidence must be forthcoming of the abduction of the girl, and when a girl has been a prostitute her evidence is not acceptable by a court unless it is corroborated, and it is very hard to corroborate her story, because the people that are engaged in these occupations all hang together. There is always the danger that they will lie you out of court. Of course, we have a statute that was passed, I think, a year and a half ago, the vagrancy statute, which provides that any male being that derives his living wholly or in part from prostitution is a vagrant, and if a man is seen constantly in the company of prostitutes and disorderly people it is presumptive evidence that he is, but that is a very hard thing to prove also.

In most cases the houses pay from $3 to $5 for a girl when she is placed in them. They also have regular procuresses on the East Side. There are a number of them, and their schedule price is from $3 to $5.

At stated times the "cadet" receives the girl's earnings. He goes in and takes the checks which she has received, presents them to the cashier of the house and gets the cash. The house gets half the earnings and the "cadet" gets the other half—no, not quite half, because the girl is usually in debt to the house for clothing and board, furnished at exorbitant rates.

There are bands of "cadets" on the East Side. We know that they go together, that they are acquainted with one another, and that they have lounging places where they collect. We also know from the cases that have come up that their methods of proceeding are similar; that the "cadets" themselves are known in the different houses about town. The majority of the "cadets" are from twenty to twenty-five years of age.

Mr. Morgan thinks the police could break up the gangs of "cadets." As to the general system he says:

I think that if a District Attorney and Police Commissioner, both known to be unalterably opposed to the outward manifestation of vice, were put in office that that in itself, without any action on their part, would immediately tend very much to better conditions. It would result in greater caution on the part of the keepers of these houses, and the "cadets" themselves would not be willing to take as many chances as they do at the present time.

POLICE DESTROY FUSION CIRCULARS.

IN BROOKLYN THEY IDLY WATCH THUGS WEARING SHEPARD BUTTONS ASSAULT A. H. EASTMOND.

The Seth Low Democrats of Brooklyn are indignant at the police for harassing their agents who were stationed outside the Clermont Avenue Rink on Saturday night, when the Democrats were holding a mass meeting there, to distribute Seth Low campaign literature. The Independent Democrats also had men stationed at the entrance to the rink giving out literature. It is said that policemen in uniform and plain clothes men charged on these agents, drove them away from the rink, and, tearing up their literature, threw it in the sewer. Some of the members of the committee barely escaped being assaulted.

A. H. Eastmond, president of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, was at Willoughby and Fulton sts. in the evening. He was in the act of giving instructions to some of the agents of the Seth Low Democracy and supplying them with literature when he was assaulted by a gang of toughs wearing Shepard buttons. He was knocked into the gutter, his literature was taken from him and torn up, and he received a black eye and numerous other bruises. The Shepard men were about to continue their abuse, when Mr. Eastmond was rescued by some of the members of the committee. Mr. Eastmond declares the police were looking on when he was assaulted, but made no attempt to interfere.

TILDEN'S VOICE IN WARNING

J. L. HANCE SHOWS WHY DEMOCRATS SHOULD SUPPORT LOW.

Joseph L. Hance, the lawyer, of No. 35 Wall-st., yesterday sent a letter to Edward M. Shepard in reply to his speech at Tammany Hall appealing to the Democracy for support. Mr. Hance was secretary to Samuel J. Tilden when the latter was Governor of New-York and a candidate for the Presidency, and was in close intimacy with him until his death. In 1886 Mr. Hance was Deputy State Treasurer during Governor Robinson's administration, and United States Consul at Cardenas, in Cuba, until the beginning of the war with Spain. The letter calls particular attention to Mr. Tilden's attitude toward the Tweed ring in the fusion movement of 1871, and shows why Democrats should support Mr. Low. The letter follows:

To-day my attention was directed to the full text of your speech delivered at Tammany Hall on the 17th ultimo, and addressed to the Democracy. I have read it very carefully for the purpose of ascertaining why, in your opinion, an obligation should rest upon me as a Democrat to support you in your candidacy for the office of Mayor at this time, and why such support should be given from any motive apart from political considerations.

It is there stated that you ask the suffrages of Democrats because you were nominated by a Democratic convention. To me and to many other Democrats from principle there is a very different condition. No nomination for Mayor has been offered to you by a Democratic convention. Within this State the universally recognized representative Democrats have been Martin Van Buren, Marcy, Wright and Flagg. They have been described as "men of absolute personal honor and truth, and in all the counties of the State they attracted to themselves similar men. They wielded party power, not only for pure measures, but for honest men. If a young man who had served one session in the legislature came back to lobby he lost his standing with the party leaders. Corruption in the legislative bodies was almost unknown. Even in 1836, in the wild speculation of that time, three Democratic Senators who had kept back a bill about the Harlem Railroad in order to buy some of the stock, were compelled to resign by a Democratic Senate, and Young and Van Shaack resigned their seats because these Senators had not been expelled."

Such were the men whom you yourself have described as the exponents of true Democracy. To this list you added another name—that of Samuel J. Tilden. It was Mr. Tilden who, in the language which I have quoted, characterized the representatives of true Democracy. On the occasion when those remarks were made he added others which to-day are singularly appropriate:

"Principles are the life of political character. The Democracy always made fidelity to official trust and thanks to the toiling masses who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow a fundamental article in the party creed. It is time now to proclaim and to enforce the decree that whoever plunders the people, though he steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, is no Democrat."

Judging by this standard laid down by Mr. Tilden you have not been nominated by any body of Democrats—you have been selected as a candidate by a body of men who have "stolen the livery of heaven in which to serve the devil." Their character as public plunderers was too aptly described by you at the time you were a supporter of Mr. Low for the renovating to need any words on my part to prove that they are beyond the pale of Democracy. Consider again the manner in which your name was proposed by them for office. An organized movement to reclaim the city from their pernicious influence had been made by persons undoubtedly favorable to purity of administration without respect to party associations. A man was selected for the office of Mayor of undoubted probity and tried experience in the administration of municipal affairs—a man moreover who had already received your strong commendations for that office. It is not conceivable that you would have been chosen to oppose him if there had been a shadow of a possibility of success by the nomination of a man of such a character as the present incumbent of the office, under whose administration the abuses which formerly existed have become as infamous as they are to-day. Undoubtedly if the fusion movement had not had within it the germ of a great reform a man would have been nominated by Tammany Hall who would have been as subservient to their schemes of maladministration as A. Oakey Hall was to those of the conspirators of the Tweed Ring. You were chosen for the purpose of impeding the progress of reform; but in selecting you there were others associated with you on the ticket to counteract any purposes which you might have inimical to the devices of the ring of to-day. If the ticket is successful your associates in the nomination will have the power and disposition to render perfectly ineffectual every measure which you may favor for the public welfare.

In the present emergency my own conscience will be a sufficient guide for me in determining what candidates I shall support. But you have referred to Mr. Tilden in aid of your election on party grounds, and it seems to me desirable that his testimony be presented to assist any Democrat who may be in doubt as to his duty in forming an opinion as to the course which Mr. Tilden would pursue if he were living to-day. For many years I was intimately associated with him in his political life, and during the most vital period in the history of our country, when he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, those relations were of such a confidential nature that there were perhaps few important political acts of his of which I had not personal knowledge. Besides, for the last twelve months, I have had occasion to examine with care his political writings and correspondence, which are now in my custody. In regard to those referring to his magnificent and successful work in the prosecution of the Tweed ring, every line which I have read conveys the assurance that his steady aim was to purge his party of venality and corruption, and to associate himself, irrespective of parties, with persons who were willing to aid him in bringing to justice those who were then in control of Tammany Hall, and who claimed immunity and support as Democrats, as Mr. Croker and those who have nominated you are doing to-day. He had no tender words for their infamies and no hesitation in denouncing them before the public. One circumstance alone is sufficient to show his attitude toward a fusion movement similar to that which has now been made to promote reform in the municipal government.

In the autumn of 1871 Tweed was dependent to a great extent upon the legislature to provide him immunity from prosecution and to secure to him the remnants of authority to which he clung. For this reason he bent all his efforts toward the election of Senators and members of the Assembly who would be favorable to him from the city districts. This was well known to Mr. Tilden, and his means of thwarting this scheme was to advocate the election of a mixed ticket, of which more than one-half of the candidates were Republicans. This course Mr. Tilden adopted, although at that time he was the acknowledged leader of his party, being then chairman of the Democratic State Committee, a place which he had occupied since 1866, when Dean Richmond died in his Gramercy Park residence. So distinguished a jurist as Charles O'Conor, a warm friend of Mr. Tilden, and one of the most prominent Democrats of the State at that time, suggested to Mr. Tilden that he might be going too far, considering his official relations to his party, in supporting a non-partisan union of the elements opposed to the ring. Mr. Tilden insisted upon pursuing his course, and at a meeting at Cooper Institute on September 2, 1871, said:

"There is another act in that conspiracy, and that is the attempt to conduct the legislative department of the government in the interest of the plunderers. I have some very distinct and definite knowledge on that subject, as for the last three months persistent efforts have been made to induce me to take something else as a compromise and give up the Senate and Assembly. Early in August I was visited by these men, and told that I could name every delegate in the State convention if I would consent to this compromise. This offer has been repeatedly made to me, and everything except the legislature tendered to me, but I always declined, telling them that everything else was of minor importance, that whatever else I could surrender, that I would not surrender, and I told the State Convention distinctly that I felt to be my duty to oppose any men who would not go for making the government of the city what it should be, at whatever cost or sacrifice, and that if they did not deem that regular I would retire, and take position in the ranks of my plundered fellow citizens. I do not stop to inquire what candidates this meeting has indorsed or what were to be the proceedings of this meeting, but only ask if it is a gathering of the people to redeem the municipality of this city. I know no duty paramount to that of standing by the people in this emergency. In conclusion, I have only to say that all who have an interest in reforming our city government should stand together in the election of Senators and Assemblymen and send men favorable to the legislation necessary for the honor and prosperity of the city."

Mr. Tilden in his grave is directing us in the way that we are to follow. I cannot believe that, under existing conditions, you, if elected, will be able to promote reforms to any appreciable degree. Your election will involve the success of the other municipal Manhattan Borough and New-York County officers who have been placed in nomination with you, and there can be no reasonable expectation that they will aid you in any administrative reform measures. On the contrary, there is well founded reason to fear that they will successfully oppose such measures, and any well meant purposes which you may have in view will be rendered nugatory through their control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Practically your power will be limited to the appointment and removal of the various heads of departments, and even in that respect you seem disposed to exercise the power of removal only on the presentation of charges and evidence of criminality, instead of replacing persons conspicuously unfit for office by the best attainable persons—a right which is plainly conferred upon you by law.

I prefer the certainty, which to my mind is absolute, of a complete change of measures by a change of men and through the success of the fusion movement. In supporting Mr. Low four years ago you bore merited and eloquent testimony to his high integrity, courage, ability and independence of character. These are disputed by no one. But his election will mean vastly more than the mere substitution of a good man for the one who now holds office. Through his associates on the fusion ticket, who will also be returned if he succeeds, the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be secured in the interest of the public welfare; the machinery of the borough organizations will certainly not be used to promote schemes of personal aggrandizement, and the office of District Attorney will be occupied by a person whose fearlessness has already made his name a terror to the criminal classes, who are now arrayed in support of the Tammany candidates. Can any true Democrat hesitate in making his choice? I cannot, and shall vote for Mr. Low and the other fusion candidates without being deterred by the consideration that their nomination was not brought about altogether by persons professing allegiance to the Democratic party.

The Wanamaker Store

ART WARES

Marble Statuary and Bric-a-Brac

The Basement Art Room is a delightful place to visit now. The foreign collections of art wares are just newly opened, and present a fullness of beauty that is delightful, just for the seeing of it. The opportunities for picking out choice things for wedding or holiday presents are at their best, right now. It is the broadest collection we have ever gathered.

These suggestions of the fine ware:

CASTILENA MARBLES—
In fancy and classical subjects—busts and figures; exquisite workmanship, $3, $7, $10.50, $12.75, $17.50 to $125.

PEDESTALS—
An immense variety in white and green marble and onyx, at $10, $15, $17.50, $20, $25 to $250.

REAL BRONZES—
These are by best artists, in a variety of subjects—little figures of animals, to large figures and busts, at $3.50, $8.50, $13.50, $20 to $150.

FRENCH BRONZES—
Artistic figures and busts—new subjects, mounted on marble, onyx and wooden bases, at $10, $12, $17.50, $22.50 to $87.50.

ROYAL VIENNA VASES—
A beautiful assortment in the new green lustre finish, at $9, $12, $18, $22.50 to $200.

LIMOGES ENAMELS—
Beautifully decorated little vases, jars and cups, enameled on copper. Bodies of the pieces are in rich shades of deep rose, emerald, medallions which contain dainty Louis XV figures; at $3, $4, $6, $7.50 to $45.

ROYAL BONN WARE—
Choice pieces decorated in rich color grounds with floral and figure decorations, at $2, $3, $4.50, $5 to $60.

VIENNA TERRA-COTTA WARE—
Figures, vases, plaques, also figures holding electric bulbs, at $3.75, $5, $10, $16 to $68.50.

GERMAN IVORIES—
From the small single figures to large groups, at $3, $4, $6, $7.50, $10 to $40.

VIENNA, DRESDEN AND SEVRES PLATES—
The Sevres plates have beautiful borders of lustre green and dark blue; the centres decorated with heads of the court beauties. The Dresden and Vienna plates also have elaborate borders in lustre colors with centres decorated with characteristic subjects, such as Psyche, Rembrandt heads, etc.; at $12.50, $13.50, $17.50 and $22.50.
Basement.

ELECTROLIERS FROM PARIS—
Artistic bronze figures holding from 1 to 7 lights, at $10, $12, $16.50, $19.75, $25 to $200.

METAL JARDINIERES—
Holding metal plants and boquets of roses, lilies, etc.—the blossoms of which contain the lights, at $85, $100, $135, $150 and $160.

ELECTRIC FLOOR STANDARDS—
Holding 3 to 12 lights, $40 to $250. The $40 standard is 6 feet high, holding 3 drooping lights; while the more expensive ones have butterflies, peacocks, etc., with jeweled wings and tails.
Art Room, Basement, and Fifth Floor.

BLACK SILKS

New and Under-Priced

Our Silk business this season is far ahead of previous records. This is undoubtedly due to the extensive variety of superb Silks which we have constantly shown—the completeness of the stock, and the universally low prices.

The display of new Silks is fascinating to lovers of fine fabrics; and of particular interest is the array of sumptuous Black Silks.

Among the fancy weaves are various grades of rich Black Duchesse, with moire antique designs, at $2.75, $3 and $3.50; elegant patterns in All-black Brocaded Satins and Louisines, also Argentine and Armure weaves at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3; Gros Grain and Crepe de Chine Brocades, $1 to $1.35.

Then here are special values in plain Black Silks:

Imported Black Taffetas at 75c, worth 90c.
Black Crepe de Chine at 75c, worth $1.
Fine quality Peau de Soie, $1, worth $1.35.
Imported Satin Duchesse at $1, worth $1.25.
Black Dress Taffeta at $1, worth $1.35.
Imported Peau de Soie at $1.25, worth $1.65.
Satin Duchesse at $1.25, worth $1.65.
Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

TAMMANY TO TRY FOR DELAY.

PLAN TO SHUT FUSION MEN OUT UNTIL TOO LATE TO VOTE.

"Vote early!"

That is the word that has been sent out by the leaders of the fusion organizations. The request has been made advisedly, for it has come to the ears of several of the anti-Tammany campaigners that Tammany has planned to get its vote out ahead of its antagonists and if possible hold the enemy back to such an extent that many will find it impossible to vote before the polls close. The tactics which "Big Tom" Foley used in the IId District in order to keep Divver's men from voting at the primaries are still fresh in the minds of many, who now hear that these tactics are to be repeated. The success which attended "Big Tom's" scheme was phenomenal. Many of the Divver men were unable to vote, although they arrived at the polling places several hours before noon.

McCullagh deputies have learned that the floaters which have been sent into the strong Republican districts will be marshalled into line before daybreak, so that they can get into the booths and delay the voting as much as possible. As much challenging as possible will be done by the Tammany inspectors for the purpose of taking up time.

When the matter was brought to the attention of Robert C. Morris, president of the Republican County Committee, he issued the following statement yesterday:

I advise all anti-Tammany voters to go to the polls early on Tuesday, and thus prevent floaters and repeaters from voting under the names of honest citizens regularly registered. We must not forget for an instant that Tammany Hall is familiar with every trick designed to circumvent the law and deprive honest men of their votes. The Tammany leaders and their lieutenants have planned to delay voting in all Republican districts. Every effort will be made to block the line of voters in the afternoon in Republican districts where the registration is heavy. The vote must be cast rapidly and steadily all day long, else thousands of citizens will be unable to vote. Therefore, to all fusionists the Republican organization issues this advice: Vote early.

No fusionist should remain in the booth an instant longer than is necessary to see his ballot dropped. Every minute is needed to cast the full vote. Vote the straight ticket by placing a cross in the circle. If you have any criticism to make of any one or two of the candidates on the ticket, forget it this time in the greater good to be accomplished by the absolute destruction of Tammany Hall. The Republican organization advises every Republican to vote the straight ticket and mark their ballots quickly. It must also be continuously borne in mind that party workers at the polls should be kept outside of the distance of 100 feet.

With a united front, with constant effort all along the line until the last ballot is counted, there is no reason to doubt that the dawn of next Wednesday will show to the entire city a landslide for Seth Low and the f